Modern drama in theory and practice  Volume 3

Expressionism and epic theatre
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Modern drama in theory and practice

VOLUME 3

Expressionism and epic theatre

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Cambridge University Press
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The dates are usually those of the production

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Acknowledgements

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Preface

It is a principle increasingly accepted that the manner of playwriting is inseparable from the kind of theatre it is written for. The new attempt of this study is to look at some of the important plays of modern times, not as isolated literary works, but in relation to their production and performance. The intention is to trace some of the interactions between playwright and performing artist (this term to include all who are involved in production: actors and directors, lighting and scenic designers), and the subject of the study is, in the widest sense, the bearing of theory on practice, and of practice on theory. Like any art form, drama is sometimes aroused by fitful rebellion, but it always builds upon the testing of ideas on an audience and the total theatre experience of the past.

The story of the theatre is one of rebellion and reaction, with new forms challenging the old, and old forms in turn providing the basis for the new. But the labels we use, realism, symbolism, and so on, too easily blanket the details of dramatic and stage history. These details are not often found in the laws of playwriting or in the manifestoes of fashionable movements, but remain to be extracted from the day-to-day dealings of the stage. We must judge less by intentions than by results, aware that theory and practice are more often in conflict than in accord: in John Gassner’s words, we must recognize ‘the breach between ambition and attainment’. It is necessary to turn to the promptbook and the acting edition, the Regiebuch and the Modellbuch, to notices and criticism, interviews and memoirs, as well as to the text of the play itself, to know what happened.

To adapt a concept of the art historian, E. H. Gombrich, drama originates in our reactions to the world, and not in the world itself. By this argument, the changes which an audience perceives on the stage between, say, the grim naturalism of a Lower Depths and the violent fantasies of Edward Bond, are changes in itself. The abiding
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secret of dramatic interpretation lies in its 'style'; the way of seeing of writer, player or spectator, and style is the one ingredient, it must be supposed, which a play and its performance should ideally have in common, since it is the sine qua non of dramatic communication. Moreover, if an artist’s perception of reality is conditioned by the age he lives in and by the medium he works with, an understanding of style will supply some of the clues to both. This study, therefore, concerned as it is with the limitations and possibilities of drama since Büchner and Wagner, Zola and Ibsen, may afford an insight into ourselves and our modes of perception.

The threads of many different styles, however, are interwoven within a single play in performance. This is especially true of this century, which can draw upon a multitude of conventions from the ‘imaginary museum’. In practice, it is impossible to find a play of, say, naked realism or pure symbolism, and the best playwrights are constantly resourceful: Ibsen is a realist and a symbolist, Strindberg embraces both naturalism and expressionism, in writing a symbolist drama Pirandello becomes a progenitor of the absurd, Weiss arranges Artaudian cruelty within a Brechtian epic frame and so on. Theatre artists are similarly elastic: Meyerhold, the originator of constructivism, produced the outstanding Inspector General, Jouvet showed himself master of Molière as well as of La Machine infernale, Barrault produced a fine Phèdre and was also superbly sensitive to Chekhov.

A final explanation. In order to follow a clearer path through a jungle of detail, Modern Drama is presented as three extended essays on realism, symbolism and expressionism, with developments in the last two into surrealism, absurdism and epic theatre. Discussions focus upon those landmark productions of modern times in order to be as specific as possible. In one way, it may seem unfortunate that these essays appear separately, artificially dividing the total theatrical scene; yet, in tracing the several competing structures of signals and responses between stage and audience, it is remarkable what continuities are revealed. At all events, my hope is to provide another aid towards a properly stage-centred dramatic criticism, using performance equally with theory as the basis for a history of the stage.
Preface

I am grateful to a Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities of the United States, as well as to Northwestern University, for giving me the opportunity to write this study. I also owe a great debt to the British Library, the Colindale Newspaper Library, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Theatre Centre, as well as to the Ford Curtis Theatre Collection of the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh and to the Library of Northwestern University. Robert Schneideman of Northwestern University, Leonard Powlick of Wilkes-Barre University and John and Barbara Cavanagh of Mottisfont Abbey have been of material assistance to me. Grateful acknowledgement is made to Edward Braun and Methuen and Co. Ltd., for permission to quote from Meyerhold on Theatre. The staff of Cambridge University Press have been of great help from beginning to end. A larger kind of debt is owed to the scholarship of countless fine students of the modern drama, and to the creative work of an even greater number of theatre artists.

J. L. S.