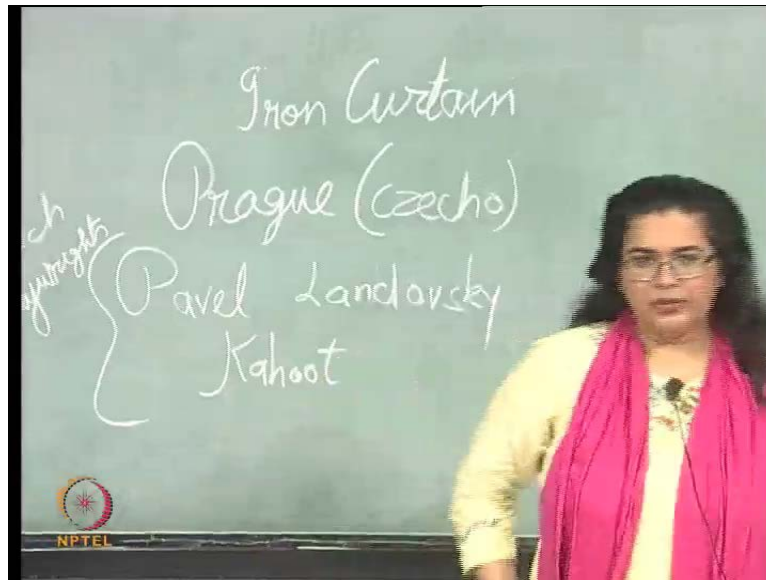


Contemporary Literature
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Module No. # 01
Lecture No. # 14
Tom Stoppard Cont..

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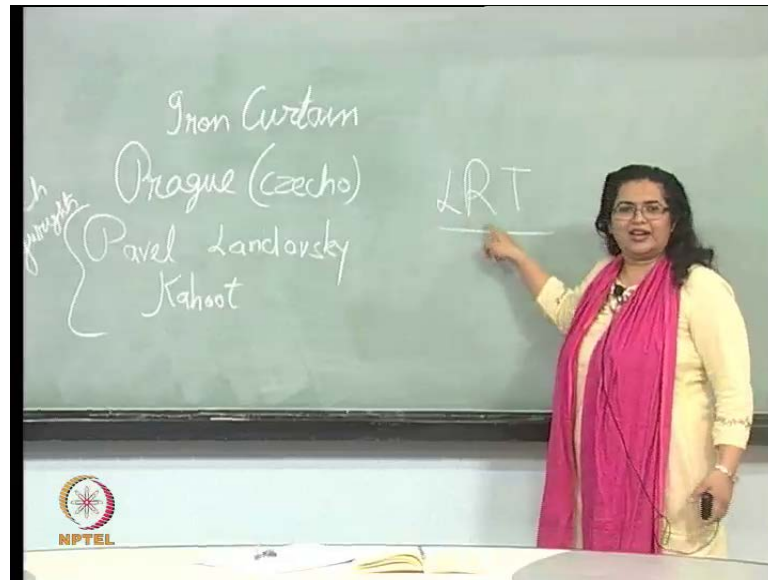
If you remember, then we were talking about, how Tom Stoppard was actually Czechoslovakian by birth and he would also go back for inspiration to the playwrights and plays of that were taking place in the Eastern Europe. Now, having recently finished Dogg's Hamlet, what is the key theme of it? What is the key theme of it? Language is arbitrary. It also talks a lot about Shakespeare. Whether, Shakespeare has been reduced to a cliché or to a parody by his own countrymen, where you know, they just take the melodramatic aspects from all Shakespearean plays and you know, there by just

expurgating the poetic and the philosophical part of Shakespeare. That is also one key theme which he does not really gloss over, but it is present as a sub text.

Now, coming to Cahoot's Macbeth, now both plays are separated. The titles of the two plays are separated with a comma, if you pay attention to that - Dogg's hamlet, Cahoot's Macbeth. So, Dogg's hamlet is in Dogg language; Cahoot's Macbeth, who is Cahoot? That is what we are going to see. Now, the back drop is that Czechoslovakia, during the 60's and also during the 70's was under a very aggressive military and communist regime and it slowly became that bad, that, much of the freedom of expression was curtailed. There was severe censorship on the media as well as, on all artistic forms including drama. So, are you familiar with any well known East European writer, novelist who has been in exile or something from his own country? (()) from Turkey? Anyone else? Earlier? Yes, there have been plenty of movies about (()) .Yeah, Yes! Yes the German movie, The Lives of Others. What about one famous Russian novelist? Solzhenitsyn, Alexander Solzhenitsyn who lived in exile cancer ward and several such novels. So, he too you know, has suffered that fate.

Now these two playwrights that Tom Stoppard focuses on in Cahoot's Macbeth are Pavel Landovsky and one Kahoot. They were playwrights and actors, real people in actual situation who were banned by the communist regime. So, they were prohibited from writing as well as acting in public. Now, actors and artist being what they are, they worked out, you know, a strategy, to work around the situation and this lead to something called 'L R T'. In other words, or in its expanded form it is called 'Living room theatre', a theatre in peoples drawing rooms.

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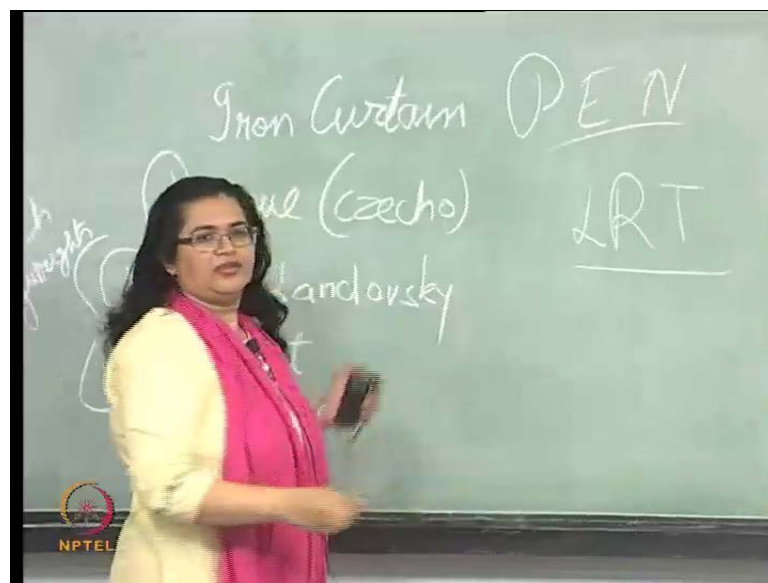
So, if they were not being given a space to perform, a proper place, a space to perform, a stage or you know, a university something like that where they would usually perform, then fine, they are banned. So, they started performing in one another's drawing rooms where, there was some space and where, some likeminded people could be invited and then they would enact the play and things would go on. But, at least they were able to you know, be faithful to their art and also communicate a certain message to the communist regime that fine, you are not allowing us to perform in public, but we still have some place to go. So, these living rooms soon became extremely famous and theatre enthusiasts, and actors and playwrights started forming these groups where, plays would be staged, you know, periodically and people would be invited and the audience had to pay only a nominal fee because you see, money was not the criteria. It was just a way to give a vent to their artistic self. So, that was the entire idea. So, Cahoots Macbeth, now you look at this name Kahoot, who was one of the banned playwrights and how Kahoot started the playwright Cahoot enacted a version of Macbeth. So, that is what we mean by. So, that is what we understand by Cahoot's Macbeth that is the back drop. Any question? Anything you would like to comment on?

So, there would you know, interestingly they would send out brochures that we are going to play such and such play you know, act such and such play today in so, and so's flat and the by line would be that, Macbeth comes to the Prague flats. Yes, it was, it was, that is the idea. So, those elements and those features are also present in this way. As you

read on, you will find that as Macbeth is being performed in a living room. Then, suddenly it is stopped; it is intervened by the surveillance team, the police. They come in and they burst in and they start searching the audience, questioning the host. So, these things, but those playwrights learn to live with it, the audiences also learn to live with it and they survived many of them, you know. And, after once it was all over then life became and went back to normal. For example, look at the Czechoslovakian playwright who was also one of the banned people Vaclav Havel. And, he later went on to become the president of, some, I think earlier we also talked about Tom Stoppard's relationship with Vaclav Havel, President of Czechoslovakia, who was also a playwright and who was also banned at one point. Same can be said about Lech Walesa, Polish Prime Minister, President and who was an actor. So, there could be some relationship between politics and theatre and cinema, I don't know.

So, many of these so called radical playwrights from the western world, they had, they always had the sympathies towards these prosecuted, banned, artist and writers and playwrights and novelist from the East European part of the world. There has always been some kind of an interaction, some kind of intersection. For example, if you remember Harold Pinter, Harold Pinter did a lot of work for the banned artists and playwrights from Turkey. Likewise, Arthur Miller too, he was the President of PEN. You remember PEN? Did we talk about it? What does this stands for?

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So, as the President of PEN, Arthur Miller had a voice, where he could communicate the persecution of these banned writers to the world. Especially to the UN and all. So, PEN stands for “Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Novelists”. So, this is an organization, quite a reputed one and Miller was the President and then Tom Stoppard too. So, there has always been an affinity between those banned playwrights and novelists, artists, etc. and between the radical ((poor audio quality)).

So, we are on page 148. Sorry 147. Translation from Dogg language in to Sorry this is not what I. We are on page 179. The action takes place in the living room of a flat. Thunder and lightning, three witches in minimal light. Now, observe that while Dogg's Hamlet began much later, Tom Stoppard takes great care to establish the back drop. Yeah, that this is a school play going on, they are talking in different, absolutely you know, out of the outrageous kind of a language, which we cannot understand and he gives translation. And then, we are introduced to the character of 'Easy', who is the only person who speaks normal regular English. And then, the play starts. Hamlet begins once all these things are established. We are looking at something, some very radical aspect of language here, some very arbitrary aspect of language here. But, once that is established, only then we have the actual play. And play to and what way we get a very truncated version of Hamlet. And once that is over, there is an encore because people loved it in spite of not knowing the language, but they loved it nevertheless because there is so much of melodrama happening. People killing, poisoning, stabbing one another; so the audience is thrilled.

Immediately after that, they ask for an encore and then the beauty of Stoppard and perhaps the magic of Shakespeare is at work again. We have the complete Hamlet reduced to just 78 lines in the encore part. Now, how is it possible? Even if you are an expert, Tom Stoppard is drawing attention to himself that, look it can be done and I am the one who can do it. Yeah, I can reduce hamlet to 78 lines. And he does it. Here, on the other hand we are just brought in the thick of the things. We are not introduced to anything at all. We do not know what is flat, what is living room, theatre. No explanation, nothing. Cahoot's Macbeth and we are introduced to Macbeth.

So, about Macbeth, how many of you have some knowledge of Macbeth? Can you talk about that? But another story, the story, yeah, it is a political drama (()) and basically that this politically ambitious person. Yeah. Macbeth and his wife, Yeah, who's just

driven, yeah, and then there is King Duncan. King Duncan, Yes and let me try. Thank you. Macbeth is one of the brave generals. It is a Scottish play, set in Scotland and we are told that Macbeth along with another brave general Banquo. They are out there in a battle field and they have won. There has been a rebellious general who wants to overthrow King Duncan of a Scotland who is very old, but very wise and extremely well loved King of his people. Now, Macbeth and Banquo are quite loyal to the King and having over thrown the rebellious treasures general, they are returning. And as they return, they somehow get lost in the forest. In the middle of the forest, they see three apparitions, three witches, three witches of Hamlet, sorry Macbeth. It is a very famous you know, three group of three people, women, three witches of Macbeth.

So, they encounter them. And the witches' starts prophesying and they say that, soon you are going to be, you know, placed in a higher position and Banquo too, will be given a reward by the King. And having said that, they also say something which triggers of some kind of a latent ambition already existing in Macbeth that, Macbeth is going to become the King of Scotland soon and Banquo's successors would become King, but not Banquo himself. After that, the witches disappear. But Macbeth is filled with ambition. And spurred on by his Lady, Lady Macbeth, he plans to assassinate King Duncan and it so happens by coincidence that, King Duncan arrives as a guest in Macbeth's palace. And ceasing the opportunity, Macbeth murders King Duncan in his sleep.

All the while, he is encouraged, aggressively encouraged by his wife. And, Macbeth ends up becoming the King of Scotland and therefore, this over ambitious trait of Macbeth that leads to his subsequent downfall. Because, now he starts you know, suspecting everyone. He thinks that, what he has done to the King would be done to him as well. So, he starts killing of you know, recklessly started starts murdering around people. Like, first he starts with Banquo. Then, there is another loyal general, loyal to King Duncan, Macduff. And he kills Macduff's wife and children while Macduff is away. So, he is on a killing spree and goes absolutely mad with ambition. At the end, he is killed by Macduff and the Kingdom is taken over by the rightful heir.

So, that is the story of Macbeth in its Hebrish form. If you remember, we also did a Kurosawa's the throne of blood which deals with the same here which is actually Macbeth, but set in 12th century by medieval Japan. And, although in Shakespeare everything is nicely resolved at the end, because Macbeth is a hero. He is a tragic hero.

You know, what a tragic hero is all about. But, by the end of the play he has turned into an extremely repulsive, madly ambitious kind of a person who has to be eliminated okay. So, his death is not as tragic for us as Hamlet's death who is an innocent. His death is not as tragic towards as perhaps Romeo's death, but when he is eventually killed and the rightful takes over the throne. There is some kind of a relief. In Kurosawa, we do not get that relief. The hero is just killed, but we do not know whether the cycle of treasury is going to continue or not. So, it is quite an open ended kind of an ending in Kurosawa because he was also making a commentary on the politics in Japan.

All right, so, let us have the three witches

To ensure we three need again in curtain lightening or in rain

When the hurly-burly is done; When the (())).

That will be give the set of sun

Where the gauge

Upon the heat

They're to meet Macbeth

(())

A drum, a drum!

Macbeth doth come.

Enter Macbeth and Banquo.

So, foul and fare a day, I have not seen.

Now, see the way he is repeating the language of the witches. So, perhaps that is Shakespeare's way of telling us that, he is always already you know, akin to these evil spirits.

How far is it called to Forres? - What are these, so withered and so wild in their attire that look not like the inhabitants of the earth and yet are on it?

Speak, if you can: What are you?

The witches encircle Macbeth, see, casting a spell. You remember, Forres? We did Forres as well. So, knocking at the door three times, yeah you have to say it three times and then the (()) that this also part of you know, witch craft like we have done Girish Karnad's Nagamandala. Where, there is. What is that Akshaya? What roots? Yes.

All parts of casting a spell and practicing magic and witch crafts. So, they encircle Macbeth and not Banquo. So, you know pay attention to that. Yes?

Hail thee hail of (())

All hail, Macbeth, hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!

All hail, Macbeth, thou shall be King hereafter!

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear, your favors nor your hate.

Thou shalt get Kings, though thou be none:

So all hail, Macbeth and Banquo!

Banquo and Macbeth, all hail!

Stay, you imperfect speakers, tell me more: Whither are they vanished? Lights up to reveal living room, into the air would they had stayed?

Were such things here as we do speak about? Or have we eaten on the insane root that takes the reason prisoner?

Your children shall be Kings.

You shall be King

And thane of Cawdor too: went it not so? To the selfsame tune and words.

Enter Ross. Who is there?

The King hath happily received, Macbeth, the news of thy success;

I am sent to give thee from our royal master thanks;

And, for an earnest of a greater honor, he bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor:

What can the devil speak true? So, immediately one of the prophesy's has come true. You are now, the Thane of Cawdor.

So, there has been a promotion of sorts.

The thane of Cawdor lives; why do you dress me in borrowed robes?

Who was the thane lives yet; but treasons capital, confessed and proved, have overthrown him. Ross Angus Macbeth a chain and seal which were Cawdor's.

Glamis, and Thane of Cawdor! The greatest is behind. Two truths are told, as happy prologues, to the swelling act of the imperial theme. I thank you, gentlemen. My worthy Cawdor.

Exit Ross and Banquo. Stars hide your fires, let not light see my black and deep desires.
Exit Macbeth. Drums.

Enter Lady Macbeth reading a letter. Rehan could you please read for Lady Macbeth.

Whilst I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the King who all-hailed me Thane of Cawdor, by which title before these weird sisters saluted me and referred me to the coming on of time with hail King, King that shalt be this. Have I thought good to deliver thee? My dearest partner of greatness that thou might's not lose the dues of rejoicing by being ignorant of what greatness is promised thee. Lay it to thy heart and farewell.

Glamis thou art and Cawdor and shalt be what thou art promised. Yet, do I fear thy nature? It is too full of the milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way. **Hie thee hie thee**. Hither that, I may pour my spirits in thine ear and chastise with the velour of my

tongue all that impedes thee from the golden round which, fate and metaphysical aid doth **doth** seem to have thee crowned with him.

Enter first messenger. What is your tidings?

The King comes here tonight.

Thou'rt mad to say it

Is not thy master with him

Our Thane is coming

One of my fellows had the speed of him

He dreams great news.

Now, see Lady Macbeth, she is reading. And one of the most popular lines from Macbeth is: Yet do I fear thy nature? It is too full of the milk of human kindness. We often use it. It is such a popular expression that, it has come to be a part of a popular English language. Isn't it?

So, you have full of milk of human kindness. What does it mean? You are extremely kind. Does she know her husband well? We are not too sure because, she is reading a letter from her husband. That, two prophesy's have come out to be true. Perhaps, and the witch has also prophesized that one day I will become the King of Duncan- King of Scotland and Lady Macbeth is filled with ambition and she says the only thing that can come between you and the crown is your soft nature. You are too kind.

And we, **I have to I** have that I may pour my spirits in thine ear. It is almost like my venom in your ears. My venomous words in your ear and if you remember the thrown of blood, perhaps you may recall the way the Lady **(())** you know, the Lady Macbeth character. She puts, you know, she challenges his masculinity. She challenges the, you know, so called lack of ambition in him and thus spurs him off. Okay, please continue.

He brings great news. The raven himself is hoarse that croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan under my battlements. Come, you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts. Unsex me

here and fill me from the crown to the toe top full of direst cruelty. See, these are the most controversial aspects of Shakespeare. One is cruelty. Thy name is woman; that means, inconsistency you're the name that is from Hamlet and then Lady Macbeth invokes all the evil spirits on earth, on in this world and that world and she invokes them and she asks them to and unsex me. Now, what does it mean? Unsex me here and fill me from top to bottom top full of direst cruelty. As a woman, you are supposed to be gentle, kind. Gentle, kind is a feature, a character of your sex. A woman is supposed to be gentle, kind, motherly, nurturing. But here, she says all your spirits up there come and unsex me, take away all my feminine qualities and turn me into, fill me with the direst of cruelty. So that, I can aid my husband in this mission because fate is by our side, fate is on our side. We are going to have King Duncan soon as our guest and what better opportunity when to assassinate him right here.

Duncan comes here tonight.

And when goes hence

Tomorrow as he purposes.

Oh never shall sun that tomorrow see. Look like the innocent flower.

But be the serpent under, under it

Voices heard off stage

He that is coming he that is coming must be provided for.

We will speak further.

He goes to door stage right. Duncan is approaching accompanied by Banquo and Ross and by two gatecrasher's uniform policemen. So, **say now** do not forget that you are not actually watching. This is not a Shakespearean playwright. This is the Tom Stoppard play. So, you have gatecrashers entering and you have uniform policemen who proceed to investigate actors and audience with their flashlights before disappearing into the wings.

So, you can well imagine the scene. While all this is going on and while acts of tragedy acts of treasury and acts of cruelty are being planned. You know, as if on cue, you have these instruments of cruelty and instruments of suppression just entering. And, also gatecrashers entering, but along with policemen and they have their search lights and they are looking at the members of the audience and the actors.

Also, just think you know it is quite brechtian in nature, breaking the forth wall and as you get extremely, you know, because you know Macbeth like all plays, Shakespeare is extremely emotional in nature. So, as you get that emotional connect with the play; in the middle, Stoppard comes and breaks you off. He says; let us not forget this is a play. All (()) look at the, for play within play structure.

Rahisa, can you read for Duncan please?

This castle hath a pleasant seat the air nimbly and sweetly recommends itself unto our gentle senses.

See, see our honored hostless.

Where's the Thane of Cawdor?

Lady Macbeth gives a courtesy. Macbeth reentering from threshold. Your servant Macbeth steps forward and bows.

Fair and noble hostess, we are your guest tonight

Give me your hand.

Lady Macbeth leaves him out followed by Ross and Banquo. Macbeth remains. If it were done when it is done, then it were; well, it were done quickly.

He's here in double trust. First, as I am his kinsman and his subject; strong both against the deed than as he is host. Who should against his murderer shut the door, not bear the knife myself?

I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent, but only vaulting ambition which overleaps itself and falls on the other.

So, **I am going** he has double trust on me. I am also distantly related to King Duncan. He has always been very kind to me. I am one of his favorites. Now, he is also my guest. So, who would blame me? Who would suspect me of killing? And, this is the opportunity, the time for assassinating the King.

How now? what news hath he asked for me?

Lady Macbeth

(())

We will proceed no further in this business.

And live a coward in Thine own esteem, letting I dare not wait upon, I would like the poor cat is in the adage.

But screw your courage to the sticking place and we will not fail when Duncan is asleep. What cannot you and I perform upon the unguarded Duncan.

Macbeth is approaching.

Who is there? Macbeth goes to meet him at window. Lady Macbeth behind a friend. What sir? Not yet at rest? The Kings, a bed, I dreamt last night of the three sisters to you they have showed some truth. I think not of them. Good repose the while. Thanks sir, the like to you. Macbeth closes shutters. Now, this is another famous soliloquy from Macbeth. He has a kind of you know a vision of a dagger and he actually sees a dagger on stage.

Is this a dagger which I see before me? The handle towards my hand, come let me clutch thee I have thee not and yet I see thee still

A bell sounds

I go and it is done. The bell invites me here. It not Duncan for it is a knell that summons thee to heaven or to hell.

Exit Macbeth

Sounds of owls and crickets

Enter Lady Macbeth holding a goblet.

Lady Macbeth:

That which, that which hath made them drunk, hath made me bold

Doors are opened and the surfeited grooms do mock their charges with snores. I have drugged their possets. I laid their daggers ready. Had he not resembled my father as he slept I had done it?

My husband, I have done the deed. Didst **now ah didst** thou not hear a noise?

The owl scream and the crickets cry.

Now, at this moment we are told that the deed had been done. She puts something in the wine of the guards who were guarding the chamber of King Duncan. They drink the wine which has some sleeping potion mixed in it and they fall asleep. They just do not know what is happening. She takes advantage of the moment. She enters King Duncan's bed chamber. However, she cannot perform the deed. Why? Because, she as she comes back and she tell us, that he resembled so much my own father. Otherwise, I would have gladly done. So, what she is saying? That perhaps, you know, everyone is human at heart basically all. Everyone is good. It's certain aspect, that fatal what do we call it? The fatal flaw in our character, that leads toward down fall; that leads to our tragedy. Yes Akshaya? Yes, hamartia- fatal flaw or hamartia right.

So, it's the hamartia that leads to the tragedy in our lives. Lady Macbeth cannot be all that bad. If she could not do perform the deed herself, she comes back and asks her husband. And her husband now, he actually wants the deed to get over with. She says, ok fine, let us do it. And, I heard the owls scream and the crickets cry. Then, look at the inventive outrageousness of Tom Stoppard. A police siren is heard, approaching the house. You know, you look at the coincidence, they hear. The Lady Macbeth says, she heard the owl scream and the crickets cry and a police siren is heard approaching the house. During the following dialogue the car arrives and the car doors are heard to slam.

There's one did laugh in its sleep and one cried "Murder!"

One cried "God bless us!" and "Amen" the other;

Siren stops, as they had seen me with these hangman's hands

Can you read it Rehan for Lady Macbeth?

Consider it not so deeply. These deeds must not be thought after these ways; so, it will make us mad.

Methought I heard a voice cry "Sleep no more!" Macbeth does murder sleep (())

When's that knocking (())? How is it with me when every noise a falls me.

I shame to wear a heart so white. Retire we to our chamber.

Wake Duncan with thy knocking! Sharp (()) I would thou couldst! They leave.

The knocking of stage continues. A door of stage opens and closes. The door into the room opens and the inspector enters an empty room. He seems surprised to find himself where he is. Now see, knocking at the door, at the gate is a famous scene from Macbeth. And then, in the actual play also. Yeah, it is a much celebrated off quoted scene from Macbeth knocking on the gate. And coincident Stopper manipulates the scene. He uses that scene and it is there is a sharp rapping on the door where at the LRT or the leaving room theater, the door of the theater.

And now, you have the police. He affects a sarcastic politeness. Oh, oh I am so, sorry. Is this, the national theater? Of course, he knows that it is not national theater. It is a living room theater, but he is being very sarcastic. So, because you know, the by the look of it, it seems like a play in progress. A woman, the hostess approaches through the audience.

Rahisa, can you read for hostess?

No.

It isn't? Wait a minute. I could have made a mistake. Is it the national academy of dramatic art or as we said down Mexico way nada? Nada is nothing you see, there is a pun again. We talked about this Stopper is master of punning. So, nada means

nothingness. Right? Nada, if you remember. Do you remember how nada? As the word Nada, it means nothingness. It is a very popular expression from the existing philosophy also and acronym for National Academy of Dramatic Art. It comes to Nada as well. It is a play on RADA. You know, Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts London. So, it is a play on that and it just reminds me, I am just digressing a bit, if you remember Pink Panther Two. Have you seen the movie?

The restaurant, they burnt it twice. Also, if you remember the name of the restaurant, La Plata de nada and it so happens that Inspector Clouseau manages to burn it twice not just once and the title you know, name of the restaurant, very prominently displayed. It always has the camera focuses on it. Lap Plata de Nada okay. Then, we deduce to nothingness again. So, it is a play on that.

No, I am utterly nonplused. I must have got my wires crossed. Perhaps, I have some wrong information. He is being very sarcastic. He is wondering around the room; looking at the walls and ceiling. Testing, testing one, two, three. Remember, now this an echo from Dogg's Hamlet, where they would have used their own language. Dogg's language and , testing one, two, three, through the ceiling. In other words, the room is bugged for sound okay.

Now, this is another interesting feature. The room, they knew that something is happening here, therefore, they barged in. How did they know that there is a play in progress? Because, the ceiling is bugged, the place is bugged and this was actually happening in the countries which came under the iron curtain those days. So, the houses and leave alone the you know, the drama academies or theater, but also people's personal houses were being bugged and this is one theme which has being often explored by playwrights including Arthur Miller's in his very popular play called the Archbishop's Ceiling. The entire play takes place in a hall and the place formerly belong to an Archbishop. It is a place set in Czechoslovakia, where a playwright undergoes the same treatment, banning persecution and his plays are stopped from being performed and his manuscript is seized. That is the theme of the, central theme of the play. And through the characters assembled in that particular room, they are extremely aware that, you know, they have been recorded. There is some hidden cameras somewhere and just imagine living under that kind of fear, where, you cannot express yourself freely even in your own house. Because, they know that if the house is bugged and somebody's out there is

listening to them okay. So, the same idea, The Archbishop Ceiling, it was it also came around the same time; a little before than Cahoot's Macbeth. The same idea, is it the house of bohemian light opera not then the National Academy of Dramatic Arts than may be the Opera House?

You live here?

Yes.

Don't you find it rather inconvenient having a lot of twining exhibitionist projecting their voices around the place? And that just the audience, I mean who wants to be packed out night after night by a crowd of fashionable bronchitic saying; I do not think it is as good as his last one, and expecting to use your lavatory at will. Not to mention, putting yourself at the mercy of any Tom, Dick or (()), but or brushed putting who cannot universalized or predicament without playing ducks and drakes with your furniture arrangements. I do not know why you put up with it. You've got your rights. This is, you know, extremely ironical. Your house is being bugged and then at the same time telling, you got your rights, you should not let people to do this, to your house. Nosing around he picks up a tea cozy to reveal a telephone. You have even got a telephone? I can see, your not at the bottom of the social eve. What do you do? Well, it is not the first time I have been wrong. Is this phone practical? To ceiling again, 678111, he replaces the receiver. Yes, if you have had any pride in your home, you wouldn't take standing room only in your sitting room, lying down. The telephone rings in his hand. He lifts it up. 678111. Clear as a bell, who do you want? He looks around. Is roger here? Into the phone; Roger, who? Roger in out, he removes the phone from his ear and frowns at it. He did not even say Good Bye. What ever happens to the tradition of old world courtesy in this country?

He puts the phone down, just as Macbeth and Lady Macbeth reenter the room. Who are you pig face? Now, if you remember, pig face in Dogg's language, what does it mean? Yeah, cretiness pig faced git (()). Something like that. Yeah. So, perhaps an this is again this is a play, a play on Dogg's Hamlet and then you very soon will find that, there are certain you know overlaps between that play and this one. We will continue?

The books, Dogg's Hamlet in Cahoot's Macbeth are the audience performs together or separately? They should be performing together. That is what the author indented. Yes, Yeah, I do not how people, but yeah, there is a link, there is a link between them.

However, one is set in London and another is set in this East European countries Czechoslovakia, but (()), yes they were. Any questions before we wind up for the day?

((poor audio quality)) so, obviously, it has the names as such like Dogg scale well, but you know, you remember that the play was performed in London, yeah not in Czechoslovakia.

So, there is thankfully not that kind of censorship going on there. So, it was performed and quiet a well received play. (()) may be after, after the lifting of the iron curtain. Could not have been performed by the iron curtain, still on there, but also consider the immense possibilities of exploring Shakespeare okay. So, you know we all talk about the universal nature of Shakespeare. What is it? It is a cliché. It has become a cliché. We always begin Shakespeare. Why do we like Shakespeare? It is extremely universal, but what elaborate on this and then we dry up, we do not know, but then if we look at something like this we do understand how Shakespeare can be universalized.

So, it is not just paying lip service, but it is actually putting where his money is. How Shakespeare is most remembered for few lines? Yes. All those lines together (()) that is always Shakespeare? Yeah, quite true. Shakespeare himself comes out and says all his most memorable dialogues, you know, as if it is from a Bollywood potboiler. All the dialogues are in there, most clapped worthy dialogues of Shakespeare are in this, but I remember Tom Stoppard saying somewhere that, this play as we see it, Cahoot's Macbeth was not performed in exactly this way in Czechoslovakia. They would perform Macbeth in the proper manner. It was a just a way of escaping from the regime because they could not write what they actually wanted to, you see. But, they still wanted to act or stage a play. So, Macbeth would be performed, as it was meant to be performed, not in this truncated form. Now, because it is Cahoot's Macbeth, Stoppard is taking, you know, yes! liberties with it. All right, so we will meet tomorrow.