

# Cows of War

By Callie Kimball

Adapted from *Peace*  
by Aristophanes

Streaming in late March.

PRESENTED BY BOWDOIN COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF THEATER AND DANCE





## **A Quick Summary of *Peace* by Aristophanes**

by Todd Brian Backus

Much like *Cows of War*, Aristophanes' 421 BCE comedy begins with two people shaping mounds of dung. These two servants, enslaved by Trygaeus, a middle-aged Athenian, are working to make enough fuel to feed Trygaeus' gigantic dung beetle that he will use to fly to Mount Olympus and ask for an audience with the gods. When he arrives he finds the gods themselves have all left and only Hermes remains, making some last-minute adjustments for the new tenant, War, who has taken up residence in Olympus. War complains that he no longer has a pestle to grind the Greeks with, having lost his two best ones (the at the time recently deceased pro-war leaders from Athens and Sparta). Trygaeus, realizing he only has a little time, entreats Greeks from all over to help him remove Peace from the cave she's been trapped in. Having freed Peace, Trygaeus returns to Athens to marry her companion, Harvest, and as the wedding approaches he meets with various farmers and merchants. Some are pleased that they will soon see profits in scythe-making and jar-making (instruments of peace), while others lament they won't be able to profit off of needless war anymore.



## An Interview with Playwright: Callie Kimball

Our dramaturg, Todd Brian Backus, sat down with playwright Callie Kimball (over Zoom) to discuss her career as a playwright and the life and iterations of *Cows of War*.

**Todd Brian Backus (TBB):** Now, while I know you very well, I was wondering if you could discuss your career as a playwright to the audience?

**Callie Kimball (CK):** I started writing when I was seven. I focused on poetry and did my undergraduate studies in Poetry. After college I was an actor in Washington DC, and that led to me dipping a toe in playwriting. In 2005 I had my first play produced in the back of a bar in DC, and that went well and was the door that kept on opening, so I leaned in and decided, since I didn't think I'd be able to go to graduate school I sort of created my own graduate school and wrote three plays a year. I self-produced quite a bit, or would find small theatres that would produce my work. I learned a ton that way,

and then after I moved to New York, I was working full time for NBC, and that's when Tina Howe started the MFA program at Hunter College and I applied and got in. And so I was able to go to graduate school. From 2005 to now I have these two thrusts of themes in my plays. One is the historical drama or adaptation of classical work, and the other is these hyper-modern dark comedies. Very different sort of channels that I switch between.

**TBB:** I actually wanted to ask you, because historical things come up so much in your work. What leads you down that path, whether it's period pieces like *Perseverance* or *Sofonisba* or, in this case, an adaptation of a classical text [*Peace* by Aristophanes]?

**CK:** I have done a couple of adaptations now, this one, *Cows of War*, based off of Aristophanes' play *Peace*; and I have written a play called *Lucrece and the Two Janes*, which is an adaptation of Shakespeare's narrative poem *The Rape of Lucrece*; and then I have three historical plays: *Sofonisba*, *Rush*, and *Perseverance*. So, yes! These are themes that I am drawn to. I think of myself as a literary playwright. I enjoy the context, or maybe lineage of where my play fits in a larger literary conversation. Which, as a white woman, that is a specific context. I'm aware of that and want to make sure my work is always adding something to the conversation. What doesn't attract me to historical dramas is rehashing old ideas or material. I'll write a play inspired by another work or another time period, because I feel like it speaks to the current times in a way that's fresh that helps me see something in a new way, and that's what I want to offer my audience.

**TBB:** I know you originally wrote *Cows of War* in 2008, and I know you changed it a bit for this production in 2021. Can you talk about what inspired you to write the play in 2008 and also what inspired the changes for this abridged version in 2021?

**CK:** Sure! I also updated it in 2016 for a production at Hunter College. So it seems that every four to eight years, alongside the presidential election there's a whole new conversation going on that the play responds to or tries to engage with. In 2008, Christopher Henley, the AD of what was at the time called Washington Shakespeare Company, had always wanted to do an adaptation of *Peace* and tie it to a presidential election. Going back to 2008, that was when in the Primaries Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton duked it out and of course Barack Obama won the nomination and went on to win the election.

In the full-length version the actor playing Peace also plays Eirene (which is the word for peace in Greek), and she was played by a black woman. So she had this double role, she was the goddess Peace and also a militant vegan veterinarian student who was protesting Bovine Growth Hormone in the cows on the dairy farm where she worked. Darby, one of the farmhands, was having a dalliance with her; and Gralea, the farmer's wife, was leaning on [Eirene] inappropriately for support, service, and asked her to teach voodoo so [Gralea] could raise the dead. I wanted to put onstage the experience of microaggressions. With the Bowdoin production I had to cut the play by half, and some subplots had to go and I had to cut Eirene as a result.

So in 2008, racism and sexism were very important for me. Big questions I was putting onstage. And in the moment in Act 2 that the chorus is trying to convince Peace to return to Earth and hits her with all of these pop culture updates. The only thing in all three versions that makes her turn her head is a reference to violence against black people. In 2008 that was James Byrd, in 2016 that moment became a list of names because we had started to understand through Black Lives Matter and Say Her Name the importance of remembering and understanding who these people were that were victims of police violence, specifically. It became a larger moment and was what brought Peace back to Earth. In this production we had a list of names, but during rehearsal we all realized that it didn't fit because of what I had to cut with Eirene and the microaggressions it didn't feel earned. Race and Gender in 2008 was operating in one way in the play, in 2016 it was operating in a different way with more of a focus on race, and now [in 2021] the conversation is in a different place altogether.



Simone Zvi as Harvest and Brian Crane as War in Washington Shakespeare Company's production of *Cows of War* in 2008. (Photo by Ray Gniewek.)



# **A Brief Timeline of Peace, or, more accurately, a Lengthy Timeline of War**

## **by Todd Brian Backus**

Since World War II, America has very rarely been at peace. The following is a brief overview of the known military conflicts The United States of America has been involved in since the end of World War II.

In the past 75 years the United States has been actively at war or involved in ongoing conflicts for two out of every three years.

### **-1950-1953: The Korean War**

US Troops fight North Korean and then Chinese troops until an armistice is signed in '53.

### **-1955: Defense of Chinese Nationalists**

The U.S. 7th Fleet helps Nationalist Chinese evacuate 25,000 troops and 17,000 civilians from China to Taiwan.

### **-1955-1973: Vietnam War**

In 1955, US advisors were sent to Vietnam; in 1964 Congress authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson to "repel any armed attack" in the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. A cease-fire was declared in 1973.

### **-1961: Bay of Pigs Invasion**

A CIA-backed invasion of Cuba fails.

### **-1962: Anti-Communist Intervention**

President John F. Kennedy ordered 5,000 troops to Thailand to support the right-wing Laotian government.

### **-1965: Dominican Crisis**

Marines invade the Dominican Republic at the start of a civil war; troops withdraw in 1966.

### **-1975: Mayaguez Incident**

A US merchant ship is rescued from Cambodians by US Navy and Marines off the coast of Cambodia.

### **- 1980: Operation Eagle Claw**

A military mission to free American hostages in Iran fails.

### **- 1983: Operation Urgent Fury**

US Marines and Rangers remove US medical students from Grenada.

### **-1986: Operation El Dorado Canyon**

US war planes strike Libya in retaliation for the Libyan bombing of a West Berlin disco.

### **-1990-1991: Persian Gulf War**

The US leads a multi-nation coalition against Iraq after that country invades Kuwait; Iraq surrenders.

### **-1992-1993: Operation Restore Hope**

US troops go to Somalia to help restore order and deliver food during a period of unrest and famine.

### **- 1994-1995: Operation Uphold Democracy**

The US Army sent troops to Haiti in September 1994 to help restore a democratic government.

### **-1994-1995: Bosnian War**

The US bombs Bosnia to prevent "ethnic cleansing" by Serbs in that region and then sends troops to Bosnia to join a NATO peacekeeping force there, as well as in other Balkan areas including Macedonia and Kosovo.

### **-2001-present: Invasion of Afghanistan**

US and Coalition Forces vs. the Taliban regime in Afghanistan to fight terrorism.

### **-2003-2011: Invasion of Iraq**

US and Coalition Forces vs. Iraq

### **-2004-present: War in Northwest Pakistan**

US vs. Pakistan, mainly drone attacks

### **-2007-present: Somalia and NE Kenya**

US and Coalition forces vs. al-Shabaab militants

### **-2009-2016: Operation Ocean Shield**

NATO allies vs. Somali pirates

### **-2011: Intervention in Libya**

US and NATO allies vs. Libya

### **-2011-2017: Lord's Resistance Army**

US and allies against the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda

### **-2014-2017: US-led Intervention in Iraq**

US and coalition forces against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

### **-2014-present: US-led intervention in Syria**

US and coalition forces against al-Qaeda, ISIS, and Syria

### **-2015-present: Yemeni Civil War**

Saudi-led coalition and US, France, and Kingdom against the Houthi rebels, Supreme Political Council in Yemen, and allies

### **-2015-present: US intervention in Libya**

US and Libya against ISIS

# Glossary

## by Todd Brian Backus

Below you'll find a glossary of terms and ideas that come up within the play. If you're worried about spoilers, feel free to skip this for now, and if you think you might have missed a quick reference (particularly when the chorus and Graleo are catching Peace up on what she's missed) feel free to come back and check.

### **Pg 5 - Methane from Cows** - Flammable Gas and Ecological concern

**Flammable Gas:** Methane is a colorless, odorless gas that is a primary component of natural gas as an energy source. The fumes from the flames create a lighter than air mixture of chemicals.

**Ecological Concern:** Agriculture that raises livestock contributes to about 50% of the US's methane emissions in any given year, which absorbs heat from the sun much more efficiently than Carbon Dioxide, but has a half life of about 10 years, unlike Carbon Dioxide which stays in the atmosphere much longer. While this has led some environmentalists to propose a meat-free (or milk-free) lifestyle, these are a small portion of the greenhouse gasses released by industrial and energy sources.



### **Pg 6 - Stetson Body Spray vs Old Spice**

Darby asks if Toonsie is wearing Stetson cologne. The fragrance was developed in 1981. Toonsie responds that they wear Old Spice, originally developed in 1938.

**Pg 7 - Graleo/Al Gore:** Al Gore is a politician and environmentalist who unsuccessfully ran for president in 1988. He was later picked up as a running mate by Bill Clinton and became the 45th Vice President

in 1992 (inaugurated in '93), and the pair won reelection in 1996. Al Gore then ran for President against George W. Bush, where he won the popular vote by 500,000 votes, but lost the electoral college narrowly. After his run, he is perhaps best known for the documentary about his campaign to educate people about climate change.

**An Inconvenient Truth:** An Oscar-nominated 2006 Documentary featuring the former Vice President, Al Gore, delivering a talk about climate change, its man made origins, and its potentially cataclysmic effects.

### **Pg 8 - Gralea "We're not even poor."**

Free College, The GI Bill, and the Military Industrial Complex: America currently has an all-volunteer military. People choose to go into it, and a large reason people (75% of the military) make that choice is to get access to the GI Bill program. Started in 1944 this allowed military service members to be paid to get a degree after a certain amount of military service. Many people see the GI Bill, and specifically the Post-9/11 GI Bill as the surest way into the middle class. What Gralea is saying is "We're too rich to need to do Military Service." and in many respects she's right. As an aside, I think it's important to raise that one of the largest proponents against free college is the Military Industrial Complex, because if poor people didn't need the military to get a degree, our volunteer force would vanish.



**Pg 13 - The Hamptons:** The Hamptons are a series of towns, villages, and hamlets on Eastern Long Island that are a getaway from New York City, particularly for the Wealthy and Elite.

## **Pg 22 - Wars**

**Vietnam:** 3 Million people killed, estimated at least half of that number were civilians. After Vietnam was split in half by the Geneva Conference the Northern communist leader and the Southern anti-communist leader began hostilities in 1954. The United States, currently in a Cold War (or proxy war) with Russia, feared that Vietnam becoming communist would lead to a domino effect throughout South Asia that would disrupt a perceived balance of power and shift alliances. The US backed the anti-communist military in the south, and eventually got directly involved in 1965. The North and South in Vietnam fought an extensive decades long conflict until a treaty was signed in 1973, however the war did not end in Vietnam until communist forces seized control of South Vietnam in 1975. During the war a strong anti-war movement began in the United States, in part because it was revealed to the public that US military forces had slaughtered civilians, tortured approximately 100,000 combatants, and had used the carcinogenic Agent Orange on the forests of Vietnam.

**Russia:** The Cold War was a war between Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the United States. While the two fought as allies in WW2 they had a tense relationship. The US was worried about the spread of communism, and the USSR resented America's slow entry into the war (which cost tens of millions of Soviet lives), as well as the refusal to treat the USSR as a member of international negotiations. The US had an interventionist stance in global affairs, and began stockpiling weapons and engaging in proxy wars to "stem the tide of communism." The US and the USSR began a nuclear arms race as they developed more and more deadly weapons. It is at this point that the Doomsday clock is instituted (see below). The US and USSR then began proxy wars in Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and eventually in South America as well. The Cold War would remain a constant threat until 1989 with the dissolution of the USSR.

**Afghanistan:** More than 157,000 people have died in this ongoing war, with estimates of at least 43,000 civilians killed. Following the terrorist attacks by the Taliban on September 11th, 2001 the US and Allied forces attacked Afghanistan. In 2011 Osama Bin Laden, the architect behind the

2001 attacks was assassinated by US forces. In 2014 Barrack Obama announced that the US would scale back its presence in Afghanistan down to 10,000 in 2015, and eventually just a small security contingency at an embassy by 2016, but it's 2021 and at least 2,500 US troops remain in Afghanistan today.

**Iraq:** It is unclear how many people died in the Iraq War in some cases because the Iraq Government was under siege by the United States and because US attacks on infrastructure led to unknown civilian deaths. Conservative Estimates place the civilian death toll somewhere between 182,000 and 600,000. The United States invaded Iraq under the false claim that Iraq had illegal weapons (which it did not) and was supporting al-Qaeda, the terrorist organization that took credit for the September 11th attacks. While there was a short, "conventional" war in 2003 with the US and Allied troops, from 2004-2011 the United States troops remained in a conflict with insurgents in the area. Eventually US troops pulled out of Iraq in 2011 as stipulated by an agreement made in 2008. The US re-entered Iraq in 2014 and had a presence until 2017.

**Iran:** Since 2019 the United States has had increasing tension with Iran. In 2019 several ships in the Persian Gulf were damaged. The US blamed Iran and responded with sanctions and pulling out of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal), Iran denied involvement in the incident. Tensions rose further when Iran shot down a US drone flying over the Strait of Hormuz. This led to an influx of US armed forces in the area. The US killed two high-ranking military leaders in Iran, Qasem Soleimani and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis in a drone strike. Iran's leader Ali Khamenei pledged revenge against the US and launched a ballistic missile strike. Upon realizing that he might start another long conflict in the Middle East, President Trump decided to cease military attacks but increase US sanctions against Iran. The crisis is still ongoing.

**Somalia:** Since 1991 Somalia has been in a series of Civil Wars and power struggles resulting in approximately 500,000 deaths. Its history is complex and deals with colonialist power struggles from Europe that carved Africa into different colonies. Upon relinquishing the colonies different groups



have vied for power. The UN has been reluctant to intervene, aside from offering some humanitarian aid, in some ways many people are hoping for the conflict to just play itself out, but there are too many competing groups for that to happen easily.

**Kosovo:** Between 1998 and 1999 there was a conflict between the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and the ethnic Serbians in Yugoslavia (which has since been dissolved, more on that later) that claimed about 13,000 lives. The Kosovo Liberation Army led attacks on Serbian police and politicians in the region starting in 1996. By 1998 the conflict garnered national attention when Yugoslavia attempted to reassert control over the area and atrocities committed by the police, paramilitary forces, and the army caused Albanian refugees to flee Kosovo. NATO (the North American Treaty Organization) led a bombing campaign in Kosovo for 11 weeks before NATO and Yugoslavia signed an agreement to remove troops and cease the violence. In 2008 Kosovo declared its independence. The European Union recognized this independence, Serbia did not.

**Congo:** The Origins of the current conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo are directly tied to the Rwandan genocide of 1994. More than 100 armed groups are believed to be currently active in the eastern DRC. With over 4.5 million people estimated as being internally displaced, 800,000 refugees who have fled the DRC since the conflict, and an estimated 3 million people killed in the conflict. Because the DRC has many untapped mineral resources armies are able to fund themselves selling off mineral goods leading to many decentralized combatants and armed groups.

**Pg 23 Malthusian:** Of or relating to the ideas of Thomas Robert Malthus surrounding population that suggests population increases faster than a society's means of subsistence, and unless restraint or disasters keep population in check the want of resources will result in widespread poverty.

**Pg 23 - War "I pulled you miserable, wormy ingrates out of the Great Depression, and what thanks do I get?"**

**War taking economies out of the Depression:** A common story we tell about World War 2 is that it was necessary to pull the US out of the great

depression by maximizing output to make more boats, planes, and weapons for the War front. Unemployment dropped to record low numbers and citizens were restricted in their spending which led to an income equality that would last for forty years and an increase in demand for products that led to more investments in the private sector. Before the War America was well on the way to recovery, and some economists wonder whether spending on Public Works instead of the Military would have resulted in even more growth. In a counterpoint, The Afghanistan war is the only Modern American war that also coincided with tax cuts and therefore was paid for by deficit spending, which did not have the economic growth War is talking about here.

**Pg 25 - Acela:** The Acela is an Amtrak line that connects Boston, New Haven, New York City, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Washington D.C.

### **Pg 25 - Ionic vs. Corinthian column**

The difference between an Ionic and a Corinthian column mostly deals with the top or capital of the column itself.

**Ionic Capitals:** These had swirled or scroll-shaped volutes (see image below) and were popular in Ionia in ancient Greece around 565 BCE.

**Corinthian Capitals:** Corinthian capitals are an explosion of leaves and flowers, and often each designer will put their own spin on the Corinthian columns. The design comes from Callamachus in 425 BCE who, while in Corinth, stumbled upon a grave whose funerary flowers had taken root atop the headstone and was surprised by their beauty, and decided to incorporate this design into his columns.



From Left to Right: A Doric column capital, an Ionic column capital, and a Corinthian column capital.

**Pg 29 - RFP:** Request for Proposal, a document that outlines the requirements for a specific (often building) project.



**Pg 36 - Hadron Collider:** The Large Hadron Collider operated by CERN (The European Organization for Nuclear Research) is a particle accelerator that speeds particles up to lightspeed before slamming them into one another to see what happens to the particles.



**Pg 36 - Mars Rover(s):** NASA has launched numerous rovers to Mars, first Sojourner (1997), then Spirit (2004), Opportunity (2004), Curiosity (2011), and just a few weeks ago Perseverance (2021).

**Pg 36 - Crossfit:** CrossFit is a branded fitness regimen created by Greg Glassman. It is a registered trademark of CrossFit, Inc., which was founded by Glassman and Lauren Jenai in 2000.

**Pg 36 - Trigger Warnings:** Trigger Warnings or Content Warnings are used to convey difficult or potentially traumatizing information about a given text ahead of time so people can go in properly prepared for what lies ahead. The goal is not to shut down or avoid topics altogether, but to give people a heads up so they're not caught off-guard.



**Pg 36 - Hermes "When you think about it, it really does sound like macaroni in a pot."**

Hermes is referring to *WAP*, or *Wet Ass Pussy* by Cardi B and Megan Thee Stallion.

**Pg 36 - Graleo "...the Red Wedding starts."**

Graleo is referring to Game of Thrones Season 3, Episode 9 "The Rains of Castamere" where Robb and Catelyn Stark are murdered while attending a wedding banquet. This is known as one of the most brutal scenes on Television.

**Pg 36 - Hermes "Anyway it's a Broadway musical about the first Treasury Secretary."**

Hermes is referring to the Tony-Award winning musical *Hamilton* by Lin Manuel Miranda.



**Pg 36 - Hermes "You are not gonna believe how hot Prince Harry turned out."**

Hermes is referring to Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex.

**Pg 37 - Graleo "Instead of never getting in a stranger's car, you now order one on your phone--"**

Rideshare services like Uber, Lyft, Curb, Gett, and Wingz are common today.

**Pg 37 - Mr. Rogers:** Fred Rogers (1968-2003), was an American author, Television Host, Producer, and Presbyterian Minister, perhaps best known for his television show *Mr. Roger's Neighborhood*.



**Pg 37 - Rosa Parks:** Rosa Parks (1913-2005), was an American activist, and organizer for the Civil Rights Movement. She famously started the Montgomery Bus Boycotts in 1955.

**Pg 37 - Nelson Mandela:** Rolihlahla Mandela (1918-2013) was a South African activist working against Apartheid, as well as a revolutionary, and eventually the first democratically elected President of South Africa.

**Pg 37 - Amy Winehouse:** Amy Winehouse (1983-2011) was an English singer-songwriter primarily known for her jazz-inflected pop who struggled with addiction during her career she won five Grammy awards.

**Pg 37 - Yugoslavia:** Yugoslavia was a country in the Balkan Peninsula from 1918-1992 whereupon it dissolved into Serbia and Montenegro, eventually Kosovo declared its own independence from Serbia.



**Pg 37 - Ruth Bader Ginsburg:** Ruth Bader Ginsberg (1933-2020) was a professor, lawyer, and eventual Supreme Court Justice who won many cases for the ACLU before being appointed to the Supreme Court on Gender discrimination.

**Pg 37 - David Bowie:** David Robert Jones (1947-2016) was an English musician, actor, and fashion icon.

**Pg 37 - Alex Trebek:** George Alexander Trebek (1940-2020) was a Canadian-American game show host and television personality best known for his time as the host of *Jeopardy!*.



**Pg 37 - Kobe:** Kobe Bryant (1978-2020) was an American basketball player for the Los Angeles Lakers who won five championships during his career.

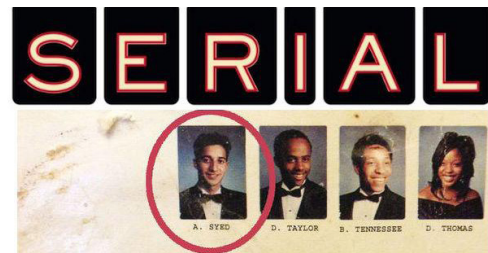
**Pg 37 - Marcel Marceau:** Marcel Mangel (1923-2007) was a French actor and mime best known for his stage persona "Bip the Clown."

**Pg 37 - Drones:** an uncrewed aircraft or ship guided by remote control or onboard computers. These could be anything from the popular RC drones that are basically RC helicopters, camera drones, or weapons drones employed by the military.

**Pg 37 - QAnon:** A large-scale ongoing conspiracy theory that believes, among other things: a group of satan-worshipping elites operating a child-sex ring (primarily consisting of Democratic officials) is attempting to control the US government, Bill Gates and other globalists are using the coronavirus vaccine to implant microchips in unsuspecting Americans, and that Barron Trump is (or will be) a time-traveler who becomes the last president (seriously, there's a lot of weird things they believe).

**Pg 38 - Absentee Ballots:** Absentee voting (aka "mail-in voting" and "by-mail voting") is conducted by mail-in ballot before the day of Election Day. All states will mail a ballot to voters if certain conditions are met. The voter may return the ballot in person or by mail. Some states will let voters apply for an absentee ballot in person before Election Day and then vote the ballot that same day.

**Pg 38 - Brexit:** Brexit, inspired by a bout of nationalism and in some cases xenophobia, is a term describing Britain exiting the European Union. Pre-Brexit EU citizens and members could travel through member states with ease and goods and services were not taxed from country to country. Leaders in the UK felt this threatened British interests and felt they could negotiate better deals by leaving the EU. This vote passed in 2016 but the transition period didn't finish until this past December, and as of Jan 1, 2021 the UK is officially out of the EU.



**Pg 38 - Serial Season 1:** An investigative podcast from the creators of This American Life and hosted by Sarah Koenig that changed podcasts in 2014. It follows the 1999 murder of Hae Min Lee and the case against her accused and incarcerated boyfriend Adnan Syed.



**Pg 38 - Overpopulation:** Theorists believe that the world is heading toward (or has already arrived at) a population level that is unsustainable with the resources available on the planet. Theorists have announced the world was overpopulated again and again from the early 20th century until today, but no such population apocalypse has happened. In fact many theorists now believe that the global population will begin to decline naturally in the next hundred years.

**Pg 38 - A deadly pandemic:** Clearly a reference to the Covid-19 pandemic. To date (2/28/21) there have been 2.52 Million deaths worldwide including 500,000 deaths in America.

**Pg 38 - Kids in cages:** The United States government has been detaining unaccompanied minors (or minors it decided were not with their parents) for years. This policy came under new scrutiny during the Trump administration, but new detention centers are still being opened and operated under the Biden administration.



**Pg 38 - Tamir Rice:** Tamir Rice (2002-2014) was a young African American boy who lived in Cleveland. At the age of 12 while playing with a plastic airsoft toy gun, police arrived on the scene and quickly murdered Tamir. As of 2020, the US Justice Department has decided the officers, Timothy Loehman and Frank Garmback, will not face criminal charges for the murder of Tamir Rice.

**Pg 38 - Doomsday Clock:** Created in 1947 by *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, The Doomsday Clock is a metaphor to explain how close we are to destroying the world using technologies we made.

**Pg 39 - War (the card game):** A card game for two where players randomly play cards from their “decks” and the player with the higher card takes the set. If both players play a card of the same value “war” is declared, and they lay down three face down cards and a new tie-breaker card. The player with the highest card takes all of the cards on the table. The game ends when one player has all the cards.

**Pg 40 - Darby “You ever wonder how they all stayed alive on that ark?”**

Darby is referencing Noah’s ark, where the God of the Abrahamic faiths urged Noah to construct an ark and fill it with many kinds of animals before God flooded the world.



**Pg 42 - The Vietnam Draft:** During America’s involvement in the Vietnam War they reintroduced the Draft lottery as part of the Selective Service System. This happened for seven years from 1969-1975. American-born men between the ages of 18 and 26 could be randomly selected to enlist in the US Army to serve in the war. They could only be spared the draft if they were enrolled in college, had a religious objection, had dependent children, were homosexual, or were medically unfit.

**The Selective Service Act:** Signed in 1917, the Selective Service Act was designed to force young men in America to enlist in the military via a draft. While there hasn’t been a draft since Vietnam, men Aged 18-25 in the United States are required to register for the Selective Service or they can be denied Federal Student Aid, fined up to \$250,000, or jailed for five years.



**Pg 45 - *The Second Sex*** Simone de Beauvoir's essential masterwork is a powerful analysis of the Western notion of "woman," and a revolutionary exploration of inequality and otherness.

**Pg 50 - Universal Life Church/Online Ministry:**

The Universal Life Church is just super chill about ordaining people online, it's really just an online form and a small fee and then you can perform most legal religious rites like marriage.

**Pg 56 - *Syllogism*:** a deductive scheme of a formal argument consisting of a major and a minor premise (some of which may be flawed) and a conclusion. For example: every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable. Or: all dogs are animals; all animals have four legs; therefore all dogs have four legs.