

# EXHIBIT 18

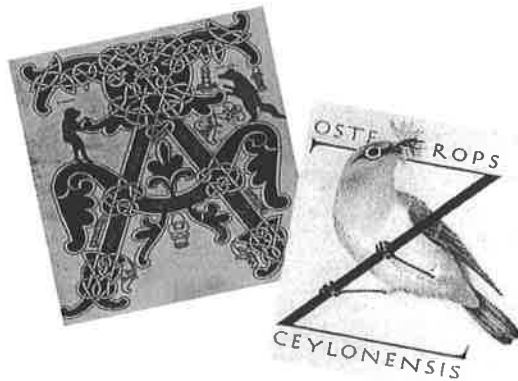
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**lib·er·al·ism** (lib'ər-ə-līz'əm, lib'rə-) *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being liberal. **2a.** A political theory founded on the natural goodness of humans and the autonomy of the individual and favoring civil and political liberties, government by law with the consent of the governed, and protection from arbitrary authority. **b.** often **Liberalism** The tenets or policies of a Liberal party. **3.** An economic theory in favor of laissez-faire, the free market, and the gold standard. **4. Liberalism a.** A 19th-century Protestant movement that favored free intellectual inquiry, stressed the ethical and humanitarian content of Christianity, and de-emphasized dogmatic theology. **b.** A 19th-century Roman Catholic movement that favored political democracy and ecclesiastical reform but was theologically orthodox. —**lib'eral·ist** *n.* —**lib'eral·is'tic** (-līz'it'ik) *adj.*

**lib·er·al·i·ty** (lib'ər-āl'i-tē) *n., pl. -ties* **1.** The quality or state of being liberal or generous. **2.** An instance of being liberal.

**lib·er·al·ize** (lib'ər-ə-līz', lib'rə-) *v. -ized, -izing, -izes* —*tr.* To make liberal or more liberal: "Our standards of private conduct have been greatly liberalized... over recent years" (Meg Greenfield). —*intr.* To become liberal or more liberal. —**lib'eral·i·za'tion** (-lī-zā'shən) *n.* —**lib'eral·iz'er** *n.*

**lib·er·ate** (lib'ə-rāt') *tr.v. -ated, -ating, -ates* **1.** To set free, as from oppression, confinement, or foreign control. **2. Chemistry** To release (a gas, for example) from combination. **3. Slang** To obtain by illegal or stealthy action: *tried to sell appliances that were liberated during the riot.* [Latin *liberāre*, *liberāt-*, from *liber*, free. See **leudh-** in Appendix I.] —**lib'er·at'ing·ly** *adv.* —**lib'er·a'tor** *n.*

**lib·er·a'tion** (lib'ə-rā'shən) *n.* **1.** The act of liberating or the state of being liberated. **2.** The act or process of trying to achieve equal rights and status. —**lib'era'tion·ist** *n.*

**liberation theology** *n.* A school of theology, especially prevalent in the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America, that finds in the Gospel a call to free people from political, social, and material oppression. —**lib·er·a'tion·eol·o·gan** *n.*

**Libe·rec** (līb'ə-rēt's) *n.* A city of north-central Czech Republic north-northeast of Prague. Founded c. 1350, it has been a textile center since the 16th century. Population: 101,048.

**Libe·ria** (lī-bī'rē-ə) *n.* A country of western Africa on the Atlantic Ocean. It was founded (1821) through the efforts of the American Colonization Society and settled mainly by freed slaves from 1822 to the 1860s. Liberia is the oldest independent country in Africa (established 1847). A military coup in 1980 initiated a period of despotic government and civil unrest leading to full-scale civil war in 1990. A cease-fire agreement was reached in 1996, and elections were held in 1997. Monrovia is the capital and the largest city. Population: 2,700,000. —**Libe'ri·an** *adj. & n.*

**lib·er·tar·i·an** (lib'ər-tār'ē-ən) *n.* **1.** One who advocates maximizing individual rights and minimizing the role of the state. **2.** One who believes in free will. [From **LIBERTY**.] —**lib'er·tar'ian** *adj.* —**lib'er·tar'i·an·ism** *n.*

**lib·er·tin·age** (lib'ər-tē'nij) *n.* Libertinism.

**lib·er·tine** (lib'ər-tēn') *n.* **1.** One who acts without moral restraint; a dissolute person. **2.** One who defies established religious precepts; a freethinker. *adj.* Morally unrestrained; dissolute. [Middle English, freedman, from Latin *libertinus*, from *libertus*, from *liber*, free. See **leudh-** in Appendix I.]

**lib·er·tin·ism** (lib'ər-tē-nīz'əm) *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being libertine. **2.** The behavior characteristic of a libertine; promiscuity.

**lib·er·ty** (lib'ər-tē) *n., pl. -ties* **1a.** The condition of being free from restriction or control. **b.** The right and power to act, believe, or express oneself in a manner of one's own choosing. **c.** The condition of being physically and legally free from confinement, servitude, or forced labor. See synonyms at **freedom**. **2.** Freedom from unjust or undue governmental control. **3.** A right or immunity to engage in certain actions without control or interference: *the liberties protected by the Bill of Rights*. **4a.** A breach or overstepping of propriety or social convention. Often used in the plural. **b.** A statement, attitude, or action not warranted by conditions or actualities: *a historical novel that takes liberties with chronology*. **c.** An unwarranted risk; a chance: *took foolish liberties on the ski slopes*. **5.** A period, usually short, during which a sailor is authorized to go ashore. —**idiom: at liberty** **1.** Not in confinement or under constraint; free. **2.** Not employed, occupied, or in use. [Middle English *liberte*, from Old French, from Latin *libertās*, from *liber*, free. See **leudh-** in Appendix I.]

**liberty cap** *n.* A brimless, limp, conical cap fitting snugly around the head and given to a slave in ancient Rome upon manumission. It was used as a symbol of liberty by the French revolutionaries and was also worn in the United States before 1800. Also called *Phrygian cap*.

**Liberty Island** (lib'ər-tē) Formerly **Bedloe's Island** (bēd'lōz'). An island of southeast New York in Upper New York Bay southwest of Manhattan. The Statue of Liberty was placed on the island in 1885, using the star-shaped Fort Wood (built in 1841) as a base. Congress officially renamed the island in 1956.

**lib·id·i·nous** (lī-bīd'i-nəs) *adj.* Having or exhibiting lustful desires; lascivious. [Middle English, from Old French *libidineux*, from Latin *libidinōsus*, from *libidō*, *libidin-*, lust, desire. See **LIBIDO**.] —**lib'id'i·nous·ly** *adv.* —**lib'id'i·nous·ness** *n.*

**lib·i·do** (lī-bē'dō, -bīf-) *n., pl. -dos* **1.** The psychic and emotional energy associated with instinctual biological drives. **2a.** Sexual desire. **b.** Manifestation of the sexual drive. [Latin *libidō*, desire. See **leudh-** in Appendix I.]

Rome equivalent to about 12 ounces. [Middle English, from Latin *libra*.]

**Libra** (lē'brə, lī'v-) *n.* **1.** A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere near Scorpius and Virgo. Also called *Balance*, *Scales*. **2a.** The seventh sign of the zodiac in astrology. Also called *Balance*, *Scales*. **b.** One who is born under this sign. [Middle English, from Latin *Libra*, from *libra*, balance, the constellation Libra.]

**Libran** (lē'brən, lī'v-) *n.* One who is born under the sign of Libra.

**librar·i·an** (lī-brār'ē-ən) *n.* **1.** A person who is a specialist in library work. **2.** A person who is responsible for a collection of specialized or technical information or materials, such as musical scores or computer documentation. —**librar'ian·ship** *n.*

**librar·y** (lī'brēr'ē) *n., pl. -ies* **1a.** A place in which literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending. **b.** A collection of such materials, especially when systematically arranged. **c.** A room in a private home for such a collection. **d.** An institution or foundation maintaining such a collection. **2.** A commercial establishment that lends books for a fee. **3.** A series or set of books issued by a publisher. **4.** A collection of recorded data or tapes arranged for ease of use. **5.** A set of things similar to a library in appearance, function, or organization: *a library of computer programs*. **6. Genetics** A collection of cloned DNA sequences whose location and identity can be established by mapping the genome of a particular organism. [Middle English *librarie*, from Anglo-Norman, from Latin *librārium*, bookcase, from neuter of *librārius*, of books, from *liber*, *libr-*, book.]

**library science** *n.* The principles, practice, or study of library administration.

**libra·tion** (lī-brā'shən) *n.* A very slow oscillation, real or apparent, of a satellite as viewed from the larger celestial body around which it revolves. [Latin *librātiō*, *librātiōn-*, oscillation, from *librātus*, past participle of *librāre*, to balance, from *libra*, balance.] —**libra'tion·al** *adj.* —**libra'to·ry** (-brə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

**libret·ist** (lī-brēt'ist) *n.* The author of a libretto.

**libret·to** (lī-brēt'tō) *n., pl. -bret'tos or -bret'ti* (-brēt'tē) **1.** The text of a dramatic musical work, such as an opera. **2.** A book containing such a text. [Italian, diminutive of *libro*, book, from Latin *liber*, *libr-*.]

**Libre·ville** (lē'brə-vīl', -vēl') The capital and largest city of Gabon, in the northwest part of the country on the Gulf of Guinea. Founded as a French trading post in 1843, it was named Libreville after freed slaves settled there (1848). Population: 235,700.

**Libri·um** (līb'rē-əm) A trademark used for the drug chlorthalidone hydrochloride.

**Liby·a** (lib'ē-ə) A country of northern Africa on the Mediterranean Sea. Controlled at various times by Carthage, Rome, Arabia, and Spain, the area was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1551 to 1911. It was subsequently seized by Italy and became an Italian colony during World War II, achieving independence as a kingdom in 1951. In 1969 Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi took power in a coup d'état, establishing a socialist dictatorship. Tripoli is the capital and the largest city. Population: 4,899,000.

**Liby·an** (lib'ē-ən) *adj.* Of or relating to Libya or its people, language, or culture. *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Libya. **2.** A Berber language of ancient northern Africa.

**Libyan Desert** A desert of northeast Africa in Egypt, Libya, and Sudan. It is the northeast section of the Sahara Desert.

**lice** (lis) *n.* Plural of **louse** (sense 1).

**lic·ence** (lī'səns) *n. & v.* Chiefly *British* Variant of **license**.

**lic·ense** (lī'səns) *n.* **1a.** Official or legal permission to do or own a specified thing. See synonyms at **permission**. **b.** A document, plate, or tag that is issued as proof of official or legal permission: *a driver's license*. **2.** Deviation from normal rules, practices, or methods in order to achieve a certain end or effect. **3.** Latitude of action, especially in behavior or speech. See synonyms at **freedom**. **4a.** Lack of due restraint; excessive freedom: "When liberty becomes license, dictatorship is near" (Will Durant). **b.** Heedlessness for the precepts of proper behavior; licentiousness. *v.* **1.** To give or yield permission to or for. **2.** To grant a license to or for; authorize. See synonyms at **authorize**. [Middle English *licence*, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *licentia*, authorization, from Latin, freedom, from *licēns*, *licent-*, present participle of *licēre*, to be permitted.] —**lic'ens·a·ble** *adj.* —**lic'ens·er**, **lic'ens·or**' (-sən-sōr') *n.*

**lic·ens·ed practical nurse** (lī'sənst) *n.* *Abbr.* **LPN** A nurse who has completed a practical nursing program and is licensed by a state to provide routine patient care under the direction of a registered nurse or a physician.

**licens·ed vocational nurse** *n.* *Abbr.* **LVN** A licensed practical nurse in California or Texas.

**lic·ens·ee** (lī'sən-sē') *n.* One to whom or to which a license is granted.

**license plate** *n.* A rectangular, usually metal plate that bears a sequence of numbers, letters, or both and is issued by a government to identify an officially registered vehicle.

**lic·en·sure** (lī'sən-shər, -shōr') *n.* The act or an instance of granting a license, usually to practice a profession.

**lic·en·ti·ate** (lī-sēn'shē-īt) *n.* **1.** One who is granted a license by an authorized body to practice a specified profession. **2a.** A degree from certain European and Canadian universities ranking just below that of a doctor. **b. One holding such a degree. [Middle English, from Medieval Latin *licentiātus*, from past participle of *licentiāre*, to allow, from *licentia*, authorization. See **LICENSE**.]**



Liberia



Libya

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dīk'shə-nēr'ē)