

<p><b>Väiteenistusest keeldumine</b></p> <p>Õpilased arutlevad selle üle, mida tähendab sõjaväiteenistusest keeldumine ning väitlevad kolme erineva aspekti üle, mis puudutavad sõdurite õigusi. Tund hõlmab ka lugemis- ja kirjutamisülesandeid.</p>	<p><b>Õppeaine:</b> inglise keel</p>
<p><b>Kooliaste:</b> 10.-12. klass</p>	<p><b>Kestus:</b> 45 minutit</p>
<p><b>Tunni eesmärgid</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Õpilased otsivad tekstist argumente ning hindavad neid sisuliselt.</li> <li>2) Õpilased arendavad oma kõnelemisoskust ning suhtlevad grupis.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Tunni ettevalmistus</b></p> <p>Õpetaja valmistab lugemisülesandeks ette käsilehed (vt lisad). Eelnevalt peaks olema õpitud sõnavara, mis puudutab sõda, distsipliini, seaduseid ja õiguseid.</p>	
<p><b>Tunni kirjeldus</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Õpilased loevad arvamislugu "Does Gunner Williams deserve this sentence?" ning kirjutavad üles enda arvamuse. Seejärel jagavad õpilased oma arvamusi paarilisega ning üritavad jõuda konsensussele.</li> <li>2) Õpilased peavad neljastes gruppides muutma järgmisi väiteid, kuni iga inimene grupis on väitega nõus. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Soldiers should be allowed to be conscious objectors at any point, including during the conflict.</li> <li>b. Soldiers should be allowed to object to a specific conflict whether they are volunteers or conscripts.</li> <li>c. Soldiers should be allowed to openly question government policy before, during and after a conflict.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Iga grupp üritab teisi veenda enda grupiga liituma. Grupid, kellel on sarnased väited, liituvad üheks suuremaks grupiks. Iga järgnev grupp veenab teisi inimesi enda grupiga liituma ning muudab vastavalt sellele oma väiteid. Nii kui õpilane väidetega nõustub, peab ta selle grupiga liituma. Selline arutelu jätkub, kuni kõik õpilased on ühes grupis ning on valmis toetama samu väiteid.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Hindamine</b></p> <p>Õpetaja jälgib õpilaste sõnavõtte ja kompromissivalmidust. Õpetaja märgib ära keelelisi süsteemseid vigu, mida järgmisel tunnil klassis arutada.</p>	

## ***Lisad***

*Does Gunner Williams deserve this sentence?*

On Wednesday 11th September 1991, Gunner Williams of the 27th Field Regiment of the Royal Artillery, was tried by court martial on one charge of desertion and two charges of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, after having gone absent without leave from his regiment in Germany the day before he was due to leave for active service. He was found guilty on all charges, sentenced to fourteen months in jail and dismissed "with disgrace" from the army.

Dr. Alan Borg, director general, Imperial War Museum: "A couple of hundred years ago, I think he would have been shot – in those days they didn't take too kindly to soldiers disobeying orders. He was presumably aware of the possible consequences of his actions, so he must accept them."

Ian Lavender, *Dad's Army* actor: "I sympathize with him, though I think his timing was very poor. Why wait for a time of conflict to make his feeling known? But I don't think anyone should go to prison for a moral judgment. I wouldn't like to lose 14 months of my life."

Penny Dunman, counselor and mother of Gulf serviceman: "I was staggered by my son's courage, which came through in the letters he sent to us from the Gulf. Gunner Williams is also a brave man to act according to his conscience. I admire anybody who stands up for to be counted against popular opinion."

Tom Slizelki, assistant editor, *Soldier of Fortune* magazine: "He's getting off pretty lightly. I'm just about sick of cry-babies who join up for the educational and training benefits, but then cry off when they are actually asked to do something. You can't demand to be reclassified as a conscientious objector when things get rough."

Violet Oliver, WRVS volunteer: "He should have thought about it before he joined. I was 17 when I was conscripted into the ambulance service in the last war. There were men working with us who were conscientious objectors, but they made their minds up early on. They didn't join the army and then walk out."

Dr Barrie Paskins, senior lecturer in war studies: "People who object to a particular war traditionally do get short shrift: there has always been more leniency to those who believe all wars are unjust. People can't be picky about obeying orders, but I think the Army have handled this in a pretty flat-footed way."