A high school English teacher used her weekly Impromptu Poetry session to find out what 11th graders thought veterans had accomplished. The teacher developed a writing prompt that asked the students to describe a family member who had served in the military and to show what they understood about that person. Students who did not have a family member who served in the military were asked to write about how they felt about the military, for example, or war. The students then discussed the similarities and differences in the poems and grouped the poems into categories. Students recopied their poems on small squares of paper and arranged these in the form of a wreath on the bulletin board, edged with flowers from a catalogue and with photos of some of the veterans in the center. Parents waited by this board for parent-teacher conferences and expressed how interested and moved they were by these poetic histories. (Contains eight student poems and the teacher's sample poem.) (RS)
Teaching Ideas and Topics

A Wreath for Veterans Day

This teaching idea is excerpted from the October 1995 Notes Plus, published by NCTE.

It seems to me we do not commemorate Veterans Day with projects and discussions as we do, for example, Thanksgiving, the life of Martin Luther King, or the birthdays of presidents Washington and Lincoln.

To find out what my 11th graders thought veterans had accomplished, I used our weekly Impromptu Poetry session. Each Friday my students follow Joseph Tsujimoto's exercises in Teaching Poetry Writing to Adolescents (ERIC and NCTE, 1988). Tsujimoto's theory is that teens are capable of writing sensitive poetry and will do so with good prompts and models. We had been doing Impromptu Poetry in the last fifteen minutes of Friday classes.

First I made up prompts: Think of a family member who has served in the military. Describe him or her and show what you understand about that person. Your poem should (1) name the relative or identify the relationship, (2) give
images to identify the war; (3) describe the relative's part or job; and (4) show the effect of the relative's participation on him or her, on family members, or on "the cause."

My model was one I made up myself. I thought of my childhood fascination with a picture in my grandmother's album:

**Lost Cousin**

I open Grandmother's pebbled black album.

Several pages past the great aunts and uncles with their babies in billowy christening dresses

He looks confidently out from the sepia tones of a studio portrait:

left hand at his side, right hand on his hip behind a leather-cased revolver on his belt.

He wears a beret with two insignia I can't read.

He has a square mustache and one cocked eyebrow.

The Iron Cross of Germany is pinned to a buttonhole exactly on the middle of his chest.

The Iron Cross! What did he do? How did he get it?

Did he lead a charge across the barbed wire of No Man's Land so different from the studio landscape backdrop

where he poses?
I gently lift the photo from its corners.

On the back Grandmother's spidery script:

Neuville 1915. One of George's six sons, all killed in the Great War.

I showed a photocopy of the soldier as I read the poem and passed out the exercise. Students in my first period class fairly burst with protests: I can't do this! My father wouldn't go to Vietnam and he won't talk about it! I don't have a relative who's ever fought! Nobody in my family has ever been in the military. It's a dumb holiday!

"Tell me those things in your poem," I replied. "If you don't have any family members who've ever been in the military, tell me how that feels. Or tell me how you feel about war-- war in general or a specific war. You have time to reflect--twenty-five minutes rather than the usual fifteen. I want to know what you think." Heads were already bent and pencils moving as the last grumbles petered out. In the next periods there were no protests; I don't know why. I do know I felt extraordinarily moved that evening as I sat and read the lines that made a variegated American wreath.

There were The Traditional Ones that could grace any VFW speech:

I look at my grandfather with peppered hair and mug of coffee. I watch him read the paper and answer the TV during "Jeopardy."

They say he was in the war that second war to end all wars. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor. But as I watch him

[Page 4]
and gaze into his hazel eyes,
I see no pain
No fear of falling bombs
No outrage of humans suffering
No shock of losing loved ones
No fabled thousand-yard stare
But the warmth and compassion
of life.
--Samantha C. Sutton

One poem with The Right Stuff described an older relative recalling his wartime accomplishments with pride.

I sat with my uncle at
my grandmother's funeral.

At first he was quiet
because of the somber occasion.

Soon I got him in a conversation
about old times.

I asked him about the war.

His eyes lit up
He told me about how he invented a gun.

How he crippled a spy
And shot a man's ear off.

He became jovial for a while
but then remembered that
we were at a funeral.

--James Auler

Another student's variation reminded me of Grandfather telling tales of Westering in The Red Pony:

As I sit by the fire listening to my grandpa,
I see him flying over the Pacific Islands
looking for signals,
navigating the airship over enemy areas.
In his uniform he is sweating,
thinking hard which way to go.
Even though I have heard the story
one hundred times before, I listen.
I listen because he is one of the happiest
men on earth
when he is telling that story.

--Ted Ulen

There were the poems of descendants from The Enemy Side. One Japanese student said that her grandparents will speak of civilian life or the Emperor but never the military side of the war. Our German exchange student wrote,

I remember the stories my grandpa tells,
of which my grandma says not all are true
and most of them exaggerated.
That he was in World War II is true.
It's true that he was shot in his right ear
and can't hear in it anymore.
It's true that he has a projectile in his back,
that he walked back from Russia
to Germany after he escaped captivity

--Mike Muckenaupt

The Russian boy told the story from the other side
of the lines:

900 day siege
people dying left and right
from cold, from hunger
Hope has long left the city
Yet one path remains
the Road of Life--Lake Ladoga
Grandpa drives the loaded truck
ice-cracking beneath the wheels
Against great odds he makes his trips
bringing grain to the besieged city
Leningrad

--Alexander S. Kravasin

One of the most poignant was Rachel's:

My People are my war heroes
My People died in the gas chambers
and ovens of the Nazis...

My People--or should I say
their Skeletons?--labored in the death camps.

My People: The Jews.
There were memories On the Homefront. During World War II Scott's grandfather went straight from high school into a factory making propellers for B-52's. Jon's "Grandpa Leo" played in a military band. Amy's father was at the top of the lottery for Vietnam, but went to college. Robert's uncle did go and Lives with Guilt:

It was Vietnam
He was an infantryman
The wrath of murder
mocks him
He was young but
The War was wrong
~WAR IS WRONG~
~WAR IS WRONG~
In his head regret and guilt pulsate
~HATRED IS WRONG~
~HATRED IS WRONG~
Concealed within him
is his soul of Peace
dying to overcome the shame.

--Robert K. Frazier

One poem strongly represented several that expressed Indifference, even cynicism:

Veteran? What's a veteran?
Dad said my grandpa had served
Dad said he was an Air Corps pilot
Dad said he dropped nuclear bombs.
Now Grandpa is old, dusty, inactive.
He's never told me of these things
he did all those years ago.
It's just as well.
He'd just become one of those whiney
people who expect special treatment
just 'cause they were in World War II and
killed people.
Big
Deal.

--Shannon Wright

After all the poems were read aloud, either by the
authors or by me, we discussed them and noted
contrasts and similarities. Some poems had sad or
wistful tones, others were angry or accusing, and
some were distant, indifferent. Students talked
about the different messages of the poems and
about how the different emotions reflected
different experiences and perspectives. We
eventually began to group like poems together,
and we came up with the various categories--The
Traditional Ones, The Right Stuff, The Enemy
Side, and so on.

I said their diversity meant to me that we have
accomplished something in the last century-- or
why would the children and grandchildren of war
enemies be peacefully writing side by side, caring
for each other's individuality, not hating each
other because of the hatreds of their fathers? That
is the true American way, the ideal essence of our
culture.

Students recopied their poems on small squares of
paper and arranged these in the form of a wreath
on the bulletin board, edged with flowers from a
catalogue and with photos of some of the veterans
in the center. Parents waited by this board for parent-teacher conferences and expressed how interested and moved they were by these poetic histories.

To order a subscription to Notes Plus, call NCTE at 1/800-369-6283 or click here.
NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS

☑️ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☐ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").