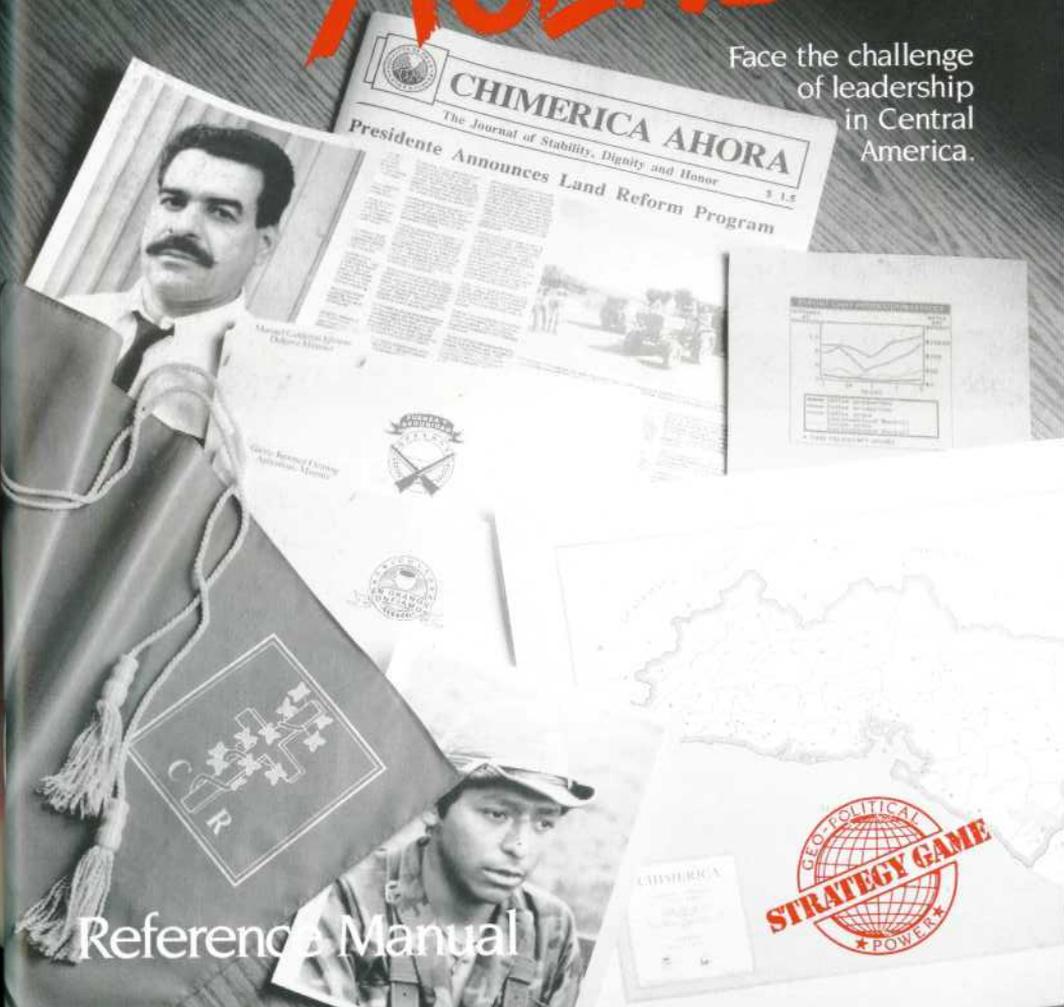


HIDDEN AGENDA™

Face the challenge
of leadership
in Central
America.



Reference Manual

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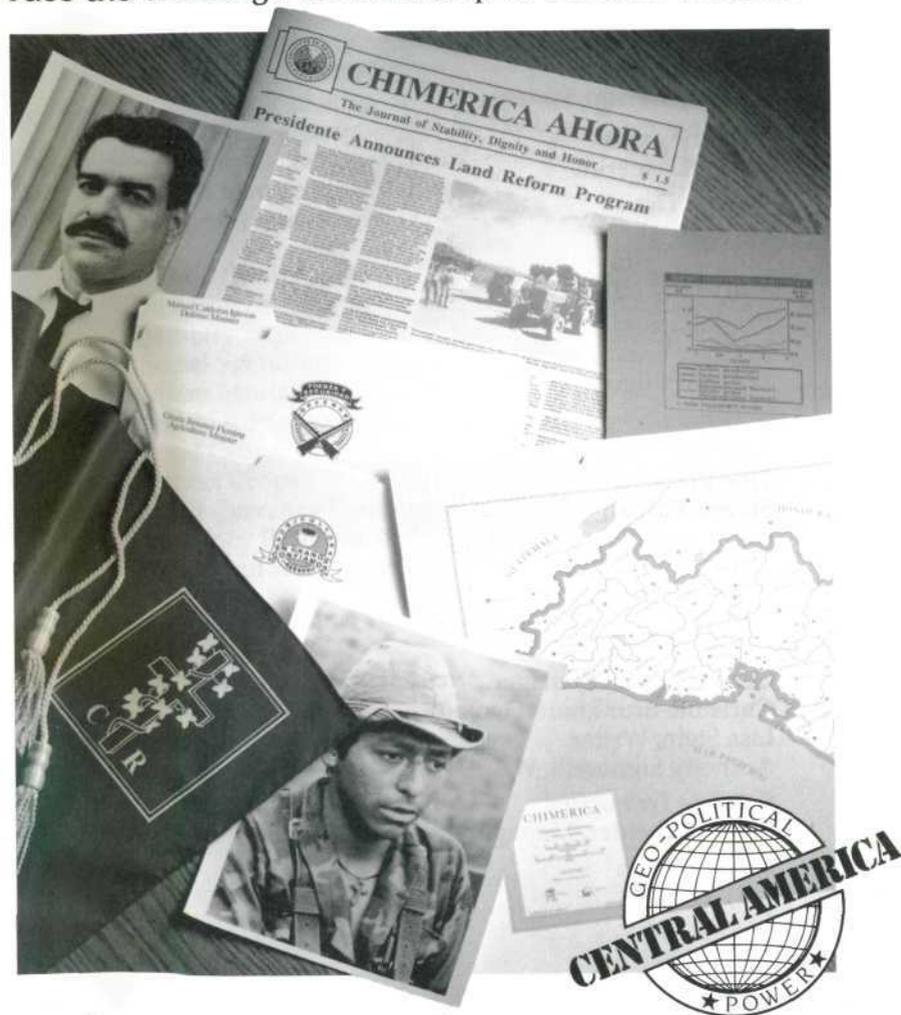
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Hidden Agenda™

Face the challenge of leadership in Central America.



Reference Manual

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Springboard License Agreement

About This Manual

This is the **Reference Manual** for Hidden Agenda. It contains historical information on Chimerica, descriptions of political parties, charts, and a glossary.

For information on how to play a game, refer to the Hidden Agenda **User Manual**.

Reference

History of Chimerica

A small country on the Pacific coast of Central America, Chimerica officially won its independence from Spain in 1821. Its population is largely mestizo, a mixture resulting from the intermarriage between natives and the Spanish conquistadors who colonized Latin America beginning in the 1500s. Over the centuries a hybrid culture developed, evidenced today in the food, music and customs of the country.

However, tortillas and mariachis are not the only legacy of Spanish colonialism. Primarily seeking riches to funnel back to the motherland, the conquistadors did little to assist the people they found already living in what is today Chimerica. On the contrary, they enslaved the native population and built a feudal colonial structure where a small, landed elite class dominated the majority of the population. This social structure has essentially persisted to this day.

Economic history

The gap between the rich and poor widened during the 19th century due to the growth of agricultural exports such as sugar, bananas, coffee, and cotton. Nineteen powerful families controlled most of the fertile land on the Pacific plain. Through collaboration with foreign businesses, first in Spain, then Britain and finally the United States, these families eventually gained control of processing facilities as well. Each new cash crop introduced into the country resulted in greater centralized control. The powerful families became an

oligarchy. With the help of the Army, they pushed "campesinos" off their lands and forced them into the barren hills where the campesinos continued to grow corn and beans, the steady diet of the majority.

Currently, the wealthy elite also control a large share of coffee production. However, because coffee grows best in hilly terrain not always suitable to large-scale farming methods, much of the coffee crop is also grown on small and medium-sized farms. In recent years, as much as 75 percent of Chimerican exports have gone to one country, the United States. Chimerican economists criticize this excessive dependence on one market, saying it leads to political as well as economic dependence.

In recent years light manufacturing has also begun to appear, especially near the capital city of Poyais. Much of this industry is owned or controlled by foreign interests such as large transnational corporations. A large percentage are what is known as "screwdriver industries." Items manufactured in the United States are shipped in pieces to Chimerica where labor-intensive assembly processes may be handled. The added shipping costs are more than outweighed, from the companies' point of view, by the fact that workers in countries like Chimerica will accept wages of less than \$2 a day. Because of this economic activity, the companies' agents, independent businessmen, trade unions and the urban workers they represent are important politically. However, agribusiness still dominates the economy.

Political history

The early 20th century saw increased political instability due to rivalry between the wealthy cotton growers and other business interests, including coffee. Periodically one side or the other summoned outside forces to help them gain or maintain power. This resulted in periodic landings of US Marines to "restore order." The marines occupied the country three times in a period of twenty years during which Chimericans adopted such North American cultural offerings as Coca-Cola and baseball. They also began to resent the dominant role the United States played in Chimerican affairs. A nationalist hero of the time, General Francisco Dinando, became famous for refusing to accept the presence of American troops. For the better part of the decade he fought a guerrilla war against what he regarded as an army of occupation.

In 1932, Emilio Rosario, a member of Chimerica's largest cotton growing family, came to power after negotiating a pact between the two major political parties (the Conservatives and the Liberals). As soon as the marines left for what turned out to be the last time, Rosario quickly strengthened his grip of power and ruled Chimerica as dictator for the better part of a decade. He assassinated rivals such as Dinando and in 1934 brutally suppressed a rebellion of impoverished peasants in what became known as The Great Death.

In 1948, Rosario was overthrown in a coup led by a group of young Army officers who charged Rosario with blocking development and rejecting demands for elections. He was sent into exile. Two leaders soon

emerged: Colonel Leonard Flores and Edgardo Farsante. The freest election in Chimerican history was held in 1950. Due to the backing of various groups, including the newly-formed Christian Reform party, Flores won the election, gaining 65 percent of the popular vote. Farsante became Minister of War.

During the next four years, Flores passed an ambitious Agrarian Reform Law, promoted the development of unions, strengthened the hand of political parties in general, and took steps to reduce foreign control of the Chimerican economy. Vast estates owned by foreign corporations, much of which deliberately had been left fallow for years in order to prevent competitors from using the land, were expropriated by the Chimerican government and given to thousands of landless Chimericans.

These moves provoked angry reactions in the United States. Representatives of the companies affected began a concerted public relations campaign to convince US leaders that the new Chimerican government was led by communists in disguise. Though the Chimerican reforms were quite mild by later standards, the fact that they came at the height of the McCarthy era meant these charges were taken very seriously. In 1954 the CIA engineered a coup. Flores was killed, and Edgardo Farsante assumed the presidency.

Saying it was "time to steady the course of this great country," Farsante quickly dismantled the Flores reforms and moved to consolidate power. Critical to his

efforts was the formation of the Farsante Guardia. It began as the dictator's personal bodyguard but gradually grew into a full-fledged military organization that initially paralleled and then eclipsed the regular Army. The Guardia was responsible for maintaining "internal order," while the Army handled national defense. As time passed, the Guardia's well-trained troops gained international notoriety for their complete lack of restraint in enforcing "order."

Over time, through skillful distribution of favors and the liberal use of Guardia repression, Farsante and his family gained control over a quarter of the national economy. Elections were held every six years, but they were widely regarded as fraudulent. Farsante deflected criticism that he and his family were running Chimerica as one vast family empire by saying stability had finally come and that the people were better off than ever. While this was perhaps true for a small urban merchant class, the living conditions for the majority were abysmal and continued to worsen. Malnutrition among children was endemic, health care almost nonexistent (especially in rural areas), while unemployment and underemployment grew. Landholding became more concentrated, and corruption was the rule. New businesses needed the dictator's personal approval to operate.

Opposition to the regime came from many quarters. In the mid-60s, radical Catholics such as the Jesuit Father Julio Picado Olivares began to preach what became known as "Liberation Theology," calling for the Church

to take a "preferential option for the poor." They organized groups of campesinos into Bible study groups known as "base communities," which led many people to see a Christian basis for questioning the extreme disparity between rich and poor in Chimerica. The Farsante Guard repressed these groups by jailing and in some cases killing priests. On the other hand, most of the Church hierarchy remained quite conservative and allied with the elite.

In 1970 after the death of his father, Julio Farsante won an election. Although he promised reforms, it soon became apparent that he was more interested in the good life. He became a notorious womanizer and spent long holidays abroad.

Through the years the US government periodically called for a "democratic opening," quietly encouraging Edgar and then Julio Farsante to allow opposition parties to function effectively and call elections. Both had extremely close relations with Washington, and pointed to their own "electoral successes" as proof that Chimerica was already democratic. The US supplied Chimerica's military needs, as well as substantial economic aid. In the words of one US president, "Chimerica may not be perfect, but at least it's stable."

Washington's continued refusal to put any real pressure on the Farsantes, together with the country's near-total economic dependence on the US, gradually built a spirit of resentment and anti-Americanism in Chimerica. These feelings occasionally flared in demonstrations,

which were invariably broken up by the Guardia with tear gas and clubs. At the same time, Chimericans admired and adopted certain aspects of American culture, especially its music.

Political parties

During the rule of the Farsantes, politics was dominated by the Liberals, a party with 19th century roots. While Julio's popularity decreased even among the wealthy, the Popular Stability party gained strength. This party had its roots in the old Conservative party of Emilio Rosario. The Christian Reform party, formed in the 1940s as a "popular alternative," went into near-dormancy after the death of Flores, but became active again in the last few years of Farsante rule. Forced underground by Guardia repression, the more radical opposition formed a guerrilla group known as the National Liberation Front, whose banned political arm became known as the National Liberation party.

The Insurrection

As opposition to his rule grew, Farsante struck back, imprisoning thousands of suspected opponents. Hundreds more "disappeared" and were never accounted for. The regime banned opposition rallies and placed severe restrictions on the press. The economy suffered, as the increasingly unstable situation scared away foreign investors. This fueled the chorus of cries for change from moderate sectors. For years, members of

the leading families either supported the dictator or at least did not oppose him. But when Farsante undercut their power and enriched himself through shady business deals, often through economic aid funds from abroad, they also became disillusioned.

Even before Julio's rise to power, the National Liberation Front began building a guerrilla army in the hills and engaged the Guardia in occasional clashes. Written off for years as hopeless romantics, even by sympathetic observers, the guerrillas surprised everyone with several spectacular raids on Guardia installations, including one led by Manuel Calderon on a key barracks and arsenal in Trinidad province. The romantic image of fighters in the hills giving their lives to the struggle inspired the regime's city-dwelling opponents. Strikes, demonstrations and rallies occurred with increasing frequency. The government responded with tear gas, bullets and torture.

The Catholic Church increasingly criticized the government. Bishop Placido Dimas Hernandez founded the Human Rights Commission of Chimerica to investigate and protest Guardia activities and bring the situation to the attention of the international press.

When it became clear the Guardia was losing control of the situation, all eyes turned to the Army. This institution found itself divided into factions: those who supported the dictator, and those who called for a plebiscite or some other means to gauge popular support

for the system, now labelled "Farsantismo." Two events, however, hastened the end of the Farsante era.

The first was the Guardia's occupation of the Supreme Court. Declaring the need to restore "true law and order," Farsante ordered the takeover of the court and arrested justices he considered "subversive."

The second and more significant event was the assassination of Armando Ortiz, a university professor and Christian Reform leader who had long criticized the regime and its claims of implementing a "stable democracy" in Chimerica. Ortiz and Julio Farsante had attended school together, where they developed a mutual animosity which continued in their adult lives. The professor published numerous books and articles on Chimerican history and politics. He never hesitated to criticize a regime he saw as despotic and corrupt. As he worked late one night, "desconocidos" (unknowns) riddled his office with machine-gun bullets. While Farsante disclaimed all responsibility for the death of his old antagonist, calling the act "barbarous and inhuman," critics used the same adjectives to describe Julio.

Two days after the assassination, the campus of the National University erupted in protest. Farsante responded by sending the Guardia to occupy the university in a hail of gunfire. One hundred and four students, professors and bystanders lost their lives. When businessmen led by Bernardo Whitmyre Vacarros organized protests in the form of refusal to pay taxes, everyone knew Farsante's days were numbered.

The guerrillas stepped up their attacks, and protests began in other cities. The turning point came when General Antonio Alejos and other top Army officers broke in rebellion, demanding the dictator's immediate removal. For two days Chimerica lived in tense limbo. Finally, the last of the Farsantes boarded a plane for Miami.

Both the guerrillas and the Army progressives claimed credit for Farsante's removal. After tense negotiations, the two very different forces agreed to merge into a new institution known as the "Reconciliation Army." The Guardia, meanwhile, had disintegrated.

The situation now

In the confusing days following the dictator's fall, a Junta of the Insurrection has been formed by representatives of the three major political parties. Someone must lead the country in its hour of need. By popular mandate, that someone is you.

You inherit a true crisis. While the people are exhausted from the tumultuous insurrectionary period, the country is not devastated physically. Yet it will take at least three years, the Junta has declared, to bring the country back to some degree of normalcy. They have granted you the power to rule largely by decree, though it is understood that the other members of the Junta are your peers and will serve as spokesmen for the National Assembly. You

will select from among them to form your cabinet and largely follow their advice.

For the time being, you have the support of the Junta of the Insurrection, the Reconciliation Army, and the people. But as an old Spanish proverb says, "throw a bone to two friendly dogs and you have two enemies." The country waits to see what you will do with their support—while it lasts.

Buena fortuna!

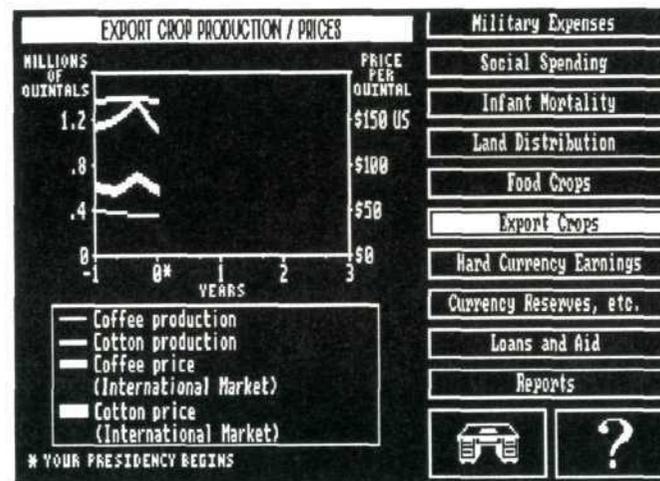
Progress Charts

Progress charts measure the progress of Chimerica as a nation based on several different indexes. These charts focus on problems faced by your country.

Select the Reports option in the Presidente's office to bring up the progress charts.

Reading the charts

To learn how to read the progress charts, let's look at an example. Below is the Export Crops progress chart.



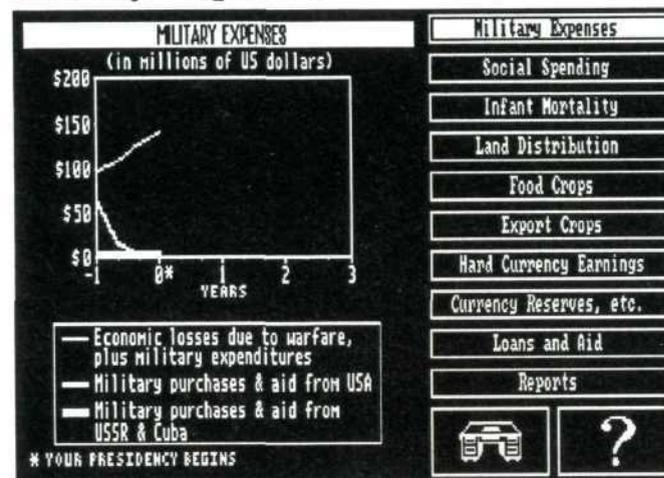
The full title of the chart appears at the top of the screen. Along the right and left sides of the chart, the units of measure are listed for the chart subject. In this case, quintals is the measure to report the volume of crop production on the left. The price per quintal appears on the right. In this way, one chart measures production and price of export crops. Several charts have units on one side only.

Notice that the timeline represents a total of four years. The first year appears as soon as you begin the game. In the example, it shows the level of crop production and prices for the year before you were appointed Presidente. Thus, you can measure your progress against the situation during Farsante's last year in power.

The key to the chart is in the box at the bottom of your screen. There are up to four lines in any one chart, each a different thickness. The lines on the chart correspond to the lines in the key. For example, in this chart the thinnest line measures coffee production, the next thinnest measures cotton production.

So, in the year before you became Presidente, coffee and cotton production remained relatively stable, coffee prices peaked at just over \$150 per quintal, and cotton prices fluctuated in the \$60 to \$90 range.

Military Expenses



The Military Expenses chart displays three important measures of military expenditures:

- value of losses due to warfare plus military expenditures
- value of military purchases & aid from the US
- value of military purchases & aid from the USSR & Cuba

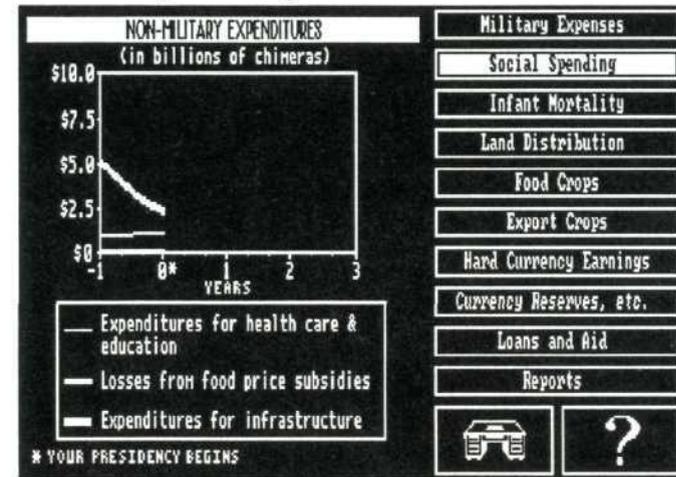
Economic losses due to warfare, plus military expenditures is a measure of the total economic impact of war and defense on the Chimerican economy. Economic losses due to warfare include damage to bombed power

stations and bridges, burned cotton and coffee fields, extra health care expenditures for the injured, and so forth. Military expenditures includes the purchase of weapons, ammunition and supplies, salaries paid to soldiers, and all other costs of defending the nation.

Economic losses and expenditures on warfare shows the total costs of a war or insurgency in the country. High economic losses are a probable indication that resources are being diverted from other needs of the country. On the other hand, if military expenses are too low, Chimerica may be vulnerable to attack from either inside or outside the country.

Military purchases and aid (from either the US or from the USSR and Cuba) is the total dollar value received in military purchases and aid, including weapons, ammunition, transport and other equipment. The amount of aid and purchases from a particular country is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the two countries. Hence, the acceptance of aid either from the US or the USSR or Cuba is seen as a step toward stronger political and military ties with the giving country. It is your job to decide how much aid to accept and from whom you should accept it.

Social Spending



The Social Spending chart shows the amount of money spent by the Chimerican government in three main nonmilitary areas. They are as follows:

- expenditures for health care and education
- losses from food price subsidies
- expenditures for infrastructure

Expenditures for health care and education shows the amount of money your government is spending to build hospitals and schools, pay doctors, nurses, and teachers,

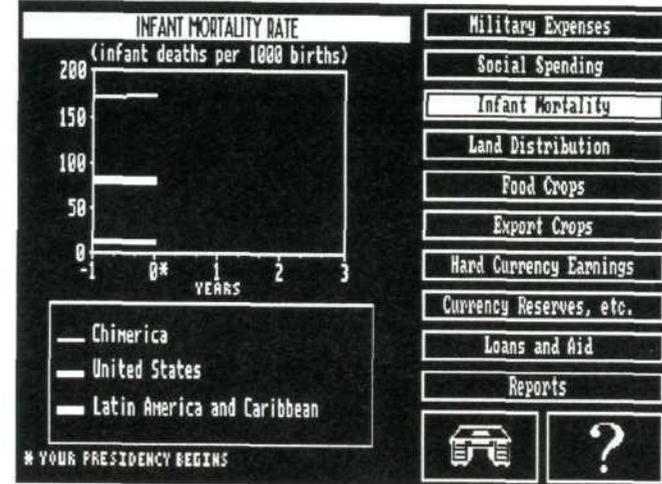
and so on. High levels of spending are indicative of a serious commitment to health and education, while lower spending suggests a decreasing commitment. Social spending often fluctuates according to whether Chimerica is at peace or at war. War customarily diverts resources from important social concerns.

You can make direct decisions about health care and educational spending. Increases in spending are likely to result in improved health and educational levels of your people.

Losses from food price subsidies measures the amount of money your government spends on food price subsidies. Some characters in the game will demand price controls on certain basic foods. As a result, others may request that you guarantee farmers a fair price for their crops. If you agree, the government will have to absorb a certain amount of loss because it will be paying more money for the food than it sells it for. You will have to listen to the various characters concerned with the food shortages issue and decide if this loss is worthwhile.

Expenditures for infrastructure measures the amount of money spent to build highways, government power plants, sewer and water, phone and other communications lines, and other infrastructure projects. These projects are important for the support of development projects in Chimerica and for the modernization of the Chimerican economy.

Infant Mortality



Infant mortality measures the number of infants per 1000 births that die within the first year of life. The infant mortality chart provides three different records:

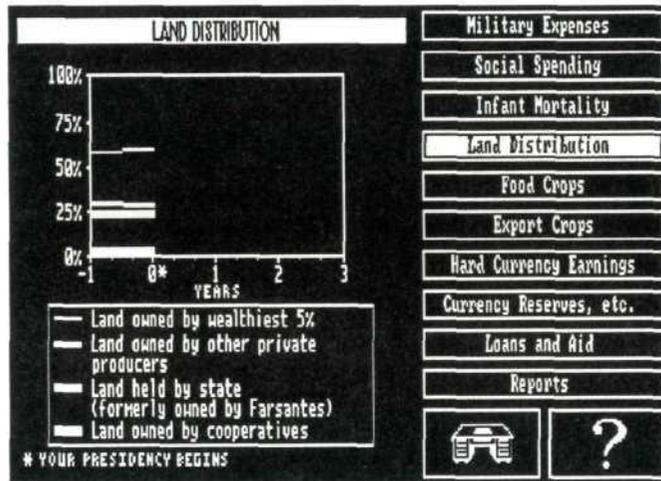
- IMR for Chimerica
- IMR for US
- average IMR for Latin America and Caribbean

The Infant Mortality Rate is frequently used as an indicator to represent the persistence of hunger as a basic social problem. In a country with an IMR of over

50 percent, a significant portion of the population is malnourished. IMR is also a good indicator of the availability of health care.

The Infant Mortality Rate can be reduced through increased and improved health care, and by ensuring adequate nutrition to the people. Infant mortality is usually highest among the poorer people of the country.

Land Distribution



The land distribution chart shows the percentage of land owned by four different groups. They are as follows:

- wealthiest 5 percent of the population

- other private producers
- state-owned land formerly held by Farsante
- cooperatives

The wealthy landowners normally use the land to produce cash crops, or they hold it so that competitors cannot use it. Land concentrated in the hands of these people usually means that the overall wealth of the country is controlled by the same people.

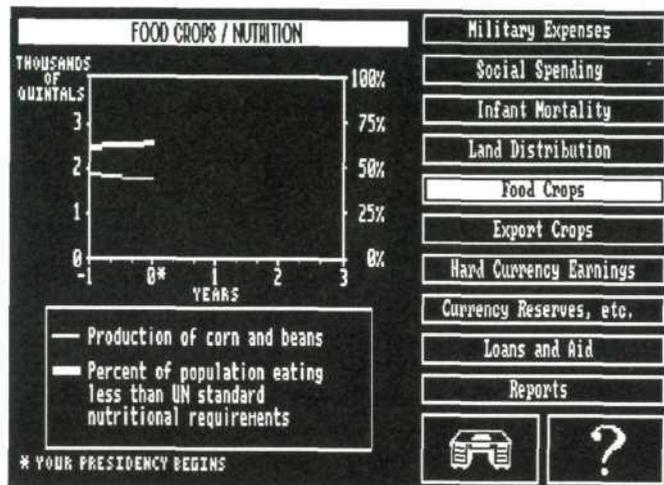
Other private producers include the small and medium-sized coffee growers in Chimerica, and other land owned and controlled by the producers of cash crops in the country.

The state-owned land was seized from Farsante at the final victory of the Insurrection. The use of this land is presently unclear.

Cooperatives are farms jointly owned by the people who work them. They may grow export crops, food crops, or both. When you begin a game, there are few cooperatives in Chimerica.

The distribution of land among these groups can be changed through land reforms, the establishment of cooperatives, and decisions about use of government lands taken from Farsante.

Food Crops



The Food Crops chart shows production levels for the two basic food crops. It also provides data on nutrition in Chimerica. The two measures are as follows:

- production of corn and beans
- percentage of population eating less than United Nations standard nutritional requirements

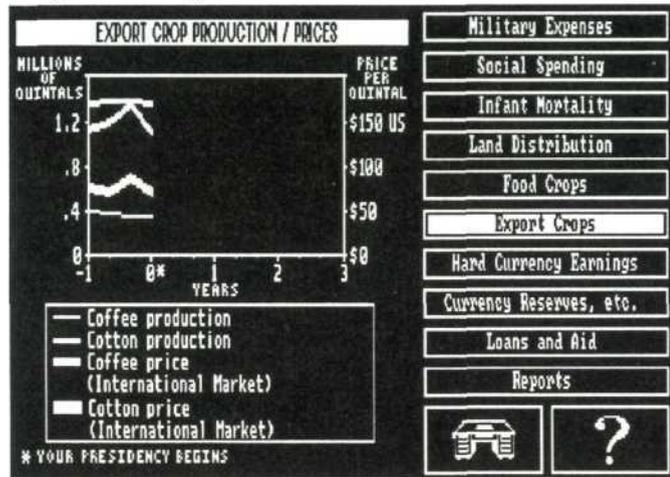
Corn and beans are the primary food crops for the people of Chimerica. Chimerica imports these because crop production is very low. Food crops are mostly

grown by campesinos who generally till some of the worst land in Chimerica.

UN standard nutritional requirements represent the standards required for adequate nutrition. There is some controversy over whether or not these standards are sufficient measures for revealing the true level of hunger and malnutrition in a country. There is, however, general agreement that persons falling below these minimum standards are not receiving the nourishment required to maintain good health.

Nutritional requirements can be met by distributing more food to the poor people in Chimerica. More food can be obtained either by increasing imports or by producing more food crops. Increasing production of food crops results in less dependency on food imports and may lead to less hunger and better nutrition. On the other hand, more food production may divert valuable resources and capital away from the essential cotton and coffee cash crops on which the country depends for foreign currency.

Export Crops



The Export Crops chart shows production and price data for two crops. The measures on the chart are as follows:

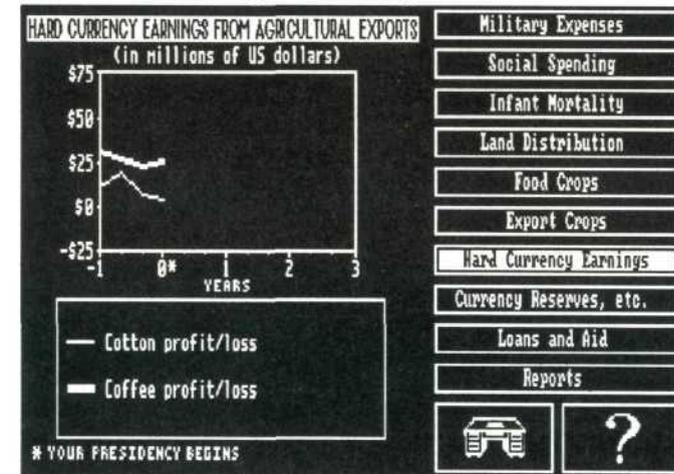
- coffee production
- cotton production
- international market price for coffee
- international market price for cotton

Crops are the country's principal exports. Chimerica's foreign trade balance must be maintained in order to

acquire the hard currency needed to make payments on the nation's debt. If these cash crops do not generate the required foreign trade, severe economic hardships could ensue, including the end of loans from the IMF and other financial support.

As long as crop production and prices remain steady or increase, a rise in foreign currency earnings can be expected. If one or the other falls too dramatically, currency earnings will drop. Steps may need to be taken by your government to increase production or to maintain the country's currency earnings.

Hard Currency Earnings



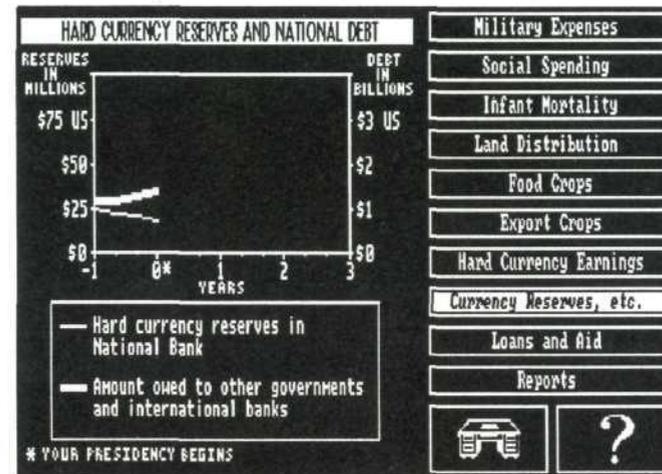
The Hard Currency Earnings chart displays the currency earnings from Chimerica's two principal exports—cotton and coffee. The measures are as follows:

- gain or loss from production of cotton
- gain or loss from production of coffee

Hard currency is money that can be used to make payments on international debt. Chimerica's own currency cannot be used for this purpose because of the country's instability. One way hard currency can be acquired is through foreign trade; therefore, it is critical to the financial health of the nation. If the government cannot make payments on its foreign debt, much-needed foreign aid and development dollars will stop flowing into the country. These charts show the amount of hard currency earned by each of Chimerica's export crops.

The measures shown here result from two factors—the level of crop production and the level of the international market price for the commodity.

Currency Reserves, etc.



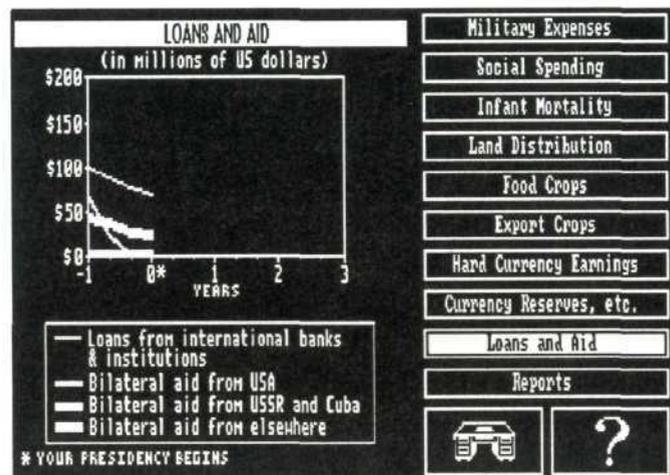
Hard currency reserves are the cash reserves available in the National Treasury. This chart shows two opposing measures.

- hard currency reserves in Chimerican National Bank
- amount owed to other governments and international banks

The Currency Reserves chart provides an important contrast between the amount of cash available to the government in the National Bank and the amount of money owed to other governments and banks. This information is important to consider in accepting any

new loans or aid from outside sources. Be sure to notice that reserves are measured in millions while debt is measured in billions of United States dollars.

Loans and Aid



This chart shows the overall support and aid Chimerica receives from various sources:

- multilateral aid and loans, including International Monetary Fund
- bilateral aid from US

- bilateral aid from USSR and Cuba
- bilateral aid from other sources

The amount of aid provided and accepted is a good indicator of the strength of the relationship between the giving country and the receiving country. If the amount of aid decreases, the relationship is probably weakening. If it is increasing, the giving country is probably in support of your government and its direction.

Glossary

agenda when you begin a Consultation with a minister, the minister presents you with an agenda of issues. You may pick whichever issue you wish to discuss.

agribusiness farming on a large, industrial scale. In Chimerica the term applies to export crop producers and exporters allied with or owned by transnational corporations.

Agriculture Minister cabinet member concerned primarily with import and export crops, food supplies and land distribution.

AID (Agency for International Development) a division of the US Department of State that coordinates and manages programs that provide aid to other countries.

amnesty pardon granted by a government.

Amnesty International an international human rights organization based in London. It prepares regular studies of human rights conditions in countries throughout the world, and lobbies governments on behalf of political prisoners and others whose rights may be abused.

appointment the selection of a member of the Junta of the Insurrection to be a minister in your government.

ATCAF a union of Chimerican coffee workers, organized and led by members of the National Liberation party. In Spanish, "Asociacion de Trabajadores Cafetero."

austerity a policy designed to strengthen a country's economy. Frequently advocated by multinational organizations like the IMF as a precondition for continued loans. It includes measures such as decreasing government spending on social welfare programs, freezing workers' wages, and restricting imports.

barrio defense committees (BDC's) local neighborhood associations that organize civil defense patrols and monitor neighborhood affairs.

base community a small group of Christians who gather together to read the Bible. They discuss the social and political implications of the teachings of the Gospels for the poor. See also Liberation Theology.

basic foods the staple crops on which a population depends for survival. In Chimerica they are beans and corn, sometimes supplemented with rice, milk and sugar.

beneficio a processing plant. Relatively prosperous Chimerican coffee producers often construct beneficios to process their own coffee and that produced by their neighbors.

bias prejudice or a tendency to lean in a particular political direction.

bilateral (aid or relations) directly affecting two sides.

Bokuta (African Republic) a simulated country in Southern Africa.

cabinet a small group of your closest advisors. It consists of you and four ministers selected from the members of the Junta of the Insurrection.

campesino a country person, peasant. In Hidden Agenda the term describes the owners of small plots of land who grow food crops. Most campesinos also work on cotton or coffee farms owned by wealthy families.

capital wealth, whether in the form of money, property, or skills that may be used to produce more wealth.

capitalism an economic system in which resources such as industry and land are largely owned and controlled by private individuals or corporations rather than by the state. The form it takes in small, underdeveloped countries often differs from the form it takes in larger, developed countries. This is partly due to the weakness of the internal market. See also internal market, communism, socialism.

cash crops crops grown primarily for their cash value. These crops are normally sold on the international market. Cotton and coffee are Chimerica's cash crops.

Castro Ruz, Fidel (1927–) Leader of Cuban Revolution of 1959, and Prime Minister thereafter.

censorship the examination of publications for objectionable content.

Cervantes, Miguel de (1547–1616) Spanish novelist, author of *Don Quixote*.

chimera the unit of currency of Chimerica. Originally, a mythological creature composed of disparate parts such as a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail.

Chimerica a simulated country located on the Pacific coast of Central America. Its history, economy, and political dynamics are modeled after many different countries, including the Central American nations El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and others such as Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and the Philippines.

Christian Reform the leading party of opposition to Farsante, and now, one of the three main parties in Chimerica. Strongly supported by the urban middle class, coffee producers, and leaders of the Catholic Church.

coalition government a government formed from several distinct factions. Coalitions are often unstable.

communism technically, an ideal system where the prevailing rule is 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.' Socialism, by contrast, tries

to operate by the rule 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'

In practice, communism most often refers to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and elsewhere that derive their political systems from the works of the German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and the Russian revolutionary leader Vladimir Lenin. Today there are as many forms of communism as there are countries that support communism as an ideal system.

companero Spanish word for companion, friend. Also used by the National Liberation fighters during the Insurrection to describe their fellow guerrillas.

Consultation a meeting with one or more of the ministers of your cabinet.

constitution the system of fundamental principles on which a nation bases its laws. The Electoral Commission prepares a written constitution for Chimerica. Your ministers may ask you to lend your support to different provisions of the constitution as it develops.

Contacts game activities in which you review the biographical dossiers of ministers and Junta members, appoint ministers and/or demand their resignations.

cooperative an agricultural enterprise or service jointly owned by a number of individuals or families. In a production cooperative, the land and tools are all owned in common, and profits are shared among the members according to varying formulas. In a service cooperative

individuals farm their own plots of land, but certain machinery and services are owned and managed in cooperation with other farmers.

coup d'état (coup) in Hidden Agenda it specifically refers to a violent overthrow of the Presidente by a small group of conspirators.

death squad a secret organization of killers paid to assassinate political opponents of powerful interests. Sometimes they are composed of moonlighting armed forces members. Victims typically include labor organizers, human rights activists, leaders of agricultural cooperatives, and radical priests.

decapitalization the process of selling assets, making capital liquid or easily transportable. Chimerican economists use the term to describe the actions of wealthy growers losing confidence in the new government, who choose not to invest their capital within Chimerica and attempt to move as much wealth as possible to other countries. Also known as capital flight.

decree an order having the force of law.

Defense Minister a cabinet member most concerned with internal security and national defense.

democracy a government in which the ultimate power is held by the people.

dictatorship a form of government in which one person, the dictator, has absolute power.

Dinando, Francisco (1896–1934) a Chimerican nationalist and military leader, revered by the National Liberation party for his determined resistance to the occupation of Chimerica by US Marines in the 1920s and 30s. He was assassinated in 1934 by order of dictator Emilio Rosario.

disappeared (desaparecido) someone taken away by security forces or death squads and either hidden in a secret prison or killed.

Diwaniya a simulated country in the Middle East.

dossier detailed files containing biographical information about the members of the Junta of the Insurrection. Two types of dossiers are available under the Contacts option: the list of Junta members within each political party (Party Dossiers), and the Junta members currently appointed to ministerial positions (Minister Dossiers).

East global political interests are sometimes broadly divided by hemisphere. The capitalist West is contrasted with the socialist East. East and West together comprise the developed North as contrasted with the underdeveloped South. See also South, Third World.

Electoral Commission the Junta of the Insurrection established a tripartisan Electoral Commission to write a

new constitution for Chimerica and prepare for elections.

elite in Chimerica, the small number of extended families who control the majority of the country's wealth. For a long time the elite also controlled Chimerica's political power. Though the Farsantes did not come from the elite, for a long time they were treated as members in good standing.

embargo a government order prohibiting all commerce with another country.

Encounter a meeting with an Influential. In an Encounter the Influential decides what issue to discuss. You receive advice from a minister.

ESF (Economic Support Funds) US foreign aid used to help stabilize governments that the US judges politically strategic to its own welfare. Support may consist of direct deposits of hard currency into the recipient country's national treasury or training and weapons for police forces.

export crops crops grown primarily for export to other countries. Chimerica's primary export crops are coffee and cotton, though it also produces some sugar, cattle and bananas.

External Affairs Minister a cabinet member most concerned with foreign policy.

extradition the process by which one country obtains custody of a criminal or alleged criminal from another country.

Farsante, Edgardo (1911–1970) longtime dictator of Chimerica. Came to power in a 1954 coup by overthrowing the short-lived, democratically elected government of Leonard Flores.

Farsante Guard shortly after taking power, Edgardo Farsante expanded his private guard into a military force called the Farsante Guard. The Guard soon resembled a separate army. During the Insurrection that eventually succeeded in overthrowing Edgardo's son Julio, the Guard bore the brunt of the fighting.

Farsante, Julio (1943–) son of Edgardo Farsante and longtime dictator of Chimerica. Succeeded to power on the death of his father. Was overthrown in the Insurrection. Now living in Paraguay.

finca a Spanish word for a type of farm.

First World refers to the industrialized nations of Western Europe, the US, Japan and Oceania. Also see Third World.

food crops crops grown specifically for their food value. Food crops are normally eaten by the people of the country or sold at local markets. Corn and beans are Chimerica's primary food crops.

foreign aid assistance given by one country to another. Foreign aid may take many forms: technical and financial assistance for development projects, direct allocations of funds to a national treasury, equipment and training for the recipient country's military, or emergency relief in the case of famine or other natural disasters.

foreign exchange see hard currency.

free market an ideal state of commerce in which little or no governmental controls inhibit the free sale and purchase of goods and services. The term is also frequently used to describe economic systems that rely on very elaborate regulatory mechanisms but are judged to be relatively free of controls when compared with other systems.

futures market a place where commodities such as coffee or cotton may be sold in advance of the actual harvest. If the price goes down in the interim, selling the harvest as futures was a good idea. If the price goes up, it may not have been such a good idea.

Geneva Convention an international agreement, first made in Switzerland in 1864 and later accepted by many other nations. It establishes rules for the treatment of prisoners, civilians, and wounded soldiers during a war. Among other things it declares that medical facilities and personnel are not proper targets for military attacks.

grassroots political movements in which decisions are made by the common people, the 'grassroots.'

gringo an uncomplimentary Latin American term for foreigner, especially one from the United States.

Guard, Guardia see Farsante Guard.

guerrilla a member of a small band of soldiers that harasses its enemies by attacking communications or electrical systems, conducting surprise raids on regular army forces, etc. Also see insurgency.

habeas corpus a law requiring that a person accused of a crime be brought before a judge and formally accused before being imprisoned. A Latin word literally meaning "have the body."

hectare a metric land measure equivalent to 2.47 acres.

hard currency money from certain stable industrialized economies used for international trade. A US dollar, French franc or Japanese yen is accepted by banks anywhere and can be exchanged for the local currency. This is not true of currencies from countries where the official price is artificially set (such as the Soviet Union's ruble) or for currencies from unstable, inflationary economies (such as many Latin American currencies including Chimerica's). In countries like Chimerica, hard currency is the same thing as foreign exchange.

hidden agenda in Hidden Agenda, everyone you meet and sources of information such as newspapers all have

their own agendas. These agendas may be clearly defined or hidden in dialogue.

human rights the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 includes in its definition: the right to life, liberty and security of person; the right to equal protection under the law; a prohibition of slavery; a prohibition of the use of torture; a prohibition of arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; the presumption of innocence until proven guilty; the right to privacy, freedom of expression and assembly; the right to freedom of movement; the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; the right to a nationality; the right to marry and found a family; the right to own property, and to not be arbitrarily deprived thereof; the right to participate in government, directly or through the election of representatives; the right to work, to have equal pay, to join trade unions, to have periods of rest and leisure; the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing and medical care; the right to education.

Human Rights Commission of Chimerica an organization, funded and led by the Catholic Church, that seeks to protect the human rights of Chimerican citizens. Under Farsante, violence and threats against the human rights of the Commission's own staff forced it to keep a low profile.

imperialism the domination of colonies or other countries by powerful nations or empires. The days of

direct imperialist control of colonies by empires are largely over. Some people in countries like Chimerica, however, see the continued economic and military domination of smaller countries by larger ones as new forms of imperialism.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) the number of infants per thousand live births that die before their first birthday. A commonly used indicator to show how hunger continues to be a basic social problem. Also is an indicator of the availability of health care.

Influential most Influentials represent either an important economic class or a professional group within Chimerica. Some represent international interests, such as ambassadors, consuls, and representatives from multilateral organizations and transnational corporations.

insurgency rebellion of an armed group against the authority of an established government. In Hidden Agenda, it describes the efforts of the National Liberation Front to overthrow Farsante. It also refers to the efforts of other groups, such as the reactos, who may rebel against Farsante's successor.

Insurrection an open popular rebellion against an established government. In Hidden Agenda, it refers to the final, successful phase of the effort to overthrow the dictator Farsante.

Internal Affairs Minister a cabinet member responsible for internal economic and social policies not related to agriculture.

internal market when a country's products are sold to the citizens of that same country. An external market is another country to which the same products may be sold.

When the internal market is large, as it is in the US, consumers have a certain amount of power to decide what is produced. In Chimerica, the internal market is so small that most industries cannot exist unless they focus on exporting to external markets. The needs of the poor tend to be neglected because the poor don't have the money to buy anything, and, in any case, could not use the large quantities of coffee and cotton the economy produces.

International Court of Justice commonly known as the World Court. Based in the Netherlands. It is the chief judicial agency of the United Nations responsible for deciding disputes that may arise between nations.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) a financial organization supported by over 140 member countries. The Fund is made up of money paid in by its members, depending on the relative size of each country's economy. In exchange for contributions, members may borrow from the Fund. The IMF often serves as the lender of last resort for countries unable to find lenders elsewhere.

Interrupt occasionally an Influential or minister will interrupt your game and demand your decision on an issue that he or she thinks you have been neglecting.

issue a topic for discussion and policy choices. When you Encounter an Influential, he or she will decide what issue to discuss. When you have a Consultation with one of your ministers, the minister offers you an agenda from which you choose the issue to discuss.

issue cards a system for rationing certain key items, which may be proposed by some of your ministers. The government uses the card system to assure each family of a certain amount of the staple foods that comprise the diet of the majority.

Jeremiah Biblical prophet who lived in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. As recorded in the Book of Jeremiah, his prophecy consists largely of mournful complaints, lamentations, and predictions of doom.

Jesuit a member of the Society of Jesus, a Catholic religious order founded in 1534. Through much of their history, the Jesuits have been known for their commitment to education and their involvement in the social and political issues of the day.

Junta of the Insurrection a ten-member interim executive group formed after the overthrow of Farsante. It consists of three representatives from each of the main political parties and the Presidente.

latifundia large estates owned by the wealthy elite of Chimerica.

League of (Chimerican) Women a popular democratic organization organized by the National Liberation party. League chapters hold regular meetings to discuss issues of concern to women. They also organize programs such as a national system of day-care centers for working women.

left wing a term describing a relative position in a political spectrum. Chimerica's left wing advocates rapid social change, specifically programs designed to increase the power and wealth of the poor.

Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich (1870–1924) Russian revolutionary leader and first Premier of the Soviet Union.

Leninism a political system derived from the actions and writings of Vladimir Lenin. Lenin sought to translate the ideals of Marxist economic theory into the language of practical politics. A key concept of Leninism is the dictatorship of the proletariat, the idea that a vanguard working class should lead and direct the development of a society toward the ideal of communism.

Liberation Theology an important movement within the Catholic Church in Latin America. Essentially it means reading the Biblical story of Jesus Christ "with the eyes of the poor." Liberation theologians see in Christ's

teachings the suggestion that the poor may strive to make their lives better in this life, in addition to promises of an afterlife in His Kingdom.

LIMPIA a paramilitary force formed by Major Roberto Padilla as a means to protect the population from subversive elements. The name means clean in Spanish.

literacy rate percentage of people who can read in a given population.

lobby a special interest group which works to influence public policy officials.

Logbook the record of your meetings with Influentials or ministers during a season.

machete a large knife used as a tool for cutting crops and underbrush. Also used as a weapon.

marketing the act of buying or selling something. Also, various strategies for controlling or effecting the transfer of goods from seller to buyer, including shipping, retail, wholesale, storage, and advertising.

Marxism a political philosophy derived from the works of the 19th century German writer Karl Marx, author of *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital*. There are almost as many forms of Marxism as there are Marxists. In general, Marxists see much of recent history as a struggle between economic classes (for example industrial workers and owners of factories). In countries like Chimerica, Marxists usually advocate rapid change

of what they see as feudal class structure, with the government maintaining very strong control over economic and political development.

memos occasional messages sent to the Presidente by other characters such as the coroner's office, ambassadors, etc.

mercenaries soldiers who join an armed force strictly for pay rather than because of patriotic sentiment, political conviction or conscription.

mestizo a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian ancestry. Most Chimericans are mestizo.

ministers members of the Junta you appoint to your cabinet. They advise you and are supposed to carry out your policy decisions, though sometimes they decide to act on their own (see hidden agendas).

minimum wage the minimum amount, fixed by national law, that an employer can pay an employee. The wage may be established on an hourly or daily basis.

monopsony a market where there is only one buyer. If the government declares that all coffee and cotton must be sold to the National Marketing Board, the Board becomes a monopsony.

move the central unit of time in Hidden Agenda. Every time you make a decision (even if the decision is to put a proposal on an agenda), a move occurs. No moves occur in the Contacts, Logbook or Reports areas.

Movement of Nonaligned Nations an international organization formed in the 1950s. It claims to represent the interests of countries who choose not to ally themselves with the USA or the USSR.

MTT an association that may arise if a land reform program is begun. The MTT will strive to protect the interests of those who have received land through the reform. MTT stands for "Movimiento de Trabajadores de la Tierra."

National Assembly a weak legislature begun under Farsante. The Assembly continues to function in the post-Insurrectionary period. Most of the power, however, is in the hands of the Junta of the Insurrection.

National Bank of Chimerica the chief financial institution of Chimerica. Controlled by the Farsante family before the Insurrection. It has now been nationalized.

national debt the amount a government owes. In the case of countries like Chimerica, the debt is usually owed to international banks and other governments.

National Liberation a party persecuted and outlawed by Farsante. This party receives inspiration from Marxism and Liberation Theology and attempts to speak for the rural poor.

National Marketing Board a governmental agency that oversees Chimerica's international trade. Depending on advisors' recommendations, the Board can function as:

an agency in competition with private exporters, the sole authorized purchaser and exporter of coffee and cotton (monopsony), or the sole authorized exporter and importer of all important trade items.

National Palace the late nineteenth century building in the center of Poyais that houses the offices of the Presidente of Chimerica.

National Salary Scale this scale sets a fixed salary level for a particular job based on the skill necessary to do the job. The scale is designed to partially equalize incomes yet reward skill and competence.

national sovereignty the concept, supported by all nations in principle, that the various nations of the earth are sovereign and independent and should be left in peace to control their own affairs.

National Treasury the place where government funds are kept.

New World Information Order an international movement advocating the establishment of international standards of journalistic conduct. Its supporters believe that because the dominant world news media are based in First World countries, they are biased against Third World countries.

nonaligned not aligned with or favoring either of the two global superpowers (the USA and the USSR).

North Americans (Norteamericanos) a term Latin Americans sometimes use for the people of the United States.

OAS (Organization of American States) an international organization composed of the US, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and most of the countries of Central and South America. Dominated for many years by the US, the Latin American member nations sometimes use the OAS as a forum to collectively react to decisions made in Washington.

office the office of the Presidente in the National Palace.

oral rehydration see rehydration.

Panslavia (People's Republic of) a simulated country in Eastern Europe.

patriotic producers when other growers have lost confidence in the new government and try to decapitalize, those who choose to remain in Chimerica and invest in their farms may be called patriotic or progressive producers.

paramilitary force a group operating in place of or in addition to a regular military force. The Farsante Guard began as a paramilitary force. Major Roberto Padilla's group LIMPIA is another example.

peasants persons who till the soil either as very small landowners or as laborers. Peasants are typically very poor.

piñata a brightly colored pot or papier-mache figure filled with fruit and candy. At Christmas and birthday parties, a piñata is hung from a rope and sent spinning. Blindfolded children try to knock it down with sticks and then scramble to collect the scattered contents.

polarization when two political sides develop strongly contrasting interests and goals with very little room for compromise, the situation is said to be polarized. The wide gulf between the rich and poor in Chimerica creates polarization.

popular democratic association an organization, often established by a political party, of people of similar backgrounds or interests. Examples are the League of Chimerican Women and the Liberation Youth (associated with the National Liberation party). Supporters believe that in a country with few democratic traditions these organizations provide a means to involve people in the political process. Critics say that in reality these organizations organize people so they can better control them.

Popular Stability formed in the later years of the Insurrection by landowners and industrialists. The party is also supported by military leaders who did not flee with Farsante, the wealthy elite, and those whose fortunes depend on these people.

Poyais the capital and largest city of Chimerica.

Presidente the leader of Chimerica appointed by the Chimerican Revolutionary Junta. You, the player, are the Presidente of Chimerica. All your decisions are made by decree.

privatization the process by which a government transfers ownership of certain enterprises or services to private enterprise, and thereby gains much-needed hard currency. The opposite of nationalization.

procurator in the Roman Empire, the title of certain provincial officials. The Biblical character Pontius Pilate was a procurator.

proposal a policy option suggested to the Presidente either by an Influential or a minister.

quintal a metric unit of dry measure equal to 100 kilograms or approximately 220 pounds.

rationing a method a government may use for distributing scarce commodities among its citizens, usually used during a war or some other emergency. See issue cards.

reacto short for reactionary. A derogatory term for members of an armed force that may attempt to overthrow the government of Chimerica.

reactionary a disparaging term used to describe those acting in an extremely right-wing political direction.

Certain characters in Hidden Agenda use the term to describe those reacting to the revolutionary upheaval.

rehydration a variety of diseases, many caused by parasites, can cause the body to rapidly lose water through diarrhea. This can lead to prolonged sickness and, if untreated, death. Simple treatment techniques exist, including oral rehydration salts. In the absence of adequate health care systems, however, millions of children and adults continue to die in countries like Chimerica from the effects of these easily treated diseases.

Reports the area of the game where you may review press digests and progress charts on Chimerica.

resistance an underground organization attempting to resist the forces of an army of occupation.

revolution the overthrow of an established government by the people. In Hidden Agenda, some characters think of revolution as a process of radically transforming the political system as opposed to a mere change of leaders. See coup d'etat.

Revolutionary Tribunal a special court created under the State of Emergency, designed to prosecute people suspected of aiding antigovernment rebels.

right wing in Chimerica, the right wing supports the interests of the wealthy and powerful elite.

rubber stamp a legislature that gives its approval automatically without debate or the potential for rejection.

season each season lasts for nine moves. There are three seasons in a Chimerican year: Dry, Rainy, and Harvest.

socialism an economic system in which resources such as industrial machinery and land are largely owned and controlled by the government rather than by private individuals or corporations.

Every country tries to determine its own optimal mix of public sector and private sector. Precisely what division of the two makes one country socialist and another capitalist is a matter of considerable dispute. Many countries today aim for a middle ground known as a mixed economy. See also capitalist and communist.

South most industrialized countries are situated in the northern hemisphere. Many poor continents such as Africa, South America and Asia are situated in the southern hemisphere. The terms North and South describe these broad global categories. Chimerica is a nation of the South. See also East, Third World.

state farm an agricultural enterprise owned and managed by the government.

state of emergency a system of extraordinary measures your ministers or Army leaders may recommend in response to an insurgency.

state of siege a system of extraordinary measures your ministers and Army leaders may recommend in response to an insurgency.

subsidy direct aid from a government to a social group or organization. In Hidden Agenda, the Presidente can subsidize food prices. This means that the government buys food from farmers for a fixed price and sells it to the poor for a lower price so that everyone has enough to eat.

subversive someone who actively advocates the overthrow of an established government.

superpower a powerful nation whose decisions influence the policies and actions of other nations. Commonly used to describe the USA and the USSR.

terrorism the deliberate use of violence against civilians in order to publicize a cause, intimidate a population, or put pressure on a government or governments.

Third World a broad term for the developing nations of Africa, Latin America and Asia. Chimerica is a Third World nation. Less frequently used are the terms First World (the industrialized nations of Western Europe, the US, Japan and Oceania) and Second World (the Soviet Union and its allies).

TNC abbreviation for transnational corporation.

TNC Rep representative of one of several transnational corporations based in the US.

transnational corporation an enterprise that operates in many different nations and, therefore, is not entirely subject to the laws of any one of them. The term “multinational” refers to the same thing, but it is being replaced by TNC because TNC is more accurate. Multinational implies that these enterprises are still national, while transnational stresses the idea that they exist entirely outside the realm of nationalism.

tripartisan the joint effort of three strong competing political traditions.

UNESCO the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, headquartered in Paris, France.

vanguard people in the forefront of a political movement. A favorite term of Marxists who often regard themselves as being the vanguard of important social and political change.

Verdict of History an excerpt from the Chimerica entry in the *US Tricentennial* (2076) edition of the Encyclopedia Paxamericana. It provides a summary of your term as Presidente. It is up to you to judge whether your Verdict means that you won or lost the game.

Yanqui a Latin American word for ‘Yankee’, someone from the United States.

year in Hidden Agenda, a year consists of three seasons: Dry, Rainy, and Harvest. See season.

Mottos

Asuntos Externos in Spanish means External Affairs.

Asuntos Internos in Spanish means Internal Affairs.

De Muchos Al Uno the Spanish motto of the Internal Affairs Ministry. In English means “From the many, one.” (In Latin means “E pluribus unum.”)

En Granos Confiamos – the Spanish motto of the Agricultural Ministry. Literally means “In beans we trust.”

Fuerza y Seguridad – the Spanish motto of the Defense Ministry. Literally means “Force and security.”

Jamas Dice “Tio” – the Spanish motto of the External Affairs Ministry. Literally means “Never say ‘uncle.’”

Politico Ex Machina – the Latin motto of Chimerica. Literally means “The politician in the machine.”

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