

EXHIBIT 44

WEBSTER'S
NEW WORLD™
COLLEGE
DICTIONARY

Fourth Edition

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Wiley Publishing, Inc.

GSHFED_0004752

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013227683

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS LIBRARY

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Published simultaneously in Canada

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:
Webster's New World College Dictionary / Michael Agnes, editor in chief.—4th ed.
p. cm.
ISBN 0-02-863118-8 (thumb-indexed). — ISBN 0-02-863119-6 (plain).
—ISBN 0-02-863120-X (leatherkraft). — ISBN 0-02-863471-3 (deluxe).
1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Agnes, Michael.

PE1628.W5629 2000
423—dc21
99-045223

Manufactured in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

GSHFED_0004753

process by which an idea is brought to the mind through its connection or association with an idea already in the mind 4 a faint hint or indication; small amount; trace [a suggestion of boredom in her tone] 5 *Psychol. a*) the inducing of an idea that is accepted or acted on readily and uncritically, as in hypnosis b) the idea induced or the stimulus used to induce it

sug-ges-tive (-jes'tiv) *adj.* 1 that suggests or tends to suggest thoughts or ideas 2 tending to suggest something considered improper or indecent; risqué —**sug-ges'tively** *adv.* —**sug-ges'tiveness** *n.*

Su-harto (sōō hār'tō) 1921- ; president of Indonesia (1967-98)

sul-ci-dal (sōō'ə sid'l, sōō'ə sid'l) *adj.* 1 of, involving, or leading to suicide 2 having an urge to commit suicide 3 rash to the point of being very dangerous —**sul'ci-dally** *adv.*

sui-cide (sōō'ə sid') *n.* [L *sui*, of oneself (< IE **sewe-*, refl. pron. < base **se-*, apart > OE *swægs*, own) + *-cide*] 1 the act of killing oneself intentionally 2 ruin of one's interests or prospects through one's own actions, policies, etc. 3 a person who commits suicide —*vi.* —**cid'ed**, —**cid'ing** [Rare] to commit suicide

***sul-ci-dol-ogy** (sōō'ə sī dāl'ə jē) *n.* the study of suicide, its causes, and its prevention, and of the behavior of those who threaten or attempt suicide

sui ge-neris (sōō'ē jē'n'ər is, sōō'ī) [L, lit., of his (or her or its) own kind] without a counterpart or equal; unique

sui ju-ris (jūr'is) [L, of one's own right] Law legally competent to manage one's own affairs, in that one is of legal age and sound mind

su-int (sōō'int, swint) *n.* [Fr < *suer*, to sweat < L *sudare*: see SWEAT] the natural grease found in sheep's wool

Suisse (swēs) *Fr. name for SWITZERLAND*

suit (sōōt) *n.* [ME *sute*, a pursuit, action of suing, garb, set of garments, sequence < OFr *suite* < VL **sequita*, fem. pp. of *sequere*, to follow < L *sequi*, to follow: see SEQUENT] 1 a) a set of clothes to be worn together; now, esp., a coat and trousers (or skirt), and sometimes a vest, usually all of the same material b) any complete outfit [a suit of armor] 2 [Slang] a person wearing a suit; specif., a business executive or a bureaucrat; usually a term of mild derision 3 a group of similar things forming a set or series; specif., any of the four sets of thirteen playing cards each (*spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds*) that together make up a pack 4 [Historical] attendance at the court or manor of a feudal lord 5 action to secure justice in a court of law; attempt to recover a right or claim through legal action 6 a) an act of suing, pleading, or requesting b) a petition 7 the act of wooing; courtship —*vt.* 1 to meet the requirements of; be right for or appropriate to; befit 2 to make right or appropriate; fit; adapt 3 to please; satisfy [anything that suits your fancy] 4 to furnish with clothes, esp. with a suit —*vi.* 1 [Archaic] to correspond or harmonize: usually with *to* or *with* 2 to be fit, suitable, convenient, or satisfactory —**bring suit** to institute legal action; sue —**follow suit** 1 to play a card of the same suit as the card led 2 to follow the example set —**someone's strong** (or **strongest**) **suit** a person's greatest talent, most conspicuous character trait, etc. [patience is my strong suit] —**suit oneself** to act according to one's own wishes —**suit up** to put on an athletic uniform, spacesuit, etc. in preparation for a particular activity

suit-able (sōō't'ə bəl) *adj.* that suits a given purpose, occasion, condition, propriety, etc.; fitting; appropriate; apt —*SYN.* FIT¹ —**suit'abil'ity** *n.* or **suit'able-ness** —**suit'ably** *adv.*

suit-case (-kās) *n.* a travel case for clothes, etc., esp. a rectangular one that opens into two hinged compartments

suite (swēt; for 2b, also sōōt) *n.* [Fr: see SUIT] 1 a group of attendants or servants; train; retinue; staff 2 a set or series of related things; specif., a) a group of connected rooms used as a unit, such as an apartment b) a set of pieces of matched furniture for a given room [a bedroom suite] 3 *Music a*) an early form of instrumental composition consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys b) a modern instrumental composition in a number of movements

suit-ing (sōōt'īn) *n.* cloth used for making suits

suitor (sōōt'ər) *n.* [ME *sutere* < Anglo-Fr *seutor* < L *secutor* < *secutus*, pp. of *sequi*, to follow: see SEQUENT] 1 a person who requests, petitions, or entreats 2 a person who sues at law 3 a man courting or wooing a woman 4 a corporation, investor group, etc. seeking to acquire a company, as by a takeover

Su-kar-na-pura (sōō kār'nə pūr'ə) *former name for JAYAPURA*

Su-karno (sōō kār'nō) 1902?-70; Indonesian statesman: president of Indonesia (1945-67)

Su-khumi (sōō'kōō mē') city in NW Georgia: capital of Abkhazia region: pop. 121,000

***su-ki-yaki** (sōō'kē yā'kē, sōō'kē-; skē yā'kē) *n.* [Jpn, prob. < *sukimi*, thinly sliced meat (< *suku*, to slice thinly + *mi*, meat) + *yaki*, nominal form of *yaku*, to broil] a Japanese dish of thinly sliced meat, onions, and other vegetables cooked quickly, often at table, with soy sauce, sake, sugar, etc.

suk-kah (sōō'kə, -ā) *n., pl. -kahs* or *-kot* (-ōt, -ōs) [see fol.] a temporary structure with a roof of leafy boughs, bamboo sticks, etc., built by Jews for Sukkot to commemorate the tabernacles of the Exodus

Suk-kot or **Suk-koth** (sōō'kōt, sōō'kōs) *n.* [Heb *sukot*, pl. of *suka*, tabernacle; earlier, booth < root *skk*, to cover, screen] a Jewish festival, the Feast of Tabernacles, celebrating the fall harvest and commemorating the desert wandering of the Israelites during the Exodus: observed from the 15th to the 22d day of Tishri: also **Suk-kos** (sōō'kōs)

Su-la-wesi (sōō'lā wā'sē) island of Indonesia, in the Malay Archipelago, east of Borneo: 73,057 sq mi (189,217 sq km); pop. 12,521,000

sul-cate (sul'kāt) *adj.* [L *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare*, to furrow < *sulcus*, a furrow < IE base **swelk-*, to pull > OE *sulh*, a furrow] *Biol.* having deep, parallel furrows or grooves; grooved; fluted: also **sul'cat'ed**

sul-cus (sul'kəs) *n., pl. -ci* (-sī) [L: see prec.] 1 a groove or furrow 2 *Anat.* any of the shallow grooves separating the convolutions of the brain

Su-lei-man (I) (sōō'lā mǎn') 1494?-1566; sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-66): called *the Magnificent*

sulf- (sulf) *combining form* of or containing sulfur [sulfanyl]

sulfa (sul'fə) *adj.* [contr. < SULFANILAMIDE] designating or of a family of drugs of the sulfanilamide type, used in combating certain bacterial infections

sul-fa-di-azine (sul'fə dī'ə zēn', -zin) *n.* [prec. + DIAZINE] a sulfa drug, C₁₀H₁₀N₄O₂S, used in treating certain pneumococcal, streptococcal, and staphylococcal infections

sul-fa-mer-azine (-mer'ə zēn') *n.* [SULFA + *-mer* (as in ISOMER) + AZINE] a sulfa drug, C₁₁H₁₂N₄O₂S, a methyl derivative of sulfadiazine that is more rapidly absorbed

sul-fa-nil-amide (-nīl'ə mīd', -mīd) *n.* [< fol. + AMIDE] a white, crystalline compound, C₆H₅N₂O₂S, formerly used in treating gonorrhea, streptococcal infections, etc.: a synthetic coal-tar product

sul-fa-nilic acid (sul'fə nīl'ik) [SULF(O)- + ANIL(INE) + -IC] a colorless, crystalline acid, H₂N₂C₆H₄SO₃H, prepared by heating aniline with sulfuric acid: used in dyes and medicines

sul-fate (sul'fāt) *n.* [Fr < L *sulphur*, sulfur + Fr *-ate*, -ATE²] 1 a salt of sulfuric acid containing the divalent, negative radical SO₄ 2 an uncharged ester of this acid —*vt.* —**fat'ed**, —**fat'ing** 1 to treat with sulfuric acid or a sulfate 2 to convert into a sulfate 3 to cause a deposit of lead sulfate to form on (the negative plates of a storage battery) —*vi.* to become sulfated —**sul-fa'tion** *n.*

sul-fide (sul'fid') *n.* a compound of sulfur with another element or a radical

sul-fi-nyl (sul'fə nīl) *n.* [SULF(O)- + -IN¹ + -YL] the SO group, present in certain organic compounds

sul-fite (sul'fit') *n.* 1 a salt of sulfurous acid containing the divalent, negative radical SO₃ 2 an uncharged ester of this acid

sulfo- (sul'fō, -fə) *combining form* 1 containing sulfur, esp. divalent sulfur 2 replacing oxygen with sulfur: see THIO- 3 having the sulfonic or sulfonyl group

sul-fon-amide (sul fān'ə mīd', -mīd) *n.* [SULFON(YL) + AMIDE] any of the sulfa drugs, as sulfadiazine, containing the group or the monovalent, negative radical SO₂NH₂

sul-fo-nate (sul'fə nāt') *n.* a salt or ester of a sulfonic acid —*vt.* —**nat'ed**, —**nat'ing** to introduce the sulfonic group into (an aromatic hydrocarbon) by treating with sulfuric acid

sul-fone (sul'fōn) *n.* [Ger *sulfon* < *sulfur* (< L *sulphur*, sulfur) + *-on*, -ONE] any of a group of organic compounds containing the group or the divalent radical SO₂, the sulfur atom of which is linked chemically with a carbon atom of each of two alkyl groups

sulfo-nic (sul fān'ik) *adj.* [< prec. + -IC] designating or of the monovalent acid group SO₃H

sulfonic acid any of numerous organic acids containing the sulfonic group SO₃H, derived from sulfuric acid by the replacement of an OH group: used in the manufacture of dyes, drugs, phenols, etc.

sul-fo-nium (sul fō'nē əm) *n.* [ModL: see SULFO- & -ONIUM] a monovalent radical containing three alkyl radicals and one atom of sulfur, as the triethyl sulfonium radical (C₂H₅)₃S

sulfon-meth-ane (sul'fōn meth'an, -fān-) *n.* [SULFON(E) + METH-ANE] a colorless, crystalline compound, C₇H₁₆O₂S, used in medicine as a soporific and hypnotic

sul-fo-nyl (sul'fə nīl) *n.* [SULFON(E) + -YL] the divalent radical SO₂

sul-fo-nyl-urea (sul'fə nīl yōō rē'ə) *n.* any of a group of oral drugs, as tolbutamide, that stimulate the pancreas to secrete more insulin, used to treat diabetes

sulf-ox-ide (sul'fəks'īd) *n.* [SULF(O)- + OXIDE] any of a group of organic compounds containing the group or the divalent radical SO: see THIONYL

sul-fur (sul'fər) *n.* [ME *sulphur* < L] 1 a pale-yellow, nonmetallic chemical element found in crystalline or amorphous form: it burns with a blue flame and a stifling odor and is used in vulcanizing rubber and in making matches, paper, gunpowder, insecticides, sulfuric acid, etc.: symbol, S; at. no., 16: see the periodic table of elements in the Reference Supplement 2 any of numerous small to medium-sized butterflies (family Pieridae) having yellow or orange wings with dark borders: in full sulfur butterfly 3 yellow with a greenish tinge: often sulfur yellow —*vt.* SULFURIZE

sul-fu-rate (sul'fyōō rāt', -fə-) *vt.* —**rat'ed**, —**rat'ing** SULFURIZE —**sul'fu-ra'tion** *n.*

sulfur-bottom (sul'fər bāt'əm) *n.* BLUE WHALE

sulfur dioxide a heavy, colorless, suffocating gas, SO₂, easily liquefied and used as a bleach, disinfectant, preservative, etc.

sul-fu-reous (sul fyōōr'ē əs) *adj.* [L *sulfureus*] 1 of, like, or containing sulfur 2 greenish-yellow

sul-fu-ret (sul'fyōō ret', -fə-) *n.* [ModL *sulphuretum*] SULFIDE —*vt.* —**ret'ed** or —**ret'ted**, —**ret'ing** or —**ret'ting** SULFURIZE

sul-fu-ric (sul fyōōr'ik) *adj.* [Fr *sulfurique*] 1 of or containing sulfur, esp. hexavalent sulfur 2 of or derived from sulfuric acid

sulfuric acid an oily, colorless, corrosive liquid, H₂SO₄, used in making dyes, paints, explosives, fertilizers, etc.

sul-fu-rize (sul'fyōō riz', -fə-) *vt.* —**riz'ed**, —**riz'ing** [Fr *sulfuriser*: