

## **I. Quest of American Dream in Lynn Austin's *All She Ever Wanted***

Quest of American dream is the dream of material prosperity; its notion is to be better, fuller and richer. American dream today has lured tens of millions of people to be grown to fullest development as a man and woman for the pursuit of material prosperity that people work more hours to pursue more money and high rank in society. But practice in America has always failed to assist human being to materialize these ideal visions and hopes, which are easily exposed as nightmares and fraud in disguise as critics of American dreams also point out not many version of American dream equated prosperity with happiness and that happiness may always remain tantalizing out of reach for some Americans making it more life cruel joke than a genuine dream. Despite of it, all the character's hopes are faded away in the novel whoever runs to achieve the American dream in the vacuum.

Lynn Austin's *All She Ever Wanted* depicts all the catastrophic scenarios and disasters, produced by global economic crisis and recessions of the world, from which millions of people die and those alive become unemployed. Unemployment creates hunger, poverty, robbery, treachery, hatred, suicide etc. Most of the people wander for quest of American dream without apprehending the notion of it, which includes life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. But those who run in fantasy get victimized and go to disaster. So, these types of people go to fall on the paws of selfish capitalist and compelled to be a beautiful playing object at their hand and at last nothing would gain, and no any way of rescue from them. They run after believing on dependent mentality and fate without physical and mental labor so, fall on bad circumstances.

Lynn Austin deals with the socio-economic problem of the people of Euro-American continent basically those of American, Irish; Russian resulted by the culmination of world wars scenario and worldwide economic crisis. Because of this

deadly catastrophe, millions of unemployment, bankruptcy, suicide, hatred, suffering etc. are depiction of the 1930's economic worldwide depression in this novel.

Austin presents the world wars' history of the world phenomena basis on wars scenarios. War displaces and makes unemployed, millions people's massacre from the imperialism concept of those supreme power countries. And general people's day dreaming of American dream, which fails badly in America and become the victims by the middle class bourgeois to the immigrant lower class people. And in another side native bankers and heavy investors of the industries are also become the victims because of economic crisis of the then period.

The novel is about all kinds of brutalities that human being experienced in the history the socio-economic disaster that still prevailing in the world in non satisfying desire of the ruling class to crush the ruled ones. There are no any guarantee of investors and general workers too. They face economic crisis, stock exchange is going to be withered and numbers of people suffer from the brain hemorrhage due to economic loss. The investors suffer from the economic slump of the United States' history. They commit suicide because of global economic problem. The newspaper printed the photographs of the huts, cabins of the towns, millions of people waiting for a bowl of soup in a long line. There increases scarcity, starvation and epidemic amongst the victims. The government and ruling class people do not have any concern with them, they engage in wars. Fiona, the protagonist's husband Arthur Bartlett commits suicide due to depression of stock market. Fiona becomes helpless she has no any alternative way of living except hat business. Her hat business has no more demand; it is hard to live for her and two children. Fiona is the representative character of the victims. Like her, many women become widows and children become orphans because of the capitalist's global war.

In this research includes every catastrophic situation which happens due to global economic crisis and recessions following the wars. The time of war is generally tough situation and hard to achieve the prosperity of anything in the society. Quest of American dream is not easy task for anyone. American dream has certain notion to fulfill its motto. Fiona, Eleanor, Rory all the characters run to achieve the honey of American dream but fail finally because they run after the fantasy, which never gets in real life. It makes people only the dreamer.

Fiona's life standard ruins after the death of her husband Arthur. After Arthur's death she starts hat business which is only for the purpose of the wealthy people. Generally hats are bought by the wealthy people, it is for luxuries. So her business falls on total loss. Most women abandon in hard time due to the war and economic crisis in America so her business is running through the worst position. So, she should not have spent carelessly her money on a hat business. Due to bad condition of her business she has to choose alternative way to support her family. But in America, millions of men out of work, so it is hard to find another job for her. Those only limited aristocrats are spending luxurious life style in America; there is the great discrimination in two class, general people and capitalists in the same country at the same time.

This research presents the economic depression history of America in 1930s and bitter experience of the world wars and also the effects of cold war caused by the two different supreme power seeker giants. Millions massacre of innocent people in the horrific war. Millions of people become unemployed, committed suicide, thousands of women became widows, and thousands of children became orphans. The basic premise of the novel is class separation of American people, higher and lower. Higher class people use and consume to the lower class specially those immigrant people in America who came for sake of American dream, life, prosperity and quest

for wealth good name and so on. But those immigrant poor have huge problems in their native land; in this novel one character named Rory Quinn has large family in Ireland. He has nine daughters and a wife named Mamm.

Rory excited to immigrate in American dream land, quest for property and to be wealthy like other American capitalists. He promises with his wife Mamm to take all of his family members to America as if he would earn a lot of money. He is a shepherd in Ireland. Shepherd's income is very low so he can't afford to his family's daily expenditure there. So, Mamm asks to him that how he could take them in America. But Rory has strong will power that, he would earn more property within a short period and fulfill his promises with his wife. So he immigrated to United States for earning money by using his daughter, Fiona but he became failure. Rory's unsuccessfulness symbolizes the failure of the American dream. The entire story is narrated by the central character Kathleen to her daughter Joelle along the way of visit to the invitation of her sister Annie.

The novel *All She Ever Wanted* is analyzed from the perspective of Marxism where all types of discriminations, suffering, exploitation, frustration, crisis, violence, depression and also the then Euro-American socio-economic and socio-political scenarios as possible in this research. Quest of the American dream is not irrelevant but before processing it we have to know the fundamental ideas of the particular subject matter. The novel is analyzed from the different perspective by the different critics which, are presented respectively as follows. Marty Medley comments as:

One of Christian fiction's favorite author's pens an engaging story about family secrets that begin powerfully [. . .] Kathleen Seymour's carefully constructed world starts to collapse when her teenage daughter, Joelle, is caught shoplifting and a row with her boss leaves Kathleen

unemployed. After a few sessions with a therapist, Kathleen tries reconnecting with her daughter by taking her to a party hosted by the estranged family members Kathleen left years ago. Through multiple points of view and rich, detailed flashbacks to previous generations, Austin convincingly illustrates how shame and bad choices can affect families for years. (n.pag)

In this analysis Marty Medley comments on Read Business Information, in Editorial part, to the novel through the perspective of naturalism. In it the behavior of ancestor transmitted from generation to generation. It is an inherent quality of animal whose character and behavior are entirely determined by two kinds of forces, heredity and environment. A person inherits compulsive instincts especially hunger, the drive to accumulate possessions, and sexuality and is the subject to the social and economic forces in the family, the class, and the milieu into which that person is born. While the time gets tough the mentality of the character automatically ready to run away from it. Because of poverty and unbearable activities of Fiona, her daughter Eleanor runs away from her. Kathleen also does same while she doesn't get chance for higher education from her parent's side. And the same way here Joelle also tries to run away after lifting the cosmetic from the store but gets caught by the police. To control it Kathleen takes Joelle with her to the party hosted by her sister Annie. Andrea Burns comments as:

[. . .] As Kathleen Seymour discovers the truth about the past of her mother and grandmother, she and her daughter Joelle begin to mend their torn relationship. Kathleen learns that when hard times occur, running away from them is not the best answer [. . .]. When they arrive in Riverside, Kathleen uncovers the difficult lives her mother and her grandmother had as young women, and she begins to understand the

cause of her detested past. Kathleen realizes the importance of forgiving others just as she has been forgiven for her mistakes [. . .]. The stories of these women reveal the need to trust in Jesus throughout life. (n.pag)

Andrea Burns comments on Publisher Weekly to this novel through the perspective of theism, in which the religious people believe on god. While the time gets difficult people try to memorize the God, and starts to analyze the detested past by remembering the God's existence. Kathleen reveals all her past to Joelle; she believes, love and forgiveness can always be found in God. Kathleen forgives her fault which she has committed in the past, though these are her compulsion to keep secret from her family. Kathleen also learns the lesson that if the hard time will get, running away from them is not create good result. Tamara Butler comments as:

Thirty years ago, Kathleen Seymour left Riverside to build a good life with husband Mike and daughter Joelle in an upper-middle-class neighborhood in Maryland and never looked back. Lately, however, Joelle's teenage rebellion is leaving Kathleen exasperated. After a shoplifting arrest, the family sees a therapist, who suggests that the key to helping Joelle lies in her mother's making peace with her unhappy childhood [. . .]. Before long, the reader learns the reasons behind each character's actions. (n.pag)

Tamara Butler comments on Library Journal to the novel through the perspective of realism. Kathleen's daughter Joelle eager to know the reality of her ancestor that is Kathleen uncovered the reality of her past to Joelle and her husband Mike. So, Joelle forces Kathleen which she is very interested to know. After shoplifting a lipstick, Kathleen consults with a therapist for remedy to Joelle, despite of it the doctor advises her that Kathleen herself is the medicine of Joelle's problem, because she wants to

know the reality of her mother's past. While Kathleen reveals the reality of her past in detail to Joelle along the way of visit to River Side and her curiosity is automatically solved. After revealing her unhappy childhood Kathleen is reached in to her past which shows whole reality of her family that Joelle wants to know. Sherri Myers criticizes as:

Kathleen Seymour ran away from home as a teenager to escape the poverty and shame it subsequently caused, but not many years later is faced with disclosing her past in order to salvage her relationship with her daughter. An unexpected and unwanted invitation to attend a party for her father eventually leads to a trip back home to a family she hasn't seen for three-and-a-half decades and a disclosure of memories and secrets she'd rather have never allowed to see the light of day ever again [. . .]. As she learns answers to her questions, the more she seeks to know, leading to healing and forgiveness for everyone involved. (n.pag)

Regarding on it Sherry Myers comments in Christian Library journal through the perspective of escapism that, Kathleen Seymour runs away from home as teenager to escape the poverty and shame of it. While the situations get hard-hitting, people try to escape from the trouble, but her escapist activity does not remain long because of her daughter's rebellion, which makes Kathleen exasperate if not she reveal the reality to Joelle. So Kathleen obeys the desire of her daughter which she wants to know, and her sister's unexpected invitation also play a vital role to reunifies their family at where Joelle may able to know her mother's cause of escape from her family.

Observing these reviews and criticism we can find that the novel is interpreted from the different perspective. Though some have analyzed from the theme of naturalism, theism, realism, escapism and etc but this research shows from the

perspective of Marxism with the support of theoretical modality of Antonio Gramsci, Terry Eagleton, Louis Althusser and Steve Jones.

The research has been divided into three chapters. The first chapter, introduction introduces the main argument of this project and how worth is it to research in this text. And it further clears how this research has taken help of Marxism to reinforce the claim of this research. Reviews and comments of different critics on the texts are included in this part of the research. Moreover, second chapter analyses the text with the evidences from the text. And concluding chapter wraps up the claims, evidences, and ideas of this research to prove its finding.



## **II. Failure of American Dream in Lynn Austin's *All She Ever Wanted***

The present study in *All She Ever Wanted* by Lynn Austin reflects the failure of American dream, resulting from the global economic crisis, recession, ambitious mentality of the people and misuse the notion of the term "American dream". In the present novel, the immigrants run after the American dream to achieve the honey of it, but because of their high ambition they fail to achieve and become the victims. Fiona the central character comes from the Ireland with her father Rory. He uses her as a commodity, he forces her to talk and consult with the wealthy people whom ever he sees in towns' party halls, tea-shops, shopping complexes etc. By using his daughter Fiona, Rory wants to achieve the value of American dream without working hard. So, he destroys himself and Fiona's life into the dock site. Fiona is victimized by the wealthy people in America, in the place where she and her Father Rory had dreamed to earn a lot of money, and would be wealthy. And Rory hopes to bring all his family including his wife and other eight daughters from Ireland. But his promise with his wife does not fulfill, despite of it and his family disintegrates.

American wealthy person, Arthur keeps Fiona as a mistress. She begets two children Eleanor and Leonard but Arthur does not give her his title because he has another married wife at Philadelphia. He provides her daily allowances and good ranted apartment only despite of identity. Although she requests him for identity but he denied it. Due to his social prestige and reputation he does not give his name to her. Mr. Arthur is a banker, the world-wide economic crisis and recession of 1930's Arthur's bank is collapsed, stock market goes down into worst position, it never revives in previous position, so Mr. Arthur commits suicide. His death leaves her without identity and has had the hard time. Arthur does not provide her any fixed

property whereas at first Fiona thinks she would be wealthy if she marries with wealthy person but her high ambition fades away because of her husband's death.

As the same way Eleanor also faces same condition. She runs to the New York, quests for job, prosperity, name and fame but she does not achieve her goal. She is victimized by wealthy an army, Rick. He exploits her physically, mentally and sexually, under the pretext of love. Rick does not marry her due to the differences of their economic and social status. Eleanor's target is to achieve the American dream which fades. Here story narrator Kathleen also faces the same miserable condition. She quits her job because of bourgeoisie monopoly system in institutions. Kathleen constructs her family structure during long time struggle in the United States; which is going to be collapsed gradually due to her unemployment. Millions become unemployed because of economic crisis and recessions are the then world-wide catastrophic scenario from where people's living standard fall on deadlock. The definition of American dream is one thing but it is hard to achieve for contemporary human society.

The term, 'American dream' was first coined by the historian James Adams Truslow in 1931 and is connected with American literary history. If anything but the circumstances of geography and history connects its motley population and defines the United States, it is complex set of shared ideas and aspirations, commonly referred as the American dream. The United States is the land of citizens who project their unattainable communal desires into the vast continent expanse. No one can begin to understand American culture without coming in terms with the American dream.

American dream is a national ethos of the United States in which freedom includes a promise of possibility and success. Definition of American dream is "life should be better, richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to

ability or achievement regardless of communal class or circumstances of birth” (7).

The idea of American dream is rooted in Jefferson’s proclamation that “all men are created equal” and they are “endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights” including “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” (13). But it fails due to lack of its proper acknowledgement. In this regard Austin asserts:

Yeah-well, for one thing I grew up very poor. I spent my youth hunched over with my mousy brown hair hanging in my eyes, hoping no one would notice me. And you know those run-down slum houses you see in the movies with sagging roofs and rusting cars in the driveway and little kids running around outside half-naked, covered with filth? (32)

Lynn Austin presents both urban and rustic life of contemporary America. After the First World War, there is disaster all around the world because of the global economic crisis, which causes the failure of American dream. So, people are compelled to live miserable life. Poor people live under sagging roofs and rusting cars in the drive way and the little kids run around outside half naked covered with extremely dirty clothes. Those are shown through the Medias such like film, documentary etc. Austin tries to dig the inner reality of the then American society; she shows two different life standards in the same country. In urban society, wealthy and aristocratic people are living luxurious life, there are well decorated houses, different types of drama shows i.e. broad way theatre, off broad way theatre, expensive tea shops, restaurants, attractive and beautiful dresses worn by the aristocratic people whereas in rustic area the living standard is very wretched. The motto of American dream would not be booming in America. Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are limited only on philosophical idealism. It does not apply in practical life, due to war, destruction, class

discrimination and high ambitions of the dreamers. To prove this Steve Johns presents his idea as:

Gramsci himself was one, are the product of an emergent of social class. Their role to society is to lend some homogenous self-consciousness in the cultural, political and economic fields. They actively participate in social life and help bring to theoretical articulation those positive political currents already contained within it. The organic intellectual thus provides the link pivot between philosophy and the people to construct 'cultural-social' unity; and contrarily, traditional intellectual thinks himself quite independent of the ruling class is for Gramsci material basis of philosophical idealism. (89)

Concerning on it Austin brings the social reality of the then American civilization, in which Gramsci talks that society should be homogenous but society is heterogeneous due to the economic and social discrimination. Inferiors are dominated by the superior by imposing the hegemony unknowingly through the different perspectives.

Traditional intellectual is the ruler group, which always wants to rule traditionally but organic intellectual tries to change the traditional ruling system. Mass-Media, film, documentary are intellectual sectors of the society, from which Austin able to presents the then socio-political and socio-economic scenarios of the society. With the power of organic intellectual, power society will be changed where rags and mousy brown hair, rustic houses, sagging roofs and rusting car should be eliminated.

Since the independence of United States in 1776, it has been regarded and promoted as an empire of liberty and prosperity. The meaning of the “American dream” has changed over the course of history. Historically the dream originated in the new world in mystique, regarding especially the availability of low cost land for farm

and ownership. Those people who believe in American dream, anything is attainable for them through hard work. The concept plays on the idea that America is a classless society, although it is obviously not. The idealistic vision of the American dream also assures that people should not discriminate on the basis of race; religion, gender and national origin, which is not true in the United States.

Austin presents the people who ever want to achieve the American dream. Dreamers' daydream completely devotes to the wealthy people without acknowledging the notion of American dream; the wealthy people deceive and exploit the day dreamers and become the victim. Regarding on it Austin presents:

Everything. What we want from life, how we're looking forward to really living when the war is over. The place we want to visit, the things we want to see. Rick is as excited about seeing the world as I am. I never met a guy like him before. Most guys just want to make piles of money and boss their wives around. As soon as the war is over, we're going to forget the past and start all over again, together. (160)

Here Eleanor and Cynthia run quest for job, property, name and fame to New York from the Riverside. They engage in job at warehouse factory, during this period Eleanor falls in love with Rick. He flirts Eleanor; her dream is based only on fantasy as the Freudian concept of dream. Rick makes her commodity, exploits her physically and mentally. Eleanor does not understand the motto of American dream, so she flows over the air with full of fantasy and thinks if she would marry with wealthy Rick she would forget her past. She is able to piled a lot of money and start a new life but all her wishes fade away. In this regard an American scholar Jim Cullen discuss about the American dream in his book *The American dream as: American popular culture*, offers a dozen of overlapping versions of the American dream. What is American dream and

who are the dreamers? In general, sense, dream is regarded as fantasy. The motivating forces of fantasies are wishes and unfulfilled desires and every single fantasy is a fulfillment of wish, a correction of unsatisfying reality. For Sigmund Freud, it is psychological outcome of unfulfilled desires and wishes but American dream differs from Freudian definition of dream. Jim Cullen argues as:

American dream is the dream of wealth, freedom and pleasure. It is shaped by eidetic promises of American land before and after the exploration of America. Puritans and European immigrants through of America as a land of infinite wealth, unrestrained freedom, and unchallenged fresh beginning of new life in the newfound land is called American dream. So it is related with life liberty and pursuit of happiness to everybody regardless of race, gender, class, ethnicity etc. The euphoric vision of wish fulfillment is what is called a dream. Finally, it enhanced capitalism in the sense that success lies in the possession of money. (11)

The puritans from England and Ireland, who wanted to escape from the political, economic and religious persecution of the old world, dreamed of building up a new world. That is the beginning of the American dream. America, a place where everyone had a fair chance at making it big; America, a land of the free and the home of brave, set your sail and travel to new world of wonder and where your wildest dreams come true.

The novel is a real epitome of failure of American dream. People become unemployed because of capitalists monopoly upon the general workers and the dream automatically fails. Austin unearths: "By the way, I had a fight with my boss this afternoon before the incident with Joelle. I walked out on him. I think I might be

unemployed" (16). Kathleen quits her job due to a fight with her boss, where she had worked for twenty years at Impost Corporation. The corporation has changed the rules and system so the boss compels her to sign on the Danbury project but she signs off. She maintains her living standard with the help of her job but it quits suddenly so, it is a hard time for Kathleen. She ruins her living standard by quitting her job. In this regard Gramsci talks:

The petit-bourgeoisie came originally from the rural bourgeoisie. Property gets broken up among large families until it vanishes altogether, but the members of this class are not prepared to work with their hands. In this way there is formed a famished stratum of aspirants to minor municipal appointments, as clerks, messengers, etc. This stratum constitutes a disruptive element in the life of the countryside, always thirsting for changes. (553)

The bourgeois are not prepared to work with their hand, so they appoint lower class employees in their industries wherever they want; they can mobilize by force without concerning workers' sentiment. The boss forced sign to Kathleen in Danbury project but she signs off it, and she urges to quit her job. The upper class people impose hegemony upon the working class, emanating not only from economic sectors but also each and every sectors those existed in the society, such like culture, law and order, social values and other intellectual sectors. Elite boss of the Danbury project compels her to run away from the job at the name of changes the policy of the project. Kathleen becomes jobless where she had worked for twenty years but after her resignation her living standard is collapsed. Though Kathleen fights back with her boss, but her husband Mike encourages her that boss would call her for another job and he might

provide her extra fund as compensation, which indicates that the deprived allowed to rule to the capitalist even they misbehave them because slave mentality of the ruled.

Why does the economically oppressed fight back? What keeps the lower class in their place and at the mercy of the wealthy? At least for the poor and homeless in America today, the struggle to survive is certainly a factor in keeping them down. Who has the time to become politically active, or even politically aware, when one is struggling just to stay alive and feed one's children? Other elements oppressing them are the police and other government strong arm agencies, who, under government orders, have mistreated lower-class and underclass poor perceived as a threat to the power structure, such as the striking workers who are arrested, beaten , or killed in the early days of American labour unions or the homeless who are routed from their cardboard boxes in New York's Central Park a few years ago because their shanties, in effect, ruined the view from the windows of the wealthy living in posh apartments nearby. The poor are oppressed even more effectively, however, by ideology.

Few elite people of the United States clutch the political authority to rule upon the inferior people by imposing superiority. The ruler groups have no concern for the ruled, whose maximum numbers lies unemployed. In this context Gramsci himself says, ruling class is material basis of philosophical idealism. But it should be practical, to address all the people as homogenous at the same platform. In this regard Eleanor shows anger upon the bourgeoisie who thinks themselves so-called elite. Austin writes:

"Chariots of the bourgeoisie," she huffed in disgust. I had no idea what a "bourgeoisie" was, but from the tone of my mother's voice, she might have been talking about a breed of rodents. "Tell whoever it is I'm not home." [...] I stood, suddenly angry, and scooped the clothing back into the bag. "Nothing's wrong!" I kicked the bag with my bare foot,



knocking it over, and then ran into the bedroom to hide my tears. (35-39)

Lower class people urge to hide their own miseries in the presence of bourgeois though he/she is his/her nearest friend. Clearly, members of the underclass or the lower class are economically oppressed. They suffer the ills of economic privation, are hardest hit by economic recessions, and have limited means of improving their lot. In sharp contrast, members of the upper class and aristocracy are economically privileged. They enjoy luxurious lifestyles, being least bit affected by economic recessions, and have a great deal of financial security. In this regard Steve Johns presents his idea as:

Ideology represents the imaginary relations of individuals to their material existence. It means that the ideology distorts our view of our true condition of existence. He presents two theses ideologies: the one is negative, concern with the object which is represented in material form of ideology; the second one is positive, concerns with the materiality of ideology. We find different types of ideologies: legal ideology, political ideology, racial ideology, gender ideology and so on. Today in late capitalism, the expansion of new mass media in principle, enable ideology effectively to penetrate every pore of the social body. (58)

Ideology plays vital role in society. Steve Jones talks about the ideology of the society which is created by higher class people, to impose upon the lower class. Cynthia's material existence is higher than Eleanor so Cynthia tries to impose her ideology upon Eleanor by any means to pursue her but Eleanor shows anger to her for which Jones says, the bourgeoisie tries to penetrate the hegemony in all spheres of society. Ideology distorts the view of real material existence and creates class differences. Though the relationship is nearer between them but, due to their material existence it distorts the

views regarding the true conditions of existence. Eleanor and Cynthia are the friends but Eleanor's poverty and Cynthia's affluence separates each other. Eleanor pretends she is not at home in the presence of her best friend Cynthia. She comes, Eleanor's home in the name of help to the poor whereas Eleanor thinks that she is the bourgeois, who comes here to tease her. In late capitalism the capitalists try to penetrate their ideology from the different perspective inside the social body such as mass media in principle, culture, politics, material perspective and many other ways. Capitalist create pseudo holiday to attract the poor for their own sake and impose them through ideological apparatus.

For communism, Christmas holiday is pseudo-holiday; it is created by the capitalism. Here Austin assert: "The capitalist at the power company will be delighted", Uncle Leonard said," That's why they invented this pseudo-holiday." I refused to let my uncle spoil this great moment. "Christmas is Jesus birthday," I told him (66). Here, Uncle Leonard is a communist thinker living in capitalist society. He never believes in Christianity and Spiritual concept of the society. He always believes in practical activities. Religion and other abstract unseen powers are false. Kathleen's psyche is filled by the capitalist Elizabeth Hayworth's family, that she shows interest on religion, Kathleen sometimes goes to church with Cynthia and other religious people. Uncle Leonard says her that capitalists invent the Christmas holiday which is false for him. The capitalists invent such types of pseudo ceremony for their luxury and enjoyment.

The question of God's existence is not the fundamental issue for Marxist analysis; rather what human beings do in God's name. For example, while many Christian religious groups work to feed, clothe, house, and even educate the world's poor. The religious doctrine that are disseminated along with the food and clothing

include the conviction that the poor, if they remain nonviolent, will find their reward in heaven. From a Marxist perspective, the role of ideology maintains power. We should briefly examine a few more examples so that we can see how it works. Classicism, for example, is an ideology that equates one's value as a human being with the social class in which one belongs to the higher and another is lower class, the better one is assumed to be quality is in the blood, that is, inborn. From the classist perspective, people at the top of the social scale are naturally superior to those below them, those at the top are more intelligent, more responsible, more trust worthy, more ethical, and so on. People at the bottom of the social scale, it follows, are naturally shiftless, lazy, and irresponsible. Therefore, it is only right and natural that those forms the highest social class should hold all the position of power and leadership because they are naturally suited to such roles and are the only ones who can be trusted to perform them properly. Those who are the communist hard to live in capitalist society and identity also changed. To show it Austin writes:

That year, 1960 was an election year and the race for the White House was heating up between Vice-president Richard M. Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy [. . .] "Well I demanded to know why the communist party wasn't invited to debate the issue like any other political party?" [. . .] Russians launched 'sputnik' in 1957 [. . .] everyone hated the communist [. . .] Then I walked into the auditorium and saw Uncle Leonard sitting up on the stage between the Democrat and Republican and I knew that my peaceful life was over [. . .]. My uncle hated Richard Nixon [. . .] I acquired a new nickname "Kathy the commie" instead of "Cootie Kathy" [. . .]. (71-75)

During the cold war America is heated in Presidential election. Vice president Richard Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy are participated in election, but there is no any communist competitor. There is not invitation of communist fellow. Here capitalists always dominate to the communist even in healthy competition and capitalists think; communist will take away the freedom. Kathleen hates her uncle Leonard because of his communist thought. Kathleen's friends are capitalists, and she used to go with her friends, where she gets new luxurious things, expensive and delicious food to eat.

Kathleen hates her uncle Leonard, because of his communist thought. In 1957 Russia launches the Sputnik that communist is going to develop science and technology. Capitalists fill up the mind of inferior people, that communist will take away luxurious life like TV, car etc. Kathleen's uncle Leonard is sitting among the Democrat and Republican. So, her friends change her name, a new nick name Kathy the commie instead of Cootie the Kathy. It means capitalists dominate the people in various ways to change their mentality and impose capitalist ideology. In this regard Gramsci talks:

The 'normal' exercise of hegemony on the now classical terrain of the parliamentary regime is characterized by the combination of force and consent, which balance each other reciprocally, without force predominating excessively over consent. Indeed, the attempt is always made to ensure that force will appear to be based on the consent of the majority, expressed by the so-called organs of public opinion—newspapers and associations—which, therefore, in certain situations, are artificially multiplied [. . .]. In the period following the World War, cracks opened up everywhere in the hegemonic apparatus, and the exercise of hegemony became permanently difficult. (248)

In this extract he argues that the capitalists impose their hegemony through the state apparatuses such as organized religion, the law, the trade unions, the political system, art and literature, educational system and many more. These ideological state apparatuses encompass all the institutions through which we are socialized. While the people become conscious from the domination of ruling class in every phenomena of the society, they gradually emerge against the ruling system. The proletariats want to crack the hegemonic apparatuses generally in the war time. War is the process of direct attack upon inferior. In this context America imposes its hegemony in Russia indirectly in the initial position by helping and providing enormous economic and political supports to win its heart but after the Second World War America become enemy of Russia. If Russia launches nuclear power for experiment America becomes scared upon it and eager to control its nuclear test process. So America become completely opposite pole of the Russia. After then American hegemonic exercise permanently becomes difficult upon communist regime. Hegemonic practice remains only up to the time, till the hegemonies party allows imposing their system upon them. If they become conscious they start to revolt to break the system, but it is not to be successes at last.

According to Uncle Leonard, communism is bad, at the eyes of Capitalism. Nothing was "good" when you were a communist, living in a capitalist society (90). Yes, capitalists always think that the communist always stand against the traditional society those who stand against system of the government and the society. So capitalist used to say to the communist as leftist. Communist stands in opposition to each and every institutions of the nation. The capitalists never treat the communists as the human beings; they have treated as opposite other, which is completely different pole as vice-versa. Uncle Leonard is a communist but he lives in a capitalist society so

he says to Kathleen that capitalist always mistreat to the communist like a lion behave a deer in a same jungle.

Austin is able to show the discrimination between two different poles in the same society in this novel, that capitalist used to mock to the communist through the different perspectives in every social factor while the communist takes participation in social institutions that organized by the capitalist. It is hard to live in capitalist society for the communist. In capitalist system every things are expensive, communist could not afford to survive there. Capitalists use them in the factories and industries by providing low wages, to earn more profit from the production. Uncle Leonard and whoever are the communist in the capitalist society nothing is good for living independently.

It becomes increasingly difficult in the United States, clearly distinguishes the people either the bourgeois or the proletariat. We can classify, for example, a person who employs several workers in a small, family owned business but whose yearly profit is less than the annual wages of the salesperson, working for a big corporation. In other words, in this country at least, some workers earn more than some owners. To complicate matters further the words bourgeoisie to refer in everyday speech to the middle class in general with no distinction between owner's and wage earners. At this point in history, therefore it might be more useful to classify Americans according to socioeconomic lifestyle without reference to the manner in which their income is acquired. For the sake of clarity, let's take a moment to do, so now by drawing a simplified sketch of the major socioeconomic divisions in contemporary America. Poor's socioeconomic condition is horrific so meager use to be scared to take loan from others, though it uses in meaningful purpose. In this regards Austin asserts:

"Can you please sign this?" for her education loan paper [. . .] my mother closed her eyes and slowly tore the form in half.

"No!" I screamed.

"I'll get you the money," she said quietly. I scrambled to my feet and pulled the mangled papers out of her hands.

"How? Are you going to steal it, like Daddy?" (115)

In this extract, Kathleen's father Donald is a thief, so Kathleen asks her mother Eleanor that, she would provide her money by stealing like her Daddy. It is the heartfelt condition for this family. Because of poverty Donald becomes a thief and for that theft, society should be responsible because society constructs human consciousness. Kathleen's father could not earn sufficient property for his children's good education and becomes useless man for his family. So, he starts robbery but here Kathleen is a twinkling star among the dark, she is very intelligent. So, she gets chance of scholarship for further education, but her family member unable to understand her. She needs only signature of her parents instead of it, the loan paper is nearly to be destroyed by her mother because of her poverty and she shocks from her past memory that Kathleen might get victim in big city like herself by the town's wealthy people.

Whether or not we will be agree, on which individuals belong to the bourgeoisie and which to the proletariat, most of us can observe the striking difference in socioeconomic lifestyle among the following groups, the homeless who have few property, if any material possessions and little hope of improvement; the poor, whose limited education and career opportunities keep them struggling to support their families and living in fear of becoming homeless; the financially established, who own nice homes and cars and can usually afford to send their children to college; the well to do, who can afford two or more expensive homes,

several cars, and luxury items; and the extremely wealthy, such as the owners of large, well established corporations, for whom money is no problem whatsoever. We might loosely refer to these five groups as America's underclass, lower class, middle class, upper class, and aristocracy. For this regards Eagleton examines:

The relations between ideological discourses and social interests are complex, variable one, in which it is sometimes appropriate to speak of the ideological signifier as bone of contention between conflicting social forces and at other times a matter of more internal relations between modes of signification and form of social power. Ideology contributes to the constitution of social interests, rather than passivity reflecting pre-given positions. (223)

Eagleton talks about the complexity of ideology and social interest. Ideology stands on one side and the social interest on the other. Kathleen's view is fine though she stands in capitalist society to invest money on education but her mother's view is also considerable that the capitalist society always accepts the superior people. If Kathleen will be educated in one side and in another side, she will become the heavy debtor. Poverty brings conflict in the society and even in the family due to different social forces in the capitalist society. Ideology contributes to the constitutions of social interests; those each and every thing may not be fulfilled for the lower class people.

Ideology plays an important role in the society each and every sector by imposing hegemony either knowingly or unknowingly, in which inferior is victimized and do not fulfill their aim and crisis will be emerged, but inferior cannot do anything in front of them, where Eleanor is hurts by elite Rick. In this regard Austin asserts: "I never mean to hurt you. Please accept this money along with my sincere apology and use it to further your education" (193). Affluent people buy the sentiment of poor



people with money. Eleanor faces heartfelt situation that she becomes mad beloved, while she hears the news that her boyfriend Rick dies in Germany, at the peak of war, but that is false letter to her. Eleanor finds Rick alive while she meets him at Albany and she returns with hopeless. Rick sends a letter with the court's annulled file and five thousand dollars for the compensation because of her marriage with him that is annulled. His father is wealthy in Albany whereas Eleanor is poor and her family background is also not as his. So, Rick denies to accepting Eleanor as wife because of her poverty and family background. Capitalist consumes the inferior by buying with the money, mentally, physically and many other aspects. It is sure that social power is practiced through ideological means indirectly. Cultural hegemony is implemented in the society by help of ideological apparatuses. Commenting Gramsci view of the relationship between hegemony and ideology Eagleton writes:

Hegemony is also a broader category than ideology: it includes ideology, but is not reducible to it. A ruling group or class may secure consent to its power by ideological mean; but it may also do so, by, say, altering the tax system in a ways favorable to groups whose support it needs, or creating a layer of relatively affluent, and thus somewhat politically quiescent, workers. (112)

In this case elite people Rick and his father reject love affair between Rick and Eleanor due to class differences. Either hegemony or Ideology both terms are the ruling weapons of the capitalist to the proletariats by imposing indirectly. With the power of money Rick is able to rule upon Eleanor. Eleanor loves him truly but Rick's vested interest is only to play with her, as the way wealthy people always mistreat to the poor. A ruling group may secure consent to its power by ideological means. So, Rick secures his prestige by providing five thousands dollar as compensation after annulment of

their marriage. Though the court is centre of justice but it also stands in the favor of capitalist because capitalists pervade hegemony in every institutions of the social body. Capitalists have nothing to pay heavy amount of money and facilities instead of his guilt. Here Austin asserts:

Those things are for his own sake, not yours. He wants to keep you for himself, and the fancy apartment and the money he gives you ease his guilt. He's so rich he never misses one cent of it. But what is he willing to do for you, to sacrifice for you, eh? Nothing! He would lose his good name and his fine reputation if he divorced his society wife and married his poor, immigrant mistress- and he certainly is not willing to sacrifice that. (301-2)

In this extract, Rory is father of Fiona. While Fiona married with Mr. Arthur, who is the banker, capitalist, and fake man. He makes Fiona only mistress instead of legal wife, he is a married fellow, and he has a wife, one son and one daughter in New York. He keeps Fiona in a rented apartment as adopted beloved. Rory says his daughter that Arthur would not marry her. Fiona is an immigrant lady whereas Arthur is native wealthy person. Those fancy apartments, money clothes and other things are not for her sake and her love only for his guilt. He does not want to lose his good name and well reputation by divorcing with his previous wife and married Fiona is false prediction. He deceives her; he will not marry her after divorce with his society wife. Arthur mistreats Fiona, though he provides her everyday allowances, luxurious apartment fancy clothes, delicious food, etc. But these are not only sufficient things for the human being. Human being needs social identity which Arthur never gives her. He consumes her physically and mentally by providing her money and luxurious things. Helpless Fiona cannot do anything in front of him and fake love to her. It's the social

panorama of the American capitalist society where wealthy people exploit the immigrant inferior people generally women for sexual purpose. In this regard Gramsci talks:

The fact that has not yet been properly studied is this: that the ownership of medium-sized and small property in the rural areas is not in the hands of the peasant cultivators but of a small-town bourgeoisie. This means that there exists, in proportion to gross landed income, an enormous bulk of petty and middle bourgeoisie living on “pensions” and “rents”, which has created, in a species of economic literature truly worthy of *Candide*, the monstrous figure of the so-called “producers of savings”, an economically unproductive stratum which not only extracts its own sustenance from the primitive labour of a specific number of peasants, but also manages to save. (568)

According to Marxist, this type of rugged people exploits the helpless, for the rugged individualism, which as we have seen is a cornerstone of the American dream. It is an ideology that romanticizes the individual who strikes out alone in pursuit of a goal but it is not easily achieved, that often involves risk and one that most people would not easily undertake. In the past, such a goal would have been achieved for example, the rush for gold and silver on the American frontier, an attempt in which many individuals risked losing their lives. Today, such a goal might be the undertaking of a high risk business, in which one risks losing all money. Although it may sound like an admirable character trait, Marxist thinkers consider rugged individualism an oppressive ideology because it puts self-interest above the needs and even above the survival of other people.

By keeping the focus on me instead of us, rugged individualism works against the well being of society as a whole and underprivileged people in particular. Rugged individualism also gives us the illusion that we make our own decisions without being significantly influenced by ideology of any sort when, in fact, we all are influenced by various ideologies all the time, whether we realize it or not. Even social intellectual factor vividly shows the social incidents those created by the capitalists in national institutions, where Austin asserts:

She still gripped the crumpled newspaper in one hand, and she finally summoned the courage to open it and look at it again. Maybe she had misunderstood. Maybe Arthur's photo was on the front page for another reason. She only needs to read the first line of the article to learn the truth: Investment banker Arthur Bartlett died last night in his Wall Street office in an apparent suicide, the latest in a series of suicides following the stock market crash earlier this week [. . .]. (322)

In this extract middle class capitalist, who invests in bank, stock market and other economic sectors are suddenly turned bankrupt. There is no any way to emerge again in previous position that the United States is totally devoted on war, government has no responsibility towards the people and national institutions. Millions of hunger, poverty, hatred exploitation reached into culmination of disaster. Because of these helpless conditions of the people, who want whatever he could do, there is no security of health and wealth of the citizens. The investor, bankers are suffering from brain hemorrhage, madness, suicide are the bad and non-imaginary incidents of the then American culture. Surreally we think that America is dreamland for everyone who wants name, fame, money, prosperity, prestige, dignity, and future but they become victim, get suffering, commit suicide, fall on depression these are the symptoms of

failure of the American dream. And less numbers of capitalists able to achieve the honey of American dream by exploiting maximum numbers of proletariats who are compelled to work under their hegemony. In this regard Gramsci asserts:

What radical change will be brought about in the area of small and medium savings by the present economic depression, if, as seems probable, it continues for some time to come? It can be observed that the slump in the stock market has produced an enormous shift of wealth and a phenomenon of “simultaneous” expropriation of the savings of vast masses of the population almost everywhere, but in America most of all. Thus the malignant processes which had grown up as a result of inflation just after the war have started up again in a number of countries and have begun to operate in countries which did not experience inflation in the earlier period. (616)

Though the people save small amount of money it will not prevent worldwide depression. Middle class investors save enormous number of property in unproductive sector so the inflation is increased in America which they never experience in the earlier period but it creates worldwide economic depression and recession. Mass media is the part of social intellectual factors, it plays vital role in the society. It vividly shows the social circumstances which exercised in social activities. Here investment banker Arthur Bartlett died last night in his Wall Street office. Arthur commits suicide publicly because crash of the stock market. Arthur is representative character of suicidal theme in this novel. Thousands of investment bankers have suffered in same condition even today's in the world wide scenario of economic crisis from 1930's to till now. Its main cause of privatization of the government policy, it brings monopoly, which is in favor of minority capitalist and they impose upon the majority workers

from where they can earn more profits. Those properties they waste in luxurious purpose, they have no any responsibility towards the nation.

So the crisis get born in unending process, where maximum numbers of proletariats always involve in struggle to establish communism but inside in it is automatically planted the seed of revolution which creates class differences and it again emerges the revolution among the proletariats, divided into two classes, i.e. capitalist and proletariat. It is the cyclic process of society that found in every institution existed in society from creation to destruction. Needy people forced to obey the command of capitalist. Regarding on it Austin asserts:

"I'm sorry to trouble you a time like this, ma'am [. . .] but I'll be needing the rent payment on the first of December. I let last month's rent go by because your –because Mr. Bartlett paid me the first and last months in advance. But December is due, you see. I would not bother you if I could help it. Mr. Bartlett was a real good man."

"Can you give me a week?" she asked hoarsely.

"Sure, sure, But then you have to pay me or [. . .] or more out, okay? Please do not make me throw you out in the street. I'd really hate to do that to you with the children and all."

"Come back in a week," she said, closing the door. (324)

In this extract Charles is a landlord where Arthur has rented in his apartment. The apartment is purposed to keep Fiona as a mistress at Wall Street. Mr. Arthur commits suicide publicly because of crash of the stock market. After then Fiona becomes helpless widow with two children Eleanor and Leonard. Arthur does not provide her, own apartment and his identity either. After his death Fiona loses everything and become helpless, she has no one for help. Arthur's death creates her new kind of

miserable and sorrowful condition. It really makes her struggle in the busy and selfish town. In this regard Gramsci talks:

The juridical form possible is one of the conditions required, but not the only one or even the most important: it is only the most important of the immediate conditions. Americanization requires a particular environment, a particular social structure and a certain type of State. This State is the liberal State, not in the sense of free-trade liberalism or of effective political liberty, but in the more fundamental sense of free initiative and of economic individualism which, with its own means, on the level of "civil society", through historical development, it arrives at a regime of industrial concentration and monopoly. (582-83)

Though the American government policy is to make America as a liberal country, in every sector of the society such as economic, political for every people of the nation by providing inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness but it is unable to implement in American civil society, instead of it, the system arrives up to industrial monopoly by which there emerges discrimination and brutal mentality of the people. Once Charles comes to Fiona's apartment to ask the rent and says her very flattering style by showing sympathy but in his sympathy seems vested interest that chased away to Fiona from this apartment if she is unable to pay the rent in time. Arthur has to pay only December to Charles where Fiona gets mental torture from her husband's death; there is no money to survive, two children and her. Arthur used to pay her daily allowances, his death stopped it also. And now she becomes penniless, in that moment Charles intellectually threatened her about the rent. Capitalists are such types of men who always try to keep others under their paws at hard times while the poor suffer from

the toughs. Helpless Fiona begs a week time to pay him, so mockingly he provides her but he also command at the same time that if she unable to pay, she would have to out from that apartment. It is very miserable moment for her; she has no any source to collect money to pay him. She requests him for not to chase her at the hard time on the street with her two children.

While Fiona become hopeless and penniless at that moment another capitalist Mr. Lorenzo Messina appeared as a collaborator and he provides her a rent house in the main town, Deer Falls to establish hat shop and apartment also for settlement. Fiona starts hat shop with little investment but destiny does not favor her and the shop falls into complete loss. It was very hard to survive her with two children. Lorenzo Messina emerges her will power not to run away from the business. He promises her to help in business. But it is the cause of her family destruction that Lorenzo Messina exploits her physically instead of his assist and this activity is the compulsion for her to survive in the town. In her business few customer used to come but no one buys her hats. In this regard Austin asserts: "A few came inside and studied the price tags. No one bought a hat. Fiona tried not to sink into despair" (333).

Mr. Messina says her to continue the business that he will buy nine hats for his family. After carries these hats in Philadelphia it takes good market, that most of the women resembling the hat that mended by Fiona, he flatters her to use if she will has been staying in Deer Falls. The hat uses for luxurious purpose, so the business is moving slowly says Messina to her, to keep stay there. He is a wealthy business man at Deer Falls from Philadelphia. He used to come every day in her apartment and stays with her late night, he sometime requests her for dinner and they have dinner too.

Mr. Messina is gradually going to become her nearest one. Sometime he used to stay whole night with her. For his good witness he brings a graduation card for



Leonard. But Leonard is not a small boy, he is a graduate fellow, he able to know everything that whoever wants to do whatever and want to say what about. Fiona tries to prove that Mr. Messina is good and helpful, she tells Leonard by providing the graduation card that is brought by Messina. In this regard Austin presents: "Here Mr. Messina brought you this graduation card," she said, handing it to him. "He's downstairs if you want to come down and thank him" (366). Leonard show anger instead her request for taken the card and mumbled a vague reply to her that Mr. Messina would always exploit her since they would move to Deer Falls. His mother's life falls on shadow-ways because Lorenzo uses her mentally and physically. Leonard never trusts him; he hates him as wealthy pigs. No one able to know who he is, what his business is, how he earns a lot of money. He is really wealthy person and his intension is to exploit the poor in the name of trust. While Fiona says to Leonard for thanks to Mr. Messina, Leonard become angry upon bourgeoisie to show it Austin presents:

"Leonard mumbled a vague reply [. . .]. The landlord had been a shadowy presence in his mother's life ever since they'd moved to Deer Falls, and Leonard had never trusted him. No one really knew what all his so called businesses were of how he'd earned all his money. The fact that he was rich was reason enough for Leonard to hate him." (366)

Leonard advises to his mother that like Mr. Messina wealthy persons make themselves rich on the back of the poor. They become wealthy by using poor's sweat and blood. They exploit them in each and every perspective by imposing capitalist hegemony. He also questions to his mother why does Mr. Messina like her very much? So he supposes to help and trust her. For Leonard, Mr. Messina follows her for sexually exploit like Mr. Arthur, all the wealthy capitalists eager to spend luxurious life enjoyed

by playing with the poor's heart. So Mr. Messina is also going to play with the heart of Fiona for his enjoyment purpose. Leonard says to his mother not to consult him. "He's the same as all the other wealthy pigs! They make themselves rich on the back of the poor. What I want to know, why you're so nice to him" (367)? After his claim Fiona says to Leonard that Mr. Messina buys her product at the hard times while her product is completely stops to sell. It is her compulsion to tell him that she has no other alternative way to survive except illegal affair with Mr. Messina, he used to help her economically in order to his sexual exploitation, those all activities Leonard knows and asks skeptically to his mother with anger;

"Yeah? And how much profit does he keep from all of your hard work?  
He's using you, mom. Do not try to tell me he's just being nice. Tell him to get lost."

"Sure, and then how would we live? You read the papers, you know there's an economic depression in this country." (367)

In this extract Austin tries to show the consumerism concept of people. Consumerism is another cornerstone of the American dream. Consumerism is an ideology that says I'm only as good as what I buy. Mr. Messina tries to keep Fiona at Deer Falls at the hat shop. Consumerism is his policy upon her that she would stay here and he will enjoy with her but Fiona does not know about his idea but Leonard able to know Messina's fake support to his mother. So, Leonard protests against capitalists who exploit his mother. He does not pay sufficient profit for her product. His mother works hard for the hat product but Mr. Messina uses her by flattering. Helpless Fiona compels to survive; she cannot break free from the clutch of the capitalist, by hook or by crook. Fiona spending her life with the help of that man but for Leonard it is unbearable situation, and he orders to his mother tell to get lost him but she cannot do

so to him and she says to Leonard the reality that Fiona like helpless poor urges to survive in the capitalist world in such condition. Idealism is one side whereas practical life is another matter. For this regard Austin presents:

"If you want to take up a cause, Leonard, why do not you fight for all the women who have no husbands to take care of them, women who have no way to support a family. Go ahead, get angry, Leonard-but get angry at a world that gives women like me no other choice but to let men like your father and Lorenzo Messina take advantage of us." (368)

Yes, it is a reality of the selfish society that the wealthy people used to exploit the poor, generally to the women those helpless, who have to survive in the society, should compel to struggle for fittest. Here Fiona is the representative character of victim of the society. The wealthy people mobilize their superior hegemony upon the poor for their enjoyment. Fiona, like women compels to be victimized by knowingly, who have no husband to take care and women who have no way to support their family. It is the internal crime of the society, no one can eradicate it and it is an unending activity since the human civilization is started. Human being is rational animal one side and in another side it is the uncontrollable criminal of the society. Mr. Arthur and Messina are the examples of the wealthy criminals of the society who commit hidden crime by physically exploiting Fiona with the help of property. Being capitalist, they bring destruction in poor's family structure and make alienation to rule upon them which prefers divide and rule policy of the capitalist.

Because of Fiona's those activities Leonard abandon by leaving her. Leonard and Eleanor both go out to survive own self in the selfish capitalist town and they have to struggle very hard where Eleanor become victim by the wealthy men. Leonard joined in US Army and works there. Leonard is a patriotic army. Patriotism is an

ideology that keeps poor people fighting wars against the poor from other countries while the rich on both sides rake in the profits of war-time economy. Because patriotism leads the poor to see themselves as members of a nation, separate from other nations rather than as members of worldwide oppressed class opposed to all privileged classes including from their own country. It prevents the poor from banding together to improve their condition globally. Leonard always hates the war of capitalists. His mind is constructed with very bad and sorrowful nostalgia and he says to Kathleen about their past in a meeting while she was studying in nursery school. For this regard Austin presents:

"The knowledge that a man like Arthur Bartlett was able to take advantage of a girl like Fiona Quinn, simply because he was wealthy and she was a poor immigrant, fuelled in Leonard a deep hatred toward the rich and powerful, and a new empathy for the workingman and his struggles. His mother's story exemplified the way all rich man abused and misused the poor and there was nothing the poor could do about it. They had no way to break free." (364)

Here Leonard suggests to Kathleen that the wealthy people like Arthur Bartlett is the representative figure whoever used to take advantages from the poor by using and misusing. Leonard stands against the capitalist and favors of working class poor people. Rich and powerful people have no heart they are symbol of devils. While the devil hunts upon the helpless, they have no any way to rescue. There is nothing the poor could do about it. The poor's have no way to break free from the paws of the wealthy demons. Uncle Leonard is really a communist; he always used to study about Karl Marx and his books. He is interested to socialism then communism, his promises upon society is to eliminate class system bourgeois and proletariat, his verdict is to

establish classless society in the world. Leonard always gives power to the poor working class people while he studied in high school. At that time Britain and France declared the war upon Germany and World War II started due to the power of capitalist. Austin presents:

"He becomes interested in socialism, then in communism and its promise to eliminate the class system and give power to society's poorest members. When he was a senior in high school he started reading Karl Marx. That was the year that Britain and France declared war on Germany, and World War II began." (364-65)

The World War II spread all over the world, millions of mass destruction, six million Jews massacre in gas chamber by the tyranny rule of Hitler in Germany. There was no human right they move ahead to anarchism who had power he could do whatever he wants. In another side Britain and France declared the war upon Germany to control Hitler's tyrannical ruling system. Expansionism policy of Germany and Japan the world turned into multi-polar world. The invasion of Germany upon Poland was the main cause to bring the World War II. During that period near about 64 million people died. After the World War II in 1945 there again re-emerged another new kind of horror situation upon the people that world turned into bipolar. One capitalist world lead by the United States and another one is communist world lead by the USSR. The USA attacked upon inferior small communist countries such like Vietnam, Cuba etc. Its main aim is to established capitalist supremacy upon these countries. Those all scenarios are seen by Uncle Leonard so he hates to the capitalist countries either, though he is at the United States.

This negative side of the society as war, exploitation, abuse, misuse, suffering, hatred, suicide, and depression everything haunted to Uncle Leonard's psyche. So, he

wants to change the society into communism. He narrates the story to Kathleen of the war destruction that he survives in his practical life. Kathleen is telling the same story to her daughter Joelle during their visit to the party organized by her sister Annie in Riverside town where she is visiting after thirty five years. War and capitalist brought her family into disaster at first and gradually it is turned into re-unified. There are various experiences and elements which constructed the society. The wishes may again emerged which fades away in the past. Society is not constituted by a monolithic whole but it is formed by a diversity of ideological state apparatuses, including religion, family, educational institution, mass media, politics, multinational company, trade unions, etc. Each of these are dovetailed with the other in extricate ways. However, ideology of a particular institution is determined by its material base.

Austin writes the story of American the then society where vividly showing the culture, religious view, politics, social status etc. in this novel. The story narrator Kathleen is the central character of this novel. She narrates the entire story included her three generations. Kathleen herself is very sufferer character in the novel. While she is little, studying in primary school, her economic condition is very worst; her father is a thief, idiot person. Her Uncle Leonard is communist but they live in capitalist society. Because of her uncle Leonard's communist leadership she suffers by comment of her friends and she also gets a new nick name "commie the Kathy" instead of "Cootie the Kathy". Her mother Eleanor bands to go Elizabeth Hayworth's home and even forced to break off the friendship also with her, because Elizabeth is capitalist one whereas Kathleen is proletariat. She does not get any opportunity to study good college from her parents' side.

These are the bad and sorrowful memory always haunts in her mind. So she is not interest to returned to her parents' place but Joelle's persistence she compels to

remind her past and her relatives, i.e. her father, brothers J.T., Poke, sister Annie, Uncle Leonard, aunt Connie. And she move towards the invitation in a party, during this journey Kathleen narrates everything in detail to her daughter. It's the technique of Austin novel writing that she writes the novel by narrating whole history of world phenomenon and social reflection of the then Euro-American life style and social activities clearly. How the wealthy people exploit to the poor in capitalist system the novel depicts the mirror of the society. Ideology always guides towards the people to follow it, for Marxism an ideology is a belief system and all belief systems are products of cultural conditioning.

Certainly post First World War era is horrific situation for the people. Numbers of middle class bourgeoisie comes in economic power by celebrating the privatization and free trade policy of the government. They invest property in financial sector but it goes out of track which the investors and policy maker itself unable to control this horrific worldwide economic scenario. In this regard Austin asserts:

"You should not have worry about financial matters. They are not your concern-they're mine" [. . .] "The New York stock exchange had another day of panic selling to-day. The floor was in chaos. Shares in union cigar fell from one hundred dollars to four dollars a share in one day-and that's just one example. Other companions stocks are falling by dozens, too, and they cannot repay the loans we have given them. Our investors purchased stocks on margin and now they're losing their shirts-owing more than the stock worth. It is turning into a disaster. Our bank is bleeding to death, and I cannot stop the hemorrhage."

(317)

Here Austin tries to show the reality of failure of American dream because of economic depression of 1930s. Investment banker is going to bankrupt, stock exchange market is going to collapse down which create an uncontrollable fear to the investor. Those investors who purchase stock on margin they are losing their shirt and every-things. Arthur does not allow to concern about the financial matter to his mistress Fiona. It indicates capitalist dominate to the inferior till they remain living alive in the society. They regard the inferior only as the commodity. They always impose hegemony upon inferior. Regarding for this matter Gramsci talks:

It is necessary for the worker to spend his extra money “rationally” to maintain, renew and, if possible, increase his muscular-nervous efficiency and not to corrode or destroy it. Thus the struggle against alcohol, the most dangerous agent of destruction of labouring power, becomes a function of the state. It is possible for other “puritanical” struggles as well to become functions of the state if the private initiative of the industrialists proves insufficient or if a moral crisis breaks out among the working masses which are too profound and too widespread, as might happen as a result of a long and widespread crisis of unemployment. (599-600)

The world wars create world-wide economic crisis and recession because of these causes increase widespread crisis of unemployment. There creates bad effect in the human psychology due to collapse of stock market, those who invest heavy amount in the bank and they distributed loan to the general public. Those people unable to payback loan due to unemployment. Those miserable scenarios are the dark side of American dream whoever run to achieve the honey of American dream but unfortunately fails, so collapse their life standard into the dock. Here Mr Arthur’s



death is the symbol of failure of American Dream and Fiona's unfulfilled desire and day-dream is the negative side of motto of American dream.

Austin tries to give the lesson to the reader through this novel that superior class wealthy people always exploit to the inferior lower class poor people in the name of sympathy. And she also suggests to the reader to empathy upon those people who ever existed in the society through the mouth of her communist character Uncle Leonard. She able to make cocktail this novel by mixing various types of characters those existed in the society. So Austin is real socialist novelist, the novel gives the unforgettable memory of the world wars and cold war also.

Thus, the novel *All She Ever Wanted* is an example of failure of American dream. For Fiona, Eleanor and Kathleen's life is state of wanting, which keep them haunting. They need what they prioritize them. The world wars and the cold war give unforgettable memory which always haunted to the characters psyche. Whoever eager to achieve the honey of American dream every one fails to achieve it because misuse the motto of American dream.

In this way the novel successfully presents the Marxist experience of the characters. Most of the characters fail to achieve their goal, which remains as unfulfilled desires because of the lack of proper knowledge of the American dream and its spirit. The notion of American dream is life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and life is fuller, better and richer all remains on dream; nothing includes promises of possibility and success, all dreams fade away.

### **III. Fiona's Decadence as a Symbol of Failure of American Dream**

Fiona's decadence stands as a symbol of failure of American dream. Fate and catastrophic circumstances brought her in decadence, it does not favor her, and so she becomes a victim in her whole life. Fiona is an immigrant beautiful young lady, brought by her father Rory from Ireland to United States of America. United States is a dream land for the people, who run after life, liberty, name, fame, future, property and pursuit of happiness. So, Rory brings his daughter, Fiona at the United States of America. Rory hopes that he would collect heavy amount of money to be wealthy by using his daughter Fiona, because she is a beautiful young lady for which, many American wealthy men might be attracted with her and she would marry with a wealthy one. So, Rory wherever sees the wealthy men he forces her to talk with them, during the journey and in American towns either. Innocent Fiona obeys her father's wishes, but it makes her scapegoat, that she is digging the grave for herself. Among the wealthy men Fiona marries with Arthur who is wealthy banker of the United States. Arthur keeps her in a rented apartment in New York but he is already married fellow. Arthur deceives her, he promises with Fiona that he would divorce his former wife and marry with Fiona legally; but he does not do so. Fiona and Arthur has been staying in rented apartment and Fiona begets two children, Eleanor and Leonard but Arthur does not give his identity to her.

Arthur's daily allowances for Fiona are nothing, human beings need social identity for exists in the society. Fiona asks for identity but Arthur postponed his so-called divorce with former wife but he never does so. Days are passing, circumstances are being harder and harder, the worlds' economic condition is going to be worst. The worldwide economic crisis roofed all over the world because of these causes Arthur's investment bank is going to be bankrupt. He has invested his property to the general

people, due to economic crisis. They are unable to pay back the loan. Because of his bank's bankruptcy Arthur commits suicide which brings in Fiona's life great disaster. After Arthur's suicide she becomes identity less women. She has to suffer badly in the selfish society with two children.

Identity less Fiona left New York while she has no way to pay the rent of her apartment where she is living with two children. So, she shifts to Deer falls, there she meets with Mr. Messina, who is another wealthy man of United States. Mr. Messina supports her for business and an apartment, instead of his help he has vested interest that, he eager to play and enjoy with helpless widow, Fiona. With the help of Mr. Messina she starts hat business with little money but the business fall total loss due to worldwide economic recession and crisis. No one comes to buy the hates in her shop; if someone comes she/he sees the tags and goes without buying. In this time Mr. Messina buys nine hates for his family member at Philadelphia and persuades her not to leave the business where all his plans are only to enjoy with her in the selfish towns. At the same time Leonard knows something about his family and his mother's illegal relationship with Mr. Messina. Leonard makes aware Fiona more times but she says him, to say to the women who are like her helpless widow, who have no husbands and guardians. These types of activities are compulsion for Fiona to survive. So both Eleanor and Leonard left Fiona in Deer Falls. Now she becomes alone and helpless, she has to suffer hard and survive pathetic condition in the society. Even at the time of her death no one relative were there and her death body was kept in ashcan.

Thus false assumption and daydream never be successes and it carries to the people into culmination point of failure. Without working hard life should not be better, richer and fuller. High ambition is also the evil of human success, which creates

fantasy in human consciousness and become failure in ongoing process of life. So, this novel successfully depicts the reality of the failure of American dream.

## Works Cited

- Adams, James Truslow. *The Epic of America*. Boston: Little Brown, 1931.
- Althusser, Louis. *Ideology and Ideological State Apparatus*. Ed. Salvo Zizek. London version, 1999.
- Austin, Lynn. *All She Ever Wanted*: New York: Bethany House, 2005.
- Burns, Andrea. *Publisher Weekly*: 31 July 2009: n. pag.  
<<http://www.christianbookpreview.com>>.
- Butler, Tamara. *Library Journal*: 11 Jan 2008: n. pag.  
<<http://www.dailymail.com.uk>>.
- Cullen, Jim. "A Short History of an Idea that Shaped a Nation." *The American Dream*. New York: OUP, 2009. 9-15.
- Eagleton, Terry. *Ideology: An Introduction*. London: Longman, 1983.
- Gramsci, Antonio. *Selections from the Prison Notebook*: ed. and trans. by Quentin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith. London: 1971. The Electric Book Company, 1999.
- Jefferson, Thomas. "The Declaration of Independence." *Essays on the Creation of Knowledge*. Comp. and eds. Shreedhar P. Lohani et al. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1999. 12-19.
- Jones, Seteve. "Hegemony in Practice." *Antonio Gramsci*. Esp. Ed. London and New York: Routledge, 2007. 57-68.
- Medley, Martly. "Editorial Review": *Read Business Information*. 30 Sep 2005: n.pag  
<<http://www.bakersbooks.com>>.
- Myers, Sherri. *Christian Library Journal*: 1 Sep 1999: n. pag.  
<<http://www.amazon.com/gp/aw/d>>.