TALK TO ME

S. LEONARD RUBINSTEIN AND ROBERT G. WEAVER

Student: What are we going to do in this class?

Teacher: You're going to write and respect a sentence.

> You're going to combine sentences into a paragraph, and you're going to respect the paragraph. You're going to combine paragraphs into an es-

say, and you're going to respect the essay.

And, at the end, you're going to realize that a

sentence is just as miraculous as an essay.

Student: My last teacher told me to visualize the whole composition and think about the sentence last.

Teacher: Oh, every idea is good if you recognize how it is a

lie. You should have a sense of where you are going. You don't have any direction unless you have a sense of destination.

Decide what you want the entire essay to say.

Be able to outline it.

But if your essay faithfully carries out your outline, I'll know you did not, in my terms, write an essay — because the purpose of that first decision was to make movement possible, that's all. If you arrived where you thought you were going to arrive, it means you didn't discover anything along the way.

Student:

Oh, man, you remind me of the guy who saw a bunch of targets each with a bullseve.

He asked the marksman how he got a bullseye

each time.

"Easy," the marksman said. "I shoot first, and

then I draw the circles."

Is that what you're saying? Take general aim, and then claim that what you hit was your target?

Teacher: I think we're going to cure each other.

No. Your analogy is not pertinent. The guy who drew bullseyes around the holes intended to deceive others that he was a marksman. If we're talking about writing an essay as an exercise in

deceiving others, don't talk to me.

Student: I don't want to talk to you.

Teacher: Good. If you don't want to tell me anything, don't

write. Would you accept that as the first principle of writing? Because if you don't love me enough to tell me something, then you're not going to write a composition; you're going to fake one. Right?

Student: You want me to tell you something I really want to

tell you?

Teacher: Yes. I'm selfish. I'm not concerned, really, with your

not wanting to write it.

Because the truth is, student of mine, I don't want to read what you don't want to write. Because it makes me into a farce, and it makes you into a

farce.

Student: Well, I've got to please you.

Teacher: I'm sure you don't want to waste your life trying to

please me.

Student: I've got to admit that I don't offhand know some-

thing I want to tell you. Do you have any advice for

me, how to discover such a thing?

Teacher: No. I'll tell you one thing. I'm grateful to you for

talking to me. But I don't know what I want to hear

from you.

Student: Are you serious when you say that if I don't have

anything to say, I shouldn't write?

Teacher: Yes. Because I can't conceive of a person who has

nothing to say. If you think you have nothing to say, I think you're lying to yourself. You don't re-

spect what you've been through.

You've got lots of things to tell me. I don't know whether you want to tell me or not. But I'll tell you one thing: I want to hear them. You've been places I haven't. You've done things I haven't. You know

things I don't.

Student: Oh, man, I've been trying to figure out what people

want to hear so long that I don't have the least idea what I want to say. And you don't have any advice

for me?

Teacher: No.

Student: I keep thinking of things I might say to you that

might impress you, but I guess that's not what you

want.

Teacher: Yes. Don't impress me.

Student: You only want to hear something you don't know?

Teacher: I don't want to hear anything I know.

Student: You want to convince me I shouldn't write if I have

nothing to say, and you want to convince me I have

something to say?

Teacher: Yes.

Student: Isn't there any help at all you can give me to get

started?

Teacher: You're asking me to teach you how to write my es-

say because you don't know how to write your es-

say.

Why don't you fake me out? You know I'm a college professor, you know I'm in the English department, you know I'll probably like big words and references to classical literature — why don't you

try that?

Student: You just talked me out of it.

Teacher: I want you to write something you want to tell me.

I'm ordering you to want to. That's the situation. Let's recognize it. It's artificial and contradictory.

I think a man could be happy married to a woman he didn't like. Because she is another human being and he's got so much to discover.

If you can understand that, you can understand the glory and pain of a composition classroom.
You hate me but talk to me, okay? That's love.

That's self-respect.

Student: Listen, what should I write about? What subjects? I

know I ought to relax. Tell me what to do and I'll relax. I'm still afraid that what I'd write won't please

you.

Teacher: So I'm the fake, right? I'm acting as if I'm not your

teacher, but you know I'm your teacher. And it's true that, for all this talk of self-respect, you better satisfy my idea of value or you'll flunk the course. I'll tell you one thing: you won't pass the course by trying to cater to me, because catering to me is not

one of my values.

Student: Why don't you tell me I can have any old grade I

want and let me start from there?

Teacher: No. You need a grade even if nobody is qualified to

give it. The important thing is that we agree on what is being assessed — otherwise the grade is

meaningless to you.

But, hell, that's not the issue — if you think it's

unfair to be in this classroom, write me a paper

telling me how, why, in what ways it's unfair.

Student: All right, you make a point. We're all stuck some-

what in reality here. We need to write in all kinds of

circumstances.

Teacher: Writing is the power, that's what I'm saying. Ac-

quire it.

Student: You're saying, I'm not going to have the power un-

til I stop looking at you. You're saying, take the responsibility, write your piece, see what happens.

You're saying, be a man. Do you think I can do it?

Teacher: Don't ask questions like that.

Student: I thought you'd say, "Of course you can do it!"

Teacher: I'm not your daddy.
Student: You think I can't do it?

Teacher: I don't know.

Student: You're not going to give me any reassurance?

Teacher: No.

Student: I think that's kind of crucial. I think you should say,

"You can do it."

Teacher: No matter who you are, you can do it? Anybody

who sticks his head through the doorway can do it?

Student: Can't everybody do it?

Teacher: Anybody can do it. Even illiterate people can do it. Student: Why didn't you say that to me when I asked you.

"Can I do it?"

Teacher: Because I hate that question.

Both Professors of English at the Pennsylvania State University (University Park), S. Leonard Rubinstein and Robert G. Weaver teach writing, literature, and are prolific writers. Professor Rubinstein is the author or co-author of seven books, including three novels and two texts. Robert G. Weaver has written two novels and a mystery novelette and has co-authored four texts on writing. Perhaps what Professor Rubinstein wrote in the preface to one of his books sets up nicely this rather enigmatic essay: the teacher of writing "like the student, like all men, is puzzled; he asks questions, which are pleas for help, and responds to questions, which are pleas for help. Ability to write is knowing and stating and resolving ignorance."