WEBSTER'S ENCYCLOPEDIC UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



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through Lingua Franca. Also, parlyaree, parlary. [ult. < It parlare to speak, talk; see PARLE]

or lar im-e-ter (pō/lə rim/i tər), n. Optics. 1. an in strument for measuring the amount of light receiver from a given source as a function of its state of polarization. 2. a form of polariscope for measuring the angula rotation of the plane of polarization. [1860-66; < MI polāri(s) POLAR + -METER]

polari(s) FOLAR + "METER]
Po-laris (pō lāvis, -lav'-, pa-), n. 1. Astron. the polestar or North Star, a star of the second magnitude situated close to the north pole of the heavens, in the constellation Ursa Minor: the outermost star in the handle
of the Little Dipper. 2. a two-stage U.S. ballistic missile,
usually fired from a submerged submarine. [1955–60;
short for ML stella polāris polar star]

snort for ML settle polaris polar skip, po-), n. Optics. an instrument for measuring or exhibiting the polarization of light or for examining substances in polarized light, often to determine stress and strain in glass and other substances. [1820-30; < ML polāri(s) rolar + -score]—po-lari-scop-ic (pō lar'e skop'ik, pə-), adj. —po-lar/l-scop-ic lar/l-scop-ic lar/l-

lar/iscop/ical-ly, adv.

polar-i-ty (pō lar'i lē, po-), n. 1. Physics. a. the property or characteristic that produces unequal physical effects at different points in a body or system, as a magnet or storage battery. b. the positive or negative state in which a body reacts to a magnetic, electric, or other field. 2. the presence or manifestation of two opposite or contrasting principles or tendencies. 3. Ling. a. (of words, phrases, or sentences) positive or negative character. b. polar opposition. [1640-50; Polar + -ITY].

acter. b. polar opposition. [1640-50; polar + -trv].

polar-i-za-tion (pō/ler = zā/shen), n. 1. a sharp division, as of a population or group, into opposing factions.

2. Optics. a state, or the production of a state, in which rays of light or similar radiation exhibit different properties in different directions. Cf. circular polarization, ciliptical polarization, plane polarization, 3. Elect. a. the deposit of gases, produced during electrolysis, on the electrodes of a cell, increasing the resistance of the cell. b. a vector quantity indicating the electric dipole moment per unit of volume of a dielectric. c. the induction of polarity in a ferromagnetic substance. 4. the production or acquisition of polarity. [1805-15; polarize + -Ation]

polariza'tion charge', Elect. any electric charge that is bound to an atom or molecule (opposed to free charge). Also called bound charge.

polarize (pol/e nizy) n. -lazd. -iz-ing. -v.t. 1. to cause polarization in. 2. to divide into sharply opposing factions, political groups, etc.: The controversy has polarized voters into proabortion and antiabortion groups. 3. to give polarity to. -v.i. 4. to become polarized. Also, esp. Brit., pol'arisev. [1805-15; POLAR + -12E] -po'-lariz'a-bile, adj. -po'lariz'a-bill'ty, n. pollarized (nolla rival) adj. -f. or portaining to

po-lar-ized (po'le rizd'), adj. 1. of or pertaining to a medium that exhibits polarization. 2. (of an electric plug or outlet) designed so that the plug and outlet fit together in only one way. [1920-25; POLARIZE + -sD²]

polarizer (pō/le rī/zer), n. 1. a person or thing that polarizes. 2. Optics. a device, often a crystal or prism, that polarizes light. [1850-55; POLARIZE + -ER¹]

po/larizing an/gle, Optics. See under Brewster's law. [1820-30]

po'larizing fil'ter, Photog. a camera lens filter used to control the plane of polarization of light entering the

po'larizing mi'croscope, a microscope that utilizes polarized light to reveal detail in an object, used esp. to study crystalline and fibrous structures.

po'lar lights', the aurora borealis in the Northern Hemisphere or the aurora australis in the Southern

po'lar mol'ecule, a molecule in which the centroid of the positive charges is different from the centroid of the negative charges. Also called **dipole**.

po'lar nu'cleus, Bot. either of two female haploid nuclei, in the embryo sac of flowers, that fuse to produce a diploid nucleus, which combines with a male nucleus to form the endosperm. [1880–85]

po-lar-o-gram (pō lar/o gram/), n. the record produced by the action of a Polarograph. [1920-25; POLAR + -o- + -GRAM¹]

Po-lar-o-graph (pō lar'e graf', -grāf', pe-), Trade-mark. a brand name for an instrument that automati-cally registers the current in electrolysis at a dropping mercury electrode.

mercury electrode.

polarogera-phy (pō/la rog/ra fē), n. Chem. the use of a Polarograph to perform qualitative or quantitative analyses. Also called polarograph/lc analysis. [1935-40; Pol.Ano(GRAPH) + -GRAPHY] —polar-o-graphic (pō lar/e graf/ik, pa-), adj.

(po lar'o grafrik, po-), adj.

Po-lar'oid (pō'la roid), Trademark. L a brand of material for producing polarized light from unpolarized light by dichroism, consisting typically of a stretched sheet of colorless plastic treated with an iodine solution so as to have long, thin, parallel chains of polymeric molecules containing conductive iodine atoms. It is used widely in optical and lighting devices to reduce glare. 2. Also called Po'laroid Cam'era, Po'laroid Land' Cam'cera, the first brand of instant camera, developed by Edwin H. Land and marketed since 1948. 3. Also called Po'laroid dry land Ling. the relation between a powlar composition.

po'lar opposi'tion, Ling, the relation between a pair of antonyms that denote relatively higher and lower

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; > whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit, imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown; ., unattested; ‡, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

degrees of a quality with respect to an explicit or implicit norm rather than absolute values, as the relation be-tween tall and short or light and dark, but not between

po'lar or'bit, a spacecraft orbit that passes over, or close to, the geographic poles of the earth or some other celestial body. [1960-65]

po'lar out'break, Meteorol. a vigorous thrust of cold, polar air across temperate regions.

Po'lar Re'gions, the regions within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

po/lar va/lence, Chem. electrovalence (def. 1).

pol-der (pōl'der), n. a tract of low land, esp. in t Netherlands, reclaimed from the sea or other body water and protected by dikes. [1595–1605; < D]

Netherlands, reclaimed from the sea or other body or water and protected by dikes. [1595-1605; C]

pole¹ (pol), n, u, poled, pol·lng. —n. 1. a long, cylindrical, often slender piece of wood, metal, etc.: a telephone pole; a fishing pole. 2. Northeastern U.S. a long, tapering piece of wood or other material that extends from the front axle of a vehicle between the animals drawing it. 3. Naut. a. a light spar. b. that part of a mast between the uppermost standing rigging and the truck. 4. the lane of a reactrack nearest to the infield; the inside lane. Cf. post¹ (def. 5). 5. a unit of length equal to 16½ feet (5 m); a rod. 6. a square rod, 30½ square yards (25.3 sq. m). 7. under bare poles, a. Naut. (of a sailing ship) with no sails set, as during a violent storm. b. stripped; naked, destitute: The thugs robbed him and left him under bare poles. —v.t. 8. to furnish with poles. 9. to push, strike, or propel with a pole: to pole a raft. 10. Baseball. to make (an extrabase hit) by batting the ball hard and far: He poled a triple to deep right-center. 11. Metall. to stir (molten metal, as copper, tin, or zinc) with poles of green wood so as to produce carbon, which reacts with the oxygen present to effect deoxidation. —vi. 12. to propel a boat, raft, etc., with a pole: to pole down the river. [bef. 1050; ME; OE pāl < L pālus stake. See PALE²] —pole/less.

ME; OE pāl < L pālus stake. See palæ*] —pole/less, adj.

pole² (pāl), n. 1. each of the extremities of the axis of the earth or of any spherical body. 2. Astron. See colestal pole. 3. one of two opposite or contrasted principles or tendencies: His behauior ranges between the pole of restraint and abandon. 4. a point of concentration of interest, attention, etc.: The beautiful actress was the pole of everyone's curiosity. 5. Elect. Magnetism. either of the two regions or pairs of an electric battery, magnet, or the like, that exhibits electrical or magnetic polarity. 6. Cell Biol. a. either end of an ideal axis in a nucleus, cell, or ovum, about which parts are more or less symmetrically arranged. b. either end of a spindle-shaped figure formed in a cell during mitosis. c. the place at which a cell extension or process begins, as a nerve cell axon or a flagellum. 7. Math. a. a singular point at which a given function of a complex variable can be expanded in a Laurent series beginning with a specified finite, negative power of the variable. b. origin (def. 6b). 8. Crystall. a line perpendicular to a crystal face and passing through the crystal center. 9. poles apart or asunder, having widely divergent or completely opposite attitudes, interests, etc. In education and background they were poles apart. [1350-1400, ME < L polus College, [10], n. a native or inhabitant of Poland.

Pole [10], n. Reginald, 1500-58, English cardinal and least Beneve. Cathelia corchibilence of Centerburgines.

Pole (pöl), n. Reginald, 1500-58, English cardinal and last Roman Catholic archbishop of Canterbury.

last Roman Cathonic archosishop of Canterbury.

pole-ax (pol/aks/), n., pl. -ax-es (-ak/siz), v., -axed,
-ax-ing, —n. 1. a medieval shafted weapon with blade
combining ax, hammer, and apical spike, used for
fighting on foot. 2. an ax, usually with a hammer opposite the cutting edge, used in stunning and slaughtering
amimals. 3. an ax with both a blade and a hook, formerly used in naval warfare to assist sailors in boarding
vessels. —v.t. 4. to strike down or kill with or as if with
a poleax. [1300-50, ME pollax battle-ax, lit., head-ax
(see POLL), AX); akin to MLG polexe]

pole-axe (pōl'aks'), n., pl. -ax-es (-ak/siz), v.t., -axed, -ax-ing. poleax.

pole' bean', any vinelike variety of bean that is trained to grow upright on a pole, trellis, fence, etc. [1760-70, Amer.]

pole-cat (pōl/kat/), n., pl. -cats, (esp. collectively) -cat.

1. a European mammal, Mustela putorius, of the weasel family, having a blackish fur and ejecting a fetid fluid when attacked or disturbed. Cf. ferret' (def. 1). 2. any of various North American skunks. [1275-1325; ME polcat, perh. equiv. to MF pol, poul chicken (< L pullus) + CAT']

pole' com/pass, (formerly) a ship's compass elevated on a wooden pole to isolate it as much as possible from local magnetism.

Pol. Econ., political economy. Also, pol. econ.

pole' ham/mer, a shafted weapon having a spiked hammer head. Also called war hammer. [1870-75]

pole' horse', a horse harnessed to the tongue of a vehicle; poler; wheeler. [1815–25, Amer.]
pole' jump'. See pole vault. [1895–1900]

pole-jump (pōl/jump/), v.i. pole-vault. [1895–1900] —pole-jump/er, n.

pole' mast', Naut. a mast on a sailing vessel, consisting of a single piece without separate upper masts. [1760-70]

po-lem-ic (pa lem-ik, pō-), n. 1. a controversial argument, as one against some opinion, doctrine, etc. 2. a person who argues in opposition to another; controversialist. —adj. 3. Also, po-lem-ical. of or pertaining to a polemic; controversial: [1630-40; < Gk polemikôs of or for war, equiv. to pôlem(os) war + -ikos -ic] —polemi-cal-ly, adv.

po·lem·i-cize (pa lem/a siz/, pō-), v.i., -cized, -ciz-ing. to practice the art of disputation; to engage in polemics

or controversy. Also, esp. Brit., po-lem/i-cise/. [1948. 50: POLEMIC + -IZE]

50; POLEMIC + - IZE]

polem-ics (polem/iks, pō-), n. (used with a singular v.) 1. the art or practice of disputation or controverse a master of polemics. 2. the branch of theology dealing with the history or conduct of ecclesiastical disputation and controversy. Cf. irenics. [1630-40; see Polemics]

pol-e-mist (pol/e mist, pe lem/ist, pē-), n. a per who is engaged or versed in polemics. Also, pol-lem-be (pe lem/e sist, pē-). [1815-25; < Gk polemistés warriequiv. to pôlem(os) war + -istès -ist]

pol-e-mize (pol/e miz/), u.i., -mized, -mizipolemicize. Also, esp. Brit., pol/e-mise'. [< Gk pê m(os) war + -12E]

po-le-mol-o-gy (pō/ls mol/s jš), n. the analysis human conflict and war, particularly international with the polysis of the po

pol·e-mo·ni-a·ceous (pol/e mo/ne ā/shes), adj. be longing to the Polemoniaceae, the phlox family of plant Cf. phlox family. [185-60]: All Polemoniace(ae) family ily name (see POLEMONIUM, -ACEAE) + -OUS]

polenta (pō len'ta), n. (esp. in Italian cooking, thick mush of cornmeal. [1555-65; < It < L. hulled and crushed grain, esp. barley]

pole' of cold'. See cold pole.

pole / piece/, Elect. a piece of magnetic material at pole of a permanent magnet or of an electromagnahaped to control the magnetic flux distribution in the vicinity of the pole. [1880-85]

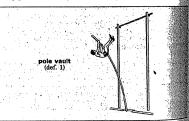
pole' plate', Carpentry. (in a trussed roof) a plater resting upon the beams and supporting common raftenear their lower ends. [1815-25]

pole' posi'tion, 1. a position on the inside of the track in any race. 2. (in auto racing) a starting position on the inside of the front row. 3. an advantageous position.

poler (pō/ler), n. 1. a person or thing that poles. See pole horse. [1680-90; pole* + -er*]

pole-star (pöl/stär/), n. 1. Polaris. 2. something the serves as a guiding principle. 3. something that is the center of attention or attraction. [1545-55; POLS 4]

pole' vault', Track. 1. a field event in which also or vault over a crossbar is performed with the aid of long pole. 2. a leap or vault so performed. [1890-95]



pole-vault (pōl/vôlt/), v.i. to execute a pole vaul [1890-95] —pole/-vault/er, n.

pole-ward (pol/word), adv. 1. Also, pole/ward is ward a pole of the earth; toward the North or Sulpel.—adj. 2. facing or moving toward the North South Pole. [1870-75; POLE² + -WARD]

po-leyn (po/lan), n Armor. a piece for the knee resort plate or leather. Also called knee cop. See under armor. [1350-1400; ME poleyn, polayne polu/lain < ?]

politia-niite (pō/lē e nit/), n. Mineral. a variety rolusite, MnO₂, having well-developed crystals. 50; < G Polianti, irreg. < Gk politainesthai to white (with sea foam), deriv. of politos gray; see I

fortistic, Milos, laving well-developed crystams of the white (with sea foam), deriv. of policis gray, see policia (pe leše), n., v., -llcod, -llc-ing, —n. 1 called police force. an organized civil force for taining order, preventing and detecting crime, an forcing the laws. 2. (used with a plural v.) memissuch a force: Several police are patrolling the neighbood. 3. the regulation and control of a community for the maintenance of public order, safety, health als, etc. 4. the department of the government contwiction of the control of a community of the maintenance of public order, safety, health als, etc. 4. the department of the government contwiction of the control of a community of the control of th

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