



# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

WMT-CC00000388

Petitioners Exhibit 1015



**A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER**

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

*Merriam-Webster*<sup>TM</sup> is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9  
(indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper).  
— ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1998

423—dc21

97-41846

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

2728293031RT:WC00

WMT-CC00000389

opposing extremes of groups or interests formerly ranged on a continuum

**po-lar-ize** \pə-ˈlɑː-rīz\ *vb* -ized; -izing [F *polariser*, fr. NL *polaris* polar] *vt* (1811) 1: to cause (as light waves) to vibrate in a definite pattern 2: to give physical polarity to 3: to break up into opposing factions or groupings <a campaign that polarized the electorate> 4: CONCENTRATE 1 <recreate a cohesive rock community by polarizing... an amorphous, fragmented audience—Ellen Willis> ~ *vi*: to become polarized — **po-lar-iz-abil-i-ty** \pə-ˈlɑː-rī-zə-ˈbɪ-lə-ti\ *n* — **po-lar-iz-able** \pə-ˈlɑː-rī-zə-bəl\ *adj*

**po-lar-nu-cle-us** *n* (1882): either of the two nuclei of a seed plant embryo sac that are destined to form endosperm

**po-lar-og-ra-phy** \pə-ˈlɑː-rə-grə-fē\ *n* [SV, fr. *polarization*] (1936): a method of qualitative or quantitative analysis based on current-voltage curves obtained during electrolysis of a solution with a steadily increasing electromotive force — **po-lar-o-graph-ic** \pə-ˈlɑː-rə-ˈgrɑ-fik\ *adj* — **po-lar-o-graph-i-cal-ly** \-fɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**po-lar-oid** \pə-ˈlɑː-rɔɪd\ *trademark* — used esp. for a light-polarizing material used esp. in eyeglasses and lamps to prevent glare or for a camera that develops pictures instantly

**po-lar-on** \pə-ˈlɑː-rən\ *n* [SV *polar* + *-on*] (1946): a conducting electron in an ionic crystal together with the induced polarization of the surrounding lattice

**po-ler** \pə-ˈlɑː-dər\ *n* [D] (1604): a tract of low land (as in the Netherlands) reclaimed from a body of water (as the sea)

**ˈpole** \pəʊl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pāl* stake, pole, fr. L *palus* stake; akin to L *pangere* to fix — more at *FACT*] (bef. 12c) 1 *a*: a long slender usu. cylindrical object (as a length of wood) 2 *a*: a shaft which extends from the front axle of a wagon between wheelhorses and by which the wagon is drawn: TONGUE 2 *a*: a varying unit of length; esp: one measuring 16½ feet (5.03 meters) 3 *a*: a unit of area equal to a square rod (25.293 square meters) 4 *a*: a tree with a breast-high diameter of from 4 to 12 inches (10 to 30 centimeters) 4: the inside front row position on the starting line for a race

**ˈpole** *vb* **poled**; **po-ling** *vr* (1573) 1: to act upon with a pole 2: to impel or push with a pole ~ *vi* 1: to propel a boat with a pole 2: to use ski poles to gain speed

**ˈpole** *n* [ME, fr. L *polus*, fr. Gk *polos* pivot, pole; akin to Gk *pelesthai* to become, Skt *carati* he moves, wanders — more at *WHEEL*] (14c) 1: either extremity of an axis of a sphere and esp. of the earth's axis 2 *a*: either of two related opposites 3 *a*: a point of guidance or attraction 3 *b*: either of the two terminals of an electric cell, battery, generator, or motor 4: one of two or more regions in a magnetized body at which the magnetic flux density is concentrated 4: either of two morphologically or physiologically differentiated areas at opposite ends of an axis in an organism or cell — see *BLASTULA* illustration 5 *a*: the fixed point in a system of polar coordinates that serves as the origin 5 *b*: the point of origin of two tangents to a conic section that determine a polar — **poles apart**: as diametrically opposed as possible

**Pole** \pəʊl\ *n* [G, of Slavic origin; akin to Pol *polak* Pole] (1535) 1: a native or inhabitant of Poland 2: a person of Polish descent

**ˈpole-ax** \pə-ˈlɑks\ *n* [ME *polax*, *pollax*, fr. *pol*, *polle* poll + *ax*] (14c) 1: a battle-ax with a short handle and often a hook or spike opposite the blade; also: one with a long handle used as an ornamental weapon 2: an ax used in slaughtering cattle

**ˈpoleax** *vr* (1882): to attack, strike, or fell with or as if with a poleax

**ˈpole bean** *n* (ca. 1770): a cultivated bean that is usu. trained to grow upright on supports

**ˈpole-cat** \pə-ˈlɑt\ *n*, *pl* **polecats** or **polecat** [ME *polcat*, prob. fr. MF *poul*, *pol* cock + *ME cat*; prob. fr. its preying on poultry — more at *PULLET*] (14c) 1: any of several carnivorous mammals (as of the genera *Mustela* or *Vormela*) of the weasel family; esp: a brown to black European mammal (*M. putorius*) from which the domesticated ferret is derived 2: SKUNK

**ˈpoleis** *pl* of **POLIS**

**ˈpole-less** \pə-ˈlɒs\ *adj* (1647): having no pole

**ˈpole-mic** \pə-ˈlɛ-mɪk\ *n* [F *polemique*, fr. MF, fr. *polemique* controversial, fr. Gk *polemos* warlike, hostile, fr. *polemos* war; perh. akin to Gk *pelemizein* to shake, OE *eafelo* baleful] (1638) 1 *a*: an aggressive attack on or refutation of the opinions or principles of another 2: the art or practice of disputation or controversy — usu. used in *pl*. but sing. or *pl*. in constr. 2: an aggressive controversialist: DISPUTANT — **ˈpole-mi-cist** \-lɛ-mə-sɪst\ *n*

**ˈpole-mi-cal** \-mɪ-kəl\ *also* **ˈpole-mic** \-mɪk\ *adj* (1640) 1: of, relating to, or being a polemic: CONTROVERSIAL 2: engaged in or addicted to polemics: DISPUTATIOUS — **ˈpole-mi-cal-ly** \-mɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

**ˈpole-mi-cize** \-lɛ-mə-ˈsɪz\ *vi* -cized; -ciz-ing (1950): to engage in controversy: deliver a polemic

**ˈpole-mist** \pə-ˈlɛ-mɪst\, \pə-ˈlɑ-mɪst\ *n* (1825): one skilled in or given to polemics

**ˈpole-mize** \pə-ˈlɑ-mɪz\ *vi* -mized; -miz-ing (1828): **POLEMICIZE**

**ˈpole-mo-ni-um** \pə-ˈlɑ-ˈmɒ-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *polemōnion*, a plant] (1900): JACOB'S LADDER 1

**ˈpole-n-ta** \pə-ˈlɛn-tə, pə-, -tā\ *n* [It, fr. L, crushed and hulled barley; akin to L *pollen* fine flour] (1764): mush made of chestnut meal, cornmeal, semolina, or farina

**ˈpole-er** \pə-ˈlɑ-ər\ (1848): one that poles; esp: one that poles a boat

**ˈpole-star** \pə-ˈlɑ-stər\ *n* 1: NORTH STAR 2 *a*: a directing principle: GUIDE 2 *b*: a center of attraction

**ˈpole vault** *n* (ca. 1890): a vault with the aid of a pole; *specif*: a field event consisting of a vault for height over a crossbar — **ˈpole-vaulter** *vi* — **ˈpole-vaulter** *n*

**ˈpole-ward** \pə-ˈlɑ-wərd\ *adv* or *adj* (1875): toward or in the direction of a pole of the earth (as the sun moves ~) <~ variation in temperature>

**ˈpo-lice** \pə-ˈlɛs\ *vt* **po-liced**; **po-lic-ing** [in sense 1, fr. MF *policer*, fr. *police* conduct of public affairs; in other senses, fr. *police*] (1589) 1 *archaic*: GOVERN 2: to control, regulate, or keep in order by use of police 3: to make clean and put in order 4 *a*: to supervise the operation, execution, or administration of to prevent or detect and prosecute violations of rules and regulations 5: to exercise such supervision over the policies and activities of 5: to perform the functions of a police force in or over

**ˈpolice** *n*, *pl* **police** *often attrib* [F, fr. LL *politia* government, administration, fr. Gk *politia*, fr. *polites* citizen, fr. *polis* city, state; akin to Skt *pramartap*, Lith *polis* castle] (1716) 1 *a*: the internal organization or regulation of a political unit through exercise of governmental power esp. with respect to general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity 2: control and regulation of affairs affecting the general order and welfare of any unit or area 3: the system of laws for effecting such control 2 *a*: the department of government concerned primarily with maintenance of public order, safety, and health and enforcement of laws and possessing executive, judicial, and legislative powers 2 *b*: the department of government charged with prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances and crimes 3 *a*: POLICE FORCE (3 *b*) 3: POLICE OFFICERS 4 *a*: a private organization resembling a police force <campus ~> 4 *b*: the members of a private police organization 5 *a*: the action or process of cleaning and putting in order 5 *b*: military personnel detailed to perform this function

**ˈpolice action** *n* (1933): a localized military action undertaken without formal declaration of war by regular armed forces against persons (as guerrillas or aggressors) held to be violators of international peace and order

**ˈpolice court** *n* (1823): a court of record that has jurisdiction over various minor offenses (as breach of the peace) and the power to bind over for trial in a superior court or for a grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses

**ˈpolice dog** *n* (1908) 1: a dog trained to assist police (as in drug detection) 2: GERMAN SHEPHERD

**ˈpolice force** *n* (1838): a body of trained officers entrusted by a government with maintenance of public peace and order, enforcement of laws, and prevention and detection of crime

**ˈpo-lice-man** \pə-ˈlɛs-mən\ *n* (1801) 1: a member of a police force 2: one held to resemble a policeman <making the United States the ~ for the whole wide world—R. B. Long>

**ˈpolice officer** *n* (1800): a member of a police force

**ˈpolice power** *n* (1827): the inherent power of a government to exercise reasonable control over persons and property within its jurisdiction in the interest of the general security, health, safety, morals, and welfare except where legally prohibited

**ˈpolice procedural** *n*, *pl* **ˈpolice procedural**s (1967): a mystery story written from the point of view of the police investigating the crime

**ˈpolice reporter** *n* (1834): a reporter regularly assigned to cover police news (as crimes and arrests)

**ˈpolice state** *n* (1865): a political unit characterized by repressive governmental control of political, economic, and social life usu. by an arbitrary exercise of power by police and esp. secret police in place of regular operation of administrative and judicial organs of the government according to publicly known legal procedures

**ˈpolice station** *n* (1846): the headquarters of the police for a locality

**ˈpo-lice-wom-an** \pə-ˈlɛs-wu-mən\ *n* (1853): a woman who is a member of a police force

**ˈpoli-cy** \pə-ˈlɒ-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** *often attrib* [ME *policie* government, policy, fr. MF, government, regulation, fr. LL *politia*] (15c) 1 *a*: prudence or wisdom in the management of affairs 2: management or procedure based primarily on material interest 2 *a*: a definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions 2 *b*: a high-level overall plan embracing the general goals and acceptable procedures esp. of a governmental body

**ˈpoli-cy** *pl* **-cies** [alter. of earlier *police*, fr. MF, certificate, fr. Old *polizza*, modif. of ML *apodixa* receipt, fr. MGK *apodexis*, fr. Gk, prob. fr. *apodeiknynai* to demonstrate — more at *APODICTIC*] (1565) 1: a writing whereby a contract of insurance is made 2 *a*: a daily lottery in which participants bet that certain numbers will be drawn from a lottery wheel 2 *b*: NUMBER 7 *a*

**ˈpoli-cy-hold-er** \pə-ˈlɑ-sē-ˈhɒl-dər\ *n* (1851): the owner of an insurance policy

**ˈpolicy science** *n* (1950): a social science dealing with the making of high-level policy (as in a government or business)

**ˈpoli-o** \pə-ˈlɒ-ə\ *n* (1931): POLIOMYELITIS

**ˈpoli-o-my-el-i-tis** \pə-ˈlɒ-(j)ə-mi-ə-ˈlɪ-tɪs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *polios* gray + *myelos* marrow — more at *FALLOW*, *MYEL-*] (1878): an acute infectious disease caused by the poliovirus and characterized by fever, motor paralysis, and atrophy of skeletal muscles often with permanent disability and deformity and marked by inflammation of nerve cells in the anterior, or gray matter in each lateral half of the spinal cord — called also *n. infantile paralysis*

**ˈpoli-o-vi-rus** \pə-ˈlɒ-(j)ə-vi-rəs\ *n* [NL, fr. *poliomyelitis* + *virus*] (1951): an enterovirus that occurs in several antigenically distinct strains of which one is the most frequent cause of human poliomyelitis

**ˈpoli-s** \pə-ˈlɒs\ *n*, *pl* **ˈpo-leis** \pə-ˈlɛs\ [Gk — more at *POLICE*] (1839): a Greek city-state; broadly: a state or society esp. when characterized by a sense of community

**ˈpolis** *n* *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *polis*]: city <megalopolis>

**ˈpol-ish** \pə-ˈlɪʃ\ *vb* [ME *polishshen*, fr. MF *poliss-*, stem of *polir*, fr. L *polire*] (14c) 1: to make smooth and glossy usu. by friction: to burnish 2: to smooth, soften, or refine in manners or condition 3: to bring to a highly developed, finished, or refined state: PERFECT ~ *vi*: to become smooth or glossy by or as if by friction — **ˈpol-ish-er** *n*

**ˈpol-ish** *n* (1704) 1 *a*: a smooth glossy surface: LUSTER 2: a state of high development or refinement 2: the action or process of polishing 3: a preparation that is used to produce a gloss and often a color for the protection and decoration of a surface (furniture ~) (nail ~)

**ˈPol-ish** \pə-ˈlɪʃ\ *adj* [*Pol*] (1674): of, relating to, or characteristic of Poland, the Poles, or Polish

**ˈPol-ish** (1784): the Slavic language of the Poles

**ˈpolish off** *vt* (1829): to finish off or dispose of rapidly or completely

**ˈpol-it-bu-ro** \pə-ˈlɒt-byu-rə-(j)ə, -ˈlɒt-, pə-ˈlɪt-\ *n* [Russ *politbyuro*, fr. *politicheskoe byuro* political bureau] (1925): the principal policymaking and executive committee of a Communist party

**ˈpoli-tic** \pə-ˈlɪt\ *adj* **ˈpoli-tic-er**; **-est** [L *politus*, fr. pp. of *polire*] (1501) 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of advanced culture 2: marked by refined cultural interests and pursuits esp. in arts and belles lettres 2 *a*: showing or characterized by correct social usage 2 *b*: marked by an appearance of consideration, tact, deference, or com-