

Contemporary Literature

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If you remember, then we were talking about how Tom Stoppard was actually Czechoslovakian by birth and he would always go back for inspiration to the playwrights and plays of that were taking place in the Eastern Europe. Now, having recently finished *Dogs Hamlet*, what is the key theme of it? What is the key theme of the language? 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 they just take the melodramatic aspects from all Shakespearean plays and thereby 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 there is present as a subtext. Now, coming to Cahoot's *Macbeth*, both plays are separated. The titles of the two plays are separated with a comma.

If you pay attention to that, *Dogs Hamlet*, Cahoot's *Macbeth*. So, *Dogs Hamlet* in dog language, *Hamlet* in dog language, Cahoot's *Macbeth*, who is Cahoot? That is what we are going to see. Now, the backdrop is that Zako Slovakian during the 60s was and also during the 70s 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, play, are you familiar with any well-known Eastern Europe, East European writer, novelist who has been in exile or something from his own country? Orhan Pamuk from Turkey, anyone else earlier? I watched movies about it. Yes, there have been plenty of movies about. The life, the last label there are there, the lives of others. Yes, yes, the German movie, the lives of lives of others. What about some one famous Russian novelist, Saul Zhenin, Alexander Saul Zhenin, who lived in exile, cancer ward and several such novels.

So, he too has suffered that fate. Now, these two playwrights that Tom Stoppard focuses on in Cahoot's *Macbeth*, Pavel Landovsky and one Cahoot, they were playwrights and actors, real people in actual situation who had, who were banned by the communist

regime. So, they were prohibited from writing as well as acting in public. Now, actors and artists being what they are, so they worked out a strategy to work around the situation and this led to something called LRT. In other words or in its expanded form, it is called living room theatre, living room theatre, theatre in people's drawing rooms.

So, if they, 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 like minded 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 one 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 theatres enthusiasts and actors and playwrights, they 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 see money was not the criteria, it was just a way to give a went to their artistic self. So, that was the entire idea. So, Kahoot!s Macbeth, now you look at this name Kahoot!, Kahoot! was one of the banned playwrights and how Kahoot! started the playwright Kahoot! enacted a version of Macbeth.

So, that is what we mean by that is what we understand by Kahoot!s Macbeth, that is the backdrop. Any question, anything you would like to comment on? So, they 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 byline would be that Macbeth comes to the Prague flats. Yes, it was, it was that is the idea. So, that is that those elements and those features are also present in this play. So, as you read on you will find that as Macbeth is being performed in a living room, then they suddenly they it is stopped, it is intervened by the surveillance team, the police they come in and they burst in and they start it, 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 went back to normal. For example, look at the CzechoSlovakian playwright who was also one of the band people Vaclav Havel and he later went on to become the president of so I think earlier also we talked about Tom Stoppard's relationship with Vaclav Hevil, president of Zeko Slovakian who was also a playwright and who was also band at one point. Same can be said about Lech Walesa, the Polish prime minister of president and who was who was an actor. So, there could be some relationship between politics and theatre and cinema I do not know. So, many of these radical, so called

radical playwrights from the western world, they always had the sympathies toward these persecuted band artists and writers and playwrights and novelists 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 band 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 stand for? So, as the president of PEN, Arthur Miller had a voice where he could communicate the persecution of these band writers to the world, especially to the UN and all. So, PEN stands for Poets, Playwrights, Essays, 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 band playwrights and novelists, artists, etcetera and between the radical people who are radical and. So, we are on page 148, 147, translation from dog language into, sorry, this is not what 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 dogs hamlet began much later, Tom Stoppard takes great care to establish the backdrop. That this is a school play going on. They are talking in different, absolutely out of this 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. However, and then the play starts. Hamlet begins once all these things are established that 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 in 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, people are, the audience is thrilled. However, and after 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.

I can reduce hamlet to 78 lines and he does it. Now, 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 a flat, what is living room theater, no explanation, nothing. We cahoots Macbeth and we are introduced to Macbeth.

So, Macbeth, how many of you have some knowledge of Macbeth? Can you talk about that? But, the story, the story. It is a political drama and it has got lot of salient elements also. Basically, there is a politically ambitious person, Macbeth and his wife who is just as driven and then King Duncan. King Duncan.

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 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 overthrown the rebellious treacherous general, they are returning and as they return, somehow they 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 group of three women, three witches of Macbeth. So, they encounter them and the witches start exercising and they say that soon you are going to be 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 off 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. So, after that the witches disappear, but Macbeth is filled with ambition and is spurred on by his lady, Lady Macbeth.

He plans to assassinate King Duncan and it so happens by coincidence that King Duncan's arise as a guest in Macbeth's palace and where you know seizing 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 could be done to him as well. So, he starts killing off 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 abridged form. If you remember we also did Kurusawa's the throne of

blood which deals with the same year which is which is actually Macbeth, but set in 12th century medieval Japan. And what although in Shakespeare everything is nicely resolved at the end because Macbeth although he is a hero, he is a tragic hero you know what a tragic hero is all about.

So, but he is at the by the end of the play he has turned into an extremely repulsive madly ambitious kind of a person who has to be eliminated. So, his death is not as tragic for us as Hamlet's death who is an innocent. His death is not as tragic to us as perhaps Romeo's death, but when he is eventually killed and the rightful heir takes over the throne there is some kind of a relief. In Kurusawa we do not get that relief. The hero is just killed, but we do not know whether this cycle of treasury is going to continue or not.

So, it is quite an open ended kind of an ending in Kurusawa because he was also making a commentary on the politics in Japan. So, let us have the three witches. Enter Macbeth and Banquo. So, foul and fair 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 already you know akin to these evil spirits. How far is it called to force? 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 Faust. We did Faust as well. So, knocking at the door three times.

You have to say three times and then I will end that is also part of you know witchcraft like we have done Girish Karnad's Nagamandal where there is what is that Akshaya? What roots? Yes. So, all part of casting a spell and practicing magic and witchcraft. So, they encircle Macbeth and not Banquo.

So, pay attention to that. Yes. All hail Macbeth hail to the hail of Lamez. All hail Macbeth hail to the hail of Cawdor. All hail Macbeth that shall be king hereafter. Speak to me who neither beg nor fear your favors nor your hate.

So shall get kings. So, though be none. So, all hail Macbeth and Banquo. Banquo and Macbeth all hail. Stay you imperfect speakers tell me more. Vidarada vanished.

Life's up to reveal living room. Into the air would they had stayed. What 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 self same tune and verse.

Enter Ross who is there. The king had 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 through? So, immediately the prophecy one of the prophecies 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 treason capital confessed and proved have overthrown him. Ross hands Macbeth a chain and seal which were quarters. 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 Benko. 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. While I stood rapt in the wonder of it came missives from the king who all hailed you Thane of Cawdor by which title before these weird sisters saluted me and referred me to the coming on of time with hail king that shall be. This have I thought good to deliver thee my dearest partner of greatness that thou mightest 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 shall not 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 hither then I may pour my spirits in thy meal and chastise with the valor of my tongue all that impedes thee from the golden round which fate and metaphysical aid doth see to have thee crowned within. Enter first messenger. What is your tidings? The king comes here tonight.

Thou art mad to say it. Is not thy master with him? Our Thane is coming. One of my fellows had the speed of him. He brings 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. Is not it? So, you are 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 of the prophecies have come out to be true.

Perhaps and he the which is also prophesied that one day I will become the king of 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 and my venomous words in your ear and if you remember the throne of blood, perhaps you may recall the way the lady Assaji, you know the lady Macbeth character. She puts you know she challenges his masculinity. She challenges the you know the so called lack of ambition in him and thus spurs him off.

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 immortal thoughts unsex me here and fill me from crown to the door, top full of direst cruelty. See these are the most controversial aspects of Shakespeare. One is frailty. Their name is woman that means inconsistency your the name that is from Hamlet and then she here lady Macbeth invokes all the evil spirits in on earth on in this world and that world and she invokes them and she asks them to come 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 that is a feature character of your sex. A woman is supposed to be gentle kind motherly nurturing, but here she says all you 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 than to assassinate him right here.

Duncan comes here tonight. And when goes hence? Tomorrow as he purposes. Oh never shall sun that morrow seem. Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under it.

Voices heard off stage. He that is coming must be provided for. We will speak further. He goes to door stage right. Duncan is approaching accompanied by Banco and Ross and by two gate crushers uniform policemen. So, see now do not forget that you are not actually watching this is not a Shakespearean play right.

This is a Tom Stoppard play. So, you have gate crushers 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 treasury acts of treasury and acts of cruelty are being planned. You know as if on cue you have these you know instruments of cruelty and instruments of suppression just entering and also gate crushers entering, but along with policemen and they have their search lights and they are looking at the members of the audience and the actors. So, also just think you know it is quite brushtian in nature breaking the fourth

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 of Stoppard comes and breaks you off.

He says let us not forget this is a play. Also look at the play within play structure. Raisa, can you read for Duncan please? Lady Macbeth gives a courtesy. Macbeth reentering from threshold. Your servant Macbeth steps forward and bows.

Fair noble hostess we are your guests tonight give me your hand. Lady Macbeth leads him out followed by Ross and Banquo. Macbeth remains. If it were done when it is done then it were well it was done quickly. He is here in double trust. First as I am his kinsman and his subject strong both against the deed than as his 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 and now he is also my guest. So, who would blame me? Who would suspect me of killing and this is the opportune time for assassinating the king. How now what news had he asked for me? Lady Macbeth. We will proceed no further in this business. I dare not wait upon I would like the poor cat is in the adage but screw your courage to the sticking place and will not fail when Duncan is asleep. What cannot you and I perform upon the unguarded Duncan? Banquo is approaching.

Who is there? Macbeth goes to meet him at window. Lady Macbeth behind. A friend. What sir? Not yet at rest. The king's abed.

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. Hear 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 had made them drunk had made me bold. Doors are opened and the surfeited grooms do mock their charyments I have drugged their posets.

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 thou not hear a noise? I heard owls scream and the crickets cry. Now at this moment we are told that the deed has been done.

She puts something in the wine of the guards who are guarding the chamber of King Duncan. Now and they 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. Because she as she comes back and she tells us that he resembles so much my own father. Otherwise, I would have gladly done so. So, what Shakespeare is saying that perhaps you know everyone is human at heart. Basically, all everyone is good. However, it is certain aspect that fatal what what do we call it? The fatal flaw in our character that leads to our downfall that leads to our tragedy.

Yes, Akshaya. Yes, fatal flaw or hamartia. So, it is 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. He says fine let us do it and I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry and then look at the inventive outrageousness of Tom Stoppard.

A police siren is heard approaching the house. You know you 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 is one did laugh in its sleep and one cried murder. One cried god blesses and aim in the other.

Siren stops as they had seen me with these hangman's hands. Can you read it Rehan for lady Macbeth? Consider if not so deeply. These deeds must not be thought after these ways.

So, it will make us mad. Me thought I heard a voice cry sleep no more. Macbeth does murder sleep. Sharp repping. When's that knocking? Sharp repping. How is that with me when every noise appalls me? But I shame to wear a half so white retire me to our chamber.

Wake Duncan with thy knocking. Sharp repping. I would thou couldst. They leave. The knocking off stage continues. A door off 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.

It is a much celebrated off courted scene from Macbeth knocking on the gate and stop it manipulates the scene. He uses that scene and there is a sharp repping on the door where the LRT or the living room theatre, the door of the theatre and now you have the police. He affects the sarcastic politeness.

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

Raisa, can you read for the hostess? No, it is not. Wait a minute. I could have made a mistake. Is it the national academy of dramatic art or as we say down Mexico way nada? Nada is nothing. You see there is a pun again.

We talked about this. Stoppard is a master of punning. So, nada means nothingness. Right, nada. If you remember, do you remember how nada, nada has the word nada. It means nothingness. It is a very popular expression from the existentialist 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 2, have you seen the movie? The restaurant they burnt twice. It is also, 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 is the name of the restaurant is very prominently displayed.

It always, the camera focuses on it. La Plata de nada. Then, we reduce the nothingness again. So, it is a play on that. Now, I am utterly non-plussed.

I must have got my wires crossed somewhere. Perhaps, I had some wrong information. He is being very sarcastic. He is wandering around the room looking at the walls and ceiling. Testing, testing 1, 2, 3. Remember, now this is an echo from a dog's hamlet where they would have used their own language, dog's language and testing, testing 1, 2, 3 to the ceiling.

In other words, the room is bugged for sound. Now, this is another interesting feature. The room, they knew that something is happening here. Therefore, they barged in and 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 drama academies or theater, but also people's personal houses were being bugged and this is one theme which has been often explored by playwrights including Arthur Miller's in his very popular play called the arch bishop's ceiling where the entire play takes place in a hall and the place is called, it is a, it formerly belong to an arch bishop. It is a place set in Zako, Slovakia 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 throughout the characters who assemble in that particular room, they are extremely aware that they are being recorded.

There is some hidden camera somewhere and just imagine living under that kind of fear where you cannot express yourself really even in your own house because they know that the house is bugged and somebody out there is listening to them. So, the same idea the arch bishop's ceiling, it was, it also came around the same time a little before then Cahoot's Macbeth, the same idea. Is it the house of the Bohemian light opera? If not the national academy of dramatic arts, then may be the opera house. You live here? Don't you find it rather inconvenient having a lot of cleaning exhibitionist projecting their voices around the place and that is just the audience. I mean you who wants to be packed out night after night by a crowd of fashionable bronchitis saying I do not think it is the place.

As good as his last one and expecting to use your levety at will not to mention putting yourself at the mercy of any Tom Dicor but all brushed who cannot universalize our predicament without playing ducks and drakes with your furniture arrangements. I do not know why you put up with it. You have got your rights.

This is extremely ironical. Your house is being bugged and then at the same time telling you, you got your rights. You should not let people 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 you are not at the bottom of the social heap. What do you do? Well, it is not the first time I have been wrong. Is this phone practical? Two ceiling again 6 7 8 1 double 1. He replaces the receiver. Yes, if you had any pride in your home, you would not take standing room only in your sitting room lying down.

The telephone rings in his hand. He lifts it up 6 7 8 1 double 1 clear as a bell. Who do you want? He looks around. Is Roger here into the phone. Roger who? Roger run out. He removes the phone from his ear and frowns at it. He did not even say goodbye. What ever happened to the tradition of old world courtesy in this country? He puts the phone down just as Macbeth and Lady Macbeth reentered the room.

Who are you pig face? Now, if you remember pig face in dogs language, what does it mean? Yeah, cretinus pig face get. Something like that. So, perhaps this is again a play on dogs hamlet and then very soon you will find that there are certain overlaps between that play and this one. We will continue. Are the dogs hamlet and the mackinaw always performed together or separately? They should be performed together.

That is what the author intended. I do not know how people, but there is a link between them. However, one is set in London and another is set in London. So, some east European countries like the Slovakia, but yes they were. Any questions before we wind up for the day? Because it is so obviously a trip and an entire the names as such like.

Well, but you know you remember that the play was performed in London. Not in the Czechoslovakia. So, there is a thankfully not that kind of censorship going on there. So, it was performed and quite a well received play. May be after the lifting of the iron curtain. Could not have been performed while the iron curtain was still on.

But, also consider the immense possibilities of exploring Shakespeare. So, 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 you look at something like this, we do understand how Shakespeare can be universalized. So, it is not just paying lip service, but actually putting where his money is. How Shakespeare is most remembered for few lines.

Yes. Quite true. Shakespeare himself comes out and says all the most memorable dialogues. As it is from a Bollywood pot boiler, all the dialogues are in there. Most clap worthy dialogues of Shakespeare are in there. 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 by in the they would perform Macbeth in the proper manner. It was 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. So, we will meet tomorrow. Thank you.