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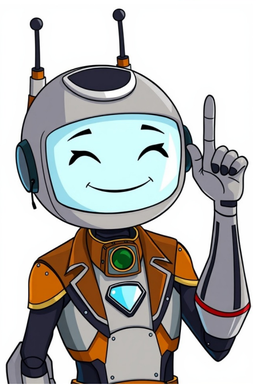

The Tall Men, 46 (Event) The Tall Men, 51 (Event) The Tall Men, 49 (Event) The Tall Men, 54 (Event) The Tall Men, 59 (Event) The Tall Men, 58 (Event) The Tall Men, 58 (Event) The Tall Men, 57 (Event) The Tall Men, 57 (Event) The Tall Men, 56 (Event) Page 2 The Tall Men, 56 (Event) The Tall Men, 55 (Event) The Tall Men, 55 (Event) The Tall Men, 55 (Event) The Tall Men, 55 (Event) The Tall Men, 54 (Event) The Tall Men, 54 (Event) The Tall Men, 51 (Event) The Tall Men, 48 (Event) Page 3 William Faulkner penned The Tall Men in early 1941, driven by a pressing need to settle his taxes. He astutely gauged the market; the story sold within less than a week to The Saturday Evening Post, where it was published on May 31, 1941, only ten weeks after Faulkner submitted it to his agent, Harold Ober. This version, as presented by Vintage International, serves as the basis for our rendition of the narrative. Although its events could be set during 1941, considering the historical and publication framework, 1940 seems a far more plausible date. The story's commercial success was partly due to its timely relevance, appearing after two pivotal events that shape the narrative. In 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Hundred Days Congress enacted the Agricultural Adjustment Act to regulate farm surpluses, and on September 16, 1940, the first peacetime draft was implemented, requiring all men between 21 and 35 to register with local draft boards. The Tall Men weaves these events into the McCallum family's reluctance to conform to either of these federal regulations. Although the United States did not enter World War II until December 7, 1941, it loomed large in the public consciousness, making Faulkner's story a resonant appeal. In revisiting the MacCullum family from Flags in the Dust two decades later as the McCallum family, Faulkner taps into the historically independent spirit of the Scotch-Irish settlers who came to America seeking freedom from similar oppression that their contemporaries resisted. Still, the narrative seems to celebrate traditional values of courage and patriotism through Marshal Gombault's interpretation of the McCallums' motives, allowing Mr. Pearson, the draft board investigator, to grasp the purity of their motivations. Critics have lauded and criticized the McCallum family's values and the story's patriotic themes, ultimately dismissing "The Tall Men" as didactic in tone and lacking in nuance and substance. William Faulkner’s The Tall Men provides a glimpse into American life in the 1930s during the Great Depression. Faulkner's works are renowned for capturing their respective eras; this tale is no exception, delivering a compelling exploration of law and order during the Great Depression and offering insight into the World War II draft registration process. In "The Tall Men," we witness the principles of life during the transition from the Dirty 30s to WWII, rendering it an invaluable addition to any literary classics collection. The characterizations in Faulkner's work are remarkable for their realism, as each character seems to lead a life that is quintessentially ordinary. This narrative offers a realistic portrayal of history, earning its place among "classical" American literature. For instance, the marshal displays an affinity for the family, allowing them to depart, and his warning to Lee McCallum before the warrant's issuance showcases a different side of law enforcement during that era. This nuanced take on the period brings valuable insight into common misconceptions, enlightening readers about American history and cementing "The Tall Men"'s status as an essential classic of its time.The struggles of the people facing America's transformation through Faulkner's masterpiece ========== People trying to deceive the government about their land ownership to get some relief jobs are exposed by an investigator. These people have no intention of working, but they do it anyway. They make false statements so that they can receive seed loans. The land owners were caught defrauding the government, which is why two officials came to their home. However, the investigator has a warrant for them because they did not register for the draft. Within the first page, the views of the two men are revealed, with the marshal supporting the farmers and the investigator believing that the land owners are wrong for receiving social welfare when they do not actually need it. Faulkner is effective in his use of characters to reveal the philosophies of the time period. This story provides a valuable look into the actions of some members of the farming demographic during the Great Depression, as well as the differing opinions about those actions. Many of the characters represent important components of American history. For example, the father is a World War I veteran, and his sons represent people who refused to register for the draft prior to World War II. The investigator represents the government, which forces people to register for the war. The marshal represents the middle ground between the government and the common people. He is depicted as being both sympathetic to the requirements of the government and to the needs of the people. While he tells the boys that they needed to register for the draft, he also sympathizes with them, which was proven when he called them to warn them that the officials were coming. The story fits in with many other similar works of its time period. In a poem by Edna St. Vincent Millay, she discusses what is expected of people during the 1930s, which is the same decade that Faulkner sets "The Tall Men". The poem mentions the "conversion" of people to serve in the war, which is similar to how the story discusses the boys needing to register for the draft. Faulkner's use of characters in his stories helps communicate ideals. Each character has a function in explaining a perception or situation of life at the time. In "As I Lay Dying", Faulkner uses multiple characters to provide views about life, which is similar to how he does it in "The Tall Men". The story provides a unique perspective by collaborating the perspectives of the government and the commoners who were hit by the global recession. This combination makes the text almost vital to add to the course, and to the more broad collection of classical American literature. Okay, let's tackle this user's request. They want me to paraphrase the given article text using one of the three methods: spelling errors, non-native English speaker style, or increased burstiness. First, I need to determine which method to use based on the 40-30-30 probability. Since the user provided an example with different methods, I should make sure to randomly select one. Looking at the original text, it's about William Faulkner, his works, and some reviews. The user wants the paraphrased text to maintain the original meaning but apply the chosen method. Let me check the guidelines again. For spelling errors, I need to add occasional mistakes without disrupting readability. For non-native, grammatical errors and awkward phrasing. For burstiness, vary sentence lengths and structures. Since the user's example used different methods, I should pick one at random. Let's say I go with the non-native English speaker method. Now, I need to adjust the text to mimic a non-native speaker. For example, changing "Works Cited" to "Works Cited" (no change), but maybe altering sentence structures. Wait, the original text has some complex sentences. I should break them down, use simpler vocabulary, and maybe add some grammatical errors. For instance, "Works Cited" could become "Works Cited," but maybe "Works Cited" is correct. Wait, the original text has "Works Cited" as a heading. Maybe I can adjust the sentence structure around that. Let me check the example given in the instructions. The example for NNES changed "I am excited to attend the concert tonight" to "I am very excited to attending the concert tonight." So, adding redundancy and incorrect verb forms. Applying that to the original text: "Works Cited Faulkner, W. (1930). As I Lay Dying. New York: Vintage." Maybe rephrase to "Works Cited Faulkner, W. (1930). As I Lay Dying. New York: Vintage." Hmm, not much change. Maybe adjust the sentence structure. Let me see. The user's example for NNES had "The book was very interesting and make me think a lot." So, changing "make me think" to "make me think a lot." Maybe apply similar changes to the original text. For instance, changing "He is best known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi" to "He is best known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi." Wait, that's the same. Maybe rephrase "He is best known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi" to "He is best known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi." Not much change. Maybe add some redundancy or incorrect grammar. Alternatively, maybe the user wants the burstiness method. Let me think. The burstiness method involves varying sentence lengths. For example, the original text has long sentences, so breaking them into shorter ones. Let me try that. For instance, "William Cuthbert Faulkner was an American writer. He is best known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi, a stand-in for Lafayette County where he spent most of his life." Maybe split into "William Cuthbert Faulkner was an American writer. He is best known for his novels and short stories. These stories are set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi, which stands in for Lafayette County, where he spent most of his life." But I need to choose one method. Since the user's example included all three, I should pick randomly. Let me decide on the non-native method. Let's go through the text and adjust sentences to have grammatical errors and simpler vocabulary. For example, "He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force, but did not serve in combat." Could become "He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force, but didn't serve in combat." Maybe add some redundancy. "He moved to New Orleans, where he wrote his first novel Soldiers' Pay (1925)." Could be "He moved to New Orleans, where he wrote his first novel, Soldiers' Pay, in 1925." Continuing this approach for the entire text, ensuring that the meaning remains the same but the structure and vocabulary are adjusted to sound like a non-native speaker. Also, check for any spelling errors, but the main focus is on the grammar and structure. Once done, I'll present the paraphrased text within the required format. **Works Cited** Faulkner, W. (1930). *As I Lay Dying*. New York: Vintage. Faulkner, W. (1942). *The Tall Men*. New York: Knopf. William Cuthbert Faulkner was an American writer. He is best known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi, a stand-in for Lafayette County, where he spent most of his life. His works often explore themes of family, race, and the American South. Faulkner’s writing is known for its complex characters and layered narratives. Faulkner joined the Royal Canadian Air Force, but did not serve in combat. He moved to New Orleans, where he wrote his first novel, *Soldiers’ Pay*, in 1925. Later, he lived in Oxford, Mississippi, which became the setting for many of his stories. His writing career spanned decades, and he received numerous awards, including the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1949. Faulkner’s *The Tall Men* is a short story about a farming family in Jefferson, Mississippi, who lived there before the Civil War. The story follows a city government man who arrives in a small town to arrest two young men who failed to register for Selective Service. The tale highlights themes of family loyalty and patriotic duty. Critics have mixed opinions about *The Tall Men*. Some praise its sentimental tone and patriotic message, while others find it lacking in subtlety. One reviewer called it “a story written at the onset of World War II, when if you wanted to make money off a story, it better be sentimental and patriotic.” Another noted that the story avoids the disillusionment of the 1920s and 1930s. Faulkner’s legacy includes two Pulitzer Prize-winning novels, *A Fable* (1954) and *The Reivers* (1962). He died on July 6, 1962, after a heart attack following a fall from his horse. Ralph Ellison called him “the greatest artist the South has produced.” **Reviews** November 7, 2023: The story is very political and moralistic, with a gothic mood that justifies the morose events. It remains relevant today without being preachy. December 23, 2019: A five-star read about a farming family’s integrity in Jefferson, Mississippi. October 23, 2019: Learning from the mistakes of literary masters is essential for understanding subtleties in writing. July 16, 2022: Faulkner’s story lacks the complexity of his other works, though it reflects his personal struggles. January 8, 2024: A short story centered on family love and patriotic duty during a time of war. **Get help and learn more about the design. Please Don’t Scroll Past This** Can you chip in? The Internet Archive is introducing peer-to-peer (P2P) fundraising—a giving platform allowing supporters to host personalized campaigns for the Internet Archive. Campaign pages can be shared with friends and family. Each campaign funds preservation initiatives that matter to you. Every dollar raised via P2P through September 30 will be matched 2:1.Our contribution would be greatly appreciated if you could join us this Friday to promote universal access to quality information. Our resources are vital for knowledge seekers everywhere—so if you find all these bits and bytes useful, please contribute. Please Don't Scroll Past ThisIntroducing peer-to-peer (P2P) fundraising—a new way for our supporters to help the Internet Archive. Every dollar raised via P2P through September 30 will be matched 2:1, tripling the impact of your generosity. If you find our work useful, please contribute. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. I recently read William Faulkner’s short story “The Tall Men,” and I found its construction so peculiar that I’ve been thinking about it ever since. The principal subject of this story is a familiar one in Faulkner: a rural southern family of modest means, in this case the McCallums, but one with an eccentric, troubled history.The details of this history are as follows: The patriarch of this family, we learn, was Anse McCallum, who at sixteen went to enlist with Stonewall Jackson in the Confederacy, going from Mississippi to his mother’s home state of Virginia, and, in doing so, “walked all the way back to a land he hadn’t never even seen before.” Anse had four sons, the youngest of whom, Buddy, was born “late enough to be in the other War, in France in it.” After returning from the war, Buddy and his brothers attempt to raise cotton, but refuse to participate in the government’s scheme for cotton growers, leaving them with twenty two bales of cotton they can’t sell. The McCallum family stores the cotton in an abandoned building and proceeds to instead raise cattle. Buddy has twins who look strikingly like Anse and share the family’s aversion towards the government - to such an extent that they fail to enlist in the draft. The day the authorities come to arrest the twins, Buddy’s leg is badly mauled in an accident and has to be amputated.What makes this story distinctive to me is that everything we know about the family comes from what is told to the state draft investigator who comes with the warrant for the McCallum twins. Seeing the McCallum family through the perspective of the state draft investigator does not deprive us of some Faulknerian flourishes: “[T]hey were not big, not tall, and it was not vitality, exuberance, because they made no sound, merely looking quietly at him where he stood in the door, with faces bearing an almost identical stamp of kinship.” There’s that Faulkner we know, the Faulkner who uses odd, knotty syntax to describe an image that can’t be pictured and a silence of unbearable density. It’s a way of describing suppressed, subconscious states of feeling, ones which the conventions of either first or third-person narration are unsuited to.At other times in the story, it is as if Faulkner has reverted to those conventions: “His voice ceased, while the seven pairs of eyes contemplated him, and the man on the bed puffed steadily.” Here is a well-crafted but relatively ordinary sentence - through a light application of free indirect discourse, we become aware that the draft investigator can only notice the eyes staring at him, not the whole people, along with small details (Buddy’s heavy breathing) that probably pass others by. The sentence could have come out of a translation of a story by Turgenev or Chekhov, and indeed the whole situation - an urbane professional visits a strange rural backwater - is the kind of thing that occurs in 19th century Russian short stories.To me, both Faulkner and the great age of Russian literature are fascinated with spiritual and psychological depth available to rural life but unknown to theThe trifles of French and English novels of the nineteenth century, akin to Virginia Woolf's dichotomy between materialist authors and those of the spirit, reveal a striking similarity with the conflict between the draft investigator and the rural community in William Faulkner's "The Tall Men". This narrative echoes real political ideas in America, particularly the Hamiltonian-Jeffersonian divide in democracy.