Arthur Miller is regarded as one of the most important playwrights of the twentieth century, and his work continues to be widely performed and studied around the world. This updated Companion includes Miller’s work since the publication of the first edition in 1997 – the plays Mr. Peters’ Connections, Resurrection Blues, and Finishing the Picture – and key productions of his plays since his death in 2005. The chapter on Miller and the cinema has been completely revised to include new films, and demonstrates that his work remains an important source for filmmakers. In addition to detailed analyses of his plays including Death of a Salesman and The Crucible, Miller’s work is also placed within the context of the social and political climate of the time. The volume contains a detailed chronology of the work of this influential dramatist and closes with a bibliographic essay which reviews the key studies of Miller.

Christopher Bigsby is Professor of American Studies at the University of East Anglia and has published more than thirty books covering American theatre and popular culture and British drama, including Modern American Drama (1992), Arthur Miller: A Critical Study (2005), Remembering and Imagining the Holocaust: The Chain of Memory (2006), and The Cambridge History of American Theatre, which received the Barnard Hewitt Award for Outstanding Research from the American Society for Theatre Research. He is also an award-winning novelist, has written plays for radio and television, and is a regular radio and television broadcaster.
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NOTE ON THE SECOND EDITION

The first edition of this book appeared in 1997, when Arthur Miller was still alive. It follows that the tense used throughout was the present. Rather than retrospectively change this, the present tense is retained except in those chapters which have of necessity been updated. The updated chapters are: chapter 11 – The last plays (Christopher Bigsby), chapter 12 – Arthur Miller and the cinema (R. Barton Palmer) and chapter 13 – Arthur Miller’s fiction (Malcolm Bradbury).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Arthur Asher Miller born on 17 October in New York City to Isidore and Augusta Miller. Second of three children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Father’s clothing business declines because of the Depression, forcing the family to move to Brooklyn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Miller graduates from high school, but is rejected from Cornell University and University of Michigan. Works at a variety of jobs and writes his first short story “In Memoriam” depicting an aging salesman. Reapplies to University of Michigan and is granted a conditional acceptance after writing to Dean that he is now “a much more serious fellow.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Studies journalism at University of Michigan where he becomes night editor of <em>Michigan Daily</em>. Studies playwriting under Professor Kenneth T. Rowe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>First play, <em>No Villain</em>, is produced and wins University of Michigan’s Avery Hopwood Award.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Receives second Avery Hopwood Award for <em>Honors at Dawn</em>, but the play is never produced. Receives the Theatre Guild’s Bureau of New Plays Award for <em>They Too Arise</em> (revision of <em>No Villain</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Comes in second for Avery Hopwood Award for <em>The Great Disobedience</em>, which is produced at University of Michigan. Graduates and moves to New York.</td>
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<td>1939</td>
<td>Completes another revision of <em>They Too Arise</em> (now entitled <em>The Grass Still Grows</em>). Writes scripts for Federal Theatre Project until it is closed by Congress. He then writes radio plays for CBS and NBC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Completes <em>The Golden Years</em>. Marries Mary Grace Slattery. They will have two children, Jane (1944) and Robert (1947).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Completes two radio plays, <em>The Pussycat and the Expert Plumber Who Was a Man</em> and <em>William Ireland’s Confession</em>. Also works at various odd jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Completes radio play, <em>The Four Freedoms</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Completes <em>The Half-Bridge</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>All <em>My Sons</em> opens on Broadway and wins New York Drama Critics’ Circle Award. Auctions off manuscript on behalf of Progressive Citizens of America. Becomes involved in variety of anti-Fascist and pro-Communist activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td><em>Death of a Salesman</em> (originally entitled <em>The Inside of His Head</em>) opens in New York with Lee J. Cobb in the title role. Jo Mielziner designs the innovative set. Wins the Pulitzer Prize and the New York Drama Critics’ Circle Award. Miller publishes the first of his many theatrical and political essays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Adaptation of Ibsen’s <em>An Enemy of the People</em> opens; but closes after thirty-six performances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td><em>The Crucible</em> opens in New York to mixed reviews that differ on play’s relevance to McCarthyism. Play wins Antoinette Perry and Donaldson Awards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Denied passport by State Department to attend opening of <em>The Crucible</em> in Brussels because of his alleged support of the Communist movement. Miller supporters claim this move is a retaliation for the parallels between McCarthy era tactics and the Salem witch trials evident in <em>The Crucible</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Contracts to write a film script for New York City Youth Board, but is dropped from film after a condemnation of his leftist activities appears in a New York City newspaper. <em>A Memory of Two Mondays</em> and the one-act version of <em>A View from the Bridge</em> produced as double-bill in New York.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Chronology

1956 Two-act version of *A View from the Bridge* opens in London. Testifies before the House Un-American Activities Committee and refuses to name names of others attending meetings organized by Communist sympathizers. Divorces Mary Slattery and marries Marilyn Monroe.

1957 Indicted on charges of contempt of Congress for refusing to name suspected Communists. Publishes *Collected Plays*.


1959 Awarded Gold Medal for Drama by National Institute of Arts and Letters.


1964 *After the Fall* and *Incident at Vichy* open in New York.

1965 Elected president of PEN (Poets, Essayists and Novelists), an international literary association.


1969 Publishes *In Russia* (travel journal) with photographs by his wife, Inge Morath. Films *The Reason Why*, an anti-war allegory. Refuses to be published in Greece to show his opposition to the government’s oppression of writers.


Chronology

1973 Revival of *Death of a Salesman* in Philadelphia – first time the play is performed within one hundred miles of Broadway since 1949.

1974 *Up from Paradise* (musical version of *The Creation of the World and Other Business*) produced in Ann Arbor, Michigan. *After the Fall* appears on television.

1975 Revival of *Death of a Salesman* in New York at Circle in the Square.

1977 *The Arch bishop’s Ceiling* has limited run in Washington DC. Publishes *In the Country* (travel journal) with photographs by Inge Morath.


1979 Publishes *Chinese Encounters* (travel journal) with photographs by Inge Morath.


1981 Arthur Miller’s *Collected Plays*, vol. II is published.


1984 Publishes *Salesman in Beijing* with photographs by Inge Morath. *Death of a Salesman* is revived on Broadway with Dustin Hoffman in lead role. Involved in dispute with the Wooster Group over their unauthorized use of scenes from *The Crucible* for their production of *LSD*.


Chronology


1996  Film version of The Crucible released.

1997  BBC TV production of Broken Glass, directed by David Thacker.

1998  Mr. Peters’ Connections opens at the Signature Theatre in New York, part of a season of Miller plays.

1999  50th anniversary production of Death of a Salesman, directed by Robert Falls, with Brian Dennehy as Willy Loman.


2001  The Man Who Had All the Luck revived at Williamstown Theatre Festival. Film version of Focus released, with William H. Macy.

2002  Death of Inge Morath. Resurrection Blues premieres at Guthrie Theater, Minneapolis. The Man Who Had All the Luck on Broadway. Revival of The Crucible, directed by Richard Eyre, with Liam Neeson as John Proctor.

2003  Death of Arthur Miller’s brother, Kermit.

2004  Finishing the Picture opens at the Goodman Theatre, Chicago.
Chronology


