

Seeing the Self



Pre-Reading

Whenever you begin reading, you should take a couple of minutes and engage your brain. After all, you don't want to go to all the work of reading and then not remember anything. Read this opening passage:

"We're going through!" The Commander's voice was like thin ice breaking. He wore his full-dress uniform, with the heavily braided white cap pulled down rakishly over one cold gray eye. "We can't make it, sir. It's spoiling for a hurricane, if you ask me." "I'm not asking you, Lieutenant Berg," said the Commander. "Throw on the power lights! Rev her up to 8,500! We're going through!" The pounding of the cylinders increased: ta-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa. The Commander stared at the ice forming on the pilot window. He walked over and twisted a row of complicated dials. "Switch on No. 8 auxiliary!" he shouted. "Switch on No. 8 auxiliary!" repeated Lieutenant Berg. "Full strength in No. 3 turret!" shouted the Commander.

So, what do you think of the Commander? Why??

Make a prediction. What do you think is going to happen in this story? WHY?

Please remember to take reading notes in the story's margin. Reading notes may take the form of summaries, reactions, predictions, or questions, but you MUST interact with the story as you read.

The Secret Life of Walter Mitty

by James Thurber

1. "We're going through!" The Commander's voice was like thin ice breaking. He wore his full-dress uniform, with the heavily braided white cap pulled down rakishly over one cold gray eye. "We can't make it, sir. It's spoiling for a hurricane, if you ask me." "I'm not asking you, Lieutenant Berg," said the Commander. "Throw on the power lights! Rev her up to 8,500! We're going through!" The pounding of the cylinders increased: ta-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa-pocketa. The Commander stared at the ice forming on the pilot window. He walked over and twisted a row of complicated dials. "Switch on No. 8 auxiliary!" he shouted. "Switch on No. 8 auxiliary!" repeated Lieutenant Berg. "Full strength in No. 3 turret!" shouted the Commander. "Full strength in No. 3 turret!" The crew, bending to their various tasks in the huge, hurtling eight-engined Navy hydroplane, looked at each other and grinned. "The old man will get us through" they said to one another. "The Old Man ain't afraid of Hell!" . . .

2. "Not so fast! You're driving too fast!" said Mrs. Mitty. "What are you driving so fast for?"

3. "Hmm?" said Walter Mitty. He looked at his wife, in the seat beside him, with shocked astonishment. She seemed grossly unfamiliar, like a strange woman who had yelled at him in a crowd. "You were up to fifty-five," she said. "You know I don't like to go more than forty. You were up to fifty-five." Walter Mitty drove on toward Waterbury in silence, the roaring of the SN202 through the worst storm in twenty years of Navy flying fading in the remote, intimate airways of his mind.

4. "You're tensed up again," said Mrs. Mitty. "It's one of your days. I wish you'd let Dr. Renshaw look you over."

5. Walter Mitty stopped the car in front of the building where his wife went to have her hair done. "Remember to get those overshoes while I'm having my hair done," she said. "I don't need overshoes," said Mitty. She put her mirror back into her bag. "We've been all through that," she said, getting out of the car. "You're not a young man any longer." He raced the engine a little. "Why don't you wear your gloves? Have you lost your gloves?" Walter Mitty reached in a pocket and brought out the

gloves. He put them on, but after she had turned and gone into the building and he had driven on to a red light, he took them off again. "Pick it up, brother!" snapped a cop as the light changed, and Mitty hastily pulled on his gloves and lurched ahead. He drove around the streets aimlessly for a time, and then he drove past the hospital on his way to the parking lot.

6. "It's the millionaire banker, Wellington McMillan," said the pretty nurse. "Yes?" said Walter Mitty, removing his gloves slowly. "Who has the case?" "Dr. Renshaw and Dr. Benbow, but there are two specialists here, Dr. Remington from New York and Mr. Pritchard-Mitford from London. He flew over." A door opened down a long, cool corridor and Dr. Renshaw came out. He looked distraught and haggard. "Hello, Mitty," he said. "We're having the devil's own time with McMillan, the millionaire banker and close personal friend of Roosevelt. Obstrosis of the ductal tract. Tertiary. Wish you'd take a look at him." "Glad to," said Mitty.
7. In the operating room there were whispered introductions: "Dr. Remington, Dr. Mitty. Mr. Pritchard-Mitford, Dr. Mitty." "I've read your book on streptothricosis," said Pritchard-Mitford, shaking hands. "A brilliant performance, sir." "Thank you," said Walter Mitty. "Didn't know you were in the States, Mitty," grumbled Remington. "Coals to Newcastle, bringing Mitford and me up here for a tertiary." "You are very kind," said Mitty. A huge, complicated machine, connected to the operating table, with many tubes and wires, began at this moment to go pocketa-pocketa-pocketa. "The new anesthetizer is giving way!" shouted an intern. "There is no one in the East who knows how to fix it!" "Quiet, man!" said Mitty, in a low, cool voice. He sprang to the machine, which was going pocketa-pocketa-queep-pocketa-queep. He began fingering delicately a row of glistening dials. "Give me a fountain pen!" he snapped. Someone handed him a fountain pen. He pulled a faulty piston out of the machine and inserted the pen in its place. "That will hold for ten minutes," he said. "Get on with the operation." A nurse hurried over and whispered to Renshaw, and Mitty saw the man turn pale. "Coreopsis has set in," said Renshaw nervously. "If you would take over, Mitty?" Mitty looked at him and at the craven figure of Benbow, who drank, and at the grave, uncertain faces of the two great specialists. "If you wish," he said. They slipped a white gown on him; he adjusted a mask and drew on thin gloves; nurses handed him shining . . .

8. "Back it up, Mac! Look out for that Buick!" Walter Mitty jammed on the brakes. "Wrong lane, Mac," said the parking-lot attendant, looking at Mitty closely. "Gee. Yeh," muttered Mitty. He began cautiously to back out of the lane marked "Exit Only." "Leave her sit there," said the attendant. "I'll put her away." Mitty got out of the car. "Hey, better leave the key." "Oh," said Mitty, handing the man the ignition key. The attendant vaulted into the car, backed it up with insolent skill, and put it where it belonged.
9. They're so damn cocky, thought Walter Mitty, walking along Main Street; they think they know everything. Once he had tried to take his chains off, outside New Milford, and he had got them wound around the axles. A man had had to come out in a wrecking car and unwind them, a young, grinning garageman. Since then Mrs. Mitty always made him drive to the garage to have the chains taken off. The next time, he thought, I'll wear my right arm in a sling; they won't grin at me then. I'll have my right arm in a sling and they'll see I couldn't possibly take the chains off myself. He kicked at the slush on the sidewalk. "Overshoes," he said to himself, and he began looking for a shoe store.
10. When he came out into the street again, with the overshoes in a box under his arm, Walter Mitty began to wonder what the other thing was his wife had told him to get. She had told him, twice, before they set out from their house for Waterbury. In a way he hated these weekly trips to town—he was always getting something wrong. Kleenex, he thought, Squibb's, razor blades? No. Toothpaste, toothbrush, bicarbonate, cardorundum, initiative and referendum? He gave it up. But she would remember it. "Where's the what's-its-name," she would ask. "Don't tell me you forgot the what's-its-name." A newsboy went by shouting something about the Waterbury trial.
11. "Perhaps this will refresh your memory." The District Attorney suddenly thrust a heavy automatic at the quiet figure on the witness stand. "Have you ever seen this before?" Walter Mitty took the gun and examined it expertly. "This is my Webley-Vickers 50.80," he said calmly. An excited buzz ran around the courtroom. The Judge rapped for order. "You are a crack shot with any sort of firearms, I believe?" said the District Attorney, insinuatingly. "Objection!" shouted Mitty's attorney. "We have shown that the defendant could not have fired the shot. We have shown that he wore his right arm in a sling on the night of the fourteenth of July." Walter Mitty raised his hand briefly and the bickering attorneys were stilled. "With any known make of gun," he said evenly, "I could have killed Gregory Fitzhurst at three

hundred feet with my left hand." Pandemonium broke loose in the courtroom. A woman's scream rose above the bedlam and suddenly a lovely, dark-haired girl was in Walter Mitty's arms. The District Attorney struck at her savagely. Without rising from his chair, Mitty let the man have it on the point of the chin. "You miserable cur!" . . .

12. "Puppy biscuit," said Walter Mitty. He stopped walking and the buildings of Waterbury rose up out of the misty courtroom and surrounded him again. A woman who was passing laughed. "He said 'Puppy biscuit'," she said to her companion. "That man said 'Puppy biscuit' to himself." Walter Mitty hurried on. He went into an A&P, not the first one he came to but a smaller one farther up the street. "I want some biscuit for small, young dogs," he said to the clerk. "Any special brand, sir?" The greatest pistol shot in the world thought a moment. "It says 'Puppies Bark for It' on the box," said Walter Mitty.

13. His wife would be through at the hairdresser's in fifteen minutes, Mitty saw in looking at his watch, unless they had trouble drying it; sometimes they had trouble drying it. She didn't like to get to the hotel first; she would want him to be there waiting for her as usual. He found a big leather chair in the lobby, facing a window, and he put the overshoes and the puppy biscuit on the floor beside it. He picked up an old copy of *Liberty and sank down into the chair. "Can Germany Conquer the World Through the Air?"* Walter Mitty looked at the pictures of bombing planes and of ruined streets.

14. "The cannonading has got the wind up in young Raleigh, sir," said the sergeant. Captain Mitty looked up at him through tousled hair. "Get him to bed," he said wearily. "With the others. I'll fly alone." "But you can't, sir," said the sergeant anxiously. "It takes two men to handle that bomber and the Archies are pounding hell out of the air. Von Richtman's circus is between here and Saulier." "Somebody's got to get that ammunition dump," said Mitty. "I'm going over. Spot of brandy?" He poured a drink for the sergeant and one for himself. War thundered and whined around the dugout and battered at the door. There was a rending of wood and splinters flew through the room. "A bit of a near thing," said Captain Mitty carelessly. "The box barrage is closing in," said the sergeant. "We only live once, Sergeant," said Mitty with his faint, fleeting smile. "Or do we?" He poured another brandy and tossed it off. "I never see a man could hold his brandy like you, sir," said the sergeant. "Begging your pardon, sir." Captain Mitty stood up and strapped on his huge Webley-Vickers

automatic. "It's forty kilometers through hell, sir," said the sergeant. Mitty finished one last brandy. "After all," he said softly, "what isn't?" The pounding of the cannon increased; there was the rat-tat-tatting of machine guns, and from somewhere came the menacing pocketa-pocketa-pocketa of the new flame-throwers. Walter Mitty walked to the door of the dugout humming "Après de Ma Blonde." He turned and waved to the sergeant. "Cheerio!" he said. . .

- ^{15.} Something struck his shoulder. "I've been looking all over this hotel for you," said Mrs. Mitty. "Why do you have to hide in this old chair? How did you expect me to find you?" "Things close in," said Walter Mitty vaguely. "What?" Mrs. Mitty said. "Did you get the what's-its-name? The puppy biscuit? What's in that box?" "Overshoes," said Mitty. "Couldn't you have put them on in the store?" "I was thinking," said Walter Mitty. "Does it ever occur to you that I am sometimes thinking?" She looked at him. "I'm going to take your temperature when I get you home," she said.
- ^{16.} They went out through the revolving doors that made a faintly derisive whistling sound when you pushed them. It was two blocks to the parking lot. At the drugstore on the corner she said, "Wait here for me. I forgot something. I won't be a minute." She was more than a minute. Walter Mitty lighted a cigarette. It began to rain, rain with sleet in it. He stood up against the wall of the drugstore, smoking . . . He put his shoulders back and his heels together. "To hell with the handkerchief," said Walter Mitty scornfully. He took one last drag on his cigarette and snapped it away. Then, with that faint, fleeting smile playing about his lips, he faced the firing squad; erect and motionless, proud and disdainful, Walter Mitty the Undefeated, inscrutable to the last.

Reaction

Reactions are always done individually... no sharing answers with your neighbor

First gut reaction... What do you think?

Why?

Who in the story do you like?

Dislike?

Feel sorry for?

Respect?

What do you think James Thurber (the author) wanted you to learn about human nature?

After the Reading

Answer the following questions. They should help you prepare for the reading quiz.

1. "A woman's scream rose above the bedlam and suddenly a lovely, dark-haired girl was in Walter Mitty's arms"

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word bedlam as used in the sentence?

- A. Calm
- B. Loud noise
- C. Business
- D. Judge's voice
- E. Embrace

2. In paragraph 9, why is Walter Mitty so angry?

- A. He is unable to take the chains off his car
- B. Mrs. Mitty makes him drive to a garage to take the chains
- C. He has to wear his arm in a sling.
- D. He has to put chains on his car because it's snowing.

3. Which of the following facts supports the opinion that Walter Mitty's daydreams are becoming dangerous?

- A. Both a police officer and a parking lot attendant have to remind him to keep his mind on driving
- B. He forgets to pick up his wife and she has to search for him after her hair appointment.
- C. His dreams of being a world famous doctor keep him from seeking medical help for chest pains
- D. He daydreams of shooting his wife with this Webley-Vickers 50.80
- E. He can't do normal tasks, like removing snow chains from his tires

4. Which of the following would complete the web below?



- A. Defendant in a court case
- B. Race car drive
- C. Purchasing puppy biscuits
- D. Plaintiff in a courts case
- E. Passing the hospital

Inference

Inferences are evidence-based guesses. They are the conclusions a reader draws about a character. Infer a character's personality traits based on "SODA" (what the character says, what others say to/about or react to the character, what the character does, and what the author/narrator describes)

Inferences drawn while reading are much like inferences drawn in everyday life. If your best friend comes in from a blind date and looks utterly miserable, you would probably infer the date was not a success. Drawing inferences while you read requires exactly the same willingness to look at the evidence and come to a conclusion about the character.

Reading Tips: Make sure your inferences rely mainly on the author's words rather than your own feelings or experience. Your goal is to read the author's mind, not invent your own message.

What inference can you make about Walter Mitty?

Inference: *He feels trapped*

Evidence: *He uses his dreams of being a hero who can fix complex machines and perform surgery to escape his reality where his wife nags him*

Inference: _____

Evidence: _____

What inference can you make about Mrs. Mitty?

Inference: *She's very dominant*

Evidence: *She orders Walter around and controls his every decision constantly, even going to far as to tell a grown man that he has to wear overshoes.*

Inference: _____

Evidence: _____

Pre-Reading

Whenever you begin reading, you should take a couple of minutes and engage your brain. Read this opening passage:

Frank Daily stared down at the frozen ground. He kicked chunks of snow, blackened with car exhaust, to the side. He only pretended to listen to the chatter of his friends, Norm and Ed, as they all clambered aboard the Number 10 bus after school. He spouted out automatic answers to their questions: "Yeah, I aced the Milton test...No, I can't tonight. I've got to hit the books."

Frank and his friends flopped down in the back of the Milwaukee city bus, along several other high school boys, some from other schools. The bus belched a gray cloud out the back and headed west on Blue Mound Road.

So, what do you think of Frank? Why??

Make a prediction. What do you think is going to happen in this story? WHY?

Frank Daily

from *Teens with Courage*

1. Frank Daily stared down at the frozen ground. He kicked chunks of snow, blackened with car exhaust, to the side. He only pretended to listen to the chatter of his friends, Norm and Ed, as they all clambered aboard the Number 10 bus after school. He spouted out automatic answers to their questions: "Yeah, I aced the Milton test...No, I can't tonight. I've got to hit the books."

2. Frank and his friends flopped down in the back of the Milwaukee city bus, along several other high school boys, some from other schools. The bus belched a gray cloud out the back and headed west on Blue Mound Road.

3. Frank slouched into his seat. His hands hung from his two thumbs stuffed in the center of his belt. It had been another cold, gray day just a month ago in November when his world had come crashing down around him. He knew that his basketball skills were as good as the other boys'. His mom used to call him "the athlete of the season." When he was smaller, she had nicknamed him "Search and Destroy." He smiled at the memory.

4. The bus lurched away from a curb, and Frank instinctively braced his Nikes against the floor. "It must have been my size," he thought. "They had to be it. Five feet four. Since I'm new at the Marquette High and only a freshman, the coach must have taken one look at me and decided I was too small to make the basketball team."

5. It wasn't easy starting a new school, especially in an all-boy's Catholic school. The older boys tended to be a bit clannish. It was especially hard for Frank, because he had been a star athlete in all the sports in elementary school. Now, it seemed, he was a nothing.

6. Not only had he excelled in athletics before arriving at Marquette; he had also come alive to politics and history in the fifth and sixth grades. He recalled the advice his teacher, Don Anderson, had given him: "Look, Frank, if you'd put as much time into books as you do into basketball, you can do great in both."

7. "Well," Frank thought, "Anderson was right about the books, at least. My grades have been A's and B's ever since. Basketball is another story."

8. A loud horn and a screech of brakes somewhere behind the bus startled Frank. He looked at Norm and Ed. Norm was leaning his head against the window with half-shut eyes, his warm breath creating a circle of fog on the glass.
9. Frank rubbed his own eyes. He still remembered his stomach chilling into a frozen knot as he approached the locker room last month. He had read the team list posted on the locker room door, hoping, searching frantically for his name. It hadn't been there. It was missing. No name. He had felt suddenly as if he has ceased to exist. Become invisible.
10. The bus jerked to a stop at the County Institutions grounds. The bus driver called to some noisy boys at the back to settle down. Frank glanced up at the driver, who had been dubbed as "Kojak" by some of the guys on the bus because of his bald head.
11. A very pregnant woman hung onto the silver handrail and slowly pulled herself onto the bus. As she fell backward into the seat behind the bus driver, her feet kicked up, and Frank saw that she was in stocking feet.
12. As Kojak steered the bus back into traffic, he yelled over his shoulder, "where are your shoes, lady? It ain't more than 10 degrees out there."
13. "I can't afford shoes," the woman answered. She pulled her fraying coat collar around her neck. Some of the boys at the back exchanged glances and smirked.
14. "I got onto the bus just to get my feet warm," the woman continued. "If you don't mind, I'll just ride around with you for a bit."
15. Kojak scratched his bald head and shouted, "Now, just tell me how come you can't afford shoes?"
16. "I got eight kids. They all got shoes. There's not enough left for me. But it's okay, the Lord'll take care of me."
17. Frank looked down at his new Nike basketball shoes. His feet were warm and snug, always had been. And then he looked back at the woman. Her socks were ripped. Her coat, missing buttons, hung open around her stomach, as swollen as a basketball and covered by a smudgy dress.
18. Frank didn't hear anything around him after that. He wasn't aware of Norm or Ed. He just felt a warm thawing in his gut. The word "invisible" popped into his mind again. "An invisible person, marginal, forgotten by society, but for a different reason," he thought.

19. He would probably always be able to afford shoes. She probably never would. Under his seat, he pried the toe of one shoe into the heel of the other and slipped it off. Then the other shoe. He looked around. Nobody had noticed. He would have to walk three blocks in the snow. But the cold had never bothered him much.
20. When the bus stopped at the end of the line, Frank waited until everyone else had emptied off. Then he reached under his seat and picked up his basketball shoes. He walked quickly up to the woman and handed them to her, looking down and saying, "Here, lady, you need these more than I do."
21. And then Frank hurried to the door and stepped down. He managed to land in a puddle. It didn't matter. He wasn't at all cold. He heard the woman exclaim. "See, they fit me just perfectly!"
22. Then he heard Kojak call, "Hey, come back here, kid! What's your name?"
23. Frank turned to face Kojak. At the same time, Norm and Ed asked where his shoes were.
24. Frank's cheeks burned. He looked in confusion at Kojak, his friends, and the woman. "Frank Daily," he said quietly. "My name is Frank Daily."
25. "Well, Frank," Kojak said, "I've never seen anything like that in the twenty years I've been driving this bus."
26. The woman was crying. "Thank you, young man," she said. She turned to Kojak. "See, I told you the Lord would take care of me."
27. Frank mumbled, "You're welcome." He smiled at the woman. "It's no big deal. Besides, It's Christmas."
28. He hurried off after Norm and Ed. It seemed to him the grayness had lifted. On the way home, he hardly felt the cold beneath his feet at all.

Reaction

Reactions are always done individually... no sharing answers with your neighbor

First gut reaction... What do you think?

Why?

Do you think Frank Daily deserved recognition for this act?

Why?

Why did the newspaper publish this article? What is the editor trying to say about human nature by including a story of this kind in the paper?

After the Reading

Answer the following questions. They should help you prepare for the reading quiz.

1. What is the tone of the dialogue at the end of the passage?

- A. Proud
- B. Embarrassed
- C. Humble
- D. Confident
- E. Fearful

2. What does the sentence "*An invisible person, marginal, forgotten by society, but for a different reason*" mean??

3. Based on the story, what can we infer about Frank's character?

- A. He is self-centered
- B. He relates well to other people
- C. He looks beyond people's physical appearance
- D. He understands the importance of money

4. Even though this isn't fiction, there's still conflict. What functions as an antagonist?

- A. The bus driver
- B. Frank
- C. Norm and Ed
- D. The woman
- E. Poverty

Inference and Elaboration

You're going to write a quick opinion about Frank. Before you do that, take a look at what an opinion statement would look like for Walter Mitty:

Walter Mitty feels trapped. When his wife sends him off to do chores, he uses his dreams of being a hero who can fix complex machines and perform surgery to escape his reality where his wife nags him. Even when driving his car, he has to fantasize about commanding a huge ship so that he can ignore his wife who tells him how to drive. Sadly, Mitty feels like he needs to escape into his dreams because in his real life he's trapped. When marriage reaches the point where one person feels like the relationship has become a prison, someone needs to walk away. Instead, Walter Mitty just keeps trudging through his miserable life.

So, let's look at the parts:

Opinion:

Walter Mitty feels trapped.

Evidence:

When his wife sends him off to do chores, he uses his dreams of being a hero who can fix complex machines and perform surgery to escape his reality where his wife nags him.

Evidence:

Even when driving his car, he has to fantasize about commanding a huge ship so that he can ignore his wife who tells him how to drive.

Elaboration:

Sadly, Mitty feels like he needs to escape into his dreams because in his real life he's trapped. When marriage reaches the point where one person feels like the relationship has become a prison, someone needs to walk away. Instead, Walter Mitty just keeps trudging through his miserable life.

Inference and Elaboration

Once you have read through a story it is time to make inferences. This means it is time to draw conclusions or express opinions about the characters based on the details. Write an opinion that focuses on Frank's personality.

Opinion/Inference: _____

After you have made inferences you must begin to find facts that support your inferences. For instance if you have concluded that your character is an outgoing person you must find examples throughout the story that back up this inference. In the case of the loud character you would be looking for specific examples that show your character being loud and outgoing. Now, look at your inference for Frank. Find TWO pieces of evidence to support your opinion.

Evidence: _____

Evidence: _____

Finally, you must elaborate. What does it **matter** that the character is loud, or has a secret to hide? How do you feel about this trait? What have you learned from this trait? What does this show you about people, human nature, society, and nature? Tell me what you **really** think! When you elaborate, be aware of voice. Use descriptive words, not just linking verbs.

Elaboration: _____

Generating Ideas

Students often say they have nothing to write about, but when you're describing people, you have an almost unlimited number of topics. Look at the following list and highlight any words that apply to you.

Personality Traits

Accepting	Eccentric	Observant
Adaptable	Efficient	Open-Minded
Adventurous	Erratic	Perfectionist
Apt	Ethical	Perfidious
Arrogant	Evil	Persistent
Articulate	Fair	Perspicacious
Artistic	Faithful	Prejudiced
Assertive	Forthright	Purposeful
Assiduous	Generous	Reflective
Assured	Graceful	Reliable
Avaricious	Gregarious	Resilient
Benevolent	Hard-Working	Resourceful
Bold	Honest	Resourceful
Bossy	Humorous	Reticent
Broad-Minded	Imaginative	Sagacious
Callow	Imaginative	Secure
Cautious	Implacable	Sedentary
Charitable	Independent	Self-disciplined
Cheerful	Inept	Selfish
Circumspect	Insightful	Shallow
Competitive	Inspirational	Shrewd
Complaisant	Intelligent	Shy
Confident	Irresponsible	Skilled
Conscientious	Just	Stern
Corrupt	Laconic	Studious
Creative	Logical	Suspicious
Critical	Malevolent	Sympathetic
Curious	Malicious	Talented
Deceitful	Melancholy	Tenacious
Dedicated	Merciful	Thrifty
Dependable	Moody	Tireless
Determined	Morose	Tolerant
Devoted	Motivated	Trustworthy
Draconian	Narcissistic	Truthful
Driven	Narrow-Minded	Tyrannical
Duplicious	Oblivious	Visionary

All About You

Now, pick one trait from the previous page and PROVE you have that trait! Do it the same way you wrote your earlier opinion statement.

Opinion:

Since you're focusing on a trait, HOW do you show that trait or HOW MUCH do you have it?

Fact:

Pull a specific fact proving your point!

Fact:

Give me a second specific fact

Elaboration:

Why is this important? What does it really mean?

Sample:

I've always been more reticent than most people. When my friend Karen had her 16th birthday party, I just sort of hovered in a corner. So many people showed up that I just didn't feel comfortable around them. Things got even worse at my sister's graduation. We went over to the Glendale Arena, and it seemed as if thousands of people all wanted to shove through the doors at once. Once we got inside, I started sweating out of nervousness because so many people had shown up. I ended up finding a quiet corner in the very back and watching from there. So, as much as I hate to admit it, I am exceptionally shy and reserved. When other people get out there and act crazy without caring who sees, I feel uncomfortable because other people can watch me.

Pre-Reading

Let's engage the brain.

You're about to read the stories of two women who made a difference despite the obstacles.

So, what do you know about American slavery?

What do you know about how the mentally ill used to be treated?

Where are people treated unfairly today?

Is anyone doing anything to fix this?

Harriet Tubman

from *American Reformers*
pp. 241-244 and 816-818

- ^{1.} TUBMAN, HARRIET (ca. 1820-March 10, 1913), fugitive slave, leader in the Underground Railroad, Civil War scout and nurse, and abolitionist, was born in Bucktown, a small village in Dorchester County, Maryland, one of a dozen children of Benjamin Ross and Harriet Greene, slaves of African ancestry. Although several of her brothers and sisters were sold away, her parents were never separated. Her first master, Edward Brodas, often hired out his slaves to neighboring farmers, and by the age of five Harriet Tubman was working full-time cleaning houses in the area and caring for babies; by the age of seven she was laboring in the fields and surrounding swamps.
- ^{2.} Although never formally educated, she developed an inquiring mind and an independent spirit, and was often beaten or punished with meager food rations for disobedience. At the age of thirteen she suffered a serious head injury at the hands of the plantation overseer after she went to the aid of a fellow slave who had tried to escape. For weeks she lay near death. When she finally recovered, she was subject to sudden episodes of trancelike sleep, during which she had hallucinatory visions. She was to suffer from these seizures for the rest of her life, and people on the plantation came to believe that she was mentally ill. During her convalescence she developed a deep religious faith. In 1844 she married a free black, John Tubman, who did not sympathize with her determination to escape to the North. Later that year she learned that her mother, when a child, had been bequeathed her freedom by a former master, but had never been told. Thus, Tubman and her brothers and sisters had technically been born free.
- ^{3.} The plantation passed in 1849 to a new owner, who began selling his slaves out of state. After two of her sisters were sent South on a chain gang, Tubman made up her mind to escape. Unable to induce her husband or brothers to join her, she made the journey alone in the summer of 1849 along the Underground Railroad, a network of hideouts run by abolitionists who provided runaway slaves with food, supplies, shelter, and directions, following the North Star by night and hiding in the daytime until she finally reached Philadelphia. Possessed of unusual courage, ingenuity, and endurance, and trained in tracking and scouting by

her father, she began making frequent trips to the South in order to lead groups of slaves to safety in Canada along the underground route, financing these ventures with work as a servant, cook, and laborer. In December 1850 she returned to Maryland and took out her sister and two children. In March 1851 she guided her brother and two other slaves. In the fall of 1851 she returned for her husband; but found that he had remarried; John Tubman was eventually murdered by a white man in 1867. Her most daring and personally satisfying trip took place in 1857, when she rescued her elderly parents. In all, Tubman made nineteen trips into Maryland from 1850 to 1860, bringing out nearly 300 slaves. She treated each journey as a military campaign, enforcing strict discipline—even, when necessary, threatening her "passengers" with death if they tried to turn back. In ten years of rescue work she never lost a slave through capture or surrender.

4. Tubman considered her underground work to be a powerful force in the destruction of the slave system. Each slave she brought out represented a financial loss to his or her owner and a recruit to the abolitionist cause. Southern plantation owners offered a reward of \$60,000 for her capture. She became an important symbol for the abolitionist cause, was sought after as a speaker, and in the late 1850s began to lecture on abolitionism and later on women's rights as well.

5. In 1858, in St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada, where she and her parents made their home, she made the acquaintance of the militant abolitionist John Brown. The two found that they shared similar philosophies and religious beliefs. Contemptuous of abolitionists who fought only with words rather than actions, the two became close friends and conspirators in a plan to invade the South and free the slaves. Tubman was to provide geographic information, assist in getting in touch with Underground Railroad workers, recruit former slaves in Canada and the North for the enterprise, and accompany Brown on his raid to Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in October 1859. However, illness detained her in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and she missed the opportunity. Brown's plan failed; he was hanged, and Tubman returned to Auburn, New York, where she had resettled her parents on a farm in 1858 or 1859. Thereafter, she considered Brown to be the true emancipator of the slaves, rather than Abraham Lincoln, whom she strongly criticized for his failure to free them or even to recognize as free those who had reached the North prior to the end of the Civil War. Her role in the Brown plan was not widely known at the time, but it leaked out in the 1860s.

6. A woman of great trust in God, Tubman was often motivated by dreams, omens, and premonitions. In one vision, she said, she foresaw the coming of the Civil War. During the first year of the war, she continued her rescue missions into the South. In 1861 she followed General Benjamin Butler's army through Maryland, working with the sick and wounded and acting as a liaison between Union soldiers and local blacks. In 1862 Governor John A. Andrews of Massachusetts sent her to Beaufort, South Carolina, a coastal island town controlled by Federal forces, to serve as an operative behind the Confederate lines. By the spring of 1863 she had organized an intelligence and scouting service for the Union's Department of the South, recruiting former slaves from the nearby area. On numerous occasions she went behind rebel lines, posing as a slave, to bring back information. She also served as a nurse in the hospital for war refugees in Port Royal, South Carolina.
7. After the war ended, Tubman, now in her late forties, went home to Auburn, where in 1869 she married Nelson Davis, a disabled veteran 25 years her junior. In addition to her husband and parents, she supported a number of children and elderly former slaves, partly with money derived from the publication of two biographies, *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman* (1869) and *Harriet, the Moses of Her People* (1886), both by Sarah H. Bradford, a local schoolteacher. Despite repeated applications to the government, she was never awarded the back pay or pension she was owed for her wartime service. In 1899 she was granted a pension of \$20 a month as the widow of Nelson Davis, but in the end she received only \$200 of the \$1,800 that had been promised her. Eventually she earned her living selling vegetables door to door.
8. In her later years, Tubman raised money for freedmen's schools, attended suffrage meetings, and became a supporter of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, to which, in 1903, she donated twenty-five acres of land for a shelter for homeless, sick, and indigent blacks. She died in 1913, in her nineties, of pneumonia, and was buried with military honors in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn.

Dorothea Dix

from *American Reformers*
pp. 241-244 and 816-818

1. DIX, DOROTHEA LYNDE (April 4, 1802 - July 18, 1887), mental-health reformer and humanitarian, was born in Hampden, Maine, the eldest of three children of Joseph Dix and Mary (Bigelow) Dix. Her family survived on donations generated by her father's preaching and on the sales of pamphlets containing his sermons. Dorothea was put to work pasting and stitching these pamphlets together. When her mother became an invalid, the care of her two brothers fell to her.
2. At the age of twelve Dix ran away to Boston to live with her widowed grandmother, who enrolled her in one of the best private girls' schools in Boston to prepare for a teaching career. Dix supplemented her school work with extensive readings from her grandfather's private library. Although she received a good education, she rebelled against her grandmother's strict Puritan code of behavior, and after two years she was sent to live with a great-aunt. Here Dix found a warm, loving, disciplined home. She continued her studies, and at the age of fourteen, opened her own school.
3. In 1819 Dix returned to her grandmother's home in Boston, where she spent two years educating herself. When her father died in 1821, it fell to her to support her family. She started a school for young girls in a house owned by her grandmother and also taught in a private school. A deeply religious young woman, Dix became sympathetic to the plight of the destitute. Despite disapproval from her grandmother, she opened a school for poor children in a barn loft. The task of running two schools as well as her grandmother's household took its toll on her health and she developed incipient tuberculosis.
4. Finally, in 1827, warned by her doctor that her life was in danger, she gave up her schools and worked as a governess. In 1831, she again opened a school in Boston that attracted students from all over New England. Its program emphasized natural history, general science, and character-building.
5. The work once again affected her health, and she suffered a total physical breakdown in the spring of 1836. Returning to

Boston in 1837, Dix gave up her teaching career and lived on a small income from her grandmother's estate.

6. The turning point of Dix's life came in March 1841, when a Harvard divinity student asked her to recommend someone to teach a Sunday-school class for women convicts in the East Cambridge prison. Though in poor health, she accepted the task herself. After the class she asked the warden for permission to walk through the prison and discovered that the inmates included insane women living in unheated, dirty rooms. She returned to the jail the next day, bringing food, blankets, and warm clothing.
7. Dix applied to the East Cambridge court to request the installation of stoves in the women's rooms; her request was granted. News of her efforts resulted in philanthropic donations which financed the renovation of women's quarters.
8. Despite poor health and lack of funds, Dix undertook an 18-month survey (1841-42) of every jail, almshouse, workhouse, and house of correction in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and then returned to Boston to prepare a memorandum describing her findings to the state legislature. Her findings caused an uproar. Dix was accused of exaggeration and sensationalism, but after extended debate the legislature approved funds to enlarge Worcester State Lunatic Hospital.
9. Her success in Massachusetts led Dix to undertake similar and equally successful investigations in Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
10. Dix continued her crusade in the Midwest and South. In each state she followed the same pattern, conducting in-depth investigations of existing institutions and facilities and preparing a memorandum to the state legislature. Her work received much publicity, and other reformers sought her assistance.
11. Although Dix supported other reform movements, including women's rights, peace, temperance, public education, and abolition, she was not an active participant in them, preserving all her energy for her own crusade. She made an exception for prison reform. Because many mentally ill people were kept in prisons, she had, during the course of her investigations, interviewed convicts, wardens, and guards and had acquired considerable information on prison conditions. The main objective of imprisonment, she believed, should be rehabilitation,

combined with discipline, humane treatment (including separate housing for different kinds of offenders), and religious, moral, and vocational instruction.

^{12.} Eventually Dix decided that the best hope of the mentally and physically infirm lay in federal legislation. In 1848 she presented to Congress a plan to finance help for infirm people. Dix moved to Washington to lobby for its passage. In 1854 it was finally approved by both houses of Congress, only to be vetoed by President Franklin Pierce.

^{13.} Shortly after the Civil War began, she offered her services to the War Department, proposing to organize a nursing corps of women volunteers. In June 1861 she was commissioned supervisor of army nurses, the first appointment of this kind ever made. The task was considerable for a 60-year-old woman in poor health, and Dix had had very little experience in administration of this kind. Most military hospitals—many converted from hotels, warehouses, and public buildings—were poorly staffed and poorly equipped. Dix set out to obtain medical supplies and dispatched recruiting circulars for nurses all over the country. In October 1863 the assistant surgeon general, responding to complaints about her stringent qualifications for nurse applicants from hospital administrators, limited her authority.

^{14.} Leaving the army in September 1866, Dix resumed her mental health work, raising money for the hospitals she had established. In 1881 she retired to Trenton State Hospital in New Jersey, one of the first institutions she had helped to found. She died there at the age of 85.

^{15.} Dorothea Dix is closely identified with reform in mental-health care. Through her efforts 32 states established new facilities to care for the mentally ill or improved existing ones. She also inspired the establishment of institutions in Canada and Europe. As a result of her work, the country became aware of the grave social problem of mental illness and the need for remedial action. Her insistence that the insane be treated with kindness rather than cruelty eased the lives of many thousands of sufferers and prepared the public for psychiatric advances in the care and rehabilitation of the incarcerated mentally ill.

After the Reading

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What topic do these two passages both address?
 - A. Slavery
 - B. Women's rights
 - C. Reform
 - D. Patriotism

- 2 What do Dorothea Dix and Harriet Tubman have in common?
 - A. Both were advocates for human rights
 - B. Both were highly educated women
 - C. Both were financially successful
 - D. Both were praised by President Pierce

- 3 Which central idea to these two passages share?
 - A. Don't try to change society's norms
 - B. Fight for what you believe in
 - C. Honesty is the best policy
 - D. New experiences can be difficult

- 4 The authors of these two passages would most agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. People are happiest when they stick to their traditional responsibilities
 - B. One person rarely makes a difference in the world.
 - C. Sometimes individuals are different from what society expects of them.
 - D. People deserve to have their basic needs met.

- 5 How are Dorothea Dix and Harriet Tubman different?
 - A. They pursued their reforms in different manners
 - B. They pursued their reforms during different wars
 - C. They served in different hospitals
 - D. They settled in different parts of the country

- 6 What is the best meaning of crusade in the following context?

Although Dix supported other reform movements, including women's rights, peace, temperance, public education, and abolition, she was not an active participant in them, preserving all her energy for her own crusade.

 - A. A war endorsed by the Pope
 - B. A military expedition to the holy lands
 - C. A movement for a cause or against an abuse
 - D. A verbal attack targeted at someone who has wronged you

Comparing

Topic sentence: both names and one trait	Tubman and Dix both dedicated their lives to helping others.	
	Opinion: How did the person have it/show it	Despite the danger, Tubman worked hard to improve the lives of African American slaves.
	Facts / Examples Be specific with names or events	
	Facts / Examples	
	Elaborate What do you really think?	
Transition	In much the same way,	
	Opinion: How did the person have it/show it	Dix wanted to assist those who had no power to defend themselves: the mentally disabled.

	Facts / Examples	
	Facts / Examples	
	Elaborate What do you really think?	
	Closure sentences: both names, repeat the trait, give some last thoughts	

Contrasting

Topic sentence: both names and one trait		While both women did important work, Tubman had to overcome far more obstacles.
	Opinion.	Fighting slavery meant that Tubman faced constant danger.
	Facts / Examples	
	Facts / Examples	
	Elaborate	
Transition		However,
	Opinion	Dix had a far easier time with her crusade.

	Facts / Examples	
	Facts / Examples	
	Elaborate	
	Closure sentences: both names, trait, last thoughts.	

Comparing and Contrasting

You can compare and contrast a wide range of items. You may research two different jobs and compare and contrast them in terms of benefits, salary, and job duties. You may compare and contrast two cars before buying one. In the following exercise, you're going to compare and contrast two pieces written about the Iraq war.

What do you know about Iraq (other than the war)?

What do you know about the Iraq war?

What would you expect a soldier in Iraq to feel about Iraq?

The article you're going to read was written by a columnist who never visited Iraq. The poem is by an officer who served four years as a soldier on the ground. As you read, think about the differences and similarities between their views.

Pre-Reading

Let's engage the brain.

You're about to read the stories of two men who served in the military: one in Vietnam and one in Iraq.

So, what do you know about Vietnam?

What do you know about Iraq?

What do you think about when you think of war heroes?



Thompson, Associated Press, 1969

Reviled, then honored, for his actions at My Lai

By Nell Boyce

1. Skimming over the Vietnamese village of My Lai in a helicopter with a bubble-shaped windshield, 24-year-old Hugh Thompson had a superb view of the ground below. But what the Army pilot saw didn't make any sense: piles of Vietnamese bodies and dead water buffalo. He and his two younger crew mates, Lawrence Colburn and Glenn Andreotta, were flying low over the hamlet on march 16, 1968, trying to draw fire so that two gunships flying above could locate and destroy the enemy. On this morning, no one was shooting at them. And yet they saw bodies everywhere, and the wounded civilians they had earlier marked for medical aid were now all dead.
2. As the helicopter hovered a few feet over a paddy field, the team watched a group of Americans approach a wounded young woman lying on the ground. A captain nudged her with his foot, then shot her. The men in the helicopter recoiled in horror, shouting, "You son of a bitch!"
3. Thompson couldn't believe it. His suspicions and fear began to grow as they flew over the eastern side of the village and saw dozens of bodies piled in an irrigation ditch. Soldiers were standing nearby, taking a cigarette break. Thompson racked his brain for an explanation. Maybe the civilians had fled to the ditch for cover? Maybe they'd been accidentally killed and the soldiers had made a mass grave? The Army warrant officer just couldn't wrap his mind around the truth of My Lai.
4. Before Mai Lai, Americans always saw their boys in uniform as heroes. Their troops had brought war criminals, the Nazis, to justice. So when the massacre of some 500 unarmed Vietnamese civilians by U.S. Soldiers became public a year and a half later, it shook the country to its core. Many Americans found it so unbelievable they perversely hailed Lt. William Calley, the officer who ordered his men to shoot civilians, as an unjustly accused hero. But My Lai did produce true heroes, says William Eckhardt, who served as chief prosecutor for the My Lai courts-

martial. "When you have evil, sometimes, in the midst of it, you will have incredible, selfless good. And that's Hugh Thompson."

5. On that historic morning, Thompson set his helicopter down near the irrigation ditch full of bodies. He asked a sergeant if the soldiers could help the civilians, some of whom were still moving. The sergeant suggested putting them out of their misery. Stunned, Thompson turned to Lieutenant Calley, who told him to mind his own business. Thompson reluctantly got back in his helicopter and began to lift off. Just then Andreotta yelled, "My God, they're firing into the ditch!"
6. Thompson finally faced the truth. He and his crew flew around for a few minutes, outraged, wondering what to do. Then they saw several elderly adults and children running for a shelter, chased by Americans. "We thought they had about 30 seconds before they'd die," recalls Colburn. Thompson landed his chopper between the troops and the shelter, then jumped out and confronted the lieutenant in charge of the chase. He asked for assistance in escorting the civilians out of the bunker; the lieutenant said he'd get them out with a hand grenade. Furious, Thompson announced he was taking the civilians out. He went back to Colburn and Andreotta and told them if the Americans fired, to shoot them. "Glenn and I were staring at each other, dumbfounded," says Colburn. He says he never pointed his gun at an American soldier, but he might have fired if they had first. The ground soldiers waited and watched.
7. Thompson coaxed the Vietnamese out of the shelter with hand gestures. They followed, wary. Thompson looked at his three-man helicopter and realized he had nowhere to put them. "There was no thinking about it," he says now. "It was just something that had to be done, and it had to be done fast." He got on the radio and begged the gunships to land and fly the four adults and five children to safety, which they did within minutes.
8. Before returning to base, the helicopter crew saw something moving in the irrigation ditch - a child, about 4 years old. Andreotta waded through bloody cadavers to pull him out. Thompson, who had a son, was overcome by emotion. He immediately flew the child to a nearby hospital.
9. Thompson wasted no time telling his superiors what had happened. "They said I was screaming quite loud. I was mad. I threatened to never fly again," Thompson remembers. "I didn't want to be a part of that. It wasn't war." An investigation followed, but it was cursory at best.

10. A month later, Andreotta died in combat. Thompson was shot down and returned home to teach helicopter piloting. Colburn served his tour of duty and left the military. The two figured those involved in the killing had been court-martialed. In fact, nothing had happened. But rumors of the massacre persisted. One soldier who heard of the atrocities, Ron Ridenhour, vowed to make them public. In the spring of 1969, he sent letters to government officials, which led to a real investigation and sickening revelations: murdered babies and old men, raped and mutilated women, in a village where U.S. soldiers mistakenly expected to find lots of Viet Cong.

An American Hero by CBS News Vietnam Veteran Speaks Out About My Lai

11. 60 Minutes managed to find two of the women they'd saved. Mrs. Nhung, who was 73 at the time, was 43 when she was rescued. Mrs. Nhung was only 6.

12. "Didn't you take your life in your hands, Hugh, when you got out and told the American soldiers who had been killing that they'd better quit and let these people get out of the bunker," Wallace asked Thompson, who wouldn't answer.

13. "Yes sir, he did," says Colburn. "And he didn't even take a weapon with him. He had a side arm. He didn't even have it drawn. He just placed himself ... And I was thinking that, at that point, anything could have happened. And we watched Mr. Thompson go to the bunker and bring the people out."

14. "There was just no value whatsoever on life," says Thompson.

15. Wallace reminded the two men about another woman they tried to warn as they hovered just above her in their chopper. An Army photographer had taken her picture.

16. "We saw her in the tall grass and ... I motioned for her to stay," says Colburn. "I was hoping she wouldn't be detected. When we came back, she was in this condition. ... There's a big difference between killing in war and murder. Cold-blooded murder."

17. "What do you call it when you march 100 or 200 people down in a ditch and line up on the side with machines and start firing into it," asks Thompson. "Reminds me of another story that

happened in World War II, like the Nazis.” Stunned by what he had seen that day, Thompson reported back to his superiors.

18. But from the very beginning, the military tried to cover up the massacre. And that wasn't all. Thompson is uncomfortable talking about it, but before the Hall of Fame ceremony in Nashville, he and Colburn told 60 Minutes that the U.S. military had stopped providing him with adequate back-up on his chopper missions after My Lai.

19. “He was placed in a very precarious position as far as the missions that he was carrying out,” says Colburn. “He didn’t have any adequate cover in my opinion. Instead of being followed by two armed gun ships, he had another scout helicopter.”

20. Scout helicopters are not equipped with the machine guns and rockets carried by the larger Huey gun ships.

21. “It seemed like he was really going out on a limb when he was going out without adequate cover,” says Colburn.

22. How many choppers did he lose? “I think three or four, something like that,” says Thompson. Actually, Thompson crashed a total of five times. And the last time, he broke his back.

23. Why has none of this ever been told before? “I don’t know,” says Thompson. “I just sorta like went underground. I didn’t mention it to anybody.”

24. Thompson may have clammed up, but word of what he had done followed him when he returned from Vietnam to the United States. And he kept paying a price for turning on his fellow soldiers at My Lai.

25. “I’d received death threats over the phone,” says Thompson. “We didn’t have caller ID. But it was scary. Dead animals on your porch, mutilated animals on your porch some mornings when you get up. So I was not a good guy.”

26. He said that when he went to the Officer’s Club, there would be “100 people in there after work, and five minutes after I was there, you know, it seemed like it was me and the bartender left.”

27. “This was because the truth, I don’t think, was out there. This was, I was somebody that was crying and whining about a few people getting accidentally killed,” says Thompson. “There was no accidental killing that day. It was murder.”

28. But when Thompson testified about those murders to Congress in 1970, his testimony was kept secret. He says they didn't want the story out: "Well, not when one of the senior Congressmen here in the secret testimony say if anybody goes to jail that day, it'll be that helicopter pilot." With the truth hidden away, Thompson admits he felt very much alone. For years, he remained silent about My Lai. The military, meanwhile, continued to give him the cold shoulder.

29. The tide turned some more when the Pentagon finally recognized Thompson, Colburn and Glenn Andreotta, their crewmate who died in Vietnam after My Lai. All three were awarded the prestigious Soldier's Medal.

30. But 30 years had passed since the massacre, and Thompson says it was strangely unsatisfying. Too late, he says, from a reluctant military leadership.

Stop and Brainstorm

You're going to have to write inferences on Thompson, so stop and write down a few of your ideas.

What are his most important personality traits?

How did he affect the world?

How would you describe his relationships with others?

What obstacles/hardships did he have to overcome?

Reaction

Reactions are always done individually... no sharing answers with your neighbor

First gut reaction... What do you think?

Why?

After the Reading

Answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following statements is a fact?
 - A. Reviled, then honored, for his action
 - B. My Lai did produce true heroes
 - C. Thompson was an army pilot in My Lai
 - D. Thompson was an air force pilot in My Lai

2. What is the author's bias?
 - A. He is critical of the Vietnamese people
 - B. He views Thompson as a hero
 - C. He believes the massacre was justified
 - D. He supports Thompson's fight for justice

3. What is the best meaning for atrocities in the following context?

One soldier who heard of the atrocities, Ron Ridenhour, vowed to make them public.

 - A. Mistake
 - B. Wickedness
 - C. Passiveness
 - D. Punishment
 - E. Military law



Darby, JFK Foundation Award, 2005

60 Minutes Exposing The Truth Of Abu Ghraib

Anderson Cooper Interviews Whistleblower Joe Darby

June 24, 2007 | by Daniel Schorn
(CBS) This segment was originally broadcast on Dec. 10, 2006. It was updated on June 21, 2007.

1. You may not remember the name Joe Darby, but you remember the impact of what he did. Darby turned in the pictures of prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib in Iraq – pictures he had discovered purely by accident. Unfortunately for Darby, exposing the truth has changed his life forever, and for the worse.
2. 60 Minutes first broadcast this story last December, the story of an ordinary Joe who grew up in Appalachia and signed up to be an MP in the Army Reserves. As CNN's Anderson Cooper reports, Darby's local unit was sent to Abu Ghraib where he worked in the office while others guarded the prisoners.
3. And then one day, when Joe Darby wanted scenic pictures to send home, he spotted the unit's camera buff, prison guard Charles Graner.
4. "So I walked up to Graner and I, you know, 'Hey do you have any pictures?' And he said 'Yeah, yeah, hold on.' Reaches into his computer bag and pulls out two CDs and just hands them to me," Darby remembers.
5. Asked if he thinks Graner realized what was on these discs, Darby says, "I don't think he realized what was on, but I don't think it would have mattered either way. I knew Graner, and Graner trusted me."

6. That trust was about to change Darby's life forever. He copied Graner's discs and gave him back the originals. Later, when Darby looked at the photos, he first saw scenic shots of Iraq, but then he came upon the pictures that launched the scandal. One of the first shots was a photo of a pyramid of naked Iraqis.

7. "I didn't realize it was Iraqis at first, you know? 'Cause we lived in prison cells too," Darby says.

8. At first, Darby thought the pictures were maybe of American soldiers goofing off.

9. "I laughed. I looked at it and I laughed. And then the next photo was of Graner and England standing behind them. And I was like, 'Wait a minute. This is the prison. These are prisoners.' And then it kind of sunk in that they were doing this to prisoners. This was people being forced to do this," Darby recalls.

10. Forced, Darby said, by Graner, who he called the ring leader.

11. Asked what Charles Graner was like, Darby says, "If you were around him long enough you saw that he had a dark side, a morbid side."

12. And a sadistic side, according to Darby, who told 60 Minutes Graner directed the abusive posing and picture taking during his night shift when he and his buddies were alone with the prisoners.

13. What was going through his mind when he clicked through the photos?

14. "Disbelief," Darby says. "I tried to think of a reason why they would do this, you know."

15. "Well there's some who say, 'Look, this is a valuable interrogation tool,'" Cooper [the interviewer] remarks.

16. "These were MPs. Our job wasn't to interrogate prisoners," Darby says.

17. "There has been testimony that some of the MPs were told to soften the prisoners up, that this was part of that," Cooper says.

18. "And I've heard that. And I wasn't there. I didn't work the tier. I can't say that that didn't happen," Darby replies.

19. But no matter why they were doing it, Darby knew what they were doing was wrong. "I've always had a moral sense of right and wrong. And I knew that you know, friends or not, it had to stop," Darby says.

20. Darby says his unit was close-knit, many of the members coming from similar small town backgrounds. Still, Darby decided he had to turn in the pictures but he didn't want his friends to know that he had done it. Asked why it was important to him to remain anonymous, Darby says, "I knew a lot of them wouldn't understand and would view me being a stool pigeon or however, a rat, however you want to put it."

21. "You knew there would be some kind of investigation?" Cooper asks.

22. "I knew these people were going to prison," Darby says. And in his opinion, they deserved to go to prison.

23. Darby copied Graner's pictures onto a disc and put it in an envelope with an anonymous letter. He took the envelope to the Criminal Investigations Division — CID — and told them it had been left on his desk. "I said, 'This was left in my office. I was told to give it to the CID.' I said, 'Have a nice day, Sir,' and turned around and walked away," Darby recalls.

24. Darby hoped that would be the end of it but within less than 45 minutes, the investigator came to him. And the investigator knew that Darby wasn't telling the truth. He promised to keep Darby's name secret, and convinced him to explain how he had really gotten those pictures. Then investigators immediately began to round up the suspects.

25. "Once they were brought in, once this investigation began, were they removed from the base?" Cooper asks.

26. "No," Darby says. "They still had their weapons. They still had unlimited access to the facility and me the whole time, for almost a month."

27. He says he was very scared and even slept with a pistol under his pillow. "With my hand on it. I put it in my pillow case, I put my hand on it and cocked it, cocked the hammer and I'd sleep with it under my hand under my pillow," he remembers.

28. He slept like this every night. "I slept in a room by myself. And anybody could come in in the middle of the night. You walk in the door, you hang a left, and then come in and cut my throat," Darby says.

29. "And you really thought that could happen, someone could cut your throat?" Cooper asks.

30. "I knew that if they found out who did it, they would be after me," he says. Weeks later, the guards under investigation were removed and Darby could finally sleep without a gun under his pillow. The suspects were gone, and his name was still secret. Several months later, 60 Minutes II broke the story of the pictures. An article in "The New Yorker" revealed Darby's role, though no one in Iraq seemed to notice.

31. But then, while Darby was having lunch in the mess hall watching Donald Rumsfeld testify before Congress about Abu Ghraib, the defense secretary said, "There are many who did their duty professionally and we should mention that as well. First, Specialist Joseph Darby, who alerted appropriate authorities that abuses were occurring."

32. "I just stopped in mid bite. I was eating and I just stopped. What the hell just happened? Now the anxiety came back. Now, I'm worried," Darby remembers. "Everyone in the unit knew within four hours."

33. What was the reaction?

34. "It wasn't as bad as I thought it would be. You know, I got support," Darby says. But he didn't get support back home in Cumberland, Md., a military town that felt Darby had betrayed his fellow soldiers. The commander of the local VFW [Veterans of

Foreign Wars] post, Colin Engelbach, told 60 Minutes what people were calling Darby.

35. "He was a rat. He was a traitor. He let his unit down. He let his fellow soldiers down and the U.S. military. Basically he was no good," Engelbach says.

36. Asked if he agrees with that, Engelbach says, "I agree that his actions that he did were no good and borderline traitor, yes."

37. "What he says in his defense is 'Look. I'm an MP. And this is something which was illegal,'" Cooper remarks.

38. "Right. But do you put the enemy above your buddies? I wouldn't," Engelbach replies.

39. [Editor's Note: Colin Engelbach, the commander of the VFW post in Cumberland, was giving his own personal opinions to 60 Minutes and not speaking for the VFW or anyone else.]

40. Their hometown held a vigil for members of his unit, including the accused, not however, for Joe Darby. "These were people who knew me since I was born. These were people who were my parents' friends, my grandparents' friends that turned against me," Darby says. To prevent any soldiers from retaliating against him in Iraq, the military sent Darby back to the states early, ahead of the rest of his unit.

41. "I get called into my commander's office at like ten o'clock at night. He said, 'Do you have your bags packed?' I said 'Sir, we live in a tent. I always have my bags packed.' He said 'Good. Be on the flight line. In an hour you leave,'" Darby recalls. When Darby arrived at Dover Air Force Base, his wife Bernadette was there to meet him. He thought they would head back home, but the Army had other plans.

42. An officer asked Darby what he wanted to do. "I said, 'Sir, I just want to go home. I've always just wanted to go home.' He said, 'Well son, that's not an option.' He said, 'The Army Reserve has done a security assessment of the area and it's not safe for you there. You can't go home,'" Darby remembers. "'You can probably never go home.'"

43. "They said, 'If you had to choose, where would you want to live?' And you know basically where do you pick, you know? You've lived a whole life in one area," he says.

44. Asked if it seemed fair to him, Darby says, "No."

45. "It's not fair. That we're being punished for him doin' the right thing," his wife Bernadette adds.

46. The Army's security assessment of his hometown had concluded that "the overall threat of harassment or criminal activity to the Darbys is imminent. ...a person could fire into his residence from the roadway." The local VFW commander told Cooper the military was right to keep Darby out of town. "Probably so. There was a lot of threats, a lotta phone calls to his wife," Engelbach remembers.

47. He says there was a lot of anger in Cumberland. "'Cause it really did put our troops in harm's way more so than they already were," Engelbach says.

48. Bernadette Darby says she heard people calling her husband a traitor, that he was a dead man and that he was walking around with a bull's eye on his head. To keep Joe and Bernadette safe, the military moved them to an Army base with body guards around the clock. "I couldn't go anywhere without security. Nowhere," Darby remembers.

49. "Even goin' to a restaurant?" Cooper asks.

50. "We walk in with, me and her and six guys?" Darby says, laughing. "And all of 'em are armed." Darby says he was protected by bodyguards for almost six months.

51. While he was a villain to his neighbors, he was a hero to people he had never met, including Caroline Kennedy and Sen. Ted Kennedy, who gave him a "Profile In Courage" award in honor of President John F. Kennedy. Joe left the Army recently, and he misses it. He and Bernadette miss their hometown as well. They say they'll never move back to Cumberland. Instead they've moved on, but they are still wary.

52. All Darby will say is that they have started over. He doesn't want to share what he does now, where he lives or talk about his

family. "I worry about the one guy who wants to get even with me," he explains. "And that one guy could hurt me and my family." Asked if this has made him paranoid, Darby says, "To a degree."

53. And some relatives from both sides of the family have turned against him and his wife. Six of the seven guards involved in the abuse went to prison. Darby testified against Charles Graner. "He just gave me this stone cold evil stare, the entire time I was on the stand. Didn't take his eyes off me once," Darby recalls.

54. "What was the look?" Cooper asks.

55. "You put me here. And someday I'll repay you for it," Darby says. Darby had been under a gag order until the trials ended. He gave his first interview to "GQ." And he told 60 Minutes he wants to restore his unit's honor.

56. "I want people to understand that I went to Iraq with 200 of the finest servicemen I've ever seen in my life. But those 200, for the rest of their lives, their unit is gonna carry a bad name because of what seven individuals did," Darby says. Gen. George Fay, who investigated Abu Ghraib, told 60 Minutes that Graner and his gang took the vast majority of the pictures for their own sadistic amusement, but that in a few cases, military intelligence officers had asked the gang to soften up a prisoner. The general called Darby "courageous" for blowing the whistle.

57. Darby says he didn't want the pictures leaked to the media. "I never thought it would be anything the media would get a hold of, and even if they did, I didn't think it would be as big as it was," he says.

58. "Do you wish that it wasn't you who was given the CDs?" Cooper asks.

59. "No, because if they had been given to somebody else, it might not have been reported," Darby says.

60. "And would that have been so bad, if it had never been reported?" Cooper asks.

^{61.} "Ignorance is bliss they say but, to actually know what they were doing, you can't stand by and let that happen," Darby replies.

^{62.} "There's still a lot of people though that'll say 'Look, you know, so what they did this. You know, Saddam did things that were much worse,'" Cooper remarks.

^{63.} "We're Americans, we're not Saddam," Darby says. "We hold ourselves to a higher standard. Our soldiers hold themselves to a higher standard."

^{64.} Asked if he'd do it again, Darby says, "Yes. They broke the law and they had to be punished."

^{65.} "And it's that simple?" Cooper asks.

^{66.} "It's that simple," he replies.

Stop and Brainstorm

You're going to have to write inferences on Darby too, so stop and write down a few of your ideas.

What are his most important personality traits?

How did he affect the world?

How would you describe his relationships with others?

What obstacles/hardships did he have to overcome?

Reaction

Reactions are always done individually... no sharing answers with your neighbor

First gut reaction... What do you think?

Why?

On Your Own

Step One:

Have something to write about! Brainstorm ways in which these men are the same or different

	Thompson	Darby
Personality Traits		
Affect on the World		
Relationships		
Hardships to Overcome		

Step Two:

Pick one trait to focus on. Pick a trait that...

- Shows a clear comparison (same) or contrast (opposite)
- Has evidence on both sides
- You find interesting!!!!!!
- Requires you to prove it... they're both soldiers is NOT a good trait!

What ONE trait will you focus on?

Compare or Contrast (check one)

Step Three:

Develop an opinion sentence (inference) for each. It helps to remember the HOW questions. How did they show the trait or how much of the trait did they have?

Thompson: _____

Darby: _____

Step Four:

You're ready to start on the rough draft—in fact, you have several sentences done already. You need to include a lot of information here, but remembering it all is a piece of candy (not cake). In fact, it's a piece of toffee!! Look at the sections on page 37.

T opic O pinion F act F act E laborate T ransition O pinion F act F act E laborate
C lose.

So, eat your **toffetoffe** and **close** your mouth while you do it, and you'll be fine!

<p>Topic Sentence: Both names – One trait</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Opinion: Thompson</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Fact: Thompson</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Fact: Thompson</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Elaboration: Thompson</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Transition</p>	<hr/>

<p>Opinion: Darby</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Fact: Darby</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Fact: Darby</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Elaboration: Darby</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Closure: Both names</p> <p>Final thoughts</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Step Five:

Style Analysis.

Sentence Beginnings

DO IT: Go through and underline the first **THREE OR FOUR WORDS** of every sentence. Change **ANY** repeated words.

Sentence Structures

DO IT: Go through and mark in the margins where you have a conjunctive adverb (CA), a coordinating conjunction (CC), and complex sentence (CX)

Sentence Lengths

So, short sentences make main ideas stand out, nice long sentences make the paper flow.

DO IT: Go through your paper and count the number of words in **EVERY** sentence. Write the numbers in the right hand margin. Now edit, combine sentences, or add short sentences to get in a variety of sentence lengths!

High-level Vocabulary

DO IT: Go through your paper and find three places to add high-level vocab words. Choose words well; **DO NOT** just stuff a couple of big words into your paper.

Linking Verbs

am, are, is, was, were, be, being, and been.

DO IT: On your paper, circle **EVERY** linking verb. Go back and rewrite so that you do not have more than three linking verbs in your whole paragraph!

Step Six:

Do a final draft on your own notebook paper. You **MUST** handwrite this paper—no exceptions short of a broken arm.

- One side of the paper
- Blue or black ink
- Cut off any "fuzzies" on the side you tear out of the notebook
- Leave a margin!
- NEAT!