IT WAS MONDAY

By Larry Farmer
This story is about what happened to Mr. Farmer (the main character) one day in Iraq. While he was deployed, he quickly discovered that everyday was never ending, and that missions never stopped no matter the day. Due to this he decided everyday was Monday.

One day while on a convoy mission, he and his men got caught up in traffic in a local market. However intelligence was telling him that the locals were acting distant, which usually meant that an attack was coming.
While driving his convoy was fired on and he had to pull the convoy over, and return fire. Unfortunately, the people he ended up firing at were 2 children.

He forced himself to return fire, despite how much it bother him that it was children who should be in school or playing. After killing one child and wounding the other he was so distraught that he ended up vomiting all over the road and himself.
To make up for his deed, killing one child combatant and permanently wounding another, he ensured that the wounded child got proper medical care. Afterwards he went to fill out his report on what occurred, and found out that it was actually Monday.
Summary

To express the plot the author chose to use chronological order, from beginning to end, of the events that occurred. However it still has plot because it:

- Has conflict, the war
- Has crisis, his fight to force himself to fire upon children, after ordering his solider not to
- Has resolution, one child was killed and one sent to get aid
Audience: This story was written for anyone who could contemplate war.

- It doesn’t use specific hard to follow military language
- It shows the true horror of war in a way anyone could understand.
Theme: War is horrible, and not enjoyable.

- Evidence
  - The author openly states that the missions were never ending and “conducted without regard to calendar or clock”
  - The author says that while getting ready to go through a dangerous area that people were tapping their fingers “nervously on trigger-guards.”, a habit people have when bored or nervous, not when they are enjoying themselves.
    - This is using pathos to help the audience feel what the author felt at the time
  - After killing one child combatant and severely wounding another, the author vomited due to disgust of the situation. This is not something you would do when having a good timer.
    - Once again using pathos to express what occurred at the time. Seeing his physical reaction to his feeling allows the reader to feel it was well.
The author wrote a comprehensive, readable story. It was specific enough to make the reader understand what occurred and the ramification the event held for him. However, it is possible that the author could have started the story with him laying on the ground vomiting. (Possible something along the lines of “As I lay there in a pool of my own vomit, I tried to regain control. I had to be strong for my troops, after all it was just another Monday.” And then go into the explanation as to why everyday was Monday.)
The authors appeal to the reader is extremely strong in this story. He connects with the reader well and makes the reader feel what he felt at the time. He is able to paint the picture of what occurred in perfect detail to the readers mind. However he does have a paragraph in the middle of the story that takes away from the story, it sort of makes it not flow as well. Were he to take it out the story would work much better.
Revision

- Content is amazing and expressed an entire range of feeling, from rage to sorrow perfectly.
- “Stop the fucking truck now goddamn it!”
- “They were boys. My stomach knotted up.”
- “I looked into the crying eyes of a child, not an enemy soldier.”
- “Turned away from the boy and buckled to my knees. I vomited.”
The title is amazingly appropriate and conveys the message of this story perfectly. It helps show the horrible monotony that occurs in war. The title helps to show the theme after the reader reads the story, and flows in beautifully.
This narrative pointed out the emotional and psychological trauma that soldiers and especially leaders experience during war.

Soldiers are not mindless killing machines.
Tradition Perils
By CSM HU Rhodes
Personal narrative about CSM Rhodes’ experience with a tradition of flying US flags on posts he encountered when he arrived at a new post.

At first he did not want to keep the tradition alive, saying that he was not into “such silliness” but later conceded after seeing how many flags were pouring in around the Fourth of July.

One day the rope broke, making CSM Hughes a happy man.

Once again the number of flags being requested forced CSM Hughes to revive the tradition, this time taking its success into his own hands.

Operation flag pole ensues

How many Rangers does it take to tie a rope to a flag pole?
Audience:
- “you know me. I can organize and expedite about a procedure so it was going better than ever.”
- Someone that might know him
- Someone with some familiarization with the military and its language; uses acronyms such as PX and CSM and refers to “rangers” without explaining what these things are

Purpose
- Entertain readers with a personal narrative about a past experience

Language
- Colloquial; CSM Rhodes uses profanity on several occasions
Opening sentence does a great job of hooking the audience by tingling their curiosity.

I thought that the simplicity and choice of the language contributed to the realistic feel of the story (cursed as expected from soldiers).

“it was one of those that is sort of a cylinder inside a cylinder”

The lack of capitalization and punctuation brings up questions.
The fluidity of the essay helped to make the flagpole mission exciting without any breaks between.

Not a complex essay but very entertaining.

Last sentence seems like it could be elaborated more. The sentence before it could have closed out the essay.
Main characters: Squad Leader (author), Team Leader (Frye)

The story takes place in the jungles of Panama. The main character and his team leader are trying to find a way in the jungles.

Crisis – The company is lost in the jungle

Resolution – the main character accidentally finds the way.
Main Theme: Sometimes being lucky is better than being good

Audience for the story: anyone who is interested, mainly the military personal

Rhetorical methods used: pathos, ethos
Strengths: The author is very casual, he does not use the sophisticated words and is close to the reader;

Weaknesses: Some grammatical errors. Lack of organization;

The author just wanted to tell the story. He did not care about the sophistication of his writing.
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