

# The Writer in the Family

Short Story by E. L. DOCTOROW

## Connect to Your Life

**The Meaning of Success** What is *success*? For some people, success means being able to “follow their bliss,” regardless of financial rewards or considerations about social status. For others, it means finding a job that pays well and demands a lot of responsibility. In your eyes, what makes someone successful? Discuss this question with classmates.

## Build Background

### Portrait of the Writer as a Young Man

“The Writer in the Family” appeared in E. L. Doctorow’s only collection of short fiction to date, *Lives of the Poets* (1984). The collection’s six loosely related stories and novella address the question of the writer’s role in society. In essays and interviews, Doctorow has described the writer as a kind of witness, one whose biggest challenge is to understand his or her country as it really is and not as it wants to see itself. During most of the 1950s—the decade in which “The Writer in the Family” is set—the United States thought of itself as a place where anyone willing to work hard could achieve material comfort and personal success. Doctorow looks at this ideal through the eyes of Jonathan, the younger son of a “failure” named Jack.

### WORDS TO KNOW Vocabulary Preview

debilitated      robust  
implicate      terminal  
indestructible

## Focus Your Reading

**LITERARY ANALYSIS PLOT DEVELOPMENT** As you know, **plot** is the sequence of events in a literary work. Usually, these events center on a **conflict** that is present at the beginning of the story and that is developed through **characters’** actions. In this story, the seeds of conflict are planted in the first sentence:

*In 1955 my father died with his ancient mother still alive in a nursing home.*

Notice the chain of problems arising from this situation and how they are resolved.

### ACTIVE READING DRAWING CONCLUSIONS ABOUT CHARACTERS

Although Jonathan’s father, Jack, dies at the beginning of the story, you will still learn much about him through the comments of other characters. As you read, pull together these sometimes conflicting pieces of information, and draw your own conclusions about Jack’s life.

**READER’S NOTEBOOK**  
In a chart like this one, write down information you gain about Jack, under the name of the character who is the source of this information. After you finish the story, write what you believe is the truth about Jack’s life.

JACK	
Jonathan says:	Mother says:
Aunt Frances says:	Harold says:
I say:	

# The WRITER IN THE FAMILY

E.L. DOCTOROW



*In 1955* my father died with his ancient mother still alive in a nursing home. The old lady was ninety and hadn't even known he was ill. Thinking the shock might kill her, my aunts told her that he had moved to Arizona for his bronchitis. To the immigrant generation of my grandmother, Arizona was the American equivalent of the Alps, it was where you went for your health. More accurately, it was where you went if you had the money. Since my father had failed in all the business enterprises of his life, this was the aspect of the news my grandmother dwelled on, that he had finally had some success. And so it came about that as we mourned him at home in our stocking feet, my grandmother was bragging to her cronies about her son's new life in the dry air of the desert.

My aunts had decided on their course of action without consulting us. It meant neither my mother nor my brother nor I could visit Grandma because we were supposed to have moved west too, a family, after all. My brother Harold and I didn't mind—it was always a nightmare at the old people's home, where they all sat around staring at us while we tried to make conversation with Grandma. She looked terrible, had numbers of ailments, and her mind wandered. Not seeing her was no disappointment either for my mother, who had never gotten along with the old woman and did not visit when she could have. But what was disturbing was that my aunts had acted in the manner of that side of the family of making government on everyone's behalf, the true citizens by blood and the lesser citizens by marriage. It was exactly this attitude that had tormented my mother all her married life. She claimed Jack's family had never accepted her.

She had battled them for twenty-five years as an outsider.

A few weeks after the end of our ritual mourning my Aunt Frances phoned us from her home in Larchmont. Aunt Frances was the wealthier of my father's sisters. Her husband was a lawyer, and both her sons were at Amherst.<sup>1</sup> She had called to say that Grandma was asking why she didn't hear from Jack. I had answered the phone. "You're the writer in the family," my aunt said. "Your father had so much faith in you. Would you mind making up something? Send it to me and I'll read it to her. She won't know the difference."

*That evening,* at the kitchen table, I pushed my homework aside and composed a letter. I tried to imagine my father's response to his new life. He had never been west. He had never traveled anywhere. In his generation the great journey was from the working class to the professional class. He hadn't managed that either. But he loved New York, where he had been born and lived his life, and he was always discovering new things about it. He especially loved the old parts of the city below Canal Street, where he would find ships' chandlers<sup>2</sup> or firms that wholesaled in spices and teas. He was a salesman for an appliance jobber with accounts all over the city. He liked to bring home rare cheeses or exotic foreign vegetables that were sold only in certain neighborhoods. Once he brought home a barometer, another time an antique ship's telescope in a wooden case with a brass snap.

1. Amherst: A prestigious college in Massachusetts.

2. ships' chandlers: merchants dealing in nautical equipment.

“Dear Mama,” I wrote. “Arizona is beautiful. The sun shines all day and the air is warm and I feel better than I have in years. The desert is not as barren as you would expect, but filled with wildflowers and cactus plants and peculiar crooked trees that look like men holding their arms out. You can see great distances in whatever direction you turn and to the west is a range of mountains maybe fifty miles from here, but in the morning with the sun on them you can see the snow on their crests.”



*My aunt* called some days later and told me it was when she read this letter aloud to the old lady that the full effect of Jack’s death came over her. She had to excuse herself and went out in the parking lot to cry. “I wept so,” she said. “I felt such terrible longing for him. You’re so right, he loved to go places, he loved life, he loved everything.”

We began trying to organize our lives. My father had borrowed money against his insurance and there was very little left. Some commissions were still due but it didn’t look as if his firm would honor them. There were a couple of thousand dollars in a savings bank that had to be maintained there until the estate was settled. The lawyer involved was Aunt Frances’ husband and he was very proper. “The estate!” my mother muttered, gesturing as if to pull out her hair. “The estate!” She applied for a job part-time in the admissions office of the hospital where my father’s terminal illness had been diagnosed, and where he had spent some months until they had sent him home to die. She knew a lot of the doctors and staff and she had learned “from bitter experience,” as she told them, about the hospital routine. She was hired.

I hated that hospital, it was dark and grim and full of tortured people. I thought it was

masochistic of<sup>3</sup> my mother to seek out a job there, but did not tell her so.

We lived in an apartment on the corner of 175th Street and the Grand Concourse, one flight up. Three rooms. I shared the bedroom with my brother. It was jammed with furniture because when my father had required a hospital bed in the last weeks of his illness we had moved some of the living-room pieces into the bedroom and made over the living room for him. We had to navigate bookcases, beds, a gateleg table, bureaus, a record player and radio console, stacks of 78 albums,<sup>4</sup> my brother’s trombone and music stand, and so on. My mother continued to sleep on the convertible sofa in the living room that had been their bed before his illness. The two rooms were connected by a narrow hall made even narrower by bookcases along the wall. Off the wall were a small kitchen and dinette and a bathroom. There were lots of appliances in the kitchen—broiler, toaster, pressure cooker, counter-top dishwasher, blender—that my father had gotten through his job, at cost. A treasured phrase in our house: *at cost*. But most of these fixtures went unused because my mother did not care for them. Chromium devices with timers or gauges that required the reading of elaborate instructions were not for her. They were in part responsible for the awful clutter of our lives and now she wanted to get rid of them. “We’re being buried,” she said. “Who needs them!”

So we agreed to throw out or sell anything inessential. While I found boxes for the appliances and my brother tied the boxes with twine, my mother opened my father’s closet and took out his clothes. He had several suits because as a salesman he needed to look his best.

3. was masochistic (mās’ə-kī’s’tīk) of: showed a desire for suffering on the part of.

4. 78 albums: phonograph records of a type that became obsolete in the mid-20th century, played at a speed of 78 revolutions per minute.

My mother wanted us to try on his suits to see which of them could be altered and used. My brother refused to try them on. I tried on one jacket which was too large for me. The lining inside the sleeves chilled my arms and the vaguest scent of my father's being came to me.

"This is way too big," I said.

"Don't worry," my mother said. "I had it cleaned. Would I let you wear it if I hadn't?"

It was the evening, the end of winter, and snow was coming down on the windowsill and melting as it settled. The ceiling bulb glared on a pile of my father's suits and trousers on hangers flung across the bed in the shape of a dead man. We refused to try on anything more, and my mother began to cry.

"What are you crying for?" my brother shouted. "You wanted to get rid of things, didn't you?"

A few weeks later my aunt phoned again and said she thought it would be necessary to have another letter from Jack. Grandma had fallen out of her chair and bruised herself and was very depressed.

"How long does this go on?" my mother said.

"It's not so terrible," my aunt said, "for the little time left to make things easier for her."

My mother slammed down the phone. "He can't even die when he wants to!" she cried. "Even death comes second to Mama! What are they afraid of, the shock will kill her? Nothing can kill her. She's indestructible! A stake through the heart couldn't kill her!"

When I sat down in the kitchen to write the letter I found it more difficult than the first one. "Don't watch me," I said to my brother. "It's hard enough."

"You don't have to do something just because someone wants you to," Harold said. He was two years older than me and had started at City College; but when my father became ill he had switched to night school and gotten a job in a record store.

"Dear Mama," I wrote. "I hope you're feeling well. We're all fit as a fiddle. The life here is good and the people are very friendly and informal. Nobody wears suits and ties here. Just a pair of slacks and a short-sleeved shirt. Perhaps a sweater in the evening. I have bought into a very successful radio and record business and I'm doing very well. You remember Jack's Electric, my old place on Forty-third Street? Well, now it's Jack's Arizona Electric and we have a line of television sets as well."



I sent that letter off to my Aunt Frances, and as we all knew she would, she phoned soon after. My brother held his hand over the mouthpiece. "It's Frances with her latest review," he said.

"Jonathan? You're a very talented young man. I just wanted to tell you what a blessing your letter was. Her whole face lit up when I read the part about Jack's store. That would be an excellent way to continue."

"Well, I hope I don't have to do this anymore, Aunt Frances. It's not very honest."

Her tone changed. "Is your mother there? Let me talk to her."

"She's not here," I said.

"Tell her not to worry," my aunt said. "A poor old lady who has never wished anything but the best for her will soon die."

I did not repeat this to my mother, for whom it would have been one more in the family anthology of unforgivable remarks. But then I had to suffer it myself for the possible truth it might embody. Each side defended its position with rhetoric,<sup>5</sup> but I, who wanted peace, rationalized the snubs and rebuffs each inflicted on the other, taking no stands, like my father himself.

5. rhetoric (rĕt'ər-ĭk): skillful talk.

*Years ago* his life had fallen into a pattern of business failures and missed opportunities. The great debate between his family on the one side, and my mother Ruth on the other, was this: who was responsible for the fact that he had not lived up to anyone's expectations?

As to the prophecies, when spring came my mother's prevailed. Grandma was still alive.

One balmy Sunday my mother and brother and I took the bus to the Beth El cemetery in New Jersey to visit my father's grave. It was situated on a slight rise. We stood looking over rolling fields embedded with monuments. Here and there processions of black cars wound their way through the lanes, or clusters of people stood at open graves. My father's grave was planted with tiny shoots of evergreen but it lacked a headstone. We had chosen one and paid for it and then the stonecutters had gone on strike. Without a headstone my father did not seem to be honorably dead. He didn't seem to me properly buried.

My mother gazed at the plot beside his, reserved for her coffin. "They were always too fine for other people," she said. "Even in the old days on Stanton Street. They put on airs. Nobody was ever good enough for them. Finally Jack himself was not good enough for them. Except to get them things wholesale. Then he was good enough for them."

"Mom, please," my brother said.

"If I had known. Before I ever met him he was tied to his mama's apron strings. And Essie's apron strings were like chains, let me tell you. We had to live where we could be near them for the Sunday visits. Every Sunday, that was my life, a visit to mamaleh.<sup>6</sup> Whatever she knew I wanted, a better apartment, a stick of furniture, a summer camp for the boys, she spoke against it. You know your father, every decision had to be considered and reconsidered. And nothing changed. Nothing ever changed."

She began to cry. We sat her down on a nearby bench. My brother walked off and read the names on stones. I looked at my mother, who was crying, and I went off after my brother.

"Mom's still crying," I said. "Shouldn't we do something?"

"It's all right," he said. "It's what she came here for."

"Yes," I said, and then a sob escaped from my throat. "But I feel like crying too."

My brother Harold put his arm around me. "Look at this old black stone here," he said. "The way it's carved. You can see the changing fashion in monuments—just like everything else."

*Somewhere* in this time I began dreaming of my father. Not the robust father of my childhood, the handsome man with healthy pink skin and brown eyes and a mustache and the thinning hair parted in the middle. My dead father. We were taking him home from the hospital. It was understood that he had come back from death. This was amazing and joyous. On the other hand, he was terribly mysteriously damaged, or, more accurately, spoiled and unclean. He was very yellowed and debilitated by his death, and there were no guarantees that he wouldn't soon die again. He seemed aware of this and his entire personality was changed. He was angry and impatient with all of us. We were trying to help him in some way, struggling to get him home, but something prevented us, something we had to fix, a tattered suitcase that had sprung open, some mechanical thing: he had a car but it wouldn't start; or the car was made of wood; or his clothes, which had become too large for him, had caught in the door. In one version he was all bandaged and as we tried to lift him from his wheelchair into a taxi the bandage began to unroll and catch in the spokes

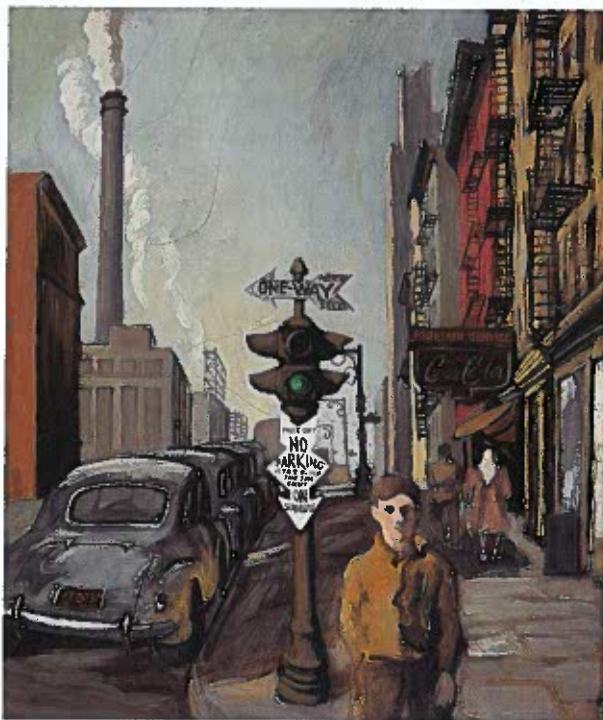
6. mamaleh (mä'mə-lə) *Yiddish*: mother.

of the wheelchair. This seemed to be some unreasonableness on his part. My mother looked on sadly and tried to get him to cooperate.

That was the dream. I shared it with no one. Once when I woke, crying out, my brother turned on the light. He wanted to know what I'd been dreaming but I pretended I didn't remember. The dream made me feel guilty. I felt guilty in the dream too because my enraged father knew we didn't want to live with him. The dream represented us taking him home, or trying to, but it was

nevertheless understood by all of us that he was to live alone. He was this derelict<sup>7</sup> back from death, but what we were doing was taking him to some place where he would live by himself without help from anyone until he died again.

*At one* point I became so fearful of this dream that I tried not to go to sleep. I tried to think of good things about my father and to remember him before his illness. He used to call me "matey." "Hello, matey," he would say when he came home from work. He always wanted us to go someplace—to the store, to the park, to a ball game. He loved to walk. When I went walking with him he would say: "Hold your shoulders back, don't slump. Hold your head up and look at the world. Walk as if you meant it!" As he strode down the street his shoulders moved from side to side, as if he was hearing some kind of cakewalk.<sup>8</sup> He moved with a bounce. He was always eager to see what was around the corner.



*Untitled (First Avenue)* (about 1945), Fairfield Porter. Oil on canvas, 32" × 26¼". The Parrish Art Museum, Southampton, New York. Gift of the Estate of Fairfield Porter (1980.10.16).

The next request for a letter coincided with a special occasion in the house: My brother Harold had met a girl he liked and had gone out with her several times. Now she was coming to our house for dinner. We had prepared for this for days, cleaning everything in sight, giving the house a going-over, washing the dust of disuse from the glasses and good dishes. My mother came home early from work to get the dinner going. We opened the gateleg table in the living room and brought in the kitchen chairs. My mother

spread the table with a laundered white cloth and put out her silver. It was the first family occasion since my father's illness.

I liked my brother's girlfriend a lot. She was a thin girl with very straight hair and she had a terrific smile. Her presence seemed to excite the air. It was amazing to have a living breathing girl in our house. She looked around and what she said was: "Oh, I've never seen so many books!" While she and my brother sat at the table my mother was in the kitchen putting the food into serving bowls and I was going from the kitchen to the living room, kidding around like a waiter, with a white cloth over my arm and a high style of service, placing the serving dish of green beans on the table with a flourish. In the kitchen my mother's eyes were sparkling. She looked at me and nodded and mimed the words: "She's adorable!"

7. **derelict**: a person rejected by society; tramp or vagrant.

8. **cakewalk**: music written to accompany a strutting dance.

*My brother* suffered himself to be waited on. He was wary of what we might say. He kept glancing at the girl—her name was Susan—to see if we met with her approval. She worked in an insurance office and was taking courses in accounting at City College. Harold was under a terrible strain but he was excited and happy too. He had bought a bottle of Concord-grape wine to go with the roast chicken. He held up his glass and proposed a toast. My mother said: “To good health and happiness,” and we all drank, even I. At that moment the phone rang and I went into the bedroom to get it.

“Jonathan? This is your Aunt Frances. How is everyone?”

“Fine, thank you.”

“I want to ask one last favor of you. I need a letter from Jack. Your grandma’s very ill. Do you think you can?”

“Who is it?” my mother called from the living room.

“OK, Aunt Frances,” I said quickly. “I have to go now, we’re eating dinner.” And I hung up the phone.

“It was my friend Louie,” I said, sitting back down. “He didn’t know the math pages to review.”

The dinner was very fine. Harold and Susan washed the dishes and by the time they were done my mother and I had folded up the gateleg table and put it back against the wall and I had swept the crumbs up with the carpet sweeper. We all sat and talked and listened to records for a while and then my brother took Susan home. The evening had gone very well.

Once when my mother wasn’t home my brother had pointed out something: the letters from Jack weren’t really necessary. “What is this ritual?” he said, holding his palms up. “Grandma is almost totally blind, she’s half deaf and crippled. Does the situation really call for a literary composition? Does it need verisimilitude?”

Would the old lady know the difference if she was read the phone book?”

“Then why did Aunt Frances ask me?”

“That is the question, Jonathan. Why did she? After all, she could write the letter herself—what difference would it make? And if not Frances, why not Frances’ sons, the Amherst students? They should have learned by now to write.”

“But they’re not Jack’s sons,” I said.

“That’s exactly the point,” my brother said.

“The idea is *service*. Dad used to get them things wholesale, getting them deals on things. Frances of Westchester<sup>10</sup> really needed things at cost. And Aunt Molly. And Aunt Molly’s husband, and Aunt Molly’s ex-husband. Grandma, if she needed an errand done. He was always on the hook for something. They never thought his time was important. They never thought every favor he got was one he had to pay back. Appliances, records, watches, china, opera tickets, any thing. Call Jack.”

“It was a matter of pride to him to be able to do things for them,” I said. “To have connections.”

“Yeah, I wonder why,” my brother said. He looked out the window.

Then suddenly it dawned on me that I was being implicated.

“You should use your head more,” my brother said.

Yet I had agreed once again to write a letter from the desert and so I did. I mailed it off to Aunt Frances. A few days later, when I came home from school, I thought I saw her sitting in her car in front of our house. She drove a black Buick Roadmaster, a very large clean car with whitewall tires. It was Aunt Frances all right. She blew the horn when she saw me. I went over and leaned in at the window.

9. *verisimilitude* (vēr'ə-sī-mīl'ī-toōd'): an appearance of reality; truth to life.

10. *Westchester*: an affluent county just north of New York City.

"Hello, Jonathan," she said. "I haven't long. Can you get in the car?"

"Mom's not home," I said. "She's working."

"I know that. I came to talk to you."

"Would you like to come upstairs?"

"I can't, I have to get back to Larchmont. Can you get in for a moment, please?"

*I got* in the car. My Aunt Frances was a very pretty white-haired woman, very elegant, and she wore tasteful clothes. I had always liked her and from the time I was a child she had enjoyed pointing out to everyone that I looked more like her son than Jack's. She wore white gloves and held the steering wheel and looked straight ahead as she talked, as if the car was in traffic and not sitting at the curb.

"Jonathan," she said, "there is your letter on the seat. Needless to say I didn't read it to Grandma. I'm giving it back to you and I won't ever say a word to anyone. This is just between us. I never expected cruelty from you. I never thought you were capable of doing something so deliberately cruel and perverse."

I said nothing.

"Your mother has very bitter feelings and now I see she has poisoned you with them. She has always resented the family. She is a very strong-willed, selfish person."

"No she isn't," I said.

"I wouldn't expect you to agree. She drove poor Jack crazy with her demands. She always had the highest aspirations and he could never fulfill them to her satisfaction. When he still had his store he kept your mother's brother, who drank, on salary. After the war when he began to make a little money he had to buy Ruth a mink jacket because she was so desperate to have one. He had debts to pay but she wanted a mink. He was a very special person, my brother, he should have accomplished something special, but he loved your mother and devoted his life to her. And all she ever thought about was keeping up with the Joneses."

I watched the traffic going up the Grand Concourse. A bunch of kids were waiting at the bus stop at the corner. They had put their books on the ground and were horsing around.

"I'm sorry I have to descend to this," Aunt Frances said. "I don't like talking about people this way. If I have nothing good to say about someone, I'd rather not say anything. How is Harold?"

"Fine."

"Did he help you write this marvelous letter?"

"No."

After a moment she said more softly: "How are you all getting along?"

"Fine."

"I would invite you up for Passover<sup>11</sup> if I thought your mother would accept."

I didn't answer.

She turned on the engine. "I'll say good-bye now, Jonathan. Take your letter. I hope you give some time to thinking about what you've done."

That evening when my mother came home from work I saw that she wasn't as pretty as my Aunt Frances. I usually thought my mother was a good-looking woman, but I saw now that she was too heavy and that her hair was undistinguished.

"Why are you looking at me?" she said.

"I'm not."

"I learned something interesting today," my mother said. "We may be eligible for a V.A. pension<sup>12</sup> because of the time your father spent in the Navy."

That took me by surprise. Nobody had ever told me my father was in the Navy.

"In World War I," she said, "he went to Webb's Naval Academy on the Harlem River. He was training to be an ensign. But the war ended and he never got his commission."

11. Passover: an important Jewish holiday, commemorating the Hebrew people's deliverance from slavery in Egypt.

12. V.A. pension: a pension paid by the Veterans Administration (now the Department of Veterans Affairs) to former members of the U.S. armed forces.



*After dinner* the three of us went through the closets looking for my father's papers, hoping to find some proof that could be filed with the Veterans Administration. We came up with two things, a Victory medal, which my brother said everyone got for being in the service during the Great War, and an astounding sepia photograph<sup>13</sup> of my father and his shipmates on the deck of a ship. They were dressed in bell-bottoms and T-shirts and armed with mops and pails, brooms and brushes.

"I never knew this," I found myself saying. "I never knew this."

"You just don't remember," my brother said.

I was able to pick out my father. He stood at the end of the row, a thin, handsome boy with a full head of hair, a mustache, and an intelligent smiling countenance.

"He had a joke," my mother said. "They called their training ship the *S.S. Constipation* because it never moved."

Neither the picture nor the medal was proof of anything, but my brother thought a duplicate of my father's service record had to be in Washington somewhere and that it was just a matter of learning how to go about finding it.

"The pension wouldn't amount to much," my mother said. "Twenty or thirty dollars. But it would certainly help."

I took the picture of my father and his shipmates and propped it against the lamp at my bedside. I looked into his youthful face and tried to relate it to the Father I knew. I looked at the picture a long time. Only gradually did my eye connect it to the set of Great Sea Novels in the bottom shelf of the bookcase a few feet away. My father had given that set to me: it was uniformly bound in green with gilt lettering and it included works by Melville, Conrad, Victor Hugo and Captain Marryat.<sup>14</sup> And lying across the top of the books, jammed in under the sagging shelf above, was his old ship's telescope in its wooden case with the brass snap.

I thought how stupid, and imperceptive, and self-centered I had been never to have understood while he was alive what my father's dream for his life had been.

On the other hand, I had written in my last letter from Arizona—the one that had so angered Aunt Frances—something that might allow me, the writer in the family, to soften my judgment of myself. I will conclude by giving the letter here in its entirety.

Dear Mama,

This will be my final letter to you since I have been told by the doctors that I am dying.

I have sold my store at a very fine profit and am sending Frances a check for five thousand dollars to be deposited in your account. My present to you, Mamaleh. Let Frances show you the passbook.

As for the nature of my ailment, the doctors haven't told me what it is, but I know that I am simply dying of the wrong life. I should never have come to the desert. It wasn't the place for me.

I have asked Ruth and the boys to have my body cremated and the ashes scattered in the ocean.

Your loving son,  
Jack ♦



13. *sepia* (sē'pē-ə) photograph: a photograph printed in a brownish tint.
14. *Melville . . . Marryat* (mār'ē-ət): Herman Melville, an American writer who drew upon his experiences as a sailor in creating *Moby-Dick* and other novels; Joseph Conrad, a Polish-born English novelist (also a former sailor) whose works include *Lord Jim*; Victor Hugo, a French poet, novelist, and dramatist, among whose novels is the *Toilers of the Sea*; Captain Frederick Marryat, a British naval officer, an author of a number of novels dealing with life at sea.

## Connect to the Literature

### 1. What Do You Think?

Share your reaction to Jonathan's last letter. Do you agree with Aunt Frances that it was cruel?

### Comprehension Check

- Why do the aunts lie to the grandmother about Jack's death?
- What does Aunt Frances ask Jonathan to do for the grandmother?
- At the end of the story, what does Jonathan learn about his father's past?

## Think Critically

2. **ACTIVE READING** **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** What do you think was Jack's dream for his life? What other conclusions did you draw about his life? Look over the chart you made in your **READER'S NOTEBOOK**, and state the information on which you based your conclusions.

3. How does Jonathan's mother's view of Jack's life compare with Aunt Frances's view?

4. Tell how you interpret Jonathan's dream.

THINK ABOUT

- his father's physical condition and attitude
- the obstacles that prevent the father from getting home
- the mother's attitude and actions
- Jonathan's feelings in the dream

5. Offer your final judgments of Jonathan, his mother, his Aunt Frances, and his brother Harold. Did these change from your earlier judgments?

## Extend Interpretations

6. **Different Perspectives** Why might someone classify "The Writer in the Family" as a coming-of-age story?

7. **Critic's Corner** Respond to this comment by critic Paul Levine:

*Jonathan's letters have a surprising effect on himself as well as others. To some family members, these fictions seem to make the dead man more real than when he was alive. To Jonathan, his constructions finally reveal something of his father's true nature which was hidden from him. The lies he creates disclose the truth about his own family situation.*

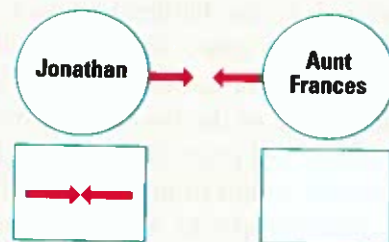
8. **Connect to Life** Name a real person or a fictional character who reminds you of Jonathan's father, and explain what they have in common.

## Literary Analysis

**PLOT DEVELOPMENT** As you recall, **plot** is based on **conflict**, a struggle between opposing forces. Conflict can be **external**, as when a character struggles with another character, a natural force, or a social circumstance. Conflict can also be **internal**, as when a character struggles with a moral dilemma. In "The Writer in the Family," external conflicts lead to internal conflicts for Jonathan. The letters that Aunt Frances requests create tension among the family members. As the plot develops, Jonathan must decide whether to keep writing. What other conflicts do you see in the story?

### Cooperative Learning Activity

Working in a small group, create a diagram of the conflicts in this story. Show which characters are in conflict with other characters, and which characters are in conflict with themselves. Be prepared to tell what the conflicts are about. The most important conflicts in the story are internal ones faced by Jonathan. Discuss how his final letter resolves these conflicts.



## Writing Options

- 1. True Obituary** Write an obituary that tells the *real* truth about Jack's life instead of following the standard formula. Mention his background, accomplishments, disappointments, and family.
- 2. Definition of Success** Define a *successful life*, drawing on the ideas you had about success both before and after you read the story. In your definition, make reference to at least one of the characters from the story as a positive or negative example.

## Inquiry & Research

**Mourning Rituals** When the story opens, Jonathan's family is observing *shiva*, the traditional seven-day period of mourning for Jews. Find out more or share what you already know about *shiva* rituals.

## Vocabulary in Action

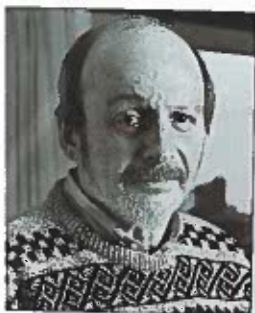
**EXERCISE: CONTEXT CLUES** On your paper, write the Word to Know that best completes each sentence.

1. The boy's father suffered from a \_\_\_\_\_ illness.
2. The image of his sick father contrasted with the boy's memory of the healthy, \_\_\_\_\_ father of his childhood.
3. His father was quite \_\_\_\_\_ by his illness.
4. Aunt Frances \_\_\_\_\_ Jonathan in a plot to deceive his grandmother.
5. Sometimes we forget that people are not \_\_\_\_\_, that even the healthiest can die suddenly.

### Building Vocabulary

For an in-depth study of context clues, see page 326.

WORDS	debilitated	indestructible	terminal
TO	implicate	robust	
KNOW			



## E(dgar) L(aurence) Doctorow

1931–

### Other Works

*Ragtime*  
*World's Fair*  
*Billy Bathgate*

**Serious Novelist** E. L. Doctorow is one of the few bestselling American authors considered a "serious" writer by critics. Doctorow is known for the stylistic breadth of his fiction, which is alternately traditional and experimental, accessible and difficult. Many of his works blur the line separating fact from fiction. This strategy reflects Doctorow's belief, stated in the essay "False Documents," that "there is no fiction or nonfiction as we commonly understand the distinction: there is only narrative."

**Mixing History with Fiction** Such early novels as *The Book of Daniel* (1971) and *Ragtime* (1975) reimagine portions of this country's history, combining real-life events and figures with entirely

fictional ones. According to Doctorow, serious novelists use the power of the imagination to construct works of fiction "more valid, more real, more truthful than the 'true' documents of the politicians or the journalists or the psychologists." *The Book of Daniel*, for example, is based on the actual trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a communist couple executed for treason by the U.S. government during the Cold War period of the 1950s. Rather than merely dramatizing the facts of the case, Doctorow changes some facts and filters them through the highly subjective perspective of Daniel, the fictionalized couple's bitter and bewildered son.

**A More Personal Collection** When *Lives of the Poets* came out in 1984, its somewhat autobiographical flavor seemed like a departure for Doctorow, a writer who avoided drawing on his personal history in previous works of fiction. However, while this book is more personal than earlier works, it mixes fact and fiction in a similar way and displays the same fascination with the past.

# Teenage Wasteland

Short Story by ANNE TYLER



## Connect to Your Life

**Troubled Teen** In this story, Daisy and Matt learn that their teenage son, Donny, is having trouble in school. What advice would you give to parents in this situation? With a small group of classmates, discuss things you would do or rules you might enforce to help a teenager improve in school.

## Build Background

**Academic Reform Debate** In keeping with other changes during the 1960s and 1970s, experimental theories of education were being tested in many U.S. schools and universities. Believing that teachers should act as assistants or helpers rather than as authority figures, supporters of “alternative schools” and “the open classroom” wanted to do away with traditional teaching methods. They wanted students to be free to discover their own learning styles, guide their own curriculum, and progress at their own pace. While quite successful in some schools, this academic reform movement met resistance from some educators and parents who felt that students, if left to themselves, would not be taught the basic skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic. In “Teenage Wasteland,” Daisy and Matt, like many parents at the time, find themselves caught in the middle of this continuing debate. They receive conflicting advice from educators about how to help their son.

### WORDS TO KNOW Vocabulary Preview

amiably	qualm
forlorn	shamble
looming	subdued
morass	temporize
punitive	vindictive

## Focus Your Reading

### LITERARY ANALYSIS CHARACTER: PROTAGONIST AND ANTAGONIST

The **protagonist** is the central character in a short story, novel, or play. The **antagonist** is the character or force that the protagonist is pitted against. Decide who is the protagonist and who is the antagonist in this story.

### ACTIVE READING RECOGNIZING IMPORTANT DETAILS

In “Teenage Wasteland,” Tyler uses many **details**—or specific pieces of information—to create an experience for your imagination. All of these details contribute to the total effect of the story, and you should savor them as you read. For example, notice the following details that reveal how Daisy imagines the principal’s perception of herself and her husband: “an overweight housewife in a cotton dress and a too-tall, too-thin insurance agent in a baggy, frayed suit.” These details provide a strong clue about Daisy’s self-image. Still, some details are more compelling than others and deserve special attention as you read. In this story about a troubled teen, one cluster of important details concerns the different pieces of advice that the parents receive about how to help their son.

### READER’S NOTEBOOK

To help you track the different kinds of advice that Daisy and Matt receive, keep a list of that advice in your notebook. As you read, write down what the principal, the teachers, and the tutor say about how to help Donny. Put a check mark beside each piece of advice that Daisy and Matt follow.

