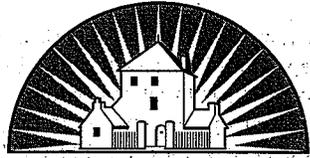


Exhibit 18



RANDOM
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RANDOM HOUSE
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Random House Webster's College Dictionary
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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Random House Webster's college dictionary -- 2nd. ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-375-40741-3 (hardcover).

1. English language--Dictionaries. I. Random House (Firm)

PE1628.R28 1999

423--DC21

99-12620

CIP

Visit the Random House Web site at www.randomhouse.com

Typeset and Printed in the United States of America
Typeset by the Random House Reference & Information Publishing Group

1999 Second Random House Edition

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

April 1999

ISBN: 0-375-40741-3

New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

again, as for new purposes. 2. to educate or train for resumption of normal activities, as a disabled person. [1800-10] —**re-ed/uc-a'tion**, *n.* —**re-ed/uc-a'tive**, *adj.*

reed-y (rē'dē), *adj.*, **reed-i-er**, **reed-i-est**. 1. full of reeds: a *reedy marsh*. 2. consisting or made of a reed or reeds. 3. having a sound like that of a reed instrument. —**reed/i-ness**, *n.*

reef (rēf), *n.* 1. a ridge of rocks or sand, often of coral debris, at or near the surface of the water. 2. *Mining*. a lode or vein. [1575-85; earlier *riff(e)* < D *rif*]

reef² (rēf), *n.* 1. a part of a sail that is rolled and tied down to reduce the area exposed to the wind. —*v.t.* 2. to shorten (a sail) by tying in one or more reefs. 3. to reduce the length of (a topmast, a bowsprit, etc.). [1350-1400; ME *refe* (*n.*) < D *reef*]

reef-er¹ (rē'fər), *n.* 1. a fitted, usu. double-breasted coat or jacket made of heavy cloth. 2. a person who reefs.

reef-er² (rē'fər), *n.* *Slang*. a marijuana cigarette. [1930-35; *Amer.*; prob. < MexSp *grifa*; cf. *grifo* marijuana user]

ree-fer³ (rē'fər), *n.* 1. a refrigerator. 2. a refrigerator car, ship, truck, etc. [1910-15; shortening of REFRIGERATOR]

reef/knot, *n.* a square knot used for reefing sails. [1835-45]

reek (rēk), *v.i.* 1. to smell strongly and unpleasantly. 2. to be strongly pervaded with something unpleasant. 3. to give off steam, smoke, etc. 4. to be wet with sweat, blood, etc. —*v.t.* 5. to give off; emit; exude. 6. to expose to or treat with smoke. —*n.* 7. a strong, unpleasant smell. 8. vapor or steam. [bef. 900; (*n.*) ME *rek(e)*, OE *rēc* smoke, c. OFris *reek*, OS *rōk*, OHG *rouh* (G *Rauch*), ON *reykr*; (*v.*) ME *reken* to smoke, steam, OE *rēocan*] —**reek'er**, *n.* —**reek'y**, *adj.*

reel (rēl), *n.* 1. a cylinder or other device that turns on an axis and is used to wind up or let out wire, rope, film, etc. 2. a rotary device attached to a fishing rod at the butt, for winding up or letting out the line. 3. a quantity of something wound on a reel. 4. *Brit.* a spool of sewing thread. —*v.t.* 5. to wind on a reel. 6. to unwind (silk filaments) from a cocoon. 7. to pull by winding a line on a reel: *reel a fish in*. 8. *reel off*, to say or write fluently and quickly, as a sequence of items. [bef. 1050; (*n.*) ME *rele*, OE *hrēol*, c. ON *hræll* weaver's rod; (*v.*) ME *relen*, der. of *rele*] —**reel/a-ble**, *adj.*

reel² (rēl), *v.i.* 1. to sway or rock under a blow, shock, etc. 2. to waver or retreat. 3. to sway about in standing or walking, as from dizziness or intoxication; stagger. 4. to turn round and round; whirl. 5. to have a sensation of whirling: *His brain reeled*. —*v.t.* 6. to cause to reel. —*n.* 7. a reeling or staggering movement. [1300-50; ME *relen*, perh. der. of *rele* REEL¹] —**Syn.** See STAGGER.

reel³ (rēl), *n.* 1. a lively Scottish dance. 2. VIRGINIA REEL. 3. music for a reel. [1575-85; orig. Scots; appar. identical with REEL¹ or REEL²]

reel-to-reel, *adj.* of or pertaining to a tape recorder or a motion-picture camera or projector through which the tape or film must be threaded onto a take-up reel. [1960-65]

re-en-force (rē'en fōrs', -fōrs'), *v.t.* REINFORCE.

re-en-ter (rē'en'tər), *v.t.* 1. to enter again. 2. to participate in once more: *reenter politics*. 3. to record again, as in a list or account. —*v.i.* 4. to enter again. [1400-50]

re-en-tering an-gle, *n.* an interior angle of a polygon that is greater than 180°. Also called **re-en'trant an-gle**.

re-en-trant (rē'en'trənt), *n.* 1. a reentering angle or part. 2. a person or thing that reenters or returns. —*adj.* 3. reentering or pointing inward: *a reentrant angle*. [1775-85]

re-en-try (rē'en'trē), *n., pl. -tries*. 1. the act of reentering. 2. the return from outer space into the earth's atmosphere of an earth-orbiting satellite, spacecraft, rocket, or the like. 3. *Law*. the retaking of possession under a right reserved in a prior conveyance. 4. Also called **re-en'try card**, (in bridge) a card that will win a trick enabling one to regain the lead in a hand. [1425-75]

reeve¹ (rēv), *n.* 1. an administrative officer of a town or district. 2. (in Canada) the presiding officer of a village or town council. 3. a steward or overseer of a medieval manor. 4. (in Anglo-Saxon times) a person of high rank representing the crown. [bef. 900; ME (*i*)*reves*, OE *gerēfa* high official, lit., head of a *rōf* array, number (of soldiers); cf. SHERIFF]

reeve² (rēv), *v.t.*, **rove** or **reeved**, **reev-ing**. 1. to pass (a rope or the like) through a hole, ring, or the like. 2. to fasten by placing through or around something. [1620-30; < D *reven* to reef; see REEF²]

reeve³ (rēv), *n.* the female of the ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*. Also called **ree**. [1625-35; orig. uncert.]

re-ex-am-ine (rē'ig zam'in), *v.t.*, **-ined**, **-in-ing**. 1. to examine again. 2. *Law*. to examine (a witness) again after cross-examination. [1585-95] —**re-ex-am/i-na'tion**, *n.* —**re-ex-am'in-er**, *n.*

ref (rēf), *n., v.t., v.l., v.l.*, **refed**, **ref-ing**. REFEREE. [1895-1900]

ref.¹. 1. referee. 2. reference. 3. referred. 4. reformed. 5. refund.

re-face (rē fās'), *v.t.*, **-faced**, **-fac-ing**. 1. to renew, restore, or repair the face or surface of (buildings, stone, etc.). 2. to provide with a new facing, as a garment. [1850-55]

Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.

re-fect (ri fēkt'), *v.t.* *Archaic*. to refresh, esp. with food or drink.

[1425-75; < L *refectus*, ptp. of *reficere* to make again, renew = *re-* RE- + *-ficere*, comb. form of *facere* to make, do']

re-fec-tion (ri fēk'shən), *n.* 1. the act of being refreshed, esp. with food or drink. 2. a portion of food or drink; repast. [1300-50; ME *refeccion* < L *refectio* restoration = *refec-*, var. s. of *reficere* (see RE-FECT) + *-tio* -TION] —**re-fec'tive**, *adj.*

re-fec-to-ry (ri fēk'tə rē), *n., pl. -ries*. a dining hall, esp. in a religious house. [1475-85; < LL *refectōrium* = L *refec-*, var. s. of *reficere* (see RE-FECT) + *-tōrium* -TORy²]

refec'tory ta-ble, *n.* a long, narrow table supported by heavy legs or pedestals connected by stretchers. [1920-25]

re-fer (ri fūr'), *v.*, **-ferred**, **-fer-ring**. —*v.t.* 1. to direct to a person, place, etc., for information or anything required. 2. to direct the attention of: *The asterisk refers the reader to a footnote*. 3. to submit for decision, information, etc.: *to refer a dispute to arbitration*. 4. to assign to a class, period, etc.; classify. 5. to have relation; relate; apply. —*v.i.* 6. to direct attention. 7. to have recourse, as for aid or information. 8. to make reference or allusion. [1325-75; ME *referren* < L *referre* to bring back = *re-* RE- + *ferre* to bring, BEAR¹] —**re-fer-a-ble**, **re-fer-ra-ble** (rē'fər ə bəl, ri fūr'-), *adj.* —**re-fer'er**, *n.*

re-fer-ee (rē'fər ē'), *n., v.*, **-eed**, **-ee-ing**. —*n.* 1. a person to whom something is referred for decision or settlement. 2. a judge having functions fixed by the rules of a game or sport; umpire. 3. an authority who evaluates proposals for funding, scholarly papers for publication, etc. 4. *Law*. a person selected by a court to take testimony and recommend a decision. —*v.t.* 5. to preside over as referee. —*v.i.* 6. to act as referee. [1605-15] —**Syn.** See JUDGE.

re-fer-ence (rē'fər əns, rē'fərəns), *n., v.*, **-enced**, **-enc-ing**. —*n.* 1. an act or instance of referring. 2. a mention; allusion. 3. something for which a name or designation stands; denotation. 4. a direction of the attention, as in a book, to some other book, passage, etc. **b.** the book, passage, etc., to which one is directed. 5. REFERENCE MARK. 6. use or recourse for purposes of information: *a library for public reference*. 7. a book or other source of useful facts or information. 8. **a.** a person to whom one refers for testimony as to another's character, abilities, etc. **b.** a statement regarding a person's character, abilities, etc. 9. regard or connection; relation: *without reference to age*. —*v.t.* 10. to furnish with references. 11. to mention in or as a reference. 12. to arrange for easy reference. [1580-90]

reference mark, *n.* any of various symbols, as an asterisk (*), dagger (†), or superscript number, used to direct a reader to further information in a footnote, bibliography, or other text. [1855-60]

re-fer-en-dum (rē'fər əndəm), *n., pl. -dums, -da* (-də). 1. the principle or practice of referring measures proposed or passed by a legislative body to the vote of the electorate for approval or rejection. Compare INITIATIVE (def. 4a). 2. a measure thus referred. 3. a vote on such a measure. [1840-50; < L: thing to be referred (neut. ger. of *referre* to bring back; see REFER)]

re-fer-ent (rē'fər ənt, rē'fərənt), *n.* the object or event to which a term or symbol refers. [1835-45; < L *referent* (s. of *referēns*), prp. of *referre*. See REFER, -ENT]

re-fer-en-tial (rē'fər ən'shəl), *adj.* 1. being a reference. 2. containing one or more references. 3. used for reference. [1650-60] —**re-fer-en-tial-ly**, *adv.*

re-fer-ral (ri fūr'əl), *n.* 1. an act or instance of referring. 2. the state of being referred. 3. a person referred or recommended to someone or for something. [1930-35]

re-fill (v. rē fil'; n. rē'fil'), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to fill again. —*n.* 2. a material, supply, or the like, to replace something used up. [1680-90] —**re-fill/a-ble**, *adj.*, *n.*

re-fi-nance (rē'fi nans', rē fi'nans), *v.*, **-nanced**, **-nanc-ing**. —*v.t.* 1. to finance again. 2. to satisfy (a debt) by making another loan on new terms. —*v.i.* 3. to arrange new financing for something. [1905-10]

re-fine (ri fin'), *v.*, **-fined**, **-fin-ing**. —*v.t.* 1. to bring to a pure state; free or separate from impurities or other extraneous substances. 2. to purify from what is coarse or debasing; make elegant or cultured. 3. to bring to a finer state or form by purifying or polishing. 4. to make more fine, subtle, or precise. —*v.i.* 5. to become pure. 6. to become more elegant or polished. 7. to make fine distinctions in thought or language. 8. **refine on or upon**, to improve by inserting finer distinctions, superior elements, etc. [1575-85] —**re-fin/a-ble**, *adj.* —**re-fin'er**, *n.*

re-fined (ri find'), *adj.* 1. having or showing well-bred feeling, taste, etc. 2. freed from impurities. 3. very subtle or exact. [1565-75]

re-fine-ment (ri fin'mənt), *n.* 1. fineness or elegance of feeling, taste, manners, language, etc. 2. an instance of this. 3. the act or process of refining. 4. the quality or state of being refined. 5. a subtle point or distinction. 6. an improved form of something. 7. a detail or device added to improve something. [1605-15]

re-fin-er-y (ri fī'nə rē), *n., pl. -eries*. an establishment for refining something, as metal, sugar, or petroleum. [1720-30]

re-fin-ish (rē fin'ish), *v.t.* to give a new surface to (wood, furniture, etc.). [1930-35] —**re-fin-ish-er**, *n.*

re-fit (rē fit'), *v.*, **-fit-ted** or **-fit**, **-fit-ting**, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to fit, prepare,

re/em-bark/, *v.*
re/em-brace/, *v.t.*, -braced,
-brac-ing.
re/e-merge/, *v.i.*, -merged,
-merg-ing.

re/e-mer-gence, *n.*
re/em/pha-size/, *v.t.*, -sized,
-siz-ing.
re/em-ploy-ment, *n.*
re/en-act/, *v.t.*

re/en-act/ment, *n.*
re/en-gage/, *v.*, -gaged, -gag-ing.
re/en-gage/ment, *n.*
re/en-large/, *v.*, -larged, -larg-ing.
re/en-large/ment, *n.*

re/en-light/en, *v.t.*
re/en-list/, *v.*
re/en-list/ment, *n.*
re/en-slave/, *v.t.*, -slaved, -slav-ing.
re/e-quip/, *v.t.*, -quipped.