

EXHIBIT 8

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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achine" (translation of Greek theos estament). -nō'pē-ō, dyōō'(-) n. A form of 1 by confusion of green, bluish red. : DEUTER(O) + AN- (lack of) + n. Symbol D An isotope of ic weight of 2.014. Also called .atin : DEUTER(O) (because it is sible hydrogen isotopes) + -100.] ic form of water with composition er as approximately 1 part in 6,500 derator in certain nuclear reactors.

Indicates second or secondary; for deuteranopia, deutoplasm. [From deu- in Appendix.*] ō'tō-rō-kā-nōn'(-)kāl, dyōō'(-) adj. ctions of books in the New Testa- eone contested but later accepted, ctions of books in the Old Testa- y by the Eastern Orthodox and cryphal by many Protestants. See ANONICAL.] ū-mē, dyōō'(-) n. A second legal r divorce of a first spouse. [Late ERO- + -GAMY.] ō-i-zā'ā, dyōō'(-) n. The name given -66 of Isaiah, who was a Hebrew n captivity (586-539 B.C.). ū'(-) n. Symbol d The nucleus of a te of a proton and a neutron, re- article with unit positive charge.

ū'(-)mē, dyōō'(-) n. Abbr. Deut. The nent, in which the law of Moses is econd time. [Late Latin deuter- onomion, from the Septuagint mis- 6:18) of Hebrew mishneh hattorah i, as deuteronomion (touto), "(this) + nomos, law (see nem-2 in Ap- m, dyōō'(-) n. Also deu-ter-o-plasm- ance or yolk in the cytoplasm of an (ERO-) + -PLASM.] ū'(-)kār'k. Also deut-sche-mark. Abbr. mit of West Germany, equal to 100 ange rates at currency. 2. A coin t. See mark (money). [German,

name for Germany.) n. Any of various shrubs of the r their clusters of white or pinkish zia, after Jean Deutz (died 1784).

), Eamon. Born 1882. American- ed (1937-48, 1951-54, and 1957- ce 1959).

tr.v. -ated, -ating, -ates. Also de- ng, -ues. 1. To lessen or annul the exchange value of (currency) by y. —de-val'ua-tion n. rē) n. The alphabet in which San- dian languages are written. [San- script of the city": devāh, god (see zari, (script) of the city, from nā- from Dravidian.)

ated, -tating, -tates. 1. To lay at; confound. —See Synonyms at (intensive) + västare, to lay waste, in Appendix*.) —dev'as-tat'ingly tēv'as-tat'or (-ō-stā'tor) n.

ed, -oping, -ops. Also de-vel-ope- re the potentialities of; bring grad- r better state. 2. To elaborate or old (a theme) with rhythmic and disclose gradually. 5. To bring into e. 6. To make more available; put ct of land) to a specific purpose, as fo come to have gradually; acquire. : contract. See Usage note below. s (a photosensitive material), espe- r to render a recorded image- expand. 2. To come gradually into o be disclosed. 4. Biology. a. To er stages of individual maturation- to later or from simpler to more n. [French développer, from Old m Latin dis- (reversal) + voloper, to vol- (unattested), to roll (see wei-2 p-a-ble adj. ne established in the sense of con- is: He developed tuberculosis. This is f the Usage Panel. . 1. One that develops. 2. Photos- ender visible the image recorded on

de-vel-op-ment (di-vēl'op-mənt) n. 1. The act of developing. 2. A developed state, condition, or form. 3. Something that has been developed; a product or result of developing. 4. An event, occurrence, or happening; a development in the war. 5. A group of dwellings built by the same contractor. —de-vel'op-men'tal adj. —de-vel'op-men'tal-ly adv. de-verb-a-tive (di-vür'ba-tiv) adj. Grammar. 1. Designating a word derived from a verb. Worker is a deverbative noun derived from the verb work. 2. Designating an element used in derivation from a verb. The suffix -er in teacher is deverbative. —n. Grammar. A deverbative word or element. —n. Grammar. Robert. See Essex.

De-ver-ox, Robert. See Essex. De-vest (di-vēst') tr.v. -vested, -vesting, -vests. Law. To take (a title, estate, or right, for example) away from. [Old French desvestir, to undress, from Vulgar Latin desvestire (unattested); Latin dis- (reversal) + vestire, to dress, from vestis, garment (see ves- in Appendix*.)]

De-vi (dā'vē). Hinduism. A general appellation for all feminine deities, especially in their demionic aspects. Used mainly of the Shakti (see) of Shiva. [Sanskrit devī, feminine of devah, god. See deiv- in Appendix*.]

De-vi-ant (dē'vē-ōnt) adj. Differing from a norm or from the accepted standards of society; deviating. —n. A deviate (see), accepted English deviant, from Late Latin devians, present participle of deviare, DEVIATE.] —de'vi-ance n. De-vi-ate (dē'vē-āt') v. -ated, -ating, -ates. —intr. To oscillate about or move increasingly away from a designated norm, as from a specified course or prescribed mode of behavior. —tr. To cause to turn aside or differ. —n. (dē'vē-it). 1. A person whose attitude or behavior differs from the norm or from the accepted social or moral standards. 2. A sexual pervert. Also called "deviant." [Late Latin deviare: Latin dē-, away from + via, road, way (see wei-2 in Appendix*.)] —de'vi-a'tor (-ā'tor) n. De-vi-a-tion (dē'vē-ā'shon) n. 1. The act of deviating or turning aside. 2. An abnormality; departure: "vice was a deviation from our nature . . . as deformity of the body is" (Fielding). 3. Statistics. a. The difference, especially the absolute difference, between one of a set of numbers and their mean. b. Any variation from a trend. 4. Divergence from an accepted policy or norm. —de'vi-a'tion-ism' n. —de'vi-a'tion-ist n.

De-vice (di-'vis') n. 1. Something devised or constructed for a particular purpose; especially, a machine used to perform one or more relatively simple tasks. 2. An artistic contrivance in a literary work used to achieve a particular effect. 3. A plan or scheme, especially a malign one. 4. A decorative design, figure, or pattern, as one used in embroidery. 5. A graphic symbol or motto, especially in heraldry. 6. Archaic. The act, state, or power of devising. —leave to one's own devices. To allow to do as one pleases. [Middle English devis, devise, from Old French devis, division, contrivance, invention, and devise, difference, design, plan, both from deviser, to divide, DEVISE.]

Dev-il (dēv'əl) n. 1. Often capital D. Theology. The major spirit of evil, ruler of Hell, and foe of God, often depicted as a man with horns, a tail, and cloven hoofs; Satan. 2. A subordinate evil spirit. 3. A wicked, malevolent, or ill-tempered person. 4. An unfortunate person; wretch: poor devil. 5. A person who is energetic, mischievous, daring, or clever. 6. The personification of something evil or undesirable: "I have said my prayers and devil Envy say Amen" (Shakespeare). 7. A printer's devil (see). 8. Any of various mechanical devices with sharp teeth or spikes, as for tearing up rags. 9. Informal. Anything difficult or hard to manage: "the poor dear sufferer had the very devil of a time" (Ford Madox Ford). 10. Christian Science. The opposite of Truth; error; a lie. —give the devil his due. To acknowledge the ability or success of an evil or disliked person. —the devil. Informal. An exclamation or expletive used to express surprise, anger, disgust, vexation, or the like. —the devil to pay. Trouble to be faced as a result of some action. —v. devilled or -villed, -viling or -villing, -vills. —tr. 1. To prepare (food) with pungent seasoning or condiments, such as mustard or cayenne pepper. 2. To tear up (cloth or rags) in a toothed machine. 3. To annoy, torment, or harass. —intr. To serve as a printer's devil. [Middle English devel, Old English deofol, from Late Latin diabolu, from Late Greek diabolos, from Greek, slanderer, from diabolain, to slander, set at variance, "throw across" + dia-, across + balain, to throw (see gwel-1 in Appendix*.)]

Dev-il-fish (dēv'əl-fish') n., pl. devilfish or -fishes. 1. The manta (see). 2. An octopus (see), or a similar cephalopod.

Dev-il-ish (dēv'əl-ish) adj. 1. Of, resembling, or characteristic of a devil; fiendish: "that's the devilish side of a woman's fascination: she makes you will your own destruction" (G.B. Shaw). 2. Informal. Excessive; extreme: devilish heat. —adv. Informal. Extremely; very. —dev'il-ish-ly adv. —dev'il-ish-ness n.

Dev-il-may-care (dēv'əl-mā-kār') adj. Careless; reckless.

Dev-il-ment (dēv'əl-mənt) n. Devilish mischief.

Devil's advocate. 1. Roman Catholic Church. An official appointed to present arguments against a proposed canonization or beatification. 2. A person who opposes an argument with which he does not necessarily disagree, as to determine its validity. 3. An adverse critic, especially of a good cause.

Devil's bit. A plant, the blazing star (see). [From its bitter taste.]

Devil's club. A spiny shrub, Oplopanax horridus, of western North America, having greenish-white flowers and scarlet fruit.

Devil's darning needle. Informal. A dragonfly (see).

Devil's-food cake (dēv'əl-fū'd'kē). A rich chocolate cake. [From the contrast with the white color of ANGEL FOOD CAKE.]

Devil's Island. French île du Dia-ble (êl dü dyā'bl'). An islet,

eight miles off the coast of French Guiana; site of a former French penal colony.

Devil's paintbrush. A plant, the orange hawkweed (see).

Devil's walking stick. A shrub, Hercules' club (see).

Dev-il-try (dēv'əl-trē) n., pl. -tries. Also dev-il-ry (-al-rē). 1. Wanton or reckless mischief. 2. Wickedness. 3. Evil magic.

Dev-il-wood (dēv'əl-wū'd') n. A tree, Osmanthus americanus, of the southeastern United States, having fragrant greenish flowers and hard wood. [Because it is extremely difficult to cut.]

De-vi-ous (dē'vē-ōs) adj. 1. Straying or deviating from the usual, straight, or direct course or way; swerving; roundabout. 2. Straying or departing from the correct or proper way; erring. 3. Done, used, or acting in an underhand manner; not straightforward; shifty: a devious person. [Latin devius, off the main road: dē-, away from + via, way (see wei-2 in Appendix*.)] —de'vi-ous-ly adv. —de'vi-ous-ness n.

De-vi-a-ble (di-vī'zā-bəl) adj. 1. Law. Capable of being transmitted by will. Said of real property. 2. Capable of being invented or contrived.

De-vi-sal (di-vī'zəl) n. The act of devising.

De-vise (di-'vīz) v. -vised, -vising, -vises. —tr. 1. To form or arrange in the mind; plan; invent; contrive. 2. Law. To transmit or give (real property) by will. 3. Obsolete. To guess; imagine; conceive. —intr. To form a plan; contrive. —n. Law. 1. The act of transmitting or giving real property by will. 2. The property or lands so transmitted. 3. A will or clause in a will devising real property. [Middle English devisen, to divide, distinguish, examine, design, from Old French deviser, from Vulgar Latin divisare (unattested), infrequentative of Latin dividere (past participle divisus), to divide. See weidh- in Appendix*.] —de'vi-ser n.

De-vi-see (di-vī-zē') n. Law. One to whom a devise is made.

De-vi-sor (di-vī-zər) n. Law. One who makes a devise.

De-vi-tal-ize (dē-vī'tl-'īz') tr.v. -ized, -izing, -izes. To lower or destroy the vitality of.

De-vit-ri-fy (dē-vī'trā-'fī) tr.v. -fied, -fying, -fies. 1. To deprive of or destroy the glassy quality of. 2. To treat (material such as glass) so as to cause crystallization, brittleness, and loss of transparency. [French dévitrifier: dē-, from Latin dē- (reversal) + vitrifier, VITRIFY.] —de-vit-ri-fi-ca-tion n.

De-vo-cal-ize (dē-vō'kāl-'īz') tr.v. -ized, -izing, -izes. Phonetics. To unvoice. —de-vō'kal-i-za-tion n.

De-voice (dē-vois') tr.v. -voiced, -voicing, -voices. Phonetics. To unvoice (a speech sound).

De-void (di-'void) adj. Completely lacking; destitute; empty; without. Used with of. [Middle English devoide, from devoiden, to get rid of, from Old French desvuider: des-, from Latin dē-, completely + vuider, to empty, from Vulgar Latin vocitare (unattested), from vocitus (unattested), empty, from Latin vacare, to be empty (see eu-2 in Appendix*.)]

De-voir (dō-vvār', dēv'vār') n. 1. Usually plural. Courteous attentions; compliments; respects: pay one's devoirs to the hostess. 2. Archaic. Duty. [Middle English devoir, devoir, duty, from Old French devoir, "that which is due," from devoir, to owe, from Latin debere. See ghabh- in Appendix*.]

Dev-o-lu-tion (dēv'ō-lū'shon) n. 1. A passing down through successive stages. 2. The passing to a successor of anything, such as properties, rights, and qualities. 3. A delegating of authority or duties to a subordinate or substitute. 4. Biological degeneration, as distinguished from evolution. [Medieval Latin devolutio, from Latin devolvere (past participle devolutus), to roll down, DEVOLVE.] —dev'ol-u-tion-ar'y adj.

De-volve (di-vōlv') v. -volved, -volving, -volves. —tr. To pass on or delegate (duty or authority, for example) to a successor or substitute. —intr. To be passed on to a substitute or successor; be conferred. Used with on, to, or upon: "With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility." (Lincoln). [Middle English devolven, from Latin devolvere, to roll down: dē-, down + volvere, to roll (see wel-3 in Appendix*.)] —de-volve'ment n.

Dev-on' (dēv'ōn). 1. An island, 21,606 square miles in area, of the Northwest Territories, Canada, south of Ellesmere Island. 2. See Devonshire.

Dev-on-2 (dēv'ōn) n. Any of a breed of reddish cattle developed in Devonshire, England, and raised primarily for beef.

De-vo-ni-an (di-vō'nē-ōn) adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Devon or Devonshire, England. 2. Of, belonging to, or designating the geologic time, system of rocks, or sedimentary deposits of the fourth period of the Paleozoic era, preceded by the Silurian and followed by the Mississippian or Carboniferous period, and characterized by the appearance of forests and amphibians. See geology. —n. Geology. The Devonian period or system of deposits. Preceded by the.

Dev-on-shire (dēv'ōn-shīr, -shər). Also Dev-on (dēv'ōn). A county, 2,611 square miles in area, of southwestern England. Population, 851,000. County seat, Exeter.

De-vote (di-vōt') tr.v. -voted, -voting, -votes. 1. To give or apply (one's time, attention, or self) entirely to a particular activity, pursuit, cause, or person. 2. To set apart by or as if by a vow or solemn act; dedicate; consecrate. 3. Rare. To doom to destruction; to curse. [Latin devovere (past participle devotus), to vow, devote: dē-, completely + vovere, to vow (see wegwh- in Appendix*.)] —de-vote'ment n.

Synonyms: devote, dedicate, consecrate, pledge. These verbs are compared primarily in the sense of giving oneself or one's effort for a particular end. Devote, the most general, implies loyal and close attention to a cause, a job, another person, or the like. Dedicate adds the idea of a solemn and often formal commitment; in a related sense it means to set something apart,



Devil Tenth-century sandstone figure of a Devil, from central India

it/i ple/tr pler/j judge/k kick/l lid, p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/

t/ht/th thin, path/th this, bath/e ū cut/ūr urge/v vaive/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/ō about, item, edible, gallop, circus/ ā fr. ami/œ Fr. feu, Ger. schön/ü Fr. tu, Ger. über/KH Ger. ich, Scot. ioch/N Fr. bon. *Follows main vocabulary. †Of obscure origin.

and mechanical power and the design, production, and use of machines and tools. —mechanical engineer.

mech-a-ni-cian (mĕk'ə-nīsh'ən) *n.* A person who makes, uses, or repairs machines and tools.

me-chan-ics (mī-kān'iks) *n.* Plural in form, used with a singular verb. *Abbr.* mech. 1. The analysis of the action of forces on matter or material systems. 2. The design, construction, operation, and application of machinery or mechanical structures.

Me-chan-ics-ville (mī-kān'iks-vil'). A village in north-central Virginia, near the site of the Battle of Mechanicsville (June 26, 1862) in the Civil War.

mech-a-nism (mĕk'ə-nīz'əm) *n.* 1. *Abbr.* mech. a. A machine or mechanical appliance. b. The arrangement of connected parts in a machine. 2. Any system of parts that operate or interact like those of a machine: *the mechanism of the solar system*. 3. An instrument or process, physical or mental, by which something is done or comes into being: "The mechanism of oral learning is largely that of continuous repetition." (T.G.E. Powell). 4. *Psychology.* a. The automatic and consistent response of an organism to various stimuli. b. Any habitual manner of acting to achieve some end. 5. *Psychoanalysis.* A usually unconscious mental and emotional pattern that dominates behavior: *defense mechanism*. 6. *Abbr.* mech. *Chemistry.* The sequence of steps in a chemical reaction. 7. *Philosophy.* The doctrine that all natural phenomena are explicable by material causes and mechanical principles. [Late Latin *mēchanisma*, from Greek *mēchanē*, machine. See *mechanical*.]

mech-a-nist (mĕk'ə-nīst) *n.* 1. A person who believes in or employs in his work or thinking the philosophical doctrine of mechanism. 2. A mechanician.

mech-a-nis-tic (mĕk'ə-nīst'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to mechanics as a branch of physics. 2. Of or pertaining to the philosophy of mechanism; specifically, tending to explain phenomena only by reference to physical or biological causes: "Advertising, not culture, is the most characteristic product of the study of the mind on mechanistic principles." (Joseph Wood Krutch). —*mech'a-nis-ti-cal-ly adv.*

mech-a-nize (mĕk'ə-nīz') *tr. v.* -nized, -nizing, -nizes. 1. To equip with machinery: *mechanize a factory*. 2. To equip (a military unit) with motor vehicles, such as tanks and trucks. 3. To make automatic or unspontaneous; render mechanical, routine, or monotonous. 4. To produce by machines or as if by machines. [From *MECHANICAL*.] —*mech'a-ni-za'tion n.*

mech-a-no-chem-i-cal coupling (mĕk'ə-nō-kēm'i-kəl). *Biophysics.* The reversible conversion of chemical energy into mechanical work: *The control of muscle contraction and relaxation by ATP is an example of mechanochemical coupling.*

mech-a-no-ther-a-py (mĕk'ə-nō-thēr'ə-pē) *n.* Medical treatment by mechanical methods, such as massage.

Mech-lin' (mĕk'lin). *French* *Malines* (mā-lĕn'). *Flemish* *Mechelen* (mĕk'hĕ-lĕn). A city in north-central Belgium, formerly noted for its lace. Population, 65,000.

Mech-lin² (mĕk'lin) *n.* A delicate lace in which the pattern details are defined by a flat thread. Also called "malines." [From *MECHLIN*.]

Meck-len-burg (mĕk'lon-bŭrg'; *German* mĕk'lon-bŭrk'). 1. A former state in northern Germany. 2. A state of East Germany from 1945 to 1952, formed by the union of the foregoing territory with western Pomerania.

me-co-ni-um (mī-kŏ-nĕ-əm) *n.* Excrement in the fetal intestinal tract that is discharged at birth. [Latin *mēcōnium*, from Greek *mēkōneion*, "poppy juice," the greenish excrement of a newborn child, from *mēkōn*, poppy. See *mak.* in Appendix.*]

med. 1. medical; medicine. 2. medieval. 3. medium.

M. Ed. Master of Education.

me-da-ka (mī-dā'ka) *n.* 1. The Japanese rice fish, *Oryzias latipes*, much used in biological research. 2. Any fish of the Asiatic and Indo-Malayan genus *Oryzias*. [Japanese, killifish.]

med-al (mĕd'əl) *n.* 1. A piece of metal, stamped with a design or inscription commemorating an event or person, often given as an award. 2. A piece of metal stamped with a religious device, used as an object of veneration or commemoration. —*tr. v.* *medated, -ating, -ais.* Also chiefly *British* -al-ated, -alling. To honor or decorate with a medal. [French *médaille*, from Italian *medaglia*, from Common Romance *medallia* (unattested), from Vulgar Latin *metallea* (unattested), from Latin *metallum*, METAL.]

Medal for Merit. A decoration awarded by the United States to civilians for outstanding services in peace or war.

med-al-ist (mĕd'əl-ist) *n.* Also chiefly *British* *med-al-ist*. 1. One who designs, makes, or collects medals. 2. One who has received a medal. 3. *Golf.* The winner at *medal play* (see) in a tournament.

med-al-ion (mĕ-dāl'yən) *n.* 1. A large medal. 2. Any of various large ancient Greek coins. 3. Something resembling a large medal, such as an oval or circular design used as decoration. [French *médailion*, from Italian *medaglione*, augmentative of *medaglia*, MEDAL.]

Medal of Honor. *Abbr.* MH The highest U.S. military decoration, awarded in the name of Congress to members of the armed forces for gallantry and bravery beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. Also called "Congressional Medal of Honor."

medal play. *Golf.* Competition in which the total number of strokes taken is the basis of the score. Compare *match play*.

Me-dan (mā-dān'). A city and trade center of northeastern Sumatra, Indonesia. Population, 310,000.

med-dle (mĕd'əl) *intr. v.* -dled, -dling, -dies. 1. To intrude in other people's affairs or business; interfere. Used with *in* or *with*: "But

I will meddle no more with that." (Izaak Walton). 2. To handle something idly or ignorantly; tamper. Followed by *with*. —*See* *Interfere*. Synonyms at *interfere*. [Middle English *medden*, "to mix," *meddle*, from Old French *medler*, *medler*, to mix in, variants of *mesler*, from Vulgar Latin *misculāre* (unattested), frequentative of Latin *miscere*, to mix. See *meik-* in Appendix.*] —*med'dler* (mĕd'ler, mĕd'l-er) *n.*

med-dle-some (mĕd'əl-sŏm) *adj.* Inclined to meddle or interfere. —*med'dle-some-ly adv.* —*med'dle-some-ness n.*

Mede (mĕd) *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Media. [Middle English, from Latin *Mēdius*, from Greek *Mēdos*, from Old Persian *madat*.]

Me-de-a (mī-dĕ'ə). *Greek Mythology.* A princess and sorceress of Colchis who helped Jason obtain the Golden Fleece.

Me-de-llin (mĕd'l-ĕn'; *Spanish* mā'thĕ-yĕn'). A city of central Colombia, the country's second-largest city and foremost manufacturing and commercial center. Population, 773,000.

Med-ford (mĕd'fəd; mĕd'fərd for sense 2). 1. A city in north-eastern Massachusetts, northwest of Boston. Population, 65,000. 2. A city in southwestern Oregon. Population, 24,000.

Med. Gr. Medieval Greek.

me-di-a. Alternate plural of *medium*. —*See* Usage note at *medium*.

Me-di-a (mĕ'dĕ-ə). An ancient country of southwestern Asia, now the northwestern region of Iran. —*Me'di-an adj. & n.*

me-di-a-cy (mĕ'dĕ-ə-sē) *n.* 1. The state or quality of being mediate. 2. Mediation.

me-di-ae-val. Variant of *medieval*.

me-di-ae-val-ism. Variant of *medievalism*.

me-di-al (mĕ'dĕ-əl) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or extending toward the middle; median. 2. *Phonetics.* Being a sound, syllable, or letter occurring between the initial and final positions in a word or morpheme. 3. Being or pertaining to a mathematical average or mean. 4. Average; ordinary. —*n.* *Phonetics.* 1. A voiced stop, as *b, d, or g*. Also called "media." 2. An element used in the middle of a word, such as a sound, letter, or form of a letter. [From Late Latin *mediālis*, from Latin *medius*, middle. See *medhyo-* in Appendix.*] —*me'di-al-ly adv.*

me-di-an (mĕ'dĕ-ən) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, located in, or directed toward the middle; medial. 2. *Anatomy & Zoology.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the plane that divides a bilaterally symmetrical animal into right and left halves; mesial. 3. *Statistics.* Relating to or constituting the middle value in a distribution. —*n.* 1. A median point, plane, line, or part. 2. *Statistics.* The middle value in a distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of values. 3. *Geometry.* a. A line that joins a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. b. The line that joins the midpoints of the nonparallel sides of a trapezoid. [Latin *mediānus*, from *medius*, middle. See *medhyo-* in Appendix.*] —*me'di-an-ly adv.*

median plane. A plane dividing a bilaterally symmetrical animal into right and left halves.

median point. The intersection of the medians of a triangle.

median strip. The dividing area, often paved or landscaped, between opposing traffic on some highways.

me-di-ant (mĕ'dĕ-ənt) *n.* The third tone in a diatonic musical scale between the tonic and the dominant and traditionally related harmonically to them.

me-di-as-ti-num (mĕ'dĕ-ās-tĭ-nŏm) *n., pl. -na (-no).* The septum that divides the pleural sacs in mammals, containing all the thoracic viscera except the lungs. [New Latin, from neuter of Latin *mediastinus*, median, from *medius*, middle. See *medhyo-* in Appendix.*] —*me'di-as-tĭ-nal adj.*

me-di-ate (mĕ'dĕ-āt') *v.* -ated, -ating, -ates. —*tr.* 1. To resolve or settle (differences) by acting as an intermediary agent between two or more conflicting parties. 2. To bring about (a settlement, agreement, or the like) by action as an intermediary. 3. To serve as a vehicle for bringing about (a result) or for conveying (information) to others. —*intr.* 1. To occupy an intermediate or middle position. 2. To intervene between two or more disputing parties in order to effect an agreement, settlement, or compromise. —*adj.* (mĕ'dĕ-ī). Acting through, involving, or dependent upon some intervening agency. [Latin *mediāre*, to be in the middle, from *medius*, middle. See *medhyo-* in Appendix.*] —*me'di-ate-ly adv.*

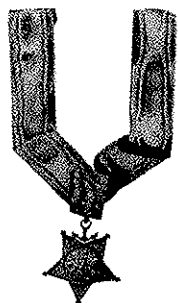
me-di-a-tion (mĕ'dĕ-āt'shən) *n.* 1. The act of mediating; intervention. 2. The state of being mediated. 3. *International Law.* The attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement or compromise between disputing nations through the benevolent intervention of a neutral power.

Synonyms: mediation, conciliation, arbitration. *Mediation* denotes only intervention in a dispute with intent to settle it equitably, but generally implies a favorable result. *Conciliation* stresses the settlement of difference and the assuaging of ill feeling. *Arbitration*, often the last resort among these processes, emphasizes finality and decision, usually achieved through legal apparatus and procedure agreed upon in advance.

me-di-a-tive (mĕ'dĕ-āt'iv) *adj.* Mediating; mediatory.

me-di-a-tize (mĕ'dĕ-āt'iz) *tr. v.* -tized, -tizing, -tizes. 1. To annex (a small or weak state or ruler) to a large or powerful one as a means of permitting the ruler of the smaller or weaker power to retain his title and part of his former authority: "the Kaisers and Krupps, Hindenburgs and mediatized princes" (Anthony Powell). 2. To place in a middle or intermediate position. [From German *mediatisieren*, from *mediat*, mediate, from Latin *mediāre*, to be in the middle, *MEDIATE*.] —*me'di-a-ti-za'tion n.*

me-di-a-tor (mĕ'dĕ-āt'ər) *n.* One that mediates; especially, a



Medal of Honor

ā pat/ā pay/ār care/ā father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ĕ pet/ĕ be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/l pil/l pie/lr picr/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ō pot/ō toe/ō paw, for/oi noise/out out/ōō took/ōō boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/