

# Special Events

Form Z

a. Massive Foreign Aid

- Nation A's offer accepted     Nation B's offer accepted     Nation C's offer accepted  
 No action taken

b. Expeditionary Force

- No action taken     Expeditionary force raised

(If expeditionary force is raised,  $p$  of success = 0.5)

- Successful     Unsuccessful

c. Epidemic

Exposed (names)

Immunized

Deaths ( $p = 0.2$ )

d. Earthquake

- Damage repaired     Not repaired

e. Foreign Threat

- No action taken     Defence force raised

(If defense force is raised,  $p$  of success = 0.8)

- Successful     Unsuccessful

## Massive Foreign Aid Offer

Three powerful foreign nations (A, B, and C), noticing the current precarious state of SIMSOC, have made offers of massive foreign aid but with strings attached. The offer from each nation is the same: a single investment of \$125 for Research and Conservation and \$250 for Welfare Services, if and only if their conditions are agreed to.

### Nation A's Conditions

1. BASIN and RETSIN will become the property of Nation A, including all their assets.
2. There will be no head of BASIN or RETSIN within SIMSOC, but each will have a hired manager who will receive a salary of \$10 per session. This manager cannot withdraw assets. The manager will be removed from office if his company fails to increase its assets in any session, and a new manager will be appointed. These managers will be chosen by the coordinator according to any criteria he wishes to use.
3. BASIN and RETSIN will each receive an allotment of five full passages or anagrams per session. All assets produced by solving these anagrams remain the property of Nation A.

### Nation B's Conditions

1. All present heads of groups who live outside the Red Region will be replaced. The coordinator will appoint people who live in the Red Region as new heads of these groups.
2. The newly appointed group heads cannot be removed by the employees they hire, even by unanimous consent. If a head resigns to appoint a replacement, the replacement must live in the Red Region. A group head may be removed for failure to provide subsistence, arrest, or absence, but, in such a case, the new head appointed as a replacement will always be a member of the Red Region. A given member of the Red Region may be the head of more than one group.

### Nation C's Conditions (applicable only in societies using the Minority Group Option)

1. All minority-group members who are heads of groups or agencies will be immediately removed from their positions and replaced by the standard procedures. Minority-group members may continue to work as employees.
2. As an example, two minority-group members will be placed under arrest. Any two may be chosen, but all confiscated possessions will be turned over to the bank for Nation C. If a majority of non-minority-group members is unable to come to an agreement by the end of the session, about which minority-group members should be arrested, the coordinator will choose two minority-group members at random for this purpose.

### Accepting an Offer

To accept an offer, a majority of the members present must sign a petition reading, "We accept the offer of Nation \_\_\_\_." Participants may accept none of the offers, all of them, or any combination of them. The offers remain in effect through the remainder of this session and the following session. If any National Indicator is below zero, at least one offer must be accepted by the end of the session.

## Expeditionary Force

A situation has developed abroad which offers opportunities to SIMSOC. Any individual or group of individuals can raise money to create an expeditionary force at any time during this or the next session. The cost of this expeditionary force is (depending on the income level of the society):

Level One:	\$60
Level Two:	\$80
Level Three:	\$100
Level Four:	\$120
Level Five:	\$140

This expeditionary force is created by any individual or group presenting the coordinator with the appropriate amount of money for this purpose. Such a force, if successful, will intervene in a foreign situation in ways that increase the National Indicators. If an expeditionary force is created but is unsuccessful, the National Indicators will decrease. If this option is not exercised, the National Indicators will be unaffected.

Probability of Success. An expeditionary force has a 50-50 chance of success.

Success has the following effect on the National Indicators:

FES	SL	SC	PC
+50	+40	+40	+40

Failure has the following effect on the National Indicators:

FES	SL	SC	PC
-50	-40	-40	-40

## Epidemic in the Red Region

A highly contagious disease, called Red Fever, has broken out in the Red Region. Anyone exposed to this disease who is not immunized by the end of the session, has a 1 in 5 chance of dying.

Exposure. Everyone in the Red Region is exposed. In addition, anyone visiting the Red Region is exposed. Any exposed person who has not been immunized exposes everyone in any other region he or she enters. Thus, if someone visits Red from Yellow, then returns to Yellow without being immunized, everyone in Yellow is now exposed.

Immunization. Immunization can be obtained from the coordinator at any time during the session at a cost of \$10 for each person immunized.

Deaths have the usual effect on the National Indicators. The epidemic lasts only for this session.

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Special Event # \_\_\_\_\_

Session # \_\_\_\_\_

### Earthquake

A major earthquake has disrupted transportation in SIMSOC, closing travel between some regions. You may think of the regions of SIMSOC as connected by six routes:

1. Between Green and Red
2. Between Green and Blue
3. Between Green and Yellow
4. Between Red and Blue
5. Between Red and Yellow
6. Between Blue and Yellow

The earthquake has closed routes 2, 3, 4, and 5, but routes 1 and 6 remain open. Unless routes are repaired, travel can take place only between Green and Red and between Blue and Yellow but not across these pairs of regions.

The cost of repairing all routes is (depending on the income level of the society):

Level One:	\$50
Level Two:	\$75
Level Three:	\$100
Level Four:	\$125
Level Five:	\$150

The roads are repaired if any individual or group presents the coordinator with the appropriate amount of money for this purpose.

If unrepaired, the damage remains for all future sessions of SIMSOC. People who were visiting another region at the time of the earthquake cannot return to their home region—even at the beginning of the next session—unless the route is an open one.

The National Broadcasting System is not affected by the earthquake.

## Foreign Threat

A neighboring country has invaded and occupied a distant province of SIMSOC. This province is sparsely populated but contains rich natural resources. Any individual or group of individuals can raise money to create a military force to attack and expel the invading army during this or the next session. The cost of the defensive military force depends on the Size Level of the society:

Level One:	\$60
Level Two:	\$80
Level Three:	\$100
Level Four:	\$120
Level Five:	\$140

Presenting the coordinator with the appropriate amount of money for this purpose creates this military force. Such a force has an 80% probability of being successful in expelling the foreign invaders. No action, successful action, and unsuccessful action affect the National Indicators as indicated below:

No action has the following effect on the National Indicators:

FES	SL	SC	PC
-10	-5	-5	-10

Successful Action has the following effect on the National Indicators:

FES	SL	SC	PC
0	0	+10	+20

Unsuccessful Action has the following effect on the National Indicators:

FES	SL	SC	PC
-20	-10	-10	-20

## Regional Summary Sheet

Form R

To: Green Region

Region	Group Heads Living There	Agency Heads Living There
Green	BASIN, JUDCO, POP	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Yellow	RETSIN, SOP, HUMSERVE	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Blue	MASMED, EMPIN	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Red	None	None

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## Regional Summary Sheet

Form R

To: Yellow Region

Region	Group Heads Living There	Agency Heads Living There
Green	BASIN, JUDCO, POP	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Yellow	RETSIN, SOP, HUMSERVE	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Blue	MASMED, EMPIN	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Red	None	None

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## Regional Summary Sheet

Form R

To: Blue Region

Region	Group Heads Living There	Agency Heads Living There
Green	BASIN, JUDCO, POP	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Yellow	RETSIN, SOP, HUMSERVE	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Blue	MASMED, EMPIN	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Red	None	None

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## Regional Summary Sheet

Form R

To: Red Region

Region	Group Heads Living There	Agency Heads Living There
Green	BASIN, JUDCO, POP	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Yellow	RETSIN, SOP, HUMSERVE	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Blue	MASMED, EMPIN	___ subsistence, ___ travel
Red	None	None

- (1) In May, 1937, shortly before Memorial Day, 78,000 steelworkers began a strike against the "Little Steel" companies of Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Inland Steel, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. The CIO-backed Steel Workers Organizing Committee (SWOC) was less than a year old at the time but had already enjoyed some notable success.
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- (2) A few months earlier, it had signed collective-bargaining agreements with the five largest U.S. Steel subsidiaries, and, by early May, SWOC had signed contracts with 110 firms.
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- (3) The Little Steel companies, however, were prepared to resist. Under the leadership of Tom M. Girdler, president of Republic Steel, they refused to sign an agreement which they felt, in Girdler's words, "was a bad thing for our companies, for our employees; indeed, for the United States of America" (Galenson, 1960, p. 96).
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- (4) The decision to resist was made more ominous by the common practice of large employers of the time to stock arsenals of weapons and tear gas in anticipation of labor disputes. Much of our information comes from the report of the LaFollette Committee of the United States Senate, which investigated the events surrounding the Little Steel strike.

- (5) The committee report noted, for example, that during the years 1933 to 1937, over a million dollars' worth of tear gas and sickening gas was purchased by employers and law-enforcement agencies, but that "all of the largest individual purchasers are corporations and that their totals far surpass those of large law-enforcement purchasers" (quoted in Sweeney, 1956, p. 20).
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- (6) The largest purchaser of gas equipment in the country was none other than the Republic Steel Corporation, which "bought four times as much as the largest law-enforcement purchaser." The Republic Steel arsenal included 552 revolvers, 61 rifles with 1325 rounds of ammunition, and 245 shotguns in addition to gas grenades (Sweeney, p. 33)
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- (7) The Little Steel strike began on May 26, 1937, and for a few days prior to May 30, picketing and arrests occurred near Republic Steel's mill in south Chicago. On Memorial Day, after a mass meeting at strike headquarters, the strikers decided to march to the plant to establish a mass picket line. A crowd of about 1,000 persons, "headed by two bearers of American Flags, ... started across the prairie toward the street which fronts on the mill. There was a holiday spirit over the crowd" (Sweeney, p. 33).
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- (8) Take the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth, for example. Born in the ferment of the 1890s, it was the brainchild of an obscure Maine reformer, Norman Wallace Lermond. "Its immediate and most important objective was to colonize *en masse* a sparsely inhabited Western state with persons desiring to live in socialist communities. Once established, the colonists would be in a position to capture control of the state's government and lay the foundation for a socialist commonwealth" (Quint, 1964).



- (9) Not much happened for the first year of its existence, but Lermond was "a letter-writing dynamo and he bombarded reformers throughout the country with appeals for assistance." He began to get some results. Imogene C. Fales, a New York reformer, "who was a charter member of innumerable humanitarian and socialist movements in the 1880s and 1890s, agreed to serve with Lermond as co-organizer" (Quint).
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- (10) But the big catch for the fledgling challenging group was Eugene V. Debs. Debs had been recently released from his prison term for defying the injunction against the American Railway Union which broke the Pullman strike. He was a genuine hero of the left, who was now, for the first time, espousing socialism. Debs was a thoroughly decent person who lacked the vituperative personal style so characteristic of many leftists.
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- (11) Furthermore, he was an extraordinarily effective platform speaker where, as Quint describes him, "the shining sincerity of his speeches and the flowing honesty of his personality more than compensated for the lack of knowledge of the more delicate points of Marxist theory. His soul was filled with a longing for social justice and he communicated this feeling to the audiences who gathered to hear him extol the new Social Democracy."
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- (12) Debs became attracted to the colonization scheme. "Give me 10,000 men," Debs told a socialist convention, "aye, 10,000 in a western state with access to the sources of production, and we will change the economic conditions, and we will convince the people of that state, win their hearts and their intelligence. We will lay hold upon the reins of government and plant the flag of Socialism upon the State House" (quoted in Quint).

- (13) There is a certain absurdity in comparing a group that seeks a modest change and threatens no major redistribution of power with one that seeks to sweep aside the old order and all its supporting institutions. For modesty of aspiration, few challenging groups can compete with the Society for the Promotion of Manual Labor in Literary Institutions.
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- (14) This quaint effort of the 1830s was one of several reform efforts supported by the Tappan brothers. The group's mobilization effort consisted primarily of lectures by its paid general agent, Theodore Weld. No state militias were necessary to hold back the crowds aroused by Weld's impassioned pleas. In fact, Weld, who was apparently a skillful speaker, frequently found it expedient to build his audience by advertising his topic as temperance, then using the occasion to make an additional pitch on educational reform.
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- (15) Weld invoked an image of the college student and seminarian that 150 years has not seriously dated. His portrait depicted the typical collegian "with his feet elevated upon a mantelpiece as high as his head, body bent like a halfmoon or a horseshoe, lolling, stretching, yawning, smoking, snoring."
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- (16) Strong physical labor was recommended for this shiftless lot, to "tone the body, stimulate the intellect, safeguard the student's morals by occupying his spare time, teach him useful skills, promote industry, originality, and manliness. By cheapening the cost of education, it would broaden the country's intellectual base, and by demonstrating the compatibility of physical and intellectual endeavor, it would do away with absurd social distinctions between those who work with their brains and those who produce with their hands" (Thomas, 1950).

- (17) In contrast, although in a way equally quaint, consider the Communist Labor Party. This was the name taken by the so-called Benjamin Gitlow-John Reed, left-wing faction of the Socialist Party when they broke away in the summer of 1919. It was a period of considerable hysteria, stimulated by the success of the Bolshevik revolution and the substantial labor unrest in the United States.
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- (18) Nineteen-nineteen was the year of the Seattle general strike, the Lawrence textile strike, the Boston police strike, the national coal strike and a large steel strike involving 365,000 workers.

The fledgling and ineffectual Communist Labor Party was a natural target of the various organs of the anti-red hysteria. First, in November, 1919, many of its members, including Gitlow, were arrested in raids growing out of the New York State Senate's Lusk Committee and its investigations of "seditious activity."

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- (19) There was considerable competition among anticommunist entrepreneurs of the day; group members were also arrested in large numbers in raids initiated by the District Attorney of Chicago and U.S. Attorney General Mitchell Palmer. Gitlow also reports a great deal of additional harassment (Gitlow, 1940), and he personally was sentenced and jailed for more than a year.
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- (20) John Reed once faced three indictments at the same time. Most of the leaders "lived in a half-world of indictments, trials, defense committees, convictions, sentences, and appeals" (Draper, 1957).

What were the goals of this beleaguered group? "The Communist Labor Party of America declares itself in complete accord with the principles of Communism as laid down in the Manifesto of the Third International formed at Moscow."

- (21) The League of Deliverance won both acceptance and new advantages, but there is some reason to question whether displacement of its antagonist was a true goal. This nativist group of the 1880s tried to prevent the employment of Chinese labor by boycotting those businesses that continued to employ Chinese.
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- (22) "Don't patronize Grass or Butterfield; they sell Chinese-made boots and shoes. Avoid them! They are traitors to their race," said one of the League's leaflets. However, destruction of such businesses was really more means than goal—that is, not a justification in its own right. By getting rid of its Chinese workers, a business could buy peace with the League and many did just that.
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- (23) The National Student League, on the other hand, was equally Marxist in orientation but adopted a number of specific causes as its own. It had a series of campus-oriented concerns such as ending compulsory ROTC and compulsory chapel and gaining equal educational opportunities for women and blacks.
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- (24) It cooperated with other groups in the early 1930s in sponsoring antiwar strikes and involved itself in the bitter struggle of the coal miners in Harlan County, Kentucky. No doubt, many National Student League participants saw these separate struggles as part of the process of building "consciousness" for the larger struggle, but they became goals in their own right as well.

(25) Not all of the challenging groups in this study began life friendless. About one-fourth of them (14) enjoyed the patronage of some individual or group with significant power or wealth. Although these groups, by definition, were also attempting to mobilize a constituency, they were not as completely dependent on this constituency for resources as an unsponsored group was.

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(26) The American Committee for the Outlawry of War, for example, enjoyed the patronage of an energetic and well-connected lawyer, Salmon O. Levinson. In many ways, the committee was a vehicle for Levinson's crusade. He made sporadic efforts to raise money from others but without much success.

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(27) At one point, he "tried charging a small price for printed material that he had been sending out gratis, especially when large batches were called for. But when Amy Woods of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom asked for fifty thousand pamphlets and insisted that there was no money to pay for them, he made an exception."

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(28) "In point of fact, exceptions were made in nearly every case, so that very little money was raised from that source" (Stoner, 1942, p. 108). Levinson did not have unlimited personal funds, and made plaintive pleas for help from rich angels but without success.

(29) Engrossed as he was in the campaign, Levinson “really never made any but scattered and sporadic attempts to raise money. He much preferred to give what was needed out of his own pocket rather than be distracted from his main object. . . . He began to pay more than 95 percent of the expense of the campaign out of his own pocket, and he continued to do so even when it was costing upward of fifteen thousand dollars annually” (Stoner, pp. 108-110).

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(30) In addition to this kind of personal sponsorship, there is organizational sponsorship. The fledgling Steel Workers Organizing Committee did not have to depend on its nascent membership for the resources it needed to carry on its battles with the steel producers. The CIO was ready to lend its help.

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(31) “[John L.] Lewis had given us a check for \$25,000,” David McDonald explained, “[but] that barely got our office open. The task of putting together an effective group of organizers was the heart of our effort. It was also expensive, and Lewis knew it. Within a few weeks, he sent us a second check, this time for \$500,000” (McDonald, 1969, p. 91).

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(32) When it came time to select quarters, McDonald chose a suite “on the thirty-sixth floor of the Grant Building—Pittsburgh’s tallest at that time—[which] looked out splendidly over the industrial heart of the city. It also topped by several floors offices of some of the steel companies we hoped to organize and left no doubt of our permanence and stability. . . . The word got around quickly in the right places that this was no fly-by-night effort but a well-financed movement of labor union professionals who knew what they were about and meant business” (McDonald, p. 91).

- (33) It will, I think, be universally admitted that the average man (and it has not yet been discovered that the average wheelman is built on a different plan from the ordinary citizen) in nowise attempts to conceal his anxiety to know what he gets out of anything he is solicited to "go into," whether it be a real-estate deal, stock-jobbing operation, secret society, or beneficial or fraternal organization—and justly so.
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- (34) The quid pro quo obtains in all our dealings from the cradle to the grave.... During a period extending over something like ten years of League work, my experience has almost invariably been... that the first question broached by a rider, when requested to join the L.A.W., is "What do I get out of it?" And, mind you, he is usually quite deaf to any sentimental arguments.
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- (35) The benefits of fellowship with the thirty-odd thousand of us who go to make up the elect have no weight with him. He wants—and justly so, again—to see paid down to him in hand the material benefits.... This being the case, what is to do? Why, give it to him, of course.
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- (36) Herein lies, in a nutshell, the secret of that future growth of the organization which can make the League of American Wheelmen that power in the land which it can become under properly directed effort.... Pennsylvania owes no small measure of her growth to the fine road books which are furnished to her members free... in addition to the weekly paper which each one of them receives.

(37) The violence of the Night Riders was the most organized of any group studied. They "made their first show of armed force at Princeton [Kentucky], on the morning of Saturday, December 1, 1906 when shortly after midnight approximately 250 armed and masked men took possession of the city and dynamited and burned two large tobacco factories...."

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(38) Citizens in the business district opened windows and looked out on bodies of masked men hurrying along with guns on their shoulders. They saw other masked men and armed men patrolling the sidewalks and street corners and they heard commands: "Get back!" And if they did not obey, bullets splattered against the brick walls near by or crashed through the window panes above their heads....

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(39) Several squads of men had marched in along the Cadiz road and captured the police station, the waterworks plants, the courthouse, and the telephone and telegraph offices. They had disarmed the policemen and put them under guard, shut off the city water supply, and taken the places of the telephone and telegraph operators....

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(40) "Within a few minutes the city was in control of the Riders and all communication with the outside was cut off." With their mission accomplished and the tobacco factories in flames, the men "mounted their horses and rode away singing 'The fire shines bright in my old Kentucky home' " (Nall, 1942, p. 69).



**Report to MASMED**

End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Form Y1

National Indicators	Absentees _____	Group Support	Goal Declarations	Riots
FES = _____	Unemployed _____	POP _____	Positive _____	No. of Rioters _____
SL = _____	Rioters _____	SOP _____	Negative _____	No. of Guard Posts _____
SC = _____	Arrests _____	EMPIN _____	Changed _____	Investments
PC = _____	Deaths _____	HUMSERVE _____		WS \$ _____
		MASMED _____		R&C \$ _____
				Enterprises \$ _____

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**Report to MASMED**

End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Form Y1

National Indicators	Absentees _____	Group Support	Goal Declarations	Riots
FES = _____	Unemployed _____	POP _____	Positive _____	No. of Rioters _____
SL = _____	Rioters _____	SOP _____	Negative _____	No. of Guard Posts _____
SC = _____	Arrests _____	EMPIN _____	Changed _____	Investments
PC = _____	Deaths _____	HUMSERVE _____		WS \$ _____
		MASMED _____		R&C \$ _____
				Enterprises \$ _____

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**Report to MASMED**

End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Form Y1

National Indicators	Absentees _____	Group Support	Goal Declarations	Riots
FES = _____	Unemployed _____	POP _____	Positive _____	No. of Rioters _____
SL = _____	Rioters _____	SOP _____	Negative _____	No. of Guard Posts _____
SC = _____	Arrests _____	EMPIN _____	Changed _____	Investments
PC = _____	Deaths _____	HUMSERVE _____		WS \$ _____
		MASMED _____		R&C \$ _____
				Enterprises \$ _____

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**Report to MASMED**

End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Form Y1

National Indicators	Absentees _____	Group Support	Goal Declarations	Riots
FES = _____	Unemployed _____	POP _____	Positive _____	No. of Rioters _____
SL = _____	Rioters _____	SOP _____	Negative _____	No. of Guard Posts _____
SC = _____	Arrests _____	EMPIN _____	Changed _____	Investments
PC = _____	Deaths _____	HUMSERVE _____		WS \$ _____
		MASMED _____		R&C \$ _____
				Enterprises \$ _____

**Report to Industries and Enterprises**    End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_ Form Y2

To: (check one) BASIN \_\_\_\_\_ RETSIN \_\_\_\_\_ Enterpriser \_\_\_\_\_

*Industry Report:* You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and received \$\_\_\_\_\_ for your completed product.  
Your current assets in the bank are \$\_\_\_\_\_ .

Enterprise Report to (name of investor) \_\_\_\_\_. You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and solved \_\_\_\_\_ out of 3 puzzles. Your probability of success was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Your enterprise was (check one) Successful \_\_\_\_\_ Unsuccessful \_\_\_\_\_.  
If successful, your return is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

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**Report to Industries and Enterprises**    End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_ Form Y2

To: (check one) BASIN \_\_\_\_\_ RETSIN \_\_\_\_\_ Enterpriser \_\_\_\_\_

*Industry Report:* You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and received \$\_\_\_\_\_ for your completed product.  
Your current assets in the bank are \$\_\_\_\_\_ .

Enterprise Report to (name of investor) \_\_\_\_\_. You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and solved \_\_\_\_\_ out of 3 puzzles. Your probability of success was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Your enterprise was (check one) Successful \_\_\_\_\_ Unsuccessful \_\_\_\_\_.  
If successful, your return is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

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**Report to Industries and Enterprises**    End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_ Form Y2

To: (check one) BASIN \_\_\_\_\_ RETSIN \_\_\_\_\_ Enterpriser \_\_\_\_\_

*Industry Report:* You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and received \$\_\_\_\_\_ for your completed product.  
Your current assets in the bank are \$\_\_\_\_\_ .

Enterprise Report to (name of investor) \_\_\_\_\_. You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and solved \_\_\_\_\_ out of 3 puzzles. Your probability of success was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Your enterprise was (check one) Successful \_\_\_\_\_ Unsuccessful \_\_\_\_\_.  
If successful, your return is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

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**Report to Industries and Enterprises**    End of Session # \_\_\_\_\_ Form Y2

To: (check one) BASIN \_\_\_\_\_ RETSIN \_\_\_\_\_ Enterpriser \_\_\_\_\_

*Industry Report:* You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and received \$\_\_\_\_\_ for your completed product.  
Your current assets in the bank are \$\_\_\_\_\_ .

Enterprise Report to (name of investor) \_\_\_\_\_. You invested \$\_\_\_\_\_ and solved \_\_\_\_\_ out of 3 puzzles. Your probability of success was \_\_\_\_\_.  
Your enterprise was (check one) Successful \_\_\_\_\_ Unsuccessful \_\_\_\_\_.  
If successful, your return is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

### ENTERPRISE (#1)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 26 = L of the A	_____	_____
b. 7 = W of the A W	_____	_____
c. 3 = S and Y O	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#2)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 12 = S of the Z	_____	_____
b. 54 = C in a D (with the J)	_____	_____
c. 9 = P in the S S	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#3)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 88 = P K	_____	_____
b. 13 = S on the A F	_____	_____
c. 18 = H on a G C	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#4)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 32 = D F for W to F	_____	_____
b. 200 = D for P G in M	_____	_____
c. 1,001 = A N	_____	_____

### ENTERPRISE (#5)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 3 = B M (S H T R)	_____	_____
b. 90 = D in a R A	_____	_____
c. 7 = D S	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#6)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 24 = H in a D	_____	_____
b. 1 = W on a U	_____	_____
c. 36 = I in a Y	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#7)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 57 = H V	_____	_____
b. 11 = P on a F T	_____	_____
c. 1,000 = W that a P is W	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#8)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 29 = D in F in a L Y	_____	_____
b. 40 = D and N of the G F	_____	_____
c. 5 = F on a H	_____	_____

### ENTERPRISE (#9)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 8 = L on a S	_____	_____
b. 80 = D to G A the W	_____	_____
c. 2 = N it T to T	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#10)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 4 = H of the A	_____	_____
b. 50 = W to L a L	_____	_____
c. 212 = D F for W to B	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#11)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 24 = B B in a P	_____	_____
b. 1 = the L N	_____	_____
c. 365 = D in a Y	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#12)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 60 = S in a M	_____	_____
b. 16 = O in a P	_____	_____
c. 9 = L of a C	_____	_____

### ENTERPRISE (#13)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 100 = C in a D	_____	_____
b. 3 = M in a T (R a D D)	_____	_____
c. 4 = T Z in the U S	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#14)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 360 = D in a C	_____	_____
b. 7 = D in S W	_____	_____
c. 99 = B B on the W	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#15)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 20,000 = L U the S	_____	_____
b. 12 = M in a Y	_____	_____
c. 7 = D S	_____	_____

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### ENTERPRISE (#16)

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:

(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 4 = S in a Y	_____	_____
b. 13 = a B D	_____	_____
c. 1492 = Y C S the O B	_____	_____

**ENTERPRISE (#17)**

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 3 = S of a T	_____	_____
b. 7 = C in a R	_____	_____
c. 5,280 = F in a M	_____	_____

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**ENTERPRISE (#18)**

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 5 = P on a B T	_____	_____
b. 1 = H on a U	_____	_____
c. 16 = O in a P	_____	_____

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**ENTERPRISE (#19)**

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 3 = M in a T (R a D D)	_____	_____
b. 52 = W in a Y	_____	_____
c. 18 = H on a G C	_____	_____

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**ENTERPRISE (#20)**

Investor \_\_\_\_\_ Session # \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all of the following:  
(Example: 9=P on a BT Answer: Players on a Baseball Team)

	Answer	Correct
a. 6 = P for a T in F	_____	_____
b. 99 = B of B on the W	_____	_____
c. 2,000 = P in a T	_____	_____