

EXHIBIT 1065



THE
AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ETN1065

1/4

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
ONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WILLIAM MORRIS, Editor

Published by

AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING CO., INC.

and

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

BOSTON/NEW YORK/ATLANTA/GENEVA, ILLINOIS/DALLAS/PALO ALTO

ETN1065

2/4

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

©1969, 1970, 1971, 1973 by American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc.

All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to
Dictionary Division, American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc.,
1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

All rights reserved under Bern and Pan-American Copyright Conventions

Standard Book Numbers: 395-09064-4 (de luxe edition);
395-09065-2 (plain edges); 395-09066-0 (thumb-indexed);
395-09070-9 (school edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc.
in Maynard, Massachusetts

flour. 2. A fruitcake eaten on festive occasions. [Middle English *simenel*, from Old French, from Latin *simila*, fine flour, probably from Semitic, akin to Akkadian *samidu*. See also *semolina*.]

si-mo-le-on (sī-mō'lē-ŏn) *n.* *Slang.* A dollar. [Perhaps from earlier synonymous *Simont*.]

Si-mon (sī'mŏn). A masculine given name. [Latin, from Greek *Simōn*, from Hebrew *Shim'ōn*, "harkening," from *shā-mā*, "he heard."]

si-mo-ni-ac (sī-mō'nē-āk') *n.* A person who practices simony. —*si-mo-ni-ac*, *sim'o-ni'a-cal* (sīm'ŏ-nī'ā-kəl) *adj.* —*sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly adv.*

si-mon-ize (sī'mŏ-nīz') *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes. To clean and wax the surface of (an automobile, for example). [From *Simoniz*, trademark for an automobile wax.]

Si-mon Le-gree (sī'mŏn lə-grē'). A slave driver or a brutal master. [Name of a cruel slave dealer in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe.]

Si-mon Ma-gus (sī'mŏn mā'gus). Samaritan sorcerer of the first century A.D.; converted to Christianity.

Si-mo-nov (sē'mŏ-nŏf), **Konstantin Mikhailovich**. Born 1915. Soviet author of novels, plays, and poetry.

Si-mon Pe-ter. See *Saint Peter*.

si-mon-pure (sī'mŏn-pyūr') *adj.* Genuine; thoroughgoing; real. [From the real *Simon Pure*, after *Simon Pure*, a character who is impersonated by a rival in Susanna Centlivre's play *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1718).]

sim-o-ny (sīm'ŏ-nē, sī'mŏ-nē) *n.* The buying or selling of ecclesiastical pardons, offices, or emoluments. [Middle English *simonie*, from Old French, from Late Latin *simōnia*, after *Simon* Magus, a Samaritan who offered money to the Apostles Peter and John for the power of conferring the Holy Ghost on whom-ever he wished. Acts 8:18-19.] —*sim'o-nist n.*

Si-mon Ze-lo-tes (sī'mŏn zē-lŏ'tēz). Known as Simon the Canaanite. Christian leader of the first century A.D.; one of the Twelve Apostles.

si-moom (sī-mŏm) *n.* Also **si-moon** (-mŏon'). A strong hot, sand-laden wind of the Sahara and Arabian deserts. Also called "samuel." [Arabic *samūm*, "poisonous," from *samma*, "he poisoned," from *sam*, poison, from Aramaic *sammā*, drug, poison.]

simp (sĭmp) *n.* *Slang.* A simpleton; a fool.

sim-pa-ti-co (sīm-pā'ti-kŏ, -pāt'i-kŏ') *adj.* 1. Of like mind or temperament; compatible. 2. Having attractive qualities; pleasing. [Italian, from *simpattia*, sympathy, from Latin *sympathia*, SYMPATHY.]

sim-per (sīm'pər) *v.* -pered, -pering, -pers. —*intr.* To smile in a silly or self-conscious manner. —*tr.* To utter or express with a simper. —*n.* A silly or self-conscious smile. See Synonyms at *smile*. [From Scandinavian, akin to Danish dialectal *simpert*, affected.] —*sim'per-er n.* —*sim'per-ing-ly adv.*

sim-ple (sīm'pl) *adj.* -pler, -plest. 1. Having or composed of one thing or part only; not combined or compound. 2. Not involved or complicated; easy: "All that was intricate and false; the truth was simple." (W.H. Auden). 3. Without additions or modifications; bare; mere. 4. Without embellishment; not ornate or adorned. 5. Not elaborate, elegant, or luxurious. 6. Not affected; unassuming or unpretentious. 7. Not guileful or deceitful; sincere. 8. Humble or lowly in condition or rank: *a simple peasant*. 9. Ordinary or common: *a simple head cold*. 10. Not important or significant; trivial. 11. Having or manifesting little sense or intellect; silly. 12. *Biology.* Having no divisions or subdivisions; not compound: *a simple leaf*. 13. *Music.* Without overtones: *a simple tone*. —See Synonyms at *easy*, *naive*. —*n.* 1. Something uncomplex or unmixed. 2. A fool; simpleton. 3. *Archaic.* A person of humble birth or condition. 4. *Archaic.* A medicinal plant or the medicine obtained from it. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *simplex*. See *sem-* in Appendix.*]

simple fraction. A fraction in which both the numerator and the denominator are integers.

simple fruit. A fruit, such as a pea pod, grape, or almond, that develops from a single pistil.

simple harmonic motion. *Physics.* A periodic motion that may be described as a sinusoidal function of time; specifically, the motion of a particle that obeys the equation $x = A \cos(kt + \phi)$, where x is the displacement of the particle from the origin at any time t , A is the maximum displacement, ϕ is the initial phase or angular displacement at $t = 0$, and k is a constant equal to 2π times the frequency of the oscillation.

simple honors. *Bridge.* Three honors in trump, or three aces at no-trump, held by the same side.

simple interest. Interest paid only on the original principal, not on the interest accrued. Compare *compound interest*.

simple machine. A machine (see).

simple microscope. A microscope having one lens or lens system, as a magnifying glass or hand lens.

sim-ple-mind-ed (sīm'pl-min'd) *adj.* 1. Not sophisticated; artless. 2. Stupid or silly. 3. Mentally defective. —*sim'ple-mind-ed-ly adv.* —*sim'ple-mind-ed-ness n.*

simple pendulum (see).

simple sentence. A sentence having no coordinate or subordinate clauses; for example: *The cat purred.*

Simple Simon. A foolish fellow; simpleton. [After *Simple Simon*, title character of a nursery rhyme.]

sim-ple-ton (sīm'pl-tŏn) *n.* A silly or stupid person; a fool. [SIMPLE + *-ton*, "town" (appearing in surnames derived from place names).]

sim-plex (sīm'plēks') *adj.* Denoting a system of telegraphy in

which only one message may be sent in either direction at one time. [From Latin *simplex*, simple, single. See *sem-* in Appendix.*]

sim-plic-i-ty (sīm-plis'ə-tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The state or quality of being simple; absence of complexity, intricacy, or artificiality. 2. Lack of good sense or intelligence; foolishness. [Middle English *simplicite*, from Old French, from Latin *simplicitās*, from *simplex*, simple. See *sem-* in Appendix.*]

sim-ple-fi-y (sīm'plə-fi') *tr.v.* -fied, -fying, -fies. To make simple or simpler; render less complex or intricate. [French *simplifier*, from Medieval Latin *simplificāre*: Latin *simplus*, SIMPLE + *facere*, to make (see *dhē-* in Appendix*).] —*sim'pli-fi-ca'tion n.* —*sim'pli-fi'er n.*

sim-plism (sīm'pliz'əm) *n.* The tendency to oversimplify an issue or problem by ignoring complexities or complications. [French *simplisme*, from Old French *simple*, SIMPLE.] —*sim-plis'tic* (sīm-plis'tik) *adj.* —*sim-plis'ti-cal-ly adv.*

Sim-plon Pass (sīm'plŏn'; French sām-plŏn'). A pass between the Lepontine and Pennine Alps, connecting Switzerland and Italy and reaching a maximum elevation of 6,598 feet. Nearby is the Simplon Tunnel (12.25 miles long) through Mount Leone.

sim-ple-ly (sīm'plē) *adv.* 1. In a simple manner; plainly. 2. Foolishly. 3. Merely; only. 4. Absolutely; altogether. 5. Frankly; candidly: *You are, quite simply, inadequate for this job.*

Simp-son (sĭmp'sŏn), Sir James Young. 1811-1870. British physician; first used anesthesia in childbirth.

sim-u-la-crem (sīm'yŏ-lā'krēm) *n., pl. -cra* (-krā). Also *archaic sim-u-la-cre* (-kər) *pl. -cres*. 1. An image or representation of something. 2. An unreal or vague semblance of something. [Latin, from *simulāre*, SIMULATE.]

sim-u-lar (sīm'yŏ-lər, -lār') *n.* *Archaic.* A simulator. —*adj.* *Archaic.* Simulated; sham.

sim-u-late (sīm'yŏ-lāt') *tr.v.* -lated, -lating, -lates. 1. To have or take on the appearance, form, or sound of; imitate. 2. To make a pretense of; feign: *simulate an interest*. —See Synonyms at *imitate*, *pretend*. —*adj.* (sīm'yŏ-līt, -lāt'). Simulated; assumed; pretended. [Latin *simulāre*, from *similis*, SIMILAR.] —*sim'u-lat'ive adj.* —*sim'u-lant* (-lānt) *adj. & n.*

sim-u-la-tion (sīm'yŏ-lā'shŏn) *n.* 1. The act or process of simulating. 2. An imitation. 3. The assumption of a false appearance; a feigning or pretending.

sim-u-la-tor (sīm'yŏ-lā'tŏr) *n.* One that simulates; especially, an apparatus that generates test conditions approximating actual or operational conditions.

si-mul-cast (sī'mŏl-kāst', -kāst', sīm'ŏl-) *tr.v.* -casted, -casting, -casts. To broadcast simultaneously by FM and AM radio or by radio and television. —*n.* A broadcast so transmitted. [SIMUL(TANEOUS) + (BROADCAST).]

si-mul-ta-ne-ous (sī'mŏl-tā'nē-ŏs, sīm'ŏl-) *adj.* 1. Happening, existing, or done at the same time. 2. *Mathematics.* Collectively restricting the values of a set of variables: *simultaneous equations*. —See Synonyms at *contemporary*. [Formed by analogy with INSTANTANEOUS from Latin *simul*, at the same time. See *sem-* in Appendix.*] —*si'mul-ta-ne-ous-ly adv.* —*si'mul-ta-ne-ous-ness, si'mul-ta-ne-i-ty* (sī'mŏl-tā'nē-ŏ-tē, sīm'ŏl-) *n.*

Usage: *Simultaneous* is an adjective only: *Simultaneous with the election was a referendum on daylight-saving time*. Its use as an adverb, for *simultaneously*, though common, is not standard. The following paraphrase of the original example is termed unacceptable by all members of the Usage Panel: *The referendum was conducted simultaneous with the general election*.

sin¹ (sĭn) *n.* 1. A transgression of a religious or moral law, especially when deliberate. 2. *Theology.* A condition of estrangement from God as a result of breaking His law. 3. Any offense, violation, fault, or error. —See Synonyms at *offense*. —*intr.v.* sinned, sinning, sins. 1. To commit a sinful act; violate a religious or moral law. 2. To commit an offense or violation; do wrong. [Middle English *sinne*, *sunne*, Old English *syn(n)*. See *es-* in Appendix.*]

sin² (sĕn) *n.* The 21st letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See *alpha-bet*. [Hebrew *sin*, variant of *shin*, "tooth," SHIN (letter).]

sin Trigonometry. sine.

SIN Airport code for Singapore.

Si-nai (sī'nī'). A peninsula comprising the Asian part of Egypt, extending about 140 miles between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba. It was the scene of an Israeli victory in 1967.

Si-nai, Mount (sī'nī'). The mountain where Moses received the law from God (Exodus 19), believed to be one of the mountains on the southern Sinai Peninsula.

Si-na-lo-a (sē'nā-lŏ'ā; Spanish sē'nā-lŏ'ā). A state of Mexico occupying 22,582 square miles in the west on the Gulf of California. Population, 1,273,000. Capital, Culiacán.

sin-an-thro-pus (sī-nān'thrŏ-pŏs, sī-, sī'nān'thrŏ'pŏs, sīn'ān-) *n.* An extinct manlike primate of the genus *Sinanthropus*, which includes Peking man. [New Latin *Sinanthropus*, "Chinese man": SIN(O) + -ANTHROPUS.]

sin-a-pism (sīn'ə-piz'əm) *n.* A mustard plaster. [French *sinapisme*, from Late Latin *sināpismus*, from Greek *sināpismos*, use of a mustard plaster, from *sinapizein*, to apply a mustard plaster, from *sinapi*, mustard, related to earlier *napu*, probably from Egyptian.]

since (sĭns) *adv.* 1. From a time in the past up to the present; from then until now. Often preceded by *ever*: *He arrived last week and has been here ever since*. 2. At a time between a past time or event and the present; between then and now. 3. At some past time; before now; ago: *long since forgotten*. —*prep.* 1. During the time following a past time or event: *He has not been home since Easter*. 2. Continuously throughout the time following: *since midnight*. —*conj.* 1. During the time after

Simple Simon Woodcut illustrations



"Simple Simon went a poaching/For to shoot some game/A mantrap caught him by the leg/Which gave poor Simon pain."



"He went for water with a sieve/But soon it all ran through..."