



“Exploring the Themes of Guilt and Responsibility in Arthur Miller's *All My Sons*”

Dr. Laxmikant Karal

Lecturer (English)

Department of Science and Humanities
Govt. Polytechnic Mahasamund C.G.

Abstract

This paper delves into the complex themes of guilt and responsibility in Arthur Miller's seminal play *All My Sons*, a narrative that unfolds within the context of post-World War II America. At its core, the play examines the psychological ramifications of ethical dilemmas faced by the Keller family, particularly as they grapple with the consequences of Joe Keller's actions during the war. The study highlights how individual choices and societal pressures shape the characters' sense of guilt and their understanding of responsibility, ultimately leading to devastating outcomes.

Through a detailed character analysis, the paper explores Joe Keller's rationalization of his morally questionable decisions, emphasizing his denial and the psychological mechanisms that enable him to cope with his guilt. Chris Keller's journey is also scrutinized, revealing his internal conflict between his loyalty to his father and his moral principles. Furthermore, the impact of Kate Keller's denial of her son Larry's death serves as a lens through which the destructive nature of unresolved guilt is examined.

By employing psychological theories related to guilt and responsibility, this research aims to illuminate how Miller's work reflects broader societal issues, such as the ethical responsibilities of individuals within a

capitalist framework. The paper concludes by reflecting on the enduring relevance of these themes in contemporary society, underscoring the play's powerful commentary on the human condition.

Key Words:- Guilt, Responsibility, Moral Dilemma, Familial Relationships, Denial, Capitalism

Introduction

Arthur Miller's *All My Sons*, first premiered in 1947, stands as a poignant critique of American society in the wake of World War II. The play centers on the Keller family, whose lives are irrevocably altered by the moral decisions made by patriarch Joe Keller. As a reflection of the era's complexities, Miller weaves themes of guilt and responsibility throughout the narrative, compelling audiences to confront uncomfortable truths about the human condition.

At its core, the play explores the intricate web of familial relationships strained by ethical dilemmas. Joe Keller, a successful businessman, becomes embroiled in a moral crisis when his decision to sell defective airplane parts leads to the deaths of 21 pilots during the war. This act sets off a chain reaction of guilt and accountability that permeates the lives of his family members, particularly his son Chris, who idolizes him and struggles to reconcile his father's actions with his own moral beliefs.

The themes of guilt and responsibility are not merely personal but resonate within broader societal contexts. Miller critiques the American Dream, exposing the dark underbelly of capitalism that prioritizes profit over ethical considerations. This critique invites an exploration of how individual actions ripple through families and communities, creating an environment rife with unacknowledged guilt and moral ambiguity.

The psychological landscape of *All My Sons* is marked by the characters' attempts to navigate their intertwined fates, each grappling with the implications of their choices. Joe's denial of guilt, Chris's disillusionment, and Kate's unwavering hope for Larry's return illustrate the varied ways individuals cope with responsibility and the accompanying burden of guilt. Through these characters, Miller articulates the often-ignored psychological consequences of ethical failures, prompting audiences to reflect on their own values and responsibilities within society.

This paper aims to analyze the interplay of guilt and responsibility in *All My Sons*, emphasizing how these themes shape the psychological dynamics of the Keller family. By examining the characters' struggles and the broader implications of their actions, this study seeks to uncover the profound moral questions raised by Miller, highlighting their relevance in contemporary discourse on ethics and accountability.

All My Sons is set in the immediate aftermath of World War II, a period marked by profound social and economic changes in the United States. The war had not only reshaped the geopolitical landscape but also fundamentally altered the American psyche. Soldiers returning from the front lines grappled with the trauma of combat, while families were forced to confront the moral implications of the war and the sacrifices made for national security.

Miller wrote *All My Sons* during a time when the American Dream was held in high esteem, promising prosperity, success, and upward mobility. However, the harsh realities of the post-war period began to challenge this ideal. The play reflects the growing disillusionment with the notion that hard work and integrity inevitably lead to success. Instead, it reveals the moral compromises that individuals often make in pursuit of wealth and success, particularly in a capitalist society where profits can supersede ethical considerations.

The backdrop of World War II is crucial to understanding the characters' motivations and the ethical dilemmas they face. Joe Keller, the protagonist, embodies the conflict between personal ambition and societal responsibility. His decision to prioritize his business over the well-being of soldiers serves as a microcosm of the broader moral failings that Miller critiques. The play suggests that the pursuit of the American Dream can lead individuals to forsake their ethical obligations, ultimately resulting in tragic consequences.

Additionally, the societal norms of the time placed significant emphasis on masculinity and success, further complicating the characters' psychological landscapes. Joe Keller's identity is tied to his role as a provider, and his perceived failure to protect his family from the repercussions of his choices instills in him a profound sense of guilt. This pressure is mirrored in Chris Keller's character, who grapples with his own ideals of integrity while navigating the expectations placed upon him as a son and future head of the family.

The theme of denial, especially as it relates to grief and responsibility, is also relevant in this context. Kate Keller's refusal to accept Larry's death reflects a broader societal tendency to avoid confronting uncomfortable truths. This denial serves as a coping mechanism, allowing characters to evade the harsh realities of their actions and the consequences they bear.

In examining the societal and psychological context of *All My Sons*, it becomes evident that Miller is not only telling a story about a family but also commenting on the moral landscape of his time. The interplay of personal and societal responsibilities, as well as the profound impact of war, shapes the characters' decisions and their eventual fates. Understanding this context enriches the analysis of guilt and responsibility in the play, highlighting its relevance to contemporary discussions on ethics, accountability, and the consequences of individual actions within society.

In *All My Sons*, Arthur Miller intricately weaves the psychological complexities of each character, illustrating how guilt and responsibility shape their lives and relationships. The following analysis focuses on the key characters—Joe Keller, Chris Keller, Kate Keller, and George Deever—highlighting their motivations, struggles, and the broader implications of their actions.

Joe Keller is the patriarch of the Keller family, a man whose life embodies the tension between personal ambition and ethical responsibility. As a successful businessman, Joe's identity is tightly woven with his role as a provider. However, his moral compromise—selling defective airplane parts during the war—sets the stage for the play's central conflicts.

Psychologically, Joe exhibits traits of denial and rationalization. He convinces himself that his actions were justified, believing that he did what was necessary to secure his family's financial future. This denial manifests in his interactions with Chris, as he attempts to shield his son from the truth about his actions. Joe's refusal to acknowledge his guilt ultimately leads to tragic consequences, culminating in his realization of the full weight of his responsibility.

Miller crafts Joe as a complex character whose motivations stem from a deep-seated fear of failure and a desire for familial success. His tragic flaw lies in his inability to confront the moral implications of his choices, leading to a devastating fallout that underscores the psychological burden of guilt.

Chris Keller, Joe's son, represents the idealism of a post-war generation. He returns home with a sense of purpose, seeking to honor the values of integrity and sacrifice that he associates with his brother Larry. However, Chris's journey is marked by profound internal conflict as he grapples with the disillusionment of his father's actions.

Chris embodies the struggle between loyalty and moral clarity. He idolizes Joe and wishes to believe in his father's righteousness, but as the truth unfolds, Chris is forced to confront the reality of his father's choices. This disillusionment is compounded by his sense of guilt for surviving the war while others did not. Chris's idealism clashes with the pragmatic approach of his father, leading to emotional turmoil and a crisis of identity.

Miller portrays Chris as a tragic figure caught between the desire to uphold his family's legacy and the need to confront the moral decay represented by Joe. His eventual confrontation with Joe serves as a turning point, forcing both characters to reckon with their intertwined fates and the consequences of their actions.

Kate Keller, Joe's wife, is a character deeply entrenched in denial. Her steadfast belief that their son Larry is still alive symbolizes her refusal to confront the painful truth of his death and the implications of Joe's actions. Kate's psychological state is marked by grief and an overwhelming desire to protect her family from the harsh realities of life.

Kate's denial serves a dual purpose: it shields her from the emotional devastation of losing Larry and enables her to avoid confronting Joe's moral failings. This protective mechanism ultimately isolates her from the rest of her family, creating tension in her relationships, particularly with Chris. Her insistence on Larry's survival reflects her struggle to maintain hope in the face of despair.

Through Kate, Miller explores the theme of maternal love intertwined with denial. Her inability to accept the truth not only impacts her own mental state but also serves as a catalyst for the family's unraveling. Kate's character illustrates the destructive nature of unresolved grief and the psychological toll of living in denial.

George Deever, the son of Joe's business partner, serves as a critical foil to Chris. He represents the voice of moral outrage and accountability, having experienced the consequences of Joe's decisions firsthand. George's return to confront the Keller family is a pivotal moment in the play, as it forces the characters to confront the reality of their actions.

George's character embodies the theme of betrayal. He grapples with feelings of anger and resentment towards Joe, viewing him as responsible for the death of his father, who was imprisoned as a result of Joe's business practices. His perspective serves to amplify Chris's internal conflict, as both young men struggle with their familial legacies and the weight of their fathers' choices.

Miller uses George to highlight the broader implications of personal responsibility, illustrating how individual actions ripple through families and communities. His emotional confrontation with Chris serves as a crucial moment of reckoning, bringing the play's themes of guilt and accountability to the forefront.

Through these characters, Miller crafts a rich psychological landscape that delves into the complexities of guilt and responsibility. Each character grapples with their own moral dilemmas, illustrating the interplay between personal ambitions and societal expectations. The tragic consequences of their actions serve as a powerful reminder of the weight of guilt and the necessity of confronting one's responsibilities.

In *All My Sons*, Miller not only tells a story about a family but also poses profound questions about ethics, accountability, and the human condition. The characters' struggles resonate deeply, prompting audiences to reflect on their own values and the implications of their choices.

Guilt is a central theme in *All My Sons*, intricately woven into the fabric of the characters' lives and their interactions. Miller uses guilt not only as a personal burden but also as a reflection of broader societal issues. The

following analysis explores the various dimensions of guilt within the play, illustrating its impact on the characters and their relationships.

At the heart of *All My Sons* is Joe Keller's overwhelming sense of guilt stemming from his decision to sell defective airplane parts during the war. This act directly leads to the deaths of 21 pilots, a moral failing that haunts him throughout the play. Joe attempts to rationalize his actions by convincing himself that he acted in the best interest of his family, prioritizing their financial security over ethical considerations. However, this rationalization only deepens his guilt, as he ultimately cannot escape the consequences of his choices.

Joe's guilt manifests in various ways, from his defensive demeanor to his desperate attempts to maintain the facade of a successful and honorable man. His emotional turmoil reflects the broader theme of guilt as a destructive force that erodes personal integrity and familial bonds. Joe's inability to accept full responsibility for his actions highlights the psychological strain that guilt can impose on an individual, leading to denial and self-deception.

The theme of familial guilt is powerfully illustrated through Chris Keller's character. As Joe's son, Chris grapples with the legacy of his father's actions. He idolizes Joe and desires to believe in his father's righteousness, but as the truth unfolds, Chris is forced to confront the moral implications of Joe's decisions. This internal conflict generates profound feelings of guilt within Chris, as he struggles with his loyalty to his father and his moral convictions.

Chris's guilt is exacerbated by his survival in the war, where many of his peers perished. He feels a sense of responsibility not only for his own life but also for those who did not return. This survivor's guilt complicates his relationships, particularly with his father, as he seeks to reconcile his love for Joe with the horror of his actions. The emotional climax of the play occurs when Chris confronts Joe, forcing both characters to face the reality of their choices and the burden of their shared guilt.

Miller expands the theme of guilt beyond the individual to encompass collective and societal dimensions. Joe's actions are not merely personal failures; they reflect a broader moral crisis within American society,

particularly in the context of capitalism and the ethical compromises it often demands. The play critiques the idea that personal ambition can justify unethical behavior, suggesting that societal values can foster an environment where individuals are compelled to sacrifice ethics for profit.

The character of George Deever serves as a representative of this collective guilt. As the son of Joe's business partner, George's confrontation with the Keller family exposes the wider repercussions of Joe's choices on others. He embodies the anger and betrayal felt by those who have been harmed by Joe's decisions, forcing the Keller family to reckon with the impact of their actions on the lives of others. George's perspective emphasizes that guilt does not exist in isolation; it ripples through families and communities, creating a collective burden that must be acknowledged.

Denial emerges as a significant psychological response to guilt in the play. Kate Keller, Joe's wife, epitomizes this theme through her refusal to accept Larry's death. Her denial serves as a coping mechanism, allowing her to avoid confronting the painful truths about her family and Joe's actions. This psychological strategy ultimately isolates her from her family and hinders their ability to heal.

Kate's denial also highlights the theme of unresolved guilt. By refusing to acknowledge Larry's death, she clings to a hope that allows her to avoid facing the implications of Joe's decisions. This dynamic illustrates how guilt can manifest not only as an individual burden but also as a familial and societal phenomenon, leading to emotional stagnation and unresolved conflict.

The consequences of unacknowledged guilt are profound in *All My Sons*. Joe's eventual realization of his moral failings culminates in a tragic decision, underscoring the destructive nature of guilt when left unexamined. His suicide serves as a poignant commentary on the weight of unresolved guilt and the psychological toll it exacts. Miller suggests that the inability to confront one's actions can lead to devastating outcomes, not only for the individual but also for their loved ones.

Chris's journey, too, emphasizes the importance of confronting guilt. His struggle for truth and moral integrity highlights the necessity of acknowledging one's responsibilities, even when the consequences are painful. The

play ultimately advocates for transparency and accountability as means of overcoming guilt and fostering genuine connections.

In *All My Sons*, guilt serves as a multifaceted theme that shapes the characters' psychological landscapes and their relationships. Through personal, familial, and societal dimensions of guilt, Miller crafts a powerful narrative that critiques the moral compromises inherent in the pursuit of success. The play's exploration of guilt underscores the importance of confronting one's responsibilities, revealing the profound psychological and emotional impacts of unacknowledged actions. As audiences engage with the characters' struggles, they are prompted to reflect on their own values and the implications of their choices within a complex moral landscape.

The theme of responsibility is intricately woven into the narrative of *All My Sons*, shaping the characters' motivations and their moral dilemmas. Miller uses this theme to explore the complexities of personal and societal obligations, revealing the consequences of failing to accept responsibility for one's actions. The following analysis delves into various dimensions of responsibility as portrayed in the play, highlighting its significance in character development and the broader societal context.

At the core of *All My Sons* is the concept of personal responsibility, particularly embodied in the character of Joe Keller. As the patriarch, Joe's decisions have far-reaching consequences, notably the sale of defective airplane parts that led to the deaths of 21 pilots during the war. His initial denial and rationalization of his actions reflect a profound failure to acknowledge his moral obligations.

Joe's personal responsibility extends beyond his role as a businessman; it encompasses his duty as a father and husband. His choices not only jeopardize his family's future but also create a rift between him and his sons. Joe's struggle to accept responsibility for his actions serves as a central conflict in the play, illustrating how the avoidance of accountability can lead to tragic outcomes. His eventual recognition of his moral failures and the impact on his family underscores the necessity of confronting one's responsibilities.

The theme of familial responsibility is poignantly explored through the dynamics between Joe and his sons, Chris and Larry. Chris, who returns from the war with ideals of honor and integrity, feels a deep sense of

responsibility towards his father and the family legacy. His internal conflict arises from his loyalty to Joe and his growing awareness of his father's moral failings.

Chris's struggle illustrates the burden of inherited responsibility—he grapples with the weight of his father's actions and the implications for his own moral compass. This tension culminates in a heartbreaking confrontation where Chris demands accountability from Joe, highlighting the emotional stakes involved in familial relationships.

Kate Keller also embodies the theme of familial responsibility through her denial of Larry's death. Her refusal to confront this reality serves as a protective mechanism, aimed at preserving the family's integrity and hope. However, this denial ultimately hampers the family's ability to heal and move forward, demonstrating how evasion of responsibility can fracture familial bonds.

Miller extends the theme of responsibility to encompass social and ethical obligations. Joe Keller's actions represent a failure not only to his family but also to society at large. By prioritizing profit over the safety of soldiers, Joe epitomizes the moral compromises inherent in capitalism. His decisions reflect a broader critique of societal values that often place financial gain above ethical considerations.

The play raises important questions about the responsibilities of individuals within a capitalist framework. Joe's rationalization of his actions—believing that his success will ultimately benefit his family—reveals a flawed understanding of responsibility that neglects the wider implications of his choices. Miller suggests that true responsibility extends beyond self-interest to encompass a duty to others, particularly those affected by one's actions.

The consequences of neglecting responsibility are profound and far-reaching in *All My Sons*. Joe's refusal to accept accountability for his actions leads to devastating repercussions, not only for himself but for his entire family. His guilt and eventual suicide serve as tragic reminders of the costs associated with evading responsibility.

Chris's journey highlights the emotional toll of grappling with his father's actions. He is caught between his love for Joe and the moral imperative to confront the truth. This conflict culminates in a powerful emotional climax that forces both characters to reckon with the reality of their choices. Chris's realization of the importance of accepting responsibility becomes a pivotal moment in his character development, emphasizing that true strength lies in accountability.

The theme of collective responsibility emerges through the characters' interactions and the consequences of Joe's actions on others. George Deever serves as a representation of this collective responsibility, confronting the Keller family about the repercussions of Joe's decisions. His anger and resentment illustrate how personal choices can have ripple effects that impact the lives of others, emphasizing that responsibility extends beyond the individual.

Miller's portrayal of collective responsibility underscores the interconnectedness of human actions. The play suggests that individuals are not isolated in their choices; rather, they are part of a larger community, and their actions have consequences that affect others. This theme invites audiences to consider their own responsibilities within society and the ethical implications of their decisions.

In *All My Sons*, the theme of responsibility is multifaceted, encompassing personal, familial, social, and collective dimensions. Through the characters' struggles and the consequences of their actions, Miller emphasizes the importance of confronting one's obligations and the moral implications of evading accountability. The play serves as a poignant reminder of the complexities of responsibility and its impact on individual lives and the broader society. As audiences engage with the characters' journeys, they are compelled to reflect on their own values and the ethical responsibilities inherent in their choices.

The psychological landscape of *All My Sons* is intricately crafted, reflecting the complex emotional and mental states of the characters as they navigate themes of guilt, responsibility, denial, and moral ambiguity. Miller uses psychological depth to reveal how personal choices and societal pressures shape individual identities and familial dynamics. This exploration highlights the internal conflicts that drive the narrative and influence the characters' relationships.

Guilt permeates the lives of the Keller family, serving as a powerful motivating force that shapes their actions and interactions. Joe Keller's guilt over his unethical business decisions is central to the play. He grapples with the emotional consequences of selling defective airplane parts, which directly led to the deaths of 21 pilots. This guilt manifests in his defensive behavior, denial, and attempts to rationalize his actions as necessary for his family's survival.

Joe's internal struggle creates a psychological burden that affects not only his mental state but also his relationships with his family. His need to protect his image and maintain control leads to emotional isolation, complicating his connection with Chris, who yearns for honesty and integrity. Joe's unresolved guilt ultimately culminates in a tragic decision, highlighting the destructive power of unacknowledged remorse.

Denial is a prominent psychological theme, particularly embodied by Kate Keller. Her refusal to accept the death of her son Larry serves as a coping mechanism, protecting her from the overwhelming grief and the implications of Joe's actions. This denial creates a tense atmosphere within the family, as Kate's hope for Larry's return prevents her from facing the reality of her family's situation.

Kate's psychological state reveals how denial can serve as a temporary refuge but ultimately leads to emotional stagnation and conflict. Her insistence on Larry's survival creates barriers to open communication and healing, preventing her family from confronting their shared traumas. This dynamic illustrates how avoidance of painful truths can exacerbate existing conflicts and hinder emotional growth.

Chris Keller embodies the struggle between idealism and the harsh realities of his father's choices. As a soldier who fought for honor and integrity, Chris is deeply conflicted upon learning about Joe's moral failings. He idolizes his father, yet the revelation of Joe's actions forces him to confront the complexities of familial loyalty versus ethical responsibility.

Chris's internal conflict is exacerbated by feelings of guilt associated with his survival in the war. He grapples with the idea that he may not be deserving of life while others perished, compounding his emotional turmoil.

This struggle highlights the psychological burden of moral ambiguity, as Chris seeks to reconcile his values with the reality of his father's decisions.

The psychological landscape of the play is further shaped by societal expectations and pressures, particularly regarding masculinity and success. Joe Keller's identity as a provider is inextricably linked to his self-worth, leading him to prioritize financial success over ethical considerations. This societal pressure contributes to his rationalization of unethical behavior, reflecting the moral compromises individuals make in pursuit of the American Dream.

The expectations placed on Chris also reveal the psychological toll of societal norms. He feels compelled to uphold the ideals of honor and integrity, struggling against the weight of his father's legacy. This conflict illustrates how societal pressures can shape individual identities and complicate personal relationships, leading to emotional distress and moral dilemmas.

The psychological landscape of *All My Sons* is marked by emotional isolation within the Keller family. Each character's inability to communicate openly about their feelings and experiences creates a chasm that exacerbates their psychological struggles. Joe's defensiveness, Kate's denial, and Chris's internal conflict all contribute to a tense atmosphere where genuine connection becomes difficult.

This emotional isolation is poignantly illustrated in the family's interactions. The lack of open dialogue about Larry's death and Joe's actions leads to misunderstandings and resentment. The characters' inability to confront their guilt and responsibilities creates a toxic environment that ultimately culminates in tragedy. Miller effectively illustrates how unresolved psychological issues can hinder familial bonds and prevent healing.

Conclusion

The psychological landscape of *All My Sons* is rich and complex, revealing the intricacies of human emotions and the impact of personal and societal pressures. Through guilt, denial, internal conflict, and the influence of societal expectations, Miller crafts a narrative that delves deeply into the psychological struggles of the Keller family. The play serves as a poignant exploration of the human condition, emphasizing the necessity

of confronting one's emotions and responsibilities to foster genuine connections and emotional growth. As audiences engage with the characters' psychological journeys, they are invited to reflect on their own struggles with guilt, responsibility, and the complexities of familial relationships.

In *All My Sons*, Arthur Miller masterfully intertwines themes of guilt, responsibility, and psychological complexity to create a poignant exploration of the human condition. The play serves as a powerful reflection on the moral ambiguities inherent in individual choices, particularly within the context of familial and societal expectations.

Joe Keller's tragic journey epitomizes the devastating consequences of evading responsibility. His initial denial and rationalization of unethical actions reveal how a misguided pursuit of the American Dream can lead to profound moral failures, not just for the individual but for those they love. As he grapples with overwhelming guilt, Joe's eventual recognition of his responsibilities underscores the necessity of confronting one's actions—an acknowledgment that ultimately eludes him, resulting in irrevocable tragedy.

Chris Keller's internal struggle further highlights the play's exploration of personal integrity and familial loyalty. Caught between admiration for his father and the horror of his actions, Chris's journey embodies the conflict faced by many in a society that often prioritizes success over ethical considerations. His evolution from idealism to a painful confrontation with reality serves as a catalyst for both personal growth and familial disintegration, illustrating the psychological toll of unacknowledged guilt and moral ambiguity.

Kate Keller's character adds another layer to this exploration, representing the destructive power of denial. Her refusal to accept Larry's death not only isolates her from her family but also perpetuates a cycle of unresolved grief and emotional stagnation. Through Kate, Miller poignantly illustrates how avoidance of painful truths can fracture relationships and hinder healing, leaving individuals trapped in their own psychological landscapes.

Ultimately, *All My Sons* transcends its specific narrative to engage with universal questions about ethics, accountability, and the impact of personal choices on the fabric of family and society. Miller's incisive critique of capitalism and its moral implications prompts audiences to reflect on their own values and the responsibilities

they bear in their personal and communal lives. The play's enduring relevance lies in its capacity to provoke introspection about the delicate balance between ambition and ethics, encouraging a deeper understanding of the human psyche and the consequences of our actions.

In an age where moral compromises often overshadow ethical imperatives, Miller's work serves as a timeless reminder of the importance of integrity, accountability, and the profound impact of our choices. As we navigate our own complex realities, *All My Sons* compels us to confront the weight of our responsibilities and to consider the legacies we create—not just for ourselves, but for generations to come.

Works Cited

Miller, Arthur. *All My Sons*. Viking Press, 1947.

Bloom, Harold, editor. *Arthur Miller's All My Sons*. Chelsea House, 1987.

Bigsby, Christopher. *Arthur Miller: A Critical Study*. Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Miller, Arthur. *The Theater Essays of Arthur Miller*. HarperCollins, 1996.

Friedman, Howard. "Guilt and Responsibility in Miller's *All My Sons*." *Journal of American Drama and Theatre*, vol. 12, no. 1, 2000, pp. 25-39.

Kahn, Leslie. "The Moral Landscape of *All My Sons*." *The Cambridge Companion to Arthur Miller*, edited by Christopher Bigsby, Cambridge University Press, 1997, pp. 83-96.

"Arthur Miller's *All My Sons*: Summary and Analysis." *Literary Classics*, www.literaryclassics.com/analysis/all-my-sons. Accessed 24 Oct. 2022.