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Psychological Deficiencies of the Invaders in John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down*

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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled "Psychological Deficiencies of the Invader in John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down*" submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Bhim Guragain has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

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Abstract

This research paper analyses John Steinbeck's novel *The Moon is Down* in order to show how invaders come under psychological threat by the strong bond of invaded people. It applies theoretical concept of trauma of Freud, Cathy Caurth, Jeffry Alexander and Susana Radstone to explore how a peaceful country is overrun by the invader, and their mission goes wrong due to the unification among the invaded people. The reasons of falling rule of conquering government are: underestimating the power of the town people, threat to democrat government, and autocratic ruling. Analogously the invaders are compared with Nazi army and the town people are compared with victimized European in order to show the defeat of invaders. Finally, overwhelming resistance of town people leads invader in psychological deficiency.

Keywords: trauma, latency, resistance, identity crises, power domination, invasion, and underestimation

Psychological Deficiency of the Invaders in John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down*

This research paper analyzes how a conquering government undergoes trauma when it cannot consolidate its victory in John Steinbeck's novel *The Moon is Down*. Similarly, it challenges the thought that only the conquered undergoes trauma. A person feels trauma when he/she becomes incompetent in the society of competent. At first, the invaders have a confidence of victory but when their mission to control over the mineral cannot succeed the invaders' psychology scale down.

Trauma is an unexpected cause which shatters the individual. It is an unexpected experience of sudden shock, which comes after latency. Trauma occurs in both side invaders and invaded, but more psychological effect in invaders side. The first reason invaders being patient of trauma is underestimated power of the town people; second, invader's love affection of their family; third, solitariness in the unknown place; fourth, the domination of the personal feeling by the strong military law; fifth, the guilt of their own deed: to conquer a peaceful country for the personal benefit; sixth, over exaggeration of patriotic feeling, and finally, unification among the victims of the war. These situations lead invader to be the patient of trauma. However, it does not mean that the invaded people do not suffer. Steinbeck shows not only the inhuman affair of the war but also reminds us that the both invader and invaded are human after all.

A peaceful country is overrun by the invaders for the personal benefit, to control over the minerals. Colonel Lancer, a leader of the invaders, wants the town people to be cooperative for the mission. At the beginning, Lancer describes that the place and the people are nice and pleasant but as time passes, when the town people know the reason behind the mission they do not support the invaders. After that, Lancer's temper goes high and his tone changes. He describes that the town people are horrible enemies. The reason to stand for the defense is: the town people knew the real meaning of democracy.

At first, Mayor Orden hesitates to approach enemies when they come in the Orden house with the proposal to control over their mine. He falls in a dilemma whether to accept their proposal or refuse directly. If they refuse directly, the enemies are armed with the weapons; if not, he would lose the faith of the town people who elected him.

Within the controversy, Colonel Lancer establishes his camp nearby the Mayor office. The town people are forced to work in the mineral camp in any cost. Those who obey to work are taken as obedient and those who raise voice are suppressed with coercive means. The voices against the invaders are suppressed with the death penalty. Death sentence to Alexander Morden is an example of it. The murder of Morden gives a symbolic message: what will be the consequence if any one disobeys the order. The murder creates a place to develop an anxiety for the town people: It becomes the beginning of the end of the conqueror's control. The murder of the Morden functions as a double edged sword. On the one level, it unites the town people for the resistance, on the other, raises the ethical question for the invader's leader. This creates suspicion to the leader's ethics and creates psychological stress for the rest of the other conquerors.

Mayor Orden finally reaches the conclusion to know the view of the town people. He knows that the town people will never support the rule of the conquering government which is imposed forcefully. The town people are always on behalf of the democratic government elected by them. Orden develops silent resistance because he knows the real meaning of the leader. After that, a little fear begins to grow in the conqueror's mind, a fear that will never be over, a fear of silence. When the communication breaks down between the conquerors and conquered, the conquered become alone in the town and they just become a silent follower in the threatening environment of their leader. The conquered do not react immediately but stay silent. That silence creates a greater threat for the invader. It is true that the people who remain silent are more dangerous than the one who reacts verbally because silence creates

loneliness and psychological stress. Still, the town people do not resist physically but start to whisper against the invader. It becomes the beginning of the end of the empire, and for the first time, it becomes apparent to the readers like us that the invaders have an immense difficulty of being a soldier in such a town.

It seems that the job of the invader would never end easily because the war does not end easily as early as invaders thought. Their mission of invaders increases to get the victory in the town that creates frustration for the invaders. The invaders know that, even if they finished the mission on a time, they need to prepare for another one. It blurs the mind of the invaders. Such prolong stay in the unknown place creates isolation and acute longing of their beloved and family members. This desire of affection and union with family members are not fulfilled. It remains as unfulfilled desire in the mind, which has given space to develop anxiety in the conquerors' thought. Finally, that anxiety leads invader in mental deficiency. A social being cannot remain in isolation; they need communication and attachment because they are human after all. If the invaders had succeeded to establishing the human relationship among the town people; they would not feel isolated. But the invaders cannot maintain a human relationship and results from psychological deficiency.

In *The Moon is Down*, the soldiers are in the grip of political leaders of their home country. Even, Colonel Lancer does not have a clear structure of their mission. Whether the soldiers are willing or not in the process of invasion, they should follow the blind decision of their leader. When Lieutenant Prackle asks Colonel Lancer, the leader of the conqueror, when the war will be over, Lancer could not succeed to answer. It shows that there is a communication gap between the invaders and their country leaders. The country leaders do not know the real situations of the town invaded. They only force the conqueror to get the coal at any cost. The rules laid down to the invader to follow are made in the capital of their home country, far from the real situation of the invasion. The soldiers are not allowed to raise

the question about their leaders. They are just silent followers of the order. But the tragedy is that the one who imposes the rules does not know the real situation of the town invaded. This contradiction between the invaders and their leaders puts the invader in fog, which poses questions over their success. This lack of vision creates a psychological deficiency in the conqueror.

The unfamiliar nature of the town invaded is another reason to be the patient of trauma. When winter begins in the town, there is heavy snowfall. It becomes very difficult for the town people and in that difficulty, the invaders impose blocked against the town people resulting the shortage of food supply. But this shortage of food backfires the invaders.

Sometime people feel shame by their own deed whether that happened intentionally or unintentionally. In *The Moon is Down*, the same thing happens the soldiers become victim by their own action-forcefully invaded the town, although they knew that was morally wrong and against the military law. Owing to such guilt of having invaded the town people immorally, they suffered from the psychological problem.

Through the all above statements, this research aims to re-interpret the concept of trauma. Generally, it is believed that the marginalized, the subaltern and the raided would only suffer, but the concept here is twisted. The invaders, the bourgeois, the aristocrats and the conqueror's suffering is shown by their unwanted desire.

The research throws a light on how bourgeoisies try to use subaltern to achieve their mission and how political interference becomes failures in front of native's unity.

Since the novel is about oppressed group's resistance against the powerful people with a strong feeling of unity and complete devotion to the belief in democracy and a quest for the freedom committed by the invaded, aristocrats go beyond the mission of their imperialism. Interesting in the novel to know how the minorities and powerless people can fight against the powerful people and bring their imperial mission to end enjoying complete freedom.

It shows how the long legacy of colonization going end during the nineteenth century because of the development of awareness among the native. It also shows that rather than the armed military power, a thought of the people is powerful to change the society in a better way. Everyone believes in democracy and nobody tends to face the oppression of so-called elite powerful people.

Everyone believes in democracy and their ruling. The world thought of peace and unification among the democratic nations raise the question on totalitarian and makes their mission failure. Overall this research aims how the invader's mission fails and brings psychological deficiency.

The Moon is Down combined both rhetorical and pragmatic aspect of the human affair. As a pragmatic aspect it analyzes the hottest issue Second World War as a rhetorical it makes the novel propagandist by discarding and retaining plot of the novel. Most of the works of literature written during the period of Second World War carry out the theme of war, where *The Moon is Down* is one of them. Being a leftist writer Steinbeck presents the socialistic view and gives space for the working class people. Steinbeck's one of the artistic elite is sympathized for the marginalized people and present keen social perception.

The Moon is Down portrays the effect of invasion on both sides invader and invaded in an unknown peaceful country. It is about what happens when ordinary peace-loving people conquered but not defeated by the invader.

It sets in the living room of the Mayor Orden and drawing room of the Colonel Lancer. The setting of town invaded; heavy snowfall, avalanches during the winter season and picture of the peaceful country with the mountain resemblance with the northern European country probably Norway or Sweden. The same critical condition of invasion had faced by Norway and Sweden during the Second World War by Nazi soldier. But the term Norway, Sweden and Nazi are never used directly.

Regarding John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down*, critics have presented different opinions. Stanly Edgar Hyman, in "Some Notes on John Steinbeck", clarifies his view as follows: "Steinbeck by our entry into the war and forward to the new sociality and Just as the conquered people are the spokesmen for the new sociality, the Nazis are the spokesmen for Steinbeck's scientist! That, very simply, is why they make such half-hearted villains" (188). It cannot deny that Steinbeck presents his view for the new socialism especially on behalf of the marginalized working class people; to end the totalitarian and begin new socialism. Totalitarian is represented by the group of invaders and the new beginning is represented through the whispering of the invaded group. Here, invaders are compared with the half-hatred Nazi and they are hatred their mission of imperialism going fail. This leads invader in psychological difficulties and tags with Nazi.

The question remains constant are invaders truly Nazi? They seem Nazi but exactly not told. Hyman further defines as follows: "Is the book true to Nazi conquest? And, does it aid in the anti-Nazi struggle? One thing *The Moon is Down* is not about, it may be said differently, in the German conquest of Norway. The conquerors do seem to be German, although the words "German", "Nazi" and "Hitler" are never used" (185-186). Whether to compare or not invaders with Nazi and invaded with Norwegian or Swedish, the socio-political condition is exactly same as the invasion of Second World War. During the invasion the situation of town invaded of *The Moon is Down* is same as situation of Norway and Sweden during the period of Second World War and the invaders are same as Nazi. The Nazis were failed to conquer the European countries and led psychological stress. Even the story is fictionalized to present the situation of Northern European countries-Norway and Sweden, as a critical reader we cannot accept only as a fictional because Steinbeck was the war reporter to the United State when the story was written, and it is his pragmatic novel combined with literary devices.

Stephanie Forster shows English Professor's Coers argument in his review as follows; “*The Moon is Down* is both not only shrewd psychological perception but also the respect for the sophistication of his European audience and *The Moon is Down* had a direct influence on resistance in the war-ravaged region” (164). This argument shows that the novel has woven the psychological perception of the European audiences who were the victim of the Second World War another thing is that the novel is trying to give a justice to war-ravaged region citizen. Definitely, it has woven the collective thought of the European audiences. However, that collective thought becomes main reason to develop the resistance. Finally, that collective thought creates psychological havoc upon the invader. The resistance is for the freedom but the role it has played becomes a reason to fail the conquering government.

While reading the book *The Moon is Down*, Professor Dr. Gayton Germane recalls his memorable plane trip and Conversation with John Steinbeck in this interview conducted in 1975 by Audry Lynch as follows: "We had made reports on military government activities during W W II and I had been concerned about the activity of the German army of occupation of Norway and the story was the detail and the realism of the situation" (78). Gayton was delighted to meet John Steinbeck and found out that the novel is about Norwegian resistant. The story of Steinbeck is resemblances with the situation of Second World War. That time the world thought was divided into two poles victimized European and victimizer Nazi. Finally, the Nazis had lost the battle even being militarily powerful because they were stood against the European unity. As European unity, the town people invaded won't accept the colonialism. Even the German succeeded to invade Norway and Sweden the German thought of colonialism over the world could not succeed because of the unification of the invaded. Finally, the Nazis themselves come in psychological stress because of their mission failed. The same condition is captured in the story *The Moon Is Down*. Mayor Orden decision on the behalf of the town people and unification of the conquered people made

conqueror mission failure. That creates psychological havoc upon the conquerors.

The story of *The Moon is Down* is genocide's thought interwoven and shown how the collective thought of the genocide leads someone in allying. More than this, *The Moon is Down* is a symbolic representation of victimized European in a different way. What so ever, the mission to conquer town become a greatest psychological challenge to the conqueror. Bradbury, further adds his views regarding *The Moon is Down* as follows: "The masses wage a deliberate resistance of psychology and material sabotage, marked by a critical condition of violence" (201). This suggests that the residence of the town people are confronted by sudden shock and brutal attack associated with occupation, but one cannot help but feel pity for this tight community. When one's livelihood things are captured forcefully they become violent and start to resist because they do not have any option. But how one can achieve victory over the armed invader the question remains constant. It becomes possible by unifying all the victims who support the thought of the democracy in the leadership of Mayor Orden. The victims instead of directly defending started to whisper for the resistance and gave psychological pressure. They were aware of the fact that the psychological attack is more productive than the physical attack. Hence, Bradbury analyzes psychological challenge of the invader to conquer the peaceful town.

Professor Emeritus of English Warren French not only believes the production of psyches split of conqueror but exacerbated of social prejudice and argues follows: "*The Moon is Down*-is not the trouble product of splits in their psyches but of their differences from others, often exacerbated by social prejudices" (15). French examines social context of the period and takes direct references that time political scenario. The context was war and the world was divided into two fractions: Nazism and anti-Nazism. The resistance against German was the dominant context, whereas Steinbeck captures that in his novel *The Moon is Down*. Resistance over Europe was the cultural trend and unification of the victims makes it

possible. The weakness of French is that he has neglected the psychological aspect of the invaded and invaders. In any cost, the invaders want to achieve victory; somehow they succeed too but morally down and psychologically weak. On the other, even invaded had lost the battle; morally win the war because the invaded succeed to win heart of all victimized European. It creates psychological pressure for the invader. Invaded have a strong faith in democracy and their leader. Finally, democracy wins and leads perpetrator into psychological difficulties.

While analyzing the above critics' opinions it becomes clear that most of them consider *The Moon is Down* is a symbolic presentation of the situation of invaded European country as Norway's and Sweden's during the period of Second World War, even it does not clearly mention the word Hitler, Nazi and Norway or Sweden. The critics metaphorically compare invaders with Nazi and invaded as victimized European citizen. Most of the critics focus on social realism of war period – hunger, wound, and shattered personal freedom. The novel is also judged as anti-imperialistic and pro-democratic. Though, the critics presented different opinion regarding *The Moon is Down* they missed to present the psychological deficiency of invader. Generally, it is believed that only the victims feel trauma by the treachery of war but here this paper tries to show how the invaders also feel trauma when their mission to conquer the town does not go smoothly as they thought.

This study is based on the theory of trauma which analyzes the psychological deficiency of invaders. Moreover, this research utilizes theories from Freud's psychoanalysis: how desire is produced in personal mind and how those unfulfilled desires lead person in trauma and how ego leads person in vain. The research also utilizes Freud's notion of unfulfilled desire or wishes; how a personal wishes are denied by reality or are prohibited by the social standards and morality. The research also touches how a triggering event overwhelms the person and repressed wishes revive in a traumatic person.

The research utilizes Cathy Caurth's well-known definition of trauma: "Trauma describes an overwhelming experience of sudden or catastrophic events, in which the response to the event occurs in the often delayed and uncontrolled repetitive occurrence of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena" (181). It also links how a nineteenth-century occurrence of war led people in numb state relating Caurth's definition of trauma- how trauma relives later in repetitive nightmares.

The research also depicts Susana Radstone's, "Mental conditions and disabilities, codification of Post-Traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)" (23). How the post traumatic event hunts in the same symptom and how people search to construct the new identity. It also relates with the familiar terms of trauma: subjectivity, forgetting and testimony; the process of dialogic meaning making between testifier and witness. Though the subject of trauma theory cannot be restored by the coherence through, the act of remembrance, a belated acknowledgment is explained.

The research also utilizes Jeffrey Alexander's holocaust trauma; experience of survivor designated as traumatic. It includes both works of art: experience of holocaust survivor and personal and collective experience of victimizer. It also focuses how a suffering becomes a matter of collective concern, and how an individual get involved in social trauma. Finally, the research get involves utilizing the theory of Alexander's-how a theory of holocaust becomes matter of symbolic construction, framing stories and character. It also utilizes relevant materials.

With the use of theoretical tools psychoanalysis and trauma, the purpose of the study is to portray how the war drags the conqueror in mental deficiency. Moreover, the research analyzes how the conquered belief of democracy, their unity, and resistance leads the conquerors in mental difficulties.

The research is based on qualitative method analyses library resources. Furthermore

reliable website and teacher guidance would be used for the betterment of research. It has used a close discursive analytical style which draws on the concepts and vocabulary developed in psychoanalysis and trauma theory. Such as formation of trauma, resistance, post-traumatic stress disorder, power domination, politics of trauma, holocaust, identity-crises, mourning, melancholia, and violence.

As a critical analyst, we explore the themes which move around the psychology and trauma. Trauma is the feeling of unpleasant memory, horrible events and helplessness persisted in a regular manner. Trauma does not occur spontaneously, when the relevant event of unpleasant past occurs that leads one in trauma. There is a gap between actual event of unpleasant past and their occurrence, in another way it calls latency. The victim cannot succeed to present actual event of trauma because the one who is traumatized cannot succeed to present their unpleasant past because the person is in hallucination. So, in order to analyze the trauma, the third person narrative is required. The narrator might discard some event and can retain subjectivity, in another way it calls politics of trauma.

History shows that human beings have not been able to remain untouched by the influences of psychological wound. To examine history, the concept of trauma was developed through the psychoanalytical process. Initially, the psychological wound was interpreted as a female melody; the ailing of hysteria was thought to be described as a patient of trauma. The cause for the hysteria was wondering of uterus and the only prescribed cure was marriage.

With the increasing numbers of the patient of trauma the demand for a cure was highly regarded. Stuart Hall presents Neurologist Jean Martin Charcot analysis of trauma as follows: "Hysterical symptoms such as paralysis could be produced and relieved by hypnotic suggestion" (71). This statement of Charcot relates trauma with hysteria. He thinks that hysteria is a female melody and interprets as a weakness of female. He shows misogynistic view in his definition of trauma.

The definition of Charcot became highly debatable, so Charcot himself and his followers such as Sigmund Freud re-interpreted the concept of trauma. They defined trauma with the men's misbalance of sensory organ especially cause by accident, war, sexual abuse, natural disaster and psychological wound. For Freud trauma has psychological meaning - deficiency of mind rather than physical. He relates trauma with the unconscious mind: "The posting of an unconscious as the ultimate source and explanation of human thought and behavior represented a radical disruption" (Habib 571). Here, Habib explanation of Freud text, we know the root of the unconscious is mental radical disruption. The unfulfilled desires and motives remained in unconscious tries to come out in an appropriate situation. When the desires are suppressed that lead person in vain. But the thing is that we cannot suppress our desires ultimately they only transform. The repress desires present in the subconscious mind in the form of slip of tongue and dream.

The connection between trauma, psychoanalysis, and literature; literature provides a practice ground for the analysis as well as informs the theoretical principles in which the analytical methodology is based. Psychoanalysis gives space to analyze the subconscious mind. And finally, trauma gives a meaningful judgment about a text by looking at the unconscious motives and wishes of character.

Cathy Caruth, defines trauma as follows: "Trauma describes an overwhelming experience of sudden, catastrophic events, in which the response to the event occurs in the often delayed, and uncontrolled repetitive occurrence of hallucination and other intrusive phenomena" (181). So, trauma is the unexpected experience of sudden shock, which makes people overwhelm. The overwhelming is not forgotten but remained in latency and manifest in the most similar experience. The manifestation is always delayed because the victim cannot speak. The mind is in subconscious and perceives the story not as an exactly but differently because the people are in hallucination.

As a critical analyst, we can uncover theory of trauma coined by Caurth in the following extract:

In marching, in mobs in football games and in war, outlines become vague; real things become unreal and a fog creeps over the mind. Tension and excitement, weariness-movement all merge in one great gray dream, so that when it is over, it is hard to remember how it was when you killed men or ordered them to be killed. Then other people who were not there tell you what it was like and you say vaguely, "Yes, I guess that's how it was. (23)

Here, in the passage, Steinbeck shows how the war affected invader's thought and their hope. The war not only affected invaders but also the town people. The town war is compared as law-less football game. If the institute or government is not ruled by the law the disorder exists and violence ensues. Likewise, in the town, the earlier government ruled by Orden is invaded and the invader also would not succeed to rule the town people properly. The men of the battalion, especially invaders are detested they have a traumatic stress of war. The war has brought weariness and loneliness, whereas the days become gray. Since the war became an unexpected journey, the presence of invaders in the town also becomes overwhelming. Fundamentally, the war has blunted the psychology of invader. The invaders, who kill or order them to kill, think that they would suffer by the guilt in the near future. When the brutal condition of war unfolds, the invaders lost the hope.

The war between invaded and invaders become a catastrophic event which has given overwhelming impact to the invaders. And war's hangover is so overwhelming for the both: invaders and invaded. The main reason, invaders became victim of trauma is that the invaders could not succeed to think in a wider range. They think that the town people will easily accept the mission of imperialism. But the situation twists oppositely, the town people resist even when they are not armed with weapons. Ultimately that becomes vague and weary for

the invader. The response of the trauma is often delayed. It means that the victim has re-experienced by the symptom of traumatic event, which occurs repetitively in the hallucination. Steinbeck's third person omniscient narrative technique finds out that the consequences of war are weary and exhaustion. This weariness and exhaustion later transform into the traumatic event. The unpleasant past haunts invaders constantly in the similar experience in the form of hallucination. The war becomes hard to forget for the invaders and they cry at night being alone and tired. Finally, the invaders become weak and deficient by the tragic war.

Among the many reasons being a victim of trauma, increasing risk factor is one. In the town, the risk factors increases to get access the minerals which the invaders had not thought earlier. The invader's target is to get coal. But on the way to that target pile up various risk factors like the beginning of resistance, the death of soldier, creepy environment and non-cooperation of town people. We can see how thought changes when people cannot succeed to achieve their target. The conquerors define town people are pleasant in the beginning as follows: "It's a nice country, nice people" (29), "Colonel Lanser's compliments" (12), "[We] Invader want to get along" (14) and "These aren't fierce people" (31). When the invaders face the resistance of the local people, the voice changes in opposition as follows: "These people! These horrible people! These cold people!" (63), "That's it! The enemy's everywhere! Every man, every woman even children!" (64) and "Shoot the hostages take more hostages" (98). Here, two different thoughts of conqueror are shown: what they expected and what actually they faced. The earlier thought is pleasant, benevolent, and optimistic. But, when the invaders cannot succeed to establish their access over the minerals, and when the risk factors increase to get the coal the conquerors becomes harsh, malevolent, and pessimistic. The invaders' description of town people nice and pleasant changes into horrible people and cold people. Colonel Lancer's complement and

their desire to get along with the town people changes into hostages and enemies, more than that, the invaders try to shoot town people. So we can infer that, the invaders are rooted by psychological guilt. When one's expectation does not meet they become the victim of psychological suffering. The causes of the suffering of invaders are: unification of the natives and their belief of democracy and failure the mission of imperialism to control the mineral of town.

Freud not only interprets the theory of unconscious and dreams but also the theory of sexuality. *The Moon is Down* finds close theoretical method of Freudian theory of sexuality. The unfulfilled desire of sex developed during the prolong stay of town leads invaders in mental agony. Among the many reasons being a psychological victim, one reason is unfulfilled sexual motifs. In the town, the invaders cannot succeed to maintain physical need. That leads invaders in mental agony which becomes failure of conquering government. The construction of the sexuality is linked with the development of narcissism. Furthermore Habbib defines Freud theory of sexuality as follows:

Before the oedipal phase in which the libido is attached to images of parents, there is a period of narcissism or self-love in which the subject's libido has his own ego for an object. This state, Freud surmised, never completely ceases, and for all of his life his libido moves back and forth from the self to object in the world. In other words, narcissistic libido is continually being transformed into object-libido and vice versa, as well exemplified in the state of being of love, where the subject can range between self-sacrifice and self-indulgence. These considerations led Freud to reformulate the mechanism of repression, urged Freud was the instinct of self-preservation, or the "ego -instincts." It is precisely these instincts which constitute the narcissistic libido. In the process of repression, narcissistic libido is opposed to the object-libido; the self-

preservation instincts defend themselves against the demands of object-love.

(Habib 577)

The extract Freud's theory of sexuality suggests that the libido plays a vital role to construct the identity. In the libido, there is ego constructed by the desire of lack. That desire creates binary opposition between self and other. However, other is always lacking to formulate the self. The other always remains in unconscious because that is not fulfilled. The self-love for the object libido formulates ego. The libido itself is a sexual drive moves back to forth, means that the libido itself creates a binary opposition. The self is always in-between of id and super-ego, where the ego is constructed. The reason behind construction of ego is self-preservation concept of human. The self-sexual drive defines oppositely with the object drives from the development of Oedipal complex and Electra complex, where the desire of lack begins. The desire of opposite sex remained in unconscious is the main source of producing ego.

We can see asymmetric relationship among Freud theory of unconsciousness, trauma and the literary text *The Moon is Down*. The desire of unconscious and the construction of ego leads individual in trauma and makes psychological deficient. Here, in the story invaders desire of lack: lack of human relationship and access to the economy leads them in vain. Because, trying constantly to get access over the mineral and human relationship they cannot succeed to get. The below text shows how the invaders' psychology is scaled down:

You are so beautiful. You are as beautiful as the laughter." Molly said, "You're beginning to make love to me, Lieutenant. You must go in a moment". And Tonder said, "Maybe I want to make love to you. A man needs love. A man dies without love. His insides shrivel and his chest feels like a dry chip. I'm lonely. (76-77)

The extract shows how the ego is constructed and that ego leads one in psychological

deficiencies; especially invaders. Freud argues that the desire of opposite sex plays a vital role to produce the unconscious. That unconscious later leads the person in vain. Lieutenant Tonder is fascinated with the town girl Moly Moden to fulfill his physical need. Tonder desires of love affection loomed in psyche cannot succeed to fulfill. That unfulfilled desires of sex remained in unconscious later develops as an ego. Finally, that unfulfilled desire of sex leads invader in a psychological disorder.

Lieutenant Tonder is alone in the unnamed town. He becomes nostalgic thinking beautiful moments of his past of the home country when he was with his family members. But his beautiful moments are blunted in the war ragged region. This become the another reason to shatter the psychology of invader. The invaders have a same heart as a normal human being, having an emotion and pathos. When human relationships separate by the invasion the soldier becomes more victim of loneliness. When people become the victim of loneliness the dark sides of human feelings emerge. That leads invaders in psychological havoc. Tonder's desire of town girl Molly cannot succeed to fulfill. Finally, that unfulfilled desire of opponent girl becomes a reason fall of the conqueror.

Tonder an opponent soldier makes love for the opponent girl Moly in the period of war. Even, both of them frightened to each other their desire of sex matches. Moly has lost her husband in the war and Tonder is alone in the town. They both try to fulfill their sexual desires. Even being an opponent force, Molly accepts the purpose of the soldier. For the certain period the invader Tonder succeed to create relationship with the town girl Moly. But, it does not go for the long period because they have a fear to give continuity of their relationship being an opponent force. It creates constant loneliness in the part of the invaders side. In turn, such downfall leads the invaders further into the mental suffering.

Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down* is one of the examples of war text. It carries the theme trauma in the triumph, as Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth* suffers

psychologically by their over ambition to become a king of Scotland. To fulfill their aim they create series of murder. However, Lady Macbeth suffers psychologically believing that people might come to discover the reality behind the murder as she sees her body is full of blood stains in the dream. The suffering grows intense as she repeatedly sees the dream and eventually leads to her suicide. It's a very vivid example of how distressful events that occur in the lifetime and repetition of same nightmares results trauma.

Finally, the over obsession leads Macbeth in psychological ailing. In both, *The Moon is Down* and *The Macbeth* the veteran soldiers who themselves create invasion hope to betterment but twist oppositely and create mental havoc by their own deed. Furthermore, critic Wilson G Knight shows how Macbeth suffers in the following lines: "Macbeth endures fear and a sense of abysmal deeps of the soul's 'nothing'; related to action resulting in disorder in the actual world- in other words, crime; prophecy, too, closely interwoven throughout the endurance of Macbeth's evil" (258). Wilson argues that Macbeth's disorder is by their own action; the murder of fellow mate resulting in the opposite. The invaders' disorder in *The Moon is Down* is guided by the resistance of the town people and their belief in democracy. In both cases, invaders' suffering is presented by their over obsession.

The invaders' sense of security is shattered that creates mental agony to them. The mental agony makes the invaders patient of trauma. Jeffrey C.Alexander analyses how the trauma occurs when the sense of security shatters:

Traumas are naturally occurring events that shatter an individual or collective actor's sense of well-being. . . . The reaction to such shattering events-"being traumatized"- is experienced as an immediate and unreflexive response. . . .

Human beings need security, order, love and connection. If something happens that sharply undermines these needs, it hardly seems surprising, according to the lay theory, that people will be traumatized as a result. (87-88)

The text shows that trauma is the response of the one's shattering event. To sustain in an unknown place is really a difficult thing. People feel helplessness in an unknown place. One's sense of security heels, they start to doubt of their freedom and becomes suspicion over the surrounding. A fear of loneliness and longing for freedom creates anxiety. That leads to develop mental stress, which certainly makes the one victim of trauma. The people in the trauma live in the nightmare they cannot succeed to separate present and their unpleasant past. The people are in the state of hallucination.

During the battle of conqueror and conquered the confidence of conquerors is shattered and gradually develops a fear of security. The confidence of the conqueror is moved oppositely. The invaders underestimation: the town people will easily accept the mission of imperialism goes in oppositely. Here, we can see how the conquerors are afraid by the conquered and how negative thoughts emerge in the vision of conqueror to hide their mistake:

Thus it came about that the conquerors grew afraid of the conquered and their nerves wore thin and they shot at shadows in the night. The cold, sullen silence was with them always. Then three soldiers went insane in a weak and cried all night and all day until they were sent away home. And others might have gone insane if they had not heard that mercy deaths awaited the insane at home, and a mercy death is a terrible thing to think of. Fear crept in on the men in their billets and it made them sad, and it crept into the patrols and it made them cruel. (59)

Alexander's definition of trauma – how cultural trauma construct, is utilized in the above passage of *The Moon is Down*. The extract suggests that the conquerors have a threat of security in the town. In the beginning of the story the conquered are afraid by the conqueror, but as story progress the situation moves oppositely the conquerors are afraid by conquered.

The conquerors have a nightmare that the black world they created would come for them. Their torture, hatred, treachery, and threat over the democratic government created by the invaders come to themselves oppositely, the reality behind the action. Threat of the democratic government and invasion for the personal benefit shows the black world of the invaders. The invaders have a fear they think that the invaded will unfold the black world they created and start to whisper, which ultimately shatter the dreams of the conquerors. By the helplessness of the town people the soldiers feel insane they have a psychological disorder. They cry all night and day memorizing of their family and friend. For the recovery, they want to go home because no one likes to die in the unknown place. On the other, they have a fear of mercy death. When invaders see mercy death in front, they cannot succeed to focus in the battle. That cruelty created to town people becomes the reason fall of their government, which becomes the fall of their mission.

The reason, shattering the power of the conqueror is collective bond of the victims and their belief in democracy. The cause of shattering invader's government is underestimated the power of the town people's feeling. The invaders underestimate the town people knowing that the town people are not armed with weapons. And assume the town people will easily accept their mission of imperialism. But invaders are failed of their calculation; they do not know that the collective feeling of the victims can fight against the impunity, imperialism, and lawlessness. Finally, the feelings of the victims become vague. It is also experienced that the world of democracy is always rated high, which is represented by invaded.

Why is the psychological deficiency or mental havoc born? Its basic materials are three folds, first; going against the laws of the nature under which we live, second; standing against the laws of the divinity, third; threat to collective feeling by the individual person. Among these three laws in *The Moon is Down* the last one is applied - the invaders stand

against the collective town people, which becomes vague for the invaders and lead in havoc. The individual vision cannot succeed to fight against the thought of the collective one, applying personal thought of the invaders to the majority town people is to create for themselves.

There is conflict of two poles; law vs lawlessness, good vs evil, democracy vs totalitarian, and justice vs injustice. When these two poles struggle to exist, certainly there is defeated of negative thought, which is represented by the invaders. Mayor Orden represents collective thought of the town people, on the other Colonel Lancer, the leader of the invaders, stands on his malevolent idea to control over the mineral of the town. Ultimately, the invaders become victim of their own greed -over obsession to get the mineral.

Here, we can demarcate public thought of the Mayor Orden and the individual thought of the invader Colonel Lancer. "But my people have elected me. They made me and they can unmake me. Perhaps they will if they think I have gone over to you. I just don't know" (16), "[This] is more like a business venture than anything else. We need the coal" (14), "They will be in danger if they are rebellious" (16). Unlike the first statement argued by Orden rest of the other arguments is presented by Lancer. In his dialogue, he shows how the totalitarian regime is. On the other, the first argument shows how would be the leader in the democratic nation. Here, we can see the clash between democrat and totalitarian. Orden has given power to take the decision on the hand of their citizens. Oppositely, Lancer is dictatorial. Orden has given right to elect their leader. He believes the power of the majority and clearly says that people can make me and un-make me. But the voice of Lancer is regressive, they force order to obey. Lancer thinks in a materialistic way, in any cost he needs coal. He has not given any space for the town peoples' feeling. He uses voice regressively and threats minority town people. And says that if any rebel there will be a danger. This regressive voice becomes the downfall of the invaders.

Democracy is the ruling system of majority, but rights of the minorities are protected. People have rights to make a leader and unmake. Democracy creates a public sphere for the debate to the public concern where all the voice is equally respected. In contrast to democracy, totalitarian is the ruling system of certain people who are in the power, and imposes the law for the majority. Whereas it centralizes the control, and the individual person becomes subordinate to the state.

The invaders become victim of psychology by the subordinate thought of their leader. Lancer, an individual person goes against the collective town people. If they succeeded to give any space for the majority town people the havoc would not come, but they refused and personal concern of economic rated in the first place. Ultimately, they defeated by the collective thought of the town people and became victim of the psychology. Critics have compared totalitarian of the invaders as the totalitarian of the Nazi armies during the period of Second World War. Nazi army had also created invasion in the democratic European nations and they themselves defeated avoiding the thought of the majority European and became psychological victim of their own action.

To examine critically setting of the story it resemblances with the setting of the World War Second. There is clearly mentioned that the published date of the book is 1942. It was the burning time of the Second World War. During the period the conflict between Nazi army and the other European nations was in the high climax. The leaders of the Nazi army forced the youth to involve in the war convincing them the prosperity will come after the war. The youth believed in their leader's thought, especially politician. The leader's strong patriotic feeling involved the youth in war. The Nazi had exaggerated the war for the sovereignty, economic prosperity, peacefulness and for the well-being. The dream shown by the German leader could not succeed to fulfill which blunted the innocent thought of the young soldier. In the same way, the prosperity shown by Colonel Lancer to the young invaders is not fulfilled,

that scaled down and blunted the innocent thought of the young soldiers.

The murdered invaders create pain for their family member, more than that, it threatens rest of the other invaders too - prepare for the war. A murder of the invader threatens overall psychologically of the other soldiers. The murder of the fellow mates struck the genius thought of the young soldiers and give place to develop suspicion over their victory. Slowly and gradually the invaders' psychology is scaled down. The dream of the economic prosperity of the invader shattered.

When the Second World War was at the peak, Steinbeck was the war reporter to the United States in the European countries. When he examined critical condition of the humanity he tried to understand feeling of the oppressed European and showed empathy to the oppressed European citizens writing this book. So, the book became touchstone for the oppressed European to raise voice against Nazism. Donald V Coers shows how Steinbeck developed concept of writing book and how he sympathized oppressed European as follows:

While Steinbeck was working for the COI (Coordinator of Information) probably in midsummer of 1941, he and Donovan discussed the idea that Steinbeck might write a work of propaganda (*The Moon is Down*). COI brought him into contact with displaced citizens from the recently occupied countries of Europe. The refugees intrigued Steinbeck with stories about the activities of underground resistance movements in their native land. (Viii)

The above statement of Coers' clarifies that *The Moon is Down* is one of the written discourses of the Second World War. Analogously, the invaders are compared with the Nazi soldiers and the town people are compared with the northern European citizen especially Norwegian. Steinbeck analyzes situation of the town to put him in the position of Norwegian or Swedish, and shows empathy writing with this art *The Moon is Down*. He himself feels being a victim and gives courage to fight against the impunity. When he saw the underground

resistant movement in the victimized Europe to support and make them courageous *The Moon is Down* function as touchstone.

During the Second World War, the Jewish had developed collective thought to fight against the Nazism. The holocaust theory of trauma rather than to give emphasizes collective identity they involves to develop collective identity. When one's identity is in crises the rest of the other feel same. There is not a particular perpetrator and the genocide. There is struggle to preserve collective identity.

In a common place, common commemoration is presented rather than individual identity. Individual may have a different perspective of the same issue. The Jews always relate their experience of World War Second with the murder of the Jews in the gas chamber and phantom memory of Jews past. The present commemoration of Jews leads rest of the other Jews in vain. The victims forget the unpleasant past in the course of time and start to formulate the new identity as the Jewish today. But the birth of the trauma itself is an anti-civil violence they lead people in vain.

To be a cultural trauma the victim should identified by society. Even the individual would not suffer pain directly the person feels trauma when the violence is in the society. In the cultural trauma it is very difficult to find out the victim. Who is responsible the event of trauma is always critical. Who gives torcher is always symbolic and socially constructed. Such as, did Germany create the holocaust or was it Nazi conquest? The perpetrator always manipulates to take the responsibility of the victim. The perpetrator defines their own ideology, and their own justification of the matter, Nazi soldiers defines war for the national sovereignty and the cause of the First World War.

Jeffrey C. Alexander shows how the collective psychology functions in the cultural trauma. "The cultural construction of collective trauma is fuelled by individual experience of pain and suffering, but it is the threat to collective rather than an individual identity that

defines the suffering at stake. Individual suffering is of extraordinary human, moral, and intellectual import; in itself; however, it is a matter for ethics and psychology" (82). So, cultural trauma is the holistic representation of the society. It exists when there is a cultural threat rather than the individual. When suffering becomes the matter of collective concern individual victim react as responsibility of collective. The individual experience might be different in the same issue, but it becomes the matter of collective concern. The community constructs their own story related to their experience of unpleasant moment. What actually happens in the mass murder no-one knows but the society creates the story because the victim cannot succeed to speak. The collective murder of the Jews of the Second World War became a matter of collective concern even there was an individual experience of trauma. The murder of Jews in World War Second is one of the vivid example of cultural trauma. It is true that the Jews of the Second World War became victim, but the Jews today also shows regard to them even they had not faced invasion directly, the Jews today also traumatize thinking the unpleasant past of their ethnicity. However, the carrier of the cultural trauma should be ethical, moral, and psychologically success to bear other's vulnerability as their own. To be free from the trauma the person should psychologically strong bringing the pain into consciousness.

Weaving the tragedy of Second World War rhetorically, in *The Moon is Down*, Steinbeck plays the role of the carrier group. His role is third person carrier group of Jewish victim as a narrator, helps town people to come in consciousness of that tragic event. While weaving the story, the narrator can retain some event and can discard, because the subjectivity of the narrator plays the role. Critic Donald V Coers not only accept *The Moon is Down* is a symbolic presentation of Jewish victim. He argues, "*The Moon is Down* served effectively as propaganda" (xx). For Coers, *The Moon is Down* is an over exaggeration of the situation rather than the truth. It is rhetorical and fictional. Whatever Coers argued other

critics do not support him. David Daiches opposes Coers' argument as follows: "[Fiction] with history aesthetic probability with contemporary actuality" (418). Daiches' argument suggests that *The Moon is Down* is historically represented story of Second World War, because when the book was written the social context was same, the book published date and the setting resemblances with the condition of Second World War. So, *The Moon is Down* is an example text of Second World War explained by the aesthetic devices. Furthermore, Charles Williams argues that the story is a black deed of Nazi during the Second World War. He further adds, "*The Moon is Down* conveying a defense of and faith in liberal man against the repressive group or collective impulses he associated with Nazism" (51). Steinbeck as anti-fascist criticizes the brutality of the war. The novel supports victimized European for the resistance, and function as liberal man's struggle against the totalitarian. Picking the story as history, William portrays that *The Moon is down* is an example text of cultural trauma of the Jewish past.

Whatever critics argued, *The Moon is Down* is rhetorically presented story of the Second World War or pragmatically analyzed text of the Second World War, we can find collective sensitivity of the holocaust in the story as follows: "They think that just because they have only one leader and one head, we are all like that. They know that ten heads lopped off will destroy them, but we are a free people; we have as many heads as we have people, and in a time of need leaders pop up among us like mushrooms" (105). Here, Mayor Orden represents the collective identity of the town people. The town people construct collective identity in the devastation of the town. Each individual feels same as the other measurable feels. The town people try to create collective identity.

The town people are not afraid seeing the death informant they are hoping new life for the better life after finishing the battle. In the town, there is not a matter of individual concern they are interwoven in a single garland to raise the voice against the totalitarian. Symbolically

and rhetorically Steinbeck links the crises of unnamed town with the crises of European Jewish identity of the Second World War. Even the story is historicized and twisted the matter of Second World War; the condition of the people is same. Steinbeck's work is to create middle voice and lead victim in the process of working through. Unpleasant moment hunts the people in a regular manner and to be free from that people write dairy, books, and even makes a movie to heal the past. People want to forget traumatic past and want to formulate the new identity.

Unfolding the trauma of the Jewish past, Steinbeck gives space to the European resistant movement. He himself as an anti-fascist raises the voice against the Nazism. And, it is the quest of identity of both victimized European of Second World War and Steinbeck's town people. A Dirk Moses analyses how the genocides fight against the imperialism and wants to restore their identity:

Nazi empire Axis Rules in Occupied Europe in order to place it in the tradition of criticizing brutal conquest. It was necessarily imperial and colonial in nature. In particular, genocide aimed to permanently tip the demographic balance in favor of the occupier. . . in respect genocide is a new technique of occupation aimed at winning the peace event though the war itself is lost. (10)

The theory of resistance justifies victim and tries to theorize legal rights of the citizen. The lawlessness is created by the Nazis and by the strong resistance of the town people tries to restore the law of the town people. The book *The Moon is down* is dedicated to marginalized identity building. When the colonization began the native people became inferior, their identity and access to the economy became separated by the invasion. To react against colonization the theory of anti-colonialism emerged. European resistance against the Nazism is part of the one. The trend of the resistance is dedicated to demolish the emperor and to put the democracy on the table.

Resistance is an organized principle where the victims unite and fight against the imperialism and colonialism to restore their rights. As same in *The Moon is Down* the marginalized town people fight against the autocracy of the invaders which makes difficult to sustain invaders in the town.

Anti-imperialism focuses rights of imperialized people. When one territory people go beyond the native, they become the victim of imperialism. They disturb their structure and create anxiety. Where, resistance quests the principle of victims.

In the *Moon is Down*, one can see how the Nazi soldiers want to imperialize the peaceful town for the economic benefit and how their mission goes fail because of the resistance of the town people. That growing resistance gives birth to the psychological suffering for the invaders:

I have no choice of living or dying, you see, sir, but- I do have a choice of how I do it. If I tell them not to fight, they will be sorry, but they will fight. If I tell them to fight, they will be glad, and I who am not a very brave man will have made them a little braver. You see, it is an easy thing to do, since the end for me is the same. (110-111)

Here, Mayor Orden revolts against the human consequences of external control and economic exploitation of a native people and its land. He amplifies the resistance movement, rhetorically increasing for the town people fight against the anarchism in the threat of Colonel Lancer, to restore their identity and access to economic. The town people would not dare by the death, but, in opposition Lancer is daring, and to hide their fear he speaks boldly in a threatening language. The entire town people are united to fight against the execution of Nazism hoped that after the war the fresh air will come.

The invaders have an alter ego of the Nazi soldier. They are the second self of the Nazism. As the Nazi soldiers invaded peaceful northern European countries Norway and

Sweden, in the same manner the invaders invade the town. The town people have a same situation as the Jewish of the Second World War had - exploited identity.

When entire citizens' identity of the society is in crises everyone feels traumatic, and their feeling of sameness unites in a single territory to protect the identity and resist for the freedom. The one who knows the meaning of life: existence of struggle; they do not fear to die. The town people have faced the unwanted invasion do not dare for the revolution. That is their accomplishment also because their livelihood things are captured and to get those things such as freedom the invaded should revolt. Ultimately the revolution starts and unification of town people helps to end rule of the invaders. Where, the invaders become patient of trauma and would not succeed to handle pressure of conqueror.

If the people face unexpected shock that lead the person to trauma. The person who has faced the unexpected shock the person is in the state of mourning, but their triggering facts later lead the person in unpleasant past. Furthermore, Susannah Radstone describes the concept of trauma as follows: "The notion of subjects absent from themselves and involuntary mimicking a past traumatic experience threatened to de-stabilize the sovereignty of those subjects" (14). Here, Radstone analyses how the past traumatic event hunts the people at present. She describes the concept of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD triggers the people at present in the same symptom of unpleasant past. But the present is an absent and the involuntary memory functions. The involuntary memory functioned everyday triggers in the most similar situation. Mostly, it comes from the similar situation of past traumatic event. That traumatic event shatters at present which leads the person in vain.

The invaders face series of lose in the town; the murder of fellow mates is an example of that which scale down the other invader's psychology too. When those remaining soldiers see murders of their fellow mates their mental condition is also disturbed. The murders of the fellow mates become triggering event which hunts other invaders later.

We can see, how invaders face series of losses and become part of the victim, "[There] is trouble, sir." "Trouble?" "I have to report, sir, Captain Bentick has been killed." Lancer said " 'Oh-yes Bentick!'" (36-37), "I wish we had more junior officers. Tonder getting killed didn't help us a bit" (96). Here, in these two statements, there is series of murder of invaders. First, there is a murder of Captain Bentick by the Alexander Morden being frustrated rule of the invaders. Second, there is a murder of Lieutenant Tonder. When these two invaders continuously murder the rest of the invaders who have seen murder from the close their dream of empire shatter. When Colonel Lancer orders for the battle the soldiers remember their earlier losses and cannot succeed to prepare for the battle. The earlier lose hunt continuously. Finally, the invaders become victim of PTSD.

When the people do not have a clear vision they cannot succeed to achieve their goal. In the same way, the invaders have not a clear structure of their mission, so they always in dichotomy. The unstructured mission of invaders' leader drags other soldiers in an unclear way. The communicational gap between invaders, Colonel Lancer, and the government creates a suspicion. That also becomes one of the weaknesses scale down the psychology of invader. When Lieutenant Prackle asks their leader Lancer, "When do you think the war will over sir?" (29). Lancer becomes speechless; this shows lack of intelligence and inability to handle their camp. In response to the Prackle question they just answer, "I don't know" (29). When, the leader doesn't know about the situation certainly there creates frustration for the junior soldiers. When junior officers start to raise questions about the war Colonel Lancer he just replies as follows: "There are rules laid down for us, rules made in the capital" (47). Still, ambiguity remains in Lancer answer, who orders the rules from the capital is missing maybe the leader or the politicians. But the real situation of the town the politicians do not know they just order from their home country that creates frustration for the soldiers, ultimately the soldiers become psychological deficient.

The optimism and hopefulness go in vain when the soldiers know that the job of the military is never ending. The soldiers are tired, bored and fatigued by fighting in the town their longing for family becomes more desirable. When one battle finishes they should prepare for another one, this continuous job of the military has not given for the peace of mind to the invader. Steinbeck clearly says that in the opening paragraph: "[The] defenders defeated, and the war finished. The invader had prepared for this campaign as carefully as he had for larger ones" (1). This statement of Steinbeck's clarifies that the job of the military is never ending. The soldiers do not have a time for the peace mind. Their mind is isolated and destructed by the prolong stay of town.

At the end of Steinbeck's work the soldiers are depleted, upset, physically assaulted and psychologically deficient, not only by the wartime effect but the unification of the town people and their silent resistance. Because the silence resistance gives more stress than the physical attack.

Lancer tries to convince Mayor Orden to help for the invaders but it goes in vain. Mayor replies that he has given rights to decide for the town people and says like this: "I don't know sir. They are orderly under their own government. I don't know how they would be under yours. It is untouched ground, you see. We have built our government over four hundred years" (15-16). Hence, the four hundred years legacy is captivated by invading forces. The Free State is undertaken by the brutal force for their self-benefit but people have lost their all things. All the efforts to keep peace go in vain in front of the armed brutality. That's why people choose to resist against the captivation by gorilla war and many other ways. Moyer Orden also supports people's idea and informs this to Colonel Lancer in this way:

"The people don't like to be conquered, sir, and so they will not be. Free men cannot start a war, but once it is started, they can fight on defeat. Herd men,

followers of leaders, cannot do that, and so it is always the herd men who win battles and the free men who win wars You will find that is so sir"" (111).

Including the Mayor, all the town people prefer their death but they are firm in their thought and vision. They choose the difficult way to revitalize their lost freedom and identity rather than the easy way. It is a duty of people to protect their identity. Every patriot person dies for the sake of nation and nationality. After all, Mayor Orden challenges the Colonel Lancer. He says, free men cannot start a war but if it is started, they can fight for sovereignty. The resistance of the town people against Nazis is forced by invaders themselves. The resistance is born out of the question of their identity and sovereignty. Orden is hopeful to restore the freedom of people. Mayor takes this as a war rather than a battle, so, he hopes that the free people will win the war. He says the invaders are only fighting the battle but local residents are fighting a war. People are ready to die but they will not escape from it because they had a pretty world but now they have a hellish world. So, they do not want to live in hell instead they want to die to go to heaven until the revitalization of their nation. Ultimately their nonviolent struggle succeeds to restore the democracy.

John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down* is the perfect example of the war text, where the war has affected both sides - invader and invaded but with a deep psychological effect on the invader's side. Invaders start invasion as the source of the beginning of the end of their regime. Due to the strong humanitarian bond of resistance, the invaders' attempt goes in vain, and their confidence is completely dejected. The invaders are tired and wounded. But still, Steinbeck takes them as human after all because he thinks that the invaders also have the same emotion and feeling as the normal human being.

The invaders' downfall starts with their own actions. They think that in front of the armed soldier no one will defend, but they do not know rather than the armed military the

collective thought of the people becomes greatest challenge. Democracy, the people ruling system is challenged by invaders. It becomes one of the main causes of their downfall.

Steinbeck metaphorically presents the situation of the Second World War in the novel. As a critical reader, we find out that the situation of the invaded European of the Second World War is presented rhetorically in *The Moon is Down*. In the Second World War, Nazi army invaded peaceful European countries Norway and Sweden, in the same way; the town people have faced invasion by external forces - the conqueror. Similarly, the invaders have a same downfall as the Nazi soldier had. The invaders over ambition to get the mineral and personal thought to rule the town become problematic.

The main reason the invaders being psychological victim is that the invader cannot succeed to give any space for the native thought. They only concern for the economic benefit-to control over the coal mineral. When the natives are dejected to use mineral by the invader, conquerors are forced to unite and revolt. Finally, the conquerors cannot succeed to handle the situation of the town and become psychological deficient.

Steinbeck uses non-violence technique to resist the enemies. He has given justice to the marginalized town people. When Mayor Orden is imprisoned by the conqueror he says that Mayor is an idea conceived by free men; it will escape arrest. He is not afraid being imprisoned; still, provides hope for the freedom of their citizen. Orden is an ideal figure and symbol of a concept of freedom. He believes in nonviolence technique. But, that was his compulsion to fight with invaders to protect the town people and their freedom. Till the end, he tries to convenience Colonel Lancer, but his request goes in vain. Finally, Lancer and their soldier are hunted by their own action-autocratic ruling.

The Moon is Down, has challenged the one's thought that killing the men cannot succeed to prevent their evil. The threat of murder keeps people silent for a moment, not for the lifetime. One day the evils will expose. So, the research has found the reasons behind the

trauma. Steinbeck's third person omniscient narrative technique suggests that the writer is trying to create a middle voice. He wants to drag a traumatic person into a consciousness by writing the book *The Moon is Down*. He has also tried to give voice to voiceless.

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