



Emergence of New Western Thought in the Drama of David Edger

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Abstract : British theatre shifts and procures towards a steady socialist perspective and provides an alternative view of the theatre as the very locus of political upheaval and social debate. David Edger relates to this category of dramatists who combines contemporary political awareness and social concern. He is credited to have published more than sixty plays, performed on stage, radio and television around the world. The scope of his dramas range on various topics that includes

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British fascism, Thatcherite politics, utopian communities of the sixties, political defectors, the collapse of communism in eastern Europe and most recently American politics and British multiculturalism. Thus, the continuing diversity and immediacy of Edgar's plays are fascinating for critics and audiences alike. For research scholars who attempt a comprehensive study of his work, these qualities pose a daunting challenge. Yet considering the scope of political and social spectrum, his work requires undaunted research which will help understanding not only British but European zeitgeist as such.

European history commentators place the genesis of the idea of a united Europe firmly in the aftermath of the Second World War. . Although during the interwar period a number of visionaries advocated an integrated political project for Europe, the real energy behind these ideas emerged after the Second World War when a united Europe offered a possible solution to the problem of French, German rivalry, which was seen as the root cause of three European wars since 1870. The Cold War also provided a powerful stimulus to mutual defense and political integration. The US was more ambivalent about creating a rival economic power, the Cold War kept western European integration a sold parts of US foreign policy. Germany's Chancellors Conrad Adenauer and Willy Brandt led their country into close association with the rest of the West as a hedge against Germany's past and as a way to build a democratic future. Charles DeGaulle, if perhaps only because of Anglo American resentments, led France into the European Economic Committee. In fact, as early as 1949, the formation of the Council of Europe while only a consultative body meeting once a year, inaugurated the first in a series of steps toward a European federation. By 1952, the European Coal-Steel Community was formed without Britain-by the six countries that eventually became the Common Market in 1957. A Considerable factor influencing the early post-war situation was the separation of central and Eastern Europe behind the iron curtain. As Timothy Garton-Ash has pointed out, "This meant that European integration could begin between a relatively small number of bourgeois democracies at roughly comparable economic levels and with important older elements of common history. As has often been observed, the frontiers of the original European Economic Community of six were roughly coterminous with those of Charlemagne's Holy Roman Empire." (P.70)

European Union has gradually defined itself, not only through the European Economic Committee but also through a series of treaties on agriculture, environmental regulation, transportation, key industries, and also through the