

Tribhuvan University

**History from the Bottom in Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge***

A Thesis submitted to the Department of English, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, in Partial Fulfillments of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English.

by

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## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled  
**“History from the Bottom in Arthur Miller’s *A View from the Bridge*”**  
is my own original work carried out as a Master’s student at the Department of  
English, at Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, except for the duly  
acknowledged assistance from others in the thesis design,  
and conception, the presentation style.  
All the sources, I have used for the thesis have been Properly cited. It contains  
materials which, to a substantial extent, have been accepted  
from the theatre works, book reviews and critical  
journal articles and other scholarly sources.

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**Letter of Approval**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**History from the Bottom in Arthur Miller’s *A View from the Bridge***”, submitted to the Department of English, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, by Sushma Gajurel, has been approved by the undersigned members of The Research Committee.

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## Abstract

The major thrust of this research is to look at Arthur Miller's two-act play *A View from the Bridge*, from the perspective of New Historicism by using an idea and theories of Foucault's. As a researcher, I am trying to see history in terms of character. Although the objective reality that the most of character observe by them is totally different than the subjective reality in which is formed by the number of people without observation or facing the reality but formed with using their own perspective.

Through this text, Miller tries to reflect the history of the history less or voiceless in the destination land. He tries to show the hidden history and reality of so-called American. America seems like magnets, the first which attracts many helpless victims from various corners of the world. But the objective reality of the destination land is totally different than their thinking in the beginning. From these two illegal characters Marco and Rodolpho, author tries to show how the subjective reality of their assumption of America skipped when they face reality. Not only those who are illegal but also the so-called American dwelling in native land neither have good jobs to feed their families. Eddie too does hard work as Marco and Rodolpho do. The real stream reality of the Red Hook is totally different than their expectation. Despite of this reality author of this play has mixed somehow his personal life into public as new historicist mentions. Therefore, this play has been influenced by the author's mentality who himself belonged to resident of America. As mentioned by Foucault here situation after World War Second culture time place and community and personal feelings of author has influenced the play when it has been written.

## Chapter I

### Introduction: A View from the Bridge: On New Historicism

The word “History” is derived from the Greek words (*historia*), meaning “inquiry knowledge acquired by investigation”. It is formed by the combination of two words i.e. “his” and “story”. Where “his” refers to a person and “story” represents narrative. Therefore, history mean the whole series of past, connected with a particular person. A single narrative cannot address overall problem of the society and its people. It is in biased form. All its decisions completed, its participants dead and its history told, is what the general public perceives as the immutable bedrock on which historian and archeologist stand. As purveyors of the past that the bedrock is really quick's stand that bits of the story are yet untold and that what has been told come tainted by the conditions of what we are today (Hirst 1).

History is usually regarded to be straightforward narrative of progress in the historical records. Historicism defines history as “An investigation into the possibility of history as a science” (Beiser 1). It is regarded to be as objective as science as it is based on scientific investigation and inquiry. Thus, history is regarded to be a legitimate form of scientific enquiry based on facts and reason. On the other hand, new historicism regards that history to be an “Attempt to historicize everything in the human world i.e. to see it as product of a specific time and place and therefore subject to historical change” (2).

Likewise, philosophical historicism defines history as “The view that the history of anything is a sufficient explanation of it”. That the value of anything can be accounted for thought the discovery of its origins, that the nature of anything is entirely comprehended in its development (Lee and Beck 1). The doctrine of which discounts the fallaciousness of the historical fallacy (2). Today's Historicism defines

“It is an epoch which believe in history as an almost objective and exact science which believe in science as only trust worth and competent source of knowledge (Kroner 1). Historicism at least knows “that the fact of history as meaningful in a way unnatural facts are not, and that they by no means can be derived or should be derived from physics or chemistry, not even from physiology or psychology that history is a science of its own and that the historical sciences enjoy autonomy and sovereignty in the realm of historical facts (Kroner 2).

In the book *Vanity of Historicism* Jonathan Ree explains the idea that we can learn any general lesson from history is likely to be met with smirks of condescension message you get from history are the ones which your own theories dictate to it in advance. This is the sophisticated way of looking at the question .However, too sophisticated for even a simplest kind of history as theorized as can be can be the kind of knowledge you would get from reading through the dusty old love letter you found hidden up a chimney in a derelict house for example can teach and reteach you a simple but difficult truth, the truth, that is a simple but difficult truth. The truths, that is to say of the historicity of things. It is the contemplation depend on the sheer singularity of place, time, situation and conjunctures, including all those you habitually take for granted. It helps you to see that there is different way of looking at the world is obvious in one perspective may be ridiculous in another (Ree1).

As we can see different persons have different perspective to observe history. The questions asked by traditional historians and by new historicists are quite different views of “What history is”? And “How we can know it”? Traditional historians ask “What happened”? And “What does the event tell us about history”? In contrast, new historicists ask, “How has the event been interpreted”? And “What do the interpretations tell us about the interpreters”? For most of the traditional



historians, history is a series of events that have a linear causal relationship: event „A“ caused event „B“, event „B“ caused event „C“, and so on. Furthermore, they believe that they are perfectly capable, through objective analysis of uncovering the facts about historical events and those facts can sometime reveal the spirit of the age, the world views help by the culture to which those facts refers.

New Historicism is one of the major topics of debates in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. New Historicism whose central internal theoretical debate reproduce the question of “containment” and “subversion” (Harphan 1). It insistently raises the question of whether dominant force in culture are totalizing producing their own pre co-opted subversion or whether culture's incomplete and vulnerable to genuine destabilization. New Historicism offered the richness and resonance of a multi-voice textuality and the never ending sense of wonder and surprise over the last decade. New Historicism has “Become a blanket term for all critical (2) works that emphasizes the historicity of the text and the textually of history. As Joel Fineman puts it in his essay in H. Aram Veese's *The New Historicism* on the “textuality” of the texts and treating representation as a non-referential mean having referent as object and non-reflectivemeans echoless practice. Both enjoyed a renewed and liberation attention to detail and to energies and voices previously marginalized, dominated suppressed or trivialized. But generally avoid text of the past. As in the essay of Daria Berg's “New Historicism and poetics of Chinese Culture” articulate as personal stories of every day's life. In his novel *Sujie* a Chinese Virago is presented as shrewish violent tempered women who exploit with her hen-pecked husband. She tortures Di Xichen widely. Because her hand become of wood which clip round his ears until one side of his face became as red as buttocks of monkey swelling of his face became as a loaf of bread. She tortures Di Xichen with

shoe needles and pliers makes him kneel though the night locked into the privy and ties him down there on a bench. She imprisoned and starves him, bites a chunk out of his arms, deals him six hundred blows with a club and pours hot charcoal down his collar.

Here, the literary critics Wisniewski and Beardly has warned about the pitfalls of intentional fallacy: The design of author is neither available nor desirable as a standard for judging the success in fulfilling it or not the voice from the text may well have altogether different story to tell. These scenes have both amused and astounded literary critics in the East and West, who have marveled at Sujie's antics. The depiction of virago makes full of irony and satire, painting a grotesque picture of social dysfunction and the inversion of social hierarchies of that time. As a student of literature in the case of New Historicism were always ready prepared to believe, that text and their authors were historically and culturally embedded and products of historical circumstances might be "transcended" by genius. From this perspectives "The New Historicism" is not a "phrase without a referent" as (Veeder 1) suggests in the introduction of his book, for whom all knowledge is to be sure a constantly changing knowledge of past.

We know these days the history is not the true account of the past. Michel Foucault observed history in different way than it was traditional interpreted. He tries to historicize the text and textualize the history. It means he claimed that the text should be better to interpret according to its historical contexts and the history related subjectively like the other text. This proposed thesis aims is to analyze how the two acts play *A Views from the Bridge* (1955) contributes the issues of New Historicism through the representation of the panic situation of two illegal immigrant characters from their homeland Italy to America. The play is mostly based on an apparently true

story told to Miller by the lawyer who worked with longshoremen. It also echoes the format of a Greek tragedy. This play is set in the docks of Red Hook working class parts of Brooklyn New York .

It was first performed its present format in (1956) at a time when United States was entering in a period of great prosperity, after the hardships of the Second World War. Many immigrants were arriving having decided to leave the problem of war torn Europe behind them. It was seen as a time when hard works and ambition could lead anybody with a strong desire to achieve the American Dream. Narration of the play revolves around the Carbone family. longshoreman Eddie, his wife Beatrice and their niece who is their adopted sister's daughter Catherine. She has been feed up and reared by the Carbone couple until her in her teenage seventeen/eighteen. The family are first seen waiting the arrivals of Beatrice,s distant cousins Marco and Rodolpho from Sicily. ( The island which looks like the football on the end of Italy's "boot" ). Marco is a protagonist a man of thirty-two. He arrives late one night in Carbone house as their guest. Carbone family welcomes them. (Miller 15) A tiresome man loaded with a burden of three children and a wife. He migrates to American by leaving them in hometown in Italy in order to feed them. In the course of spending days they are excluded from American community. They have to pay certain amount of money to the ship's caption who takes them through sea route illegally. Both brothers are handed to a broker who arranges work of labor to them in Seashore. Their exploitation starts as they entered in America. Carbone family as their keen distant relative promised better shelter until their own arrangement to settle reversed in real stream at the end.

For instance we cannot get the reality of the word orange. To know the reality of orange we should observe its color not only with color but we have to taste it

ourselves to know the objective reality .By our mental set of we cannot say it is hundred percent orange in reality .The course of their livings, Marco struggles with a lot of effort. He tries to save a single Penney to save his dying children not only with starvation but also with tuberculosis. In contrast to his brother Rodolpho who seeks comforts and luxuries in expensive clothes and fashion? He is also attracted to Catherine. The narrator of the play Alfieri a lawyer is presented as a “Bridge between two cultures” (Miller 2). For instance, we from above bridge can see beauty calmness of sea. Our assumptions may be totally different as we dive ourselves into sea. Alfieri assumption about the Eddie's seen totally different than his aspect ions. These realities came to be true when dealing about the matter with two immigrant characters. Here lawyer attempt seems to stop annoys of Eddie's by the growing love of Rodolpho and Catherine. Eddie's attitude towards innocent working class men is to hegemonies them. He exercises his power through his dialogue with Rodolpho. By creating a pretended game of boxing he intentionally hurt Rodolpho. By provoking him to throw his fists and really punched back Rodolpho in his mouth (Miller 55). When their intimate love deeper day by days, they decided to get married.

Eddie cannot hold his degree of anger. In the mood of anger and pugnacious he used military society to catch them. He himself reports immigration bureau about their present in America as illegal immigrant. Eddie's assumption of them in the acts of play as “they thinks it's as millionaire's house on the way they lived in Italy. “You are saving, their lives what are, you worrying about the table cloth? They did not see a table cloth in their whole life, where they come from (Miller 6). As being so called westerner he also creates or knit of a networks of discourse that non-western geography is rustic and people there living are uncivilized and poor. This discursive knowledge here Eddie constructed on the basis of power i.e. His arrogances

of being legal citizen of America. Eddie uses both military and civil society to oppress Marco and Rodolpho at any cost. He wants them to exile them from America as soon as possible at any cost. He uses all his idea and might to chuck them from his living place. When Marco in the violation of officer “pointing back at Eddie: That one! He killed my children!” ( Miller 64) Shows plight conditions of Marco's to save his family. Rodolpho is trying to save by Catherine whom is going to be a legal citizen by marrying her. Rodolpho stepping to Eddie. “It is my fault Eddie everything”. I wish to apologize (69). To save his brother from immigration bureau his pleading cannot melted the hearts of stonehearted man. His efforts became useless. This incident makes unhappy to his wife and especially Catherine who he called Kaite by love. Most of his neighbor who observes the violation of officers to innocent immigrant creates the degree of hatred towards him.

Finally, Marco comes to get revenge Eddie in the marrying function of Rodolpho's with Catherine's. He is outside on bill by the help of Alfieri. Eddie produces a knife during the fight pointing its edge towards Marco which Marco uses to stab Eddie back by seizing it from his hands. Eddie dies in Beatrice's arms whom he never grants love that a women need to get from her husband .Overall, all these occurrence in the play *A Views from the Bridge* be viewed as a tragic play which overtly demonstrated the tussle of ego's hurts with the combination of revenge by so called competition of winnings Catherine love lead to the destruction at the end. Almost, all the characters need to survive happily at any cost i.e. Marco for his children and his wife back in Italy.

Eddie for Catherine and Beatrice in order to fulfill their each and every attentive needs of their family. Lastly, their dream of being prosperous as American Dream remains vacant life should be better and richer and fullers for everyone with

opportunity for each according to ability or achievement, which not only points towards a better standard of living for American but also denounces a degree of greed in the US society. It is the subjective reality which both brother including other immigrant character herd. To reach American is not only success in reality. Earning money and getting better job is not a reality. There equally People are poor. They managed their living in slum. Here Gajurel 9 in the play both brothers feel reality of so called American after getting there. All most character in the play has high ambition. Eddie has ambition of winning Catherine back. Similarly, Marco has ambition of accumulating wealth and lots of money. Rodolpho has a dream of luxurious vehicles dresses. Ambition not only “killed the cat” but “killed” (James 7).

At the end, rising voices of Marco and Rodolpho is thus muffled although they find a lawyer. Alfieri as their medium terminated in the play. As mention by the Foucault power is unstable it is dynamic. A person who one in the power is always is not in power. Here in the play Eddie holds the power in the beginning but cannot sustain until ends. On the basis of his power he cannot change the rule of nature. Thought Marco has to return Italy back but his enmity with Rodolpho who will able to stay there by getting married with Catherine. It is the objective reality which cannot change by his might law and other various useless effort in the end. Except his terrible death he cannot gain anything else is reality.

### **Subversion of History in A view from the Bridge**

*A View from the Bridge* is composed after the hard ship of the Second World War. Many immigrant migrated from the native country where they born by leaving behind the problem of war. It was the needed of the time to coupe up from the pain suffering hunger and crisis. To get console from these things victim moved to a prosperous land in order to earn bread and butter to join their hands and mouth to America and different parts of Europe. Here in the play *A View from the Bridge* as Marco and Rodolpho did the same. The setting of Red Hook represents although the community of Red Hook is not well- off terms of living. In search of their better fate these two young men arrived there. The dwelling of this community now so called American parents had moved there from Italy to start a new life and living. Here Eddie Carbone father had also emigrated from Italy to rare him many years ago. People of this community uneasily nod to the lawyer because a lawyer or a Priest on the street is unlucky fellow who is connected with disaster (Miller1).

As mention by a lawyer and narrator, Alfieri Portray the slum Seaward side of Brooklyan Bridge the gullet of New York swallowing the tonnage of World. Here lawyer tries to depicts the nature of Eddie Carbone who lives in the same community and works as Longshoreman as other docks. Now in the attachment of his identity to American he tries to dominate, suppress the innocent immigrant from Italy. As New Historicism interprets these people migrated to their dream land because of crisis, starvation and war to which turn their every things including basic needs. The play by Arthur Miller *A View from the Bridge* subverts the real history in many ways. As John J. Anderson mentions in *A Manual of General History*.

“History is the narratives of the events which have happen among mankind, including an account of the rise and fall of nation as well as of other great changes

which have affected the political and social condition of human race (1876). *Cross Cultural Communication* (3) depicts the nature of self in Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge* display how Miller translate the social world into private anxieties and public betrayals. He tries to reveals the split of the self of the individual who suffer from moral ambiguities. By the arrivals of Marco and Rodolpho distant cousin of Beatrice (Miller 15) in the Carbon family creates overall tension in the play.

Wilson Christina opines that it is a family tragedy. She views a betrayal and the step one cannot take in redress. Likewise, Ivo van Hopes analyze that:

There is a tragic howl that is dangerous to final lashing and self-immolating aria of a privileged white male who like most of us from Oedipus on down has tragically failed to understand that the world is always in motion and human are perpetually in decay. By the narration of Alfieri story of Carbone family a longshoreman their illegal entrance to USA lead fall to Eddie. (15)

As, a social dramatist Miller in *A View from the Bridge* focus on border social issue like economics and political pressure which govern the individuals in the search of search of self and self-recognition. As in the play most of the characters like Marco, Rodolpho and Lipari and his relatives moved from the Italy by economics crisis to save their dying family from starvation and disease.

*In the same ways, Arthur D Epstein in Texas Studies in Literature and Language Opines:*

The play with the Red Hook section from Brooklyn facing seaward from the Brooklyan Bridge section which Miller intimately knows. The main character Eddie a Longshoreman, who lives in a tenement



building, as a docks workers in a crisis other two immigrants takes shelter over too. (109-22)

We can say that Miller himself has migrated over there. Here Miller portrays the difficulties of Eddie Carbone who spend lots of times in search of work in various Piers. Although he had a responsibility of feeding to his wife and niece is the objectives truth.

As Miller himself was dwelling in the America at the time the play was written or the as context of play shows that the writer may briefing the story of his own as new historicism suggest. As Orwell says, in *Foucault and the New Historicism* to preserve the memory of the past, and that the historian can find a common meaning in the text of discourage itself that would allow to judges. As we student of literature know that the history of anything is affected by the context, time and place when the story is created. New Historicism agrees for the contextual of all human thought and activities.

Likewise, Jerome Krase in *Polish American Studies* assumes that:

The setting of the play *A view from the Bridge* is Miller's own childhood Brooklyn neighborhood where Italy represents homeland. Origin and culture to the citizen of Red Hook. But Italy represents different things to the main character in the play. For instance Catherine associates it with mystery romance and beauty. Rodolpho on the other hand who is actually from Italy thinks it is a place with little opportunity. All of the characters appreciate the benefits of living in the US but still strongly hold to Italian traditions and identity it as home. It helps them to unite the community with their own laws and customs. (23-40)

However, In II acts conversation of Rodolpho with Catherine, we find the reality of Italy. “There is nothing! Nothing, nothing, nothing how can I bring you from rich country to suffer in poor country” (Miller 48). He mentions her that she would have an old hungry face. His brother babies now nothing to feed them back except boiled bone in water. From this notion Miller's tries to reveal the exact worsen situation of Marco and Rodolpho who faced objectives reality than the Catherine. As though Italy is the place of beauty and nature there is equally hardship pain and suffering which jerkers hair from our body as a readers who can feels by reading the play.

Likewise, Peter Dreir in *Huffington post* opines it as a story of personal and family tragedy. It includes a political and under current that is easily missed if one isn't. Here Author's Biography includes personal and political experiences are mixed together.

Myles K Hurd in his essay *Angles and Anxieties* presents the Eddie with both a number of sexually attracted to Catherine than he is to Beatrice (Hurd 1). In the course of reading play we can notice Eddie hovering most of time around her as she is a child. He takes care of her every attentive need with the sense of afraid her separation from his eyes he didn't let her to work in a plumbing company over Nostrs and Avenue. Her sense of womanhood emerging in clothing and fashion, behavior could attract her attention to other men which would separate him from her as soon as possible creates a fear in his mind is the objectives reality.

Paul Schlueters and Jane Schlueter view in *Journal Arthur Miller Society* opera is necessarily requires some leveling of characters and relationship because of the sheer necessity of communicating all experiences and emotion through music.

*Timothy Dugan in Arthur Miller Journal observes: A view from the Bridge as it pertains to volatile immigrant issues in the USA. In unambiguously realistically set in Red Hook's historic. Alfieri in the opening monologue informs us of the location in blunt language. "But this Red Hook, not Sicily. This is the slum that faces then bay on the seaward side of Brooklyn Bridge.*

The objective reality here is to shows the common problems of two three generation or recently as two brothers. It has also describes the modest living space of a very non-bourgeois self-reliant dockworker is the subjective reality, "The street and houses front of a tenement buildings. It is a workers flat seen sparse homely" (1) shows the of little bits progress in civilization.

Thomas Horan in *The Arthur Miller Journal* views that:

The play as a Gay Tragedy is the putatively transparent story of a man's self- destructive desire to his niece creates a more un-setting feeling of apprehension through the sexual orientation. It Eddie's as I can suggest be viewed as a closest gay man whom with fear of losing niece to the charming Rodolpho may well belie a subconscious dread of in advantage of exposing his true nature to his wife community ultimately himself.

Eddie slowly reveals an illicit attachment to his niece, a love which helps to move him towards a betrayal of illegal Sicilian immigrants. Unable to stop the growing nearness of Catherina and Rodolpho Eddie intended intension of using military society grown up. Alfieri advices him that "let her go, you did you job, now it's her life; with her luck and let her go," (Miller 36). This aroused a flood of anger and frustration on him. The incident which he tries to give legal result turns fruitless on the basis of his power of being legal citizen he placed foot over a lawyer notions he informed immigration

Bureau to catch them. He informs about the immigration as pretending who knows nothing as outsiders. As a result both brothers are coughed by officer. He uses both his discursive knowledge civil and military society to suppress them in the mood of revenge.

The play presents the nature of duality of self. It is necessary to consider the shift from objectives existence of characters to their subjective existence. Characters here in play experience two types of realities in need i.e. subjective and objective realities. Here Eddie says that; "I have seen him. And I don't like you saying, I don't want her marrying anybody. I broke my back playing her stenography lessons so she could go out and meet a better class of people" (Miller 57). Seems to be objective reality but subjective motifs is to break Catherine from Rodolpho. He blames Rodolpho is webbing a net to marry her for his passport.

Finally, this play presents a contrast views in terms of synthesizing the psychological and social factors which twin influence comprising the objective and subjective realities of the characters who governs the search for self. It is also codified in the relation and relationship between the individual and the society. This can be said on the basis of the fact that Eddie's responses are deeply rooted in the social codes of community. It is interesting to observe how Miller has finely balanced a personal passion with social norms and obligation. The play deals with "the awesomeness of the playwright is not merely to dramatize the passion and its effects on the individual concerned. On the contrary the real meaning of the play is located at the point whether passion of an individual and the society and leave him in limbo of the duality and self.

### **Conclusion: Tragedy with reality**

Finally, in the play *A View from the Bridge* discloses the attitude of power holders. That is Eddie the main character. He makes various assumptions about immigrant who came to their dream land. The Second World War is the main reason of their migration. Here they think America as the better place to save their as well as life of their family from awful diseases and starvation. America is the Centre of gravitational attraction for the moment. This center not only fulfilled their recent needs but also provide long time to accumulate some better earnings. It is the subjective reality which they have before in their mind before they came to America. It is also the place which consider life will be better richer and fullers for everyone with opportunity for each according to someone ability or achievement. Marco and Rodolpho arrived there with the same intention in the beginning is not proved in reality there. Subjective reality there too People are poor who struggles hard to overcome from poverty and crisis Underdogs hey are exploited by so called American in various ways by rich People. They hide from immigration Bureau. They even do not get outside to hide their identity and nationality. They work in low wages. It is their compulsion. The syndicate will fix jobs for them until their payment is off they need to work for brokers ” (Miller 15) is eyewitness reality by themselves.

Unlike Marco and Rodolpho they bring other immigrant for their benefits through illegal route. As their contemplation of America as prosperous country and its People are highly well-off is not true in real existence. Carbone family who once more opens the door to their house as well as in their hearts for two immigrants roof over their heads although they are not too rich. They even do not have good table clothes which worries Beatrice. The congested place where they manage in old rugs depicts their standards of their living are although they are in prosperous land. In the,

I acts we can observe Catherine's attractions towards work for better payments. When she is at her eighteen. "It is fifty a week, Eddie" (Miller 9). Where, we can see the attraction of job and money even in younger one. "I'm gonna buy all new dishes my first pay! They laugh warmly. I mean it. I will fix up the whole house! I will buy a rug" (Miller 10) ambition represents their real history in the play and crisis created by the poverty in American People. Eddie himself works for long hours a longshoreman. He did not have even a good job with better income. He spends his whole days, weeks months and so many years in unloading various ships. "I could work coffee ships twenty hours a day" (Miller 11). Reveal his notion of reality. He works hard to feed his adopted niece and his wife.

Here, mainstream history is totally different which Marco and Rodolpho observed with their own eyes. On the other hand new historicist believe "that the relationship between individual identity and society is mutually constrictive on the whole, human beings are never merely victims of an oppressive society, for they can find various way to oppose authority in their personal and public life is totally fake" matched with their situation. Likewise, to maintain the dominance of power holder circulate innumerable discourse.

As in the play Eddie makes a subjective assumption of their poverty level sow a seeds of conflict in the play which creates tragic ends. The time flies in the blinks of eyes. They struggle with all the effort which they have. Marco works hard as Mike says "he's a regular bull. I see him other day lifting coffee bags over Matson line. They leave him alone he would load the whole ship by himself reflect his struggle" (Miller 26). His devotion and determination on his work not only represent his strangeness but also of his father as a regular giant Mike an American supposed. He works hard to save them from hunger and diseases in Native land i. e Italy. Here we

can notice dominating attitude of American residents. Louise gives Marco a name of regular slave (Miller 26).” Not only Louise but also Mike gives Rodolpho laughing at his childish behaviors as a name of gay who makes other laugh.

Everybody, s happy when they see him remarks unusual notion for Rodolpho's behavior. To work and live with these People is the compulsion of them as well as an awful need created by time. In the climax of the play Eddie exercise his power upon them. He wants to destroy Rodolpho. His increasing intimacy with his young niece in the starting he threaten Rodolpho with using own logics although, it cannot bring effective result as he planned. And their growing attachment makes him sane and wild to select dangerous paths. His bitter uttering towards Rodolpho to pack him imagination this could lead Eddie to the lawyer as well as a narrator of the plays who is observing every moment as a witness.

Alfieri is also Italy's immigrant. He has been living in this community since he was twenty-five. Most of the time he spends to advocate issue of longshoremen in Red Hook section. He is able to become strong source of trust. Therefore, since he is in Red Hook, he is able to provide justice to them. This is the reason that leads Eddie towards Alfieri. As being narrator audience to the lawyer he focused in objective reality. He is aware of the situation in Italy .That is why he even does not want to take legal action towards them an immigrant. He advised Eddie that Catherine is young enough to choose her life partner either an American or other Immigrant that can be someone else as Rodolpho from outsides.

In order to show reality Alfieri console Eddie he even morally and legally have no right to stop her. She is free agent (Miller 54) is the core objective reality.

She can marry anyone. It is her personal right to make a decision. This saying of lawyer burst the anger of volcano in Eddie's heart. After being outside from lawyer

office he informed immigration in order to catch them. Heartbroken Catherine says by weeping that “He bites people when they sleep! He come when nobody, s looking and poisons decent people. In the garbage he belongs” (Miller 68). Makes everybody to think twice who managed roof work and food would commit this kind of destruction in order to take revenge. He who loves Catherine more than himself show his angriness as he picked up table and fling it at her. A kind of mental torture aroused in Eddie mind. Marco spit over his face and on the community while arresting. “I will kill you for that you son of bitch” (Miller 63). Create awful revenge not only with Rodolpho but also with Marco at any cost. Alfieri helps Marco by bailing and he to suggest not to mess anything un-ward. What happened is happened. We cannot do anything for that now Marco can earn some money up to hearing in court. If he lives in prison he cannot earns nothing.

Alfieri's advocate about the strong American law which anger rises to Marco is objective reality. “He degraded my brother. My bloods he robbed my children, he mocks my work” (Miller 66). His sayings alarmed the reader an audience that he can do anything at any time. Somehow here Beatrice too is responsible for the incident, who provoke Catherine about her maturity. She inspires her time and again to feel real world not in the lap of her husband Eddie's but Catherine in Rodolpho's relation. Their relation creates all over tension in the play. In the marriage of Catherine and Rodolpho Eddie reached with revengeful passion. Eddie calls Marco as Animal! Go on your knees to me” (Miller 71) with springing knife towards him. Here „self“ problem become Public. They attacked each other with all the strength they have. As mention by Foucault that all definition of „insanity“ „crime“ and sexual „perversion“ are social construct by means of ruling power main to their control. Here too in the play *A View from the Bridge* these three teams exactly applied here in play to create



tragic end. Either Marco can collect handsome amount of moneys in dream land to feed his hunger child or Eddie could wins Catherine back in his life.

He gets nothing than the tragic death as a spider in its own woven web is objective reality as a reader we find while reading a text. In order to prove strong disagreement and hate towards the immigrant who intentionally interferes in American community, Miller have written this play. Although, Miller cannot be one who is untouched from these reality at that time. He is the one who observe these reality as being a parts of the same community i. e American where he grows in between these circumstance.

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