



Cheek by Jowl and The Young Vic in association with New York Theatre Workshop present the European premiere of

Homebody/Kabul byTony Kushner

Cast (in order of speaking)

Kika Markham The Homebody

Antony Bunsee Dr Qari Shah | Border guard

Kevork Malikyan Mullah Ali Aftar Durrani

William Chubb Milton Ceiling

Mark Bazeley
Quango Twistleton

Jacqueline Defferary
Priscilla Ceiling

Silas Carson Munkrat | Zai Garshi | Marabout

Souad Faress Mahala

Nadim Sawalha Kwaja Aziz Mondanabosh Direction

Declan Donnellan

Design Nick Ormerod

Lighting
Judith Greenwood

Music Paddy Cunneen

Movement Jane Gibson

Sound Paul Arditti

Casting Julia Horan

Assistant Director
Edward Dick

Costume Supervisor Angie Burns Stage Manager Suzi Blakey

Deputy Stage Manager Clare Loxley

Assistant Stage Manager Dean Rees

Dresser Davina Elliot

Stage Crew Sean Mooney

Assistant Stage Manager (on placement) Yoko Terashima

Production photography Keith Pattison

Running time: 3 hours 40 minutes including two 15 minute intervals.

European premiere of *Homebody/Kabul* at the Young Vic Theatre, May 10, 2002.

The world premiere was staged at New York Theatre Workshop on 5 December 2001, directed by Declan Donnellan and designed by Nick Ormerod

A version of the first scene from Homebody/Kabul was performed at the Chelsea Centre in July 1999 by Kika Markham, for whom it was written.

We would like to thank Susan & Richard Hayden for their generous support of this production at the Young Vic.

Media partner

Prospect

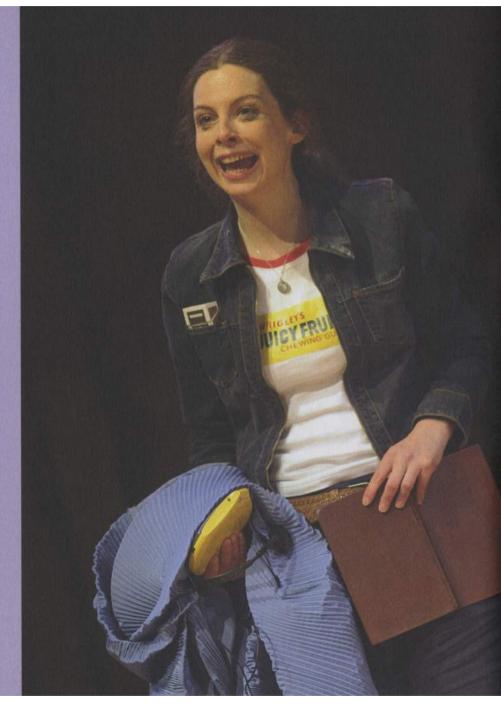
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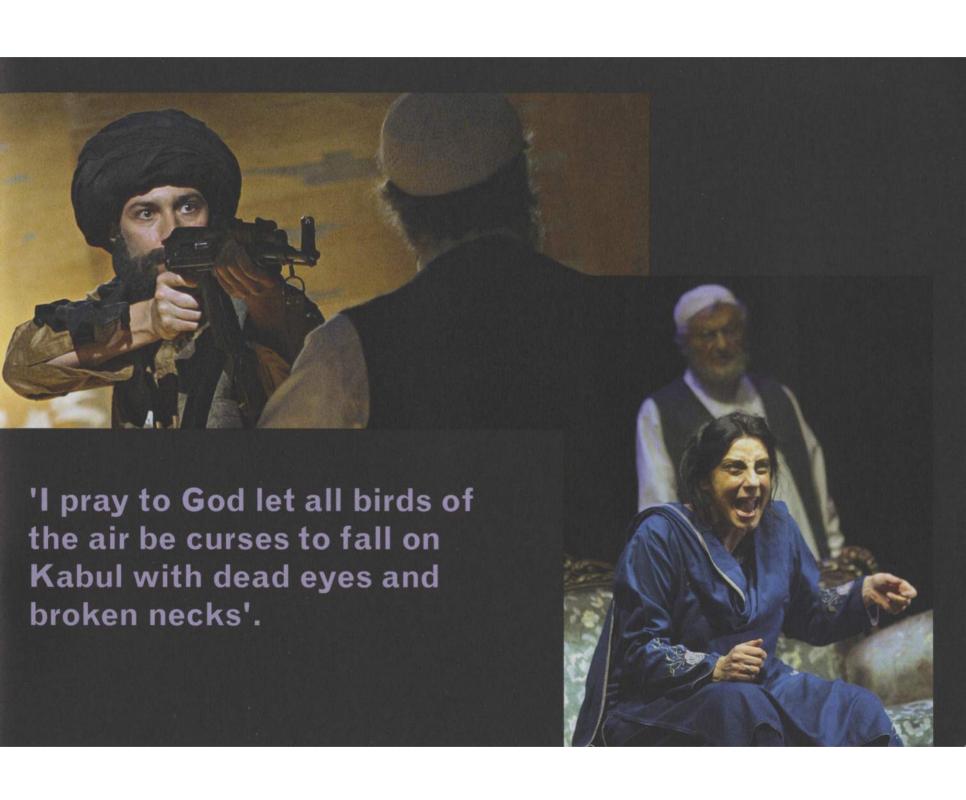


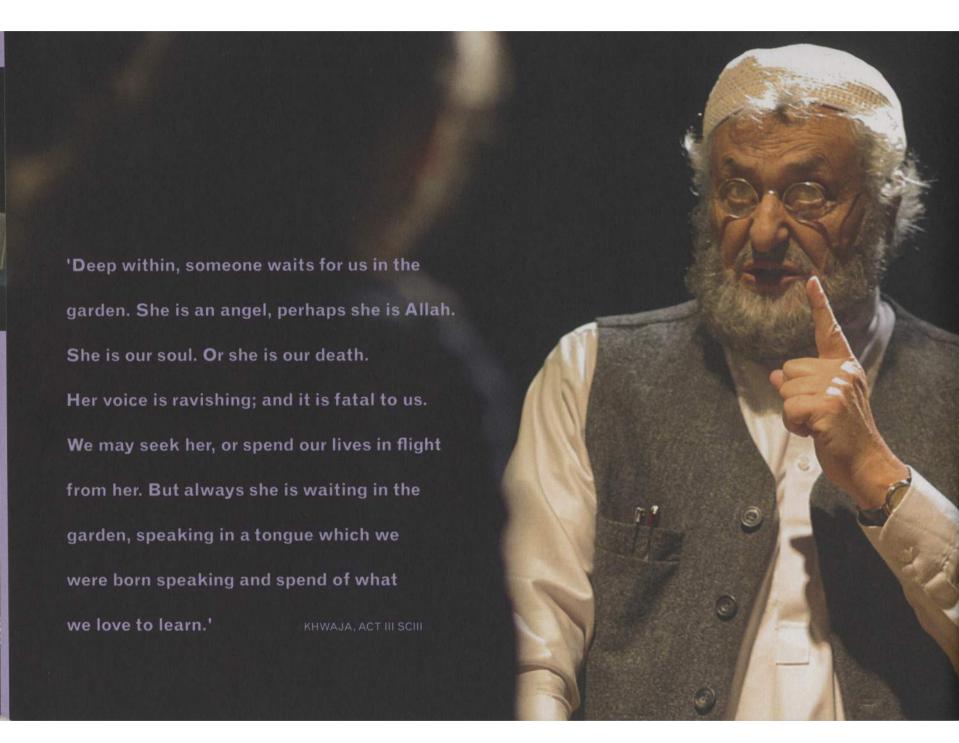
'Our story begins at the very dawn of history, circa 3000 BC...'

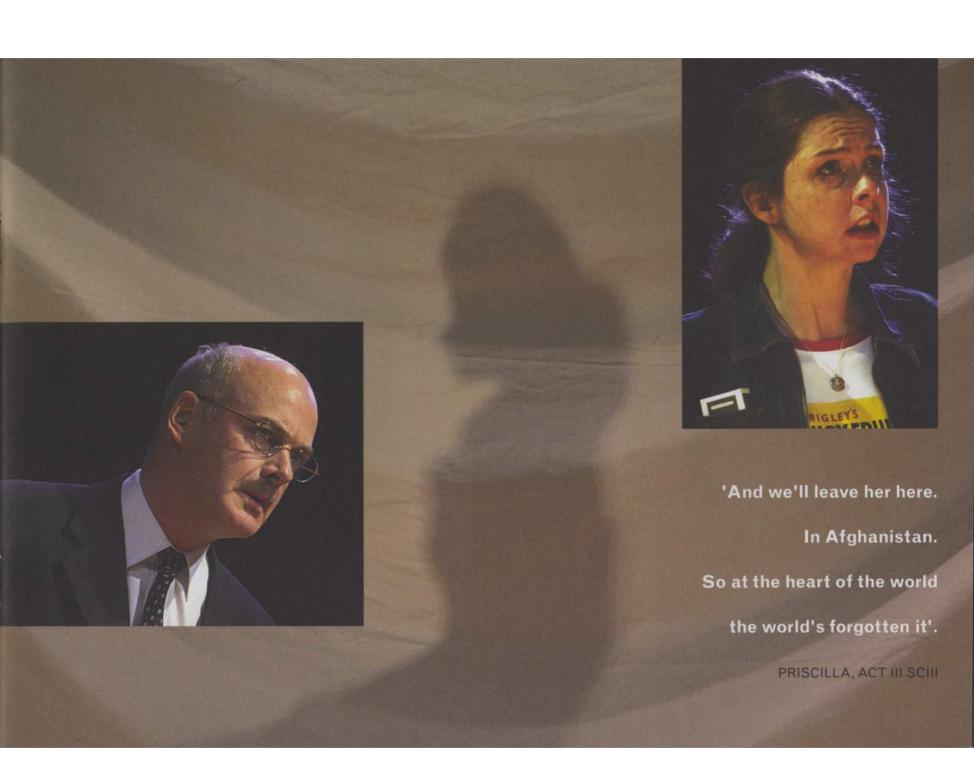
THE HOMEBODY, ACT









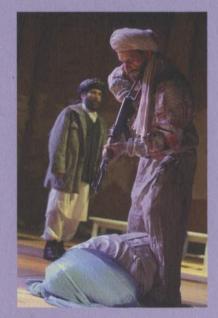


Mark Bazeley Quango Twistleton

Previously for Cheek by Jowl Measure for Measure. Other theatre includes Antarctica (Savoy), The Real Thing and The Seagull (Donmar Warehouse). Film includes Crust (Jolyon Simons), Noah's Ark (HBO), Feast of July (Merchant Ivory). Television includes A Line in the Sand (United), Second Sight (20/20), Prime Suspect (Granada), The Cazalets, Border Café, Hearts and Bones (BBC). Radio includes Red Star Belgrade, The Frederica Quartet (BBC Radio 4).

Antony Bunsee Dr Qari Shah | Border guard

Theatre includes A Jovial Crew and School of Night (RSC), Othello (Oxford Union), productions of A Midsummer Night's Dream (Tara Arts and New Vic Theatre, Stoke), productions of Romeo and Juliet (Leicester Haymarket, Belgrade Coventry and US tour). Film includes Cleopatra (Hallmark Films). Radio includes Westway and Storytelling (BBC World Service).



Silas Carson Munkrat | Zai Garshi | Marabout

Theatre includes A View from the Bridge (Sheffield Crucible), Shakuntala (Gate), A Doll's House (Young Vic Studio), Unidentified Remains and the True Nature of Love (Traverse and Hampstead), Romeo and Juliet (Lyric Hammersmith). Television includes A & E (Granada), Metrosexuality (Channel 4), Innocents (HTV/Channel 4), An Unsuitable Job for a Woman (Ecosse Films). Film includes Star Wars - Attack of the Clones, Star Wars - The Phantom Menace (Lucas Films), Josephine (Indigo Films), Jeremiah (Lube Films), Feverpitch (Wildgaze Films), Horse Opera (Channel 4 Films).

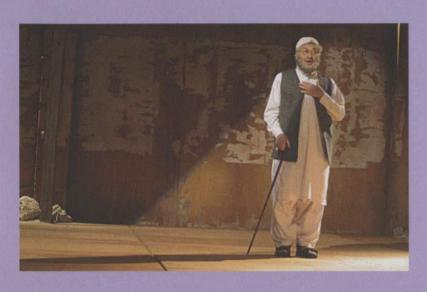


William Chubb Milton Ceiling

Previously for Cheek by Jowl A
Midsummer Night's Dream. Other theatre
includes Ghosts (English Touring
Theatre), A Raisin in the Sun (Young Vic),
He Stumbled (Wrestling School), The
London Cuckolds (Royal National
Theatre), Julius Caesar (RSC). Television
includes The Ambassador (BBC/Ecosse),
Extremely Dangerous (Granada), House
of Cards (BBC). Film includes Milk, The
Affair of the Necklace, Mrs Caldicot's
Cabbage War.

Jacqueline Defferary Priscilla Ceiling

Theatre includes Push Up, Our Late
Night, The Treatment (Royal Court), Blue
Heart (Out of Joint/Royal Court), The
Skriker, Cleo Camping Emanuel and Dick
(Royal National Theatre), The Rivals,
Comedy of Errors (RSC), The Importance
of Being Earnest (Birmingham Rep/Old
Vic), Bed Before Yesterday (Almeida).
Television includes Kissing the Gunner's
Daughter, Cadfael, Harry Enfield. Film
includes Cor Blimey, Pandemonium.



Souad Faress Mahala

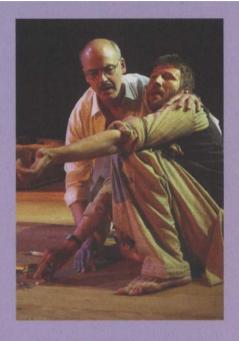
Theatre includes The Ash Girl
(Birmingham Rep), Goodbye Roy (Royal
Court), Antony and Cleopatra (RSC), The
White Devil (Royal National Theatre),
Romeo and Juliet (Lyric Hammersmith).
Television includes Being April (BBC),
Coronation Street, Prime Suspect II
(Granada), Down to Earth (BBC). Film
includes Sixth Happiness (BBC Films),
Bhaji on the Beach (Channel 4 Films), My
Beautiful Launderette (Working Title),
Such a Long Journey (McKorkindale),
Station (Paddington). Radio includes The
Archers.

Kevork Malikyan Mullah Ali Aftar Durrani

Theatre includes Hecuba, Agamemnon's Children (Gate Theatre), White Woman Street (Bush Theatre/Gate, Dublin), The Ends of the Earth (Royal National Theatre), Pera Palas (RNT Studio/Gate Theatre), Barefoot in the Park (Theatre Royal, Northampton/Watford Palace). For the RSC Twelfth Night, Measure for Measure, Bartholomew Fair, The Servant to Two Masters. Television includes Mind Your Language (LWT), Spooks (BBC). Film includes Midnight Express (Columbia Pictures), Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade (Lucas Films). Radio includes The Pentecost (BBC).

Kika Markham The Homebody

Theatre includes A Wedding Story (Soho Theatre), The Vagina Monologues (Ambassadors), Song at Twilight (Geilgud Theatre - Olivier Award nomination), Tony Kushner's Bright Room Called Day (Bush Theatre), Television includes Waking the Dead (BBC), The Forsyte Saga (Granada), Harold Pinter's The Basement (BBC), Dennis Potter's Double Dare (BBC) and Blade on the Feather (LWT), Black Silk (BBC). Film includes Michael Winterbottom's Wonderland, A Very British Coup (Channel 4), Francois Truffaut's Anne and Muriel.



Nadim Sawalha Kwaja Aziz Mondanabosh

Theatre includes Howard Katz (Royal National Theatre), Prophet in Exile (Chelsea Centre), The Waiting Room (RNT), East is East (Tamasha Theatre Company), Waiting for Godot (Lyric Hammersmith Studio), White Chameleon (RNT), A Dream of People (RSC). Television includes Justice in Wonderland, Dangerfield (BBC), The Bill, Inspector Morse (Carlton). Film includes Simon (Simon Productions), Cleopatra (Alexandra Films), Arabian Nights (Thistle).

Creative Team



Tony Kushner Writer

Tony Kushner's plays include A Bright Room Called Day, Angels In America parts one and two, Slavs!, Hydriotaphia and adaptations of Corneille's The Illusion, Goethe's Stella, Brecht's The Good Person Of Setzuan and Ansky's The Dybbuk.

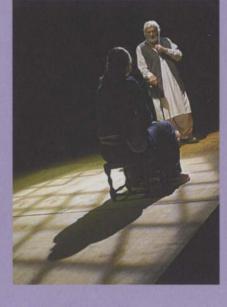
Declan Donnellan Direction

Declan Donnellan is joint Artistic
Director of Cheek By Jowl. As Associate
Director of the Royal National Theatre
his productions included Fuente Ovejuna,
Sweeny Todd and both parts of Angels In
America. He will be the first director of
the Royal Shakespeare Company
Academy, and has directed Le Cid for the
Avignon Festival, The Winter's Tale for the
Maly Theatre of St Petersburg and Boris
Godunov for the Russian Theatre
Confederation. An English version of his
book The Actor And The Target (Moscow
2001) will be published by Nick Hern
Books this Summer.

Nick Ormerod Design

Nick Ormerod is joint Artistic Director of Cheek By Jowl. He trained at Wimbledon School of Art and has designed all but one of Cheek by Jowl's productions.

Other theatre includes *The Winter's Tale* (Maly Theatre, St Petersburg), *Boris Godunov* (Russian Theatre Confederation), *Falstaff* (Salzburg Festival), *The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny* (English National Opera), *Martin Guerre* (Prince Edward), *Antigone* (Old Vic), *Hay Fever* (Savoy), *The School for Scandal* (RSC).



Judith Greenwood Lighting

Judith Greenwood has an MA in Drama and Theatre Arts from the University of Leeds. She has worked for Impact Theatre Co-operative, the ICA and RSC. In 1990, she joined Cheek by Jowl and has lit all but one of their productions since. In 1995, she became an Associate Director of the company. Other recent work includes *Le Cid* (Avignon Festival), *Boris Godunov* (Russian Theatre Confederation), *Falstaff* (Salzburg Festival). She works regularly in Beirut, lighting for the singer Feyrouz and for the playwright Ziad Rahbani.



Paddy Cunneen Music

Paddy is an Associate Director of Cheek by Jowl. He has worked extensively as a composer and music director for theatres throughout the UK and Ireland. His work runs to over 100 productions for the RNT, RSC, Cheek by Jowl, Donmar Warehouse, Abbey, Gate and Druid Theatres, Manchester Royal Exchange, Royal Court, Liverpool Everyman and many others. In addition he composes for BBC Radio Drama, RTE Radio Drama and has a number of TV and film credits. He is a recipient of the Christopher Whelen Award for Music in Theatre.

Jane Gibson Movement

Jane is an Associate Director of Cheek by Jowl. Theatre includes Fuente Ovejuna, The Wind in the Willows, Angels in America, Mother Clapp's Molly House, Tartuffe (Royal National Theatre), The School for Scandal, Twelfth Night (RSC). Opera includes Gawain, La Traviata (Royal Opera House), La Clemenza di Tito (Glyndebourne), The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny (ENO), Falstaff (Salzburg). Television includes Daniel Deronda (BBC), Pride and Prejudice (BBC - Emmy nomination), Love in a Cold Climate, Wives and Daughters (BBC). Film includes Sense and Sensibility (Tri-Star), Iris (Miramax), I Capture the Castle (BBC Films).

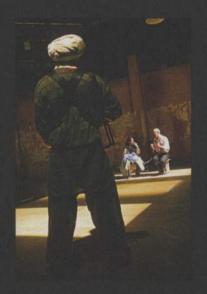
Paul Arditti Sound

Paul was resident Sound Designer at the Royal Court Theatre from 1993-2002, designing over 70 world premieres, including The Night Heron, Plasticene. Boy Gets Girl, Far Away, Mouth to Mouth, 4:48 Psychosis, Blasted, The Kitchen, Mojo, The Weir, Via Dolorosa, My Night With Reg, Hysteria, The Steward of Christendom, Shopping and Fucking, The Beauty Queen of Leenane; The Chairs (coproduction with Complicite - Drama Desk Nomination). Paul's recent freelance work includes Hinterland (Out of Joint/ RNT), Afore Night Come (Young Vic), Tales From Hollywood (Donmar), Light (Complicite). Awards include: Drama Desk Award for Outstanding Sound Design 1992 for Four Baboons Adoring the Sun (Broadway).

Edward Dick Assistant Director

Edward Dick read English at Oxford University then attended the Directors' Programme at the RNT Studio. Directing credits include: *The Age Of Consent* (Bush Theatre and Edinburgh Fringe), *Who's Afraid Of Virginia Woolf?* (Oxford Playhouse), *The Second Amendment Club* (Edinburgh Fringe), *BoyBand* (Brighton Festival and Edinburgh Fringe) and *King Lear* (Old Fire Station, Oxford). As Assistant Director: *What The Butler Saw* (National Tour).

A History of Kabul



2000 BC -1500 BC

The City of Kabul is thought to have been established during this time. Evidence of early nomadic iron age in Aq Kapruk IV.

Circa 600 BC

Zoroaster introduces a new religion in Bactria, Zoroastrianism a Monotheistic religion which worships fire, and is still practised today in Iran.

522 BC -486 BC

Darius the Great expands the Persian empire to its peak, taking most of Afghanistan.

329 - 326 BC

Greeks rule Bactria (Northern Afghanistan) 50 AD

Kushan rule. Under King Kanishka Graeco-Buddhist Gandharan culture reaches its beight

220 AD

Kushan empire fragments into petty

dynastie:

400 AD

Invasion of the White Huns. Demise of the Buddhist culture, most of the country left in ruins.

550 AD

Persians reassert control over all of what is now Afghanistan. Various Afghan tribes revolt.

652 AD

Arabs introduce Islam. Afghanistan becomes the centre of Islamic power and civilization

1219 - 1221

Invasion of Afghanistan by Genghis Khan and the destruction of Irrigation systems, which turned fertile soil into permanent deserts.

1273

Marco Polo crossed Afghan Turkistan.

1370 - 1404

The rule of Timour-i-Lang (Tamerlane). Afghan resistance.

1451

An Afghan named Buhlul invades Delhi, and seizes the throne.

1504 - 1519

Babur, founder of the Moghul dynasty takes control of Kabul

1520 - 1579

Bayazid Roshan revolts against the power of the Moghul government.

1613 - 1689

Khushhal Khan Khattak initiates a national uprising against the Moghul government.

1736

Nadir Shah (head of Persia) occupies southwest Afghanistan, and southeast Persia.

1747

Nadir Shah is assassinated, and the Afghans rise once again. Afghans, under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali retake Kandahar, and establish modern Afghanistan.

1747 - 1773

Rule of Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani). Ahmad Shah consolidates and enlarges Afghanistan. to become the greatest Muslim empire of the 18th century.

1773 - 1793

Rule of Timur Shah. Capital of Afghanistan transferred from Kandahar to Kabul because of tribal opposition. Constant internal revolts

1793 - 1801

Rule of Zaman Shah. Constant internal revolts

1801 - 1803

Rule of Mahmood. Constant internal revolts

1803 - 1809

Rule of Shah Shujah.

1809 - 1818

Mahmood returns to the throne.

1819 - 1826

Sons of Timur Shah struggle for the throne -Civil War, anarchy, Afghans lose Sind permanently

1826

Dost Mohammad Khan takes Kabul, and establishes control

1832 - 1833

Persia moves into Khurasan province, and threatens Herat. Afghans successfully defend Herat

1834

Afghans lose Peshawar to the Sikhs.

Dost Mohammad Khan proclaimed as Amir al-mu minin (commander of the faithful). The British, in collaboration with an ex-king (Shah Shuja), invade Afghanistan.

1839 - 1842

First Anglo-Afghan War. After some resistance, Amir Dost Mohammad Khan surrenders to the British and is deported to India. Shah Shuja is installed as a puppet king. (1839-1842)

April 1842

Shah Shuja killed by Afghans. Afghans struggle against the British, eventually Akbar Khan is victorious.

859

British take Baluchistan, and Afghanistan becomes completely landlocked.

1863 - 1866

Sher Ali, Dost Mohammad Khan's son, succeeds to the throne.

1865

Russia takes Bukhara, Tashkent, and Samarkand.

10/3

Russia establishes a fixed boundar between Afghanistan and it's new territories, promising to respect Afghanistan's territorial integrity.

1878

Second Anglo-Afghan War. The British invade and the Afghans quickly put up a strong resistance.

1879

Sher Ali dies in Mazar-i-Shariff, and Amir Muhammad Yaqub Khan takes over until October. He gives up Kurram, Khyber, Michni, Pishin, and Sibi to the British.

The Durand line fixes borders of Afghanistan with British India, splitting Afghan tribal areas, leaving half the Afghans

in what is now Pakistan.

1895

Afghanistan's northern border is fixed and guaranteed by Russia

1907

Russia and Great Britain sign the convention of St. Petersburg, in which Afghanistan is declared outside Russia's sphere of influence.

1921

Third Anglo-Afghan war. Once again, the

British are defeated and Afghanistan gains full control of her foreign affairs. Amanullah Khan initiates a series of ambitious efforts at social and political modernization.

1929

Amanullah Khan is overthrown by Habibullah Kalakani.

1930

Pro-Amanullah Khan uprising put down by Nadir Khan. Nadir Khan abolishes reforms set forth by Amanullah Khan.

1933

Nadir Khan assassinated by a college student, and his son, Zahir, inherits the throne. He rules until 1973. Zahir Shah's uncles serve as prime ministers & advisors until 1953.

1934

The USA formally recognizes Afghanistan 1940

Zahir Shah proclaims Afghanistan as neutral during WW2.

1947

Britain withdraws from India. Pakistan is carved out of Indian and Afghan lands.

1949

Afghanistan's Parliament denounces the Durand Treaty and refuses to recognize the Durand line as a legal boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pashtuns in Pashtunistan (Occupied Afghan Land) proclaim an independent Pashtunistan, but their proclamation goes unacknowledged by the world community.

1953

Prince Mohammad Daoud becomes Prime Minister.

1954

The U.S. rejects Afghanistan's request to buy military equipment to modernize the army.

1955

Daoud turns to the Soviet Union (Russia) for

military aid. The Pashtunistan issue flares up.

1956

Kruschev and Bulgaria agree to help Afghanistan.

1959

The Purdah is made optional and women begin to enrol in the University which has become coeducational. Women begin to enter the workforce, and the government.

1961

Pakistan and Afghanistan come close to war over Pashtunistan.

1963 - 1964

Zahir Shah demands Daoud's resignation. Dr. Mohammad Yusof becomes Prime Minister.

1965

The Afghan Communist Party secretly formed by Babrak Karmal. First nationwide elections under the new constitution. Karmal elected to the Parliament, which instigates riots. Zahir and Yussof form second government.

1969

Babrak and Hafizullah Amin are elected. 1972

Mohammad Moussa becomes Prime Minister.

1973

Zahir Shah's government is overthrown in a military coup headed by Daoud Khan and PDPA (Afghan Communist Party). Daoud Khan abolishes the monarchy, declares himself President and the Republic of Afghanistan is established.

1974

UNESCO names Herat as one of the first cities to be designated as a part of the world's cultural heritage 1975 - 1977 Daoud Khan presents a new constitution. Women's rights confirmed. Daoud starts to oust suspected opponents from his

government

1978

Bloody Communist coup: Daoud is killed, Taraki is named President, and Karmal becomes his deputy Prime Minister. Tensions rise. Mass arrests and tortures take place. Afghan flag is changed. Taraki signs treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. Afghan guerrilla (Mujahideen) movement is born.

1979

Mass killings. US ambassador killed. Taraki is killed and Hafizullah Amin takes the Presidency. Amin is executed, and he is replaced with Babrak Karmal. Soviet Union invade.

1980

Dr. Najibullah is brought back from USSR to run the secret police.

1984

1987

UN sends investigators to Afghanistan to examine reported human rights violations.

Babrak Karmal is replaced by Dr. Najibullah.

Najibullah proposes ceasefire, but the Mujahideen refuse to deal with a puppet government. Mujahideen make great gains, defeat of Soviets eminent.

1988 - 1989

Peace accords signed in Geneva. Soviet Union defeated by Afghanistan. Experts agree that at least 40,000-50,000 Soviets lost their lives in action, besides the wounded, suicides, and murders. Mujahideen continue to fight against Najibullah's regime.

1992

April 15, The Mujahideen take Kabul and liberate Afghanistan, Najibullah is protected by UN. The Mujahideen form an Islamic State, Islamic Jihad Council, elections. Iranian and Pakistani interference increases, more fighting, Professor Burhannudin Rabbani is elected President.

1994

The Taliban militia are born, and advance rapidly against the Rabbani government. Dostum and Hekmatyar continue to clash against Rabbani's government, as a result Kabul is reduced to rubble.

1995

Massive gains by the Taliban. Increased Pakistani and Iranian interference.

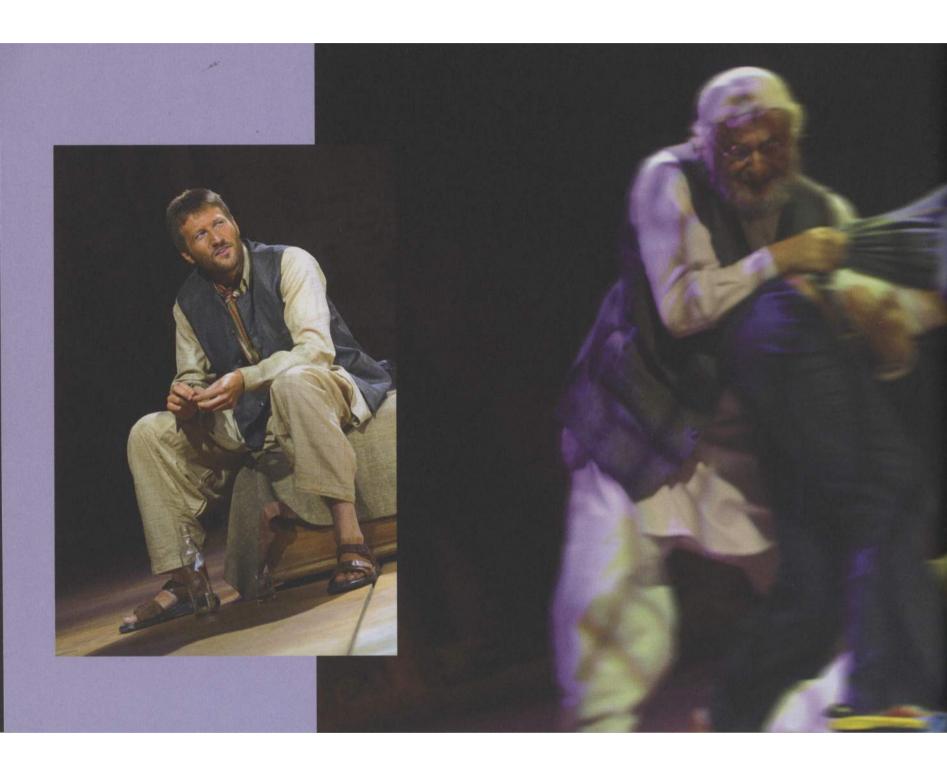
1996

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, head of Hezbi-Islami, having been eliminated as a military power, signs a peace pact with Rabbani, and returns to Kabul to rule as prime minister. Taliban militia force President Rabbani and his government out of Kabul. After the capture of Kabul, the Taliban execute Najibullah. Alliance between Government, Hezbi Wahdat, and Dostum Oppression of women by the Taliban, who must be fully veiled, are not allowed to work, go out alone or even wear white socks. Men are forced to grow beards. Buzkashi, the Afghan national sport is outlawed. Tensions rise as Afghan government accuse Pakistan of aiding the Taliban. Massive human rights violations by the Taliban.

1997

Mass graves of Taliban soldiers containing between 1,500 and 2,000 bodies are found. 1998

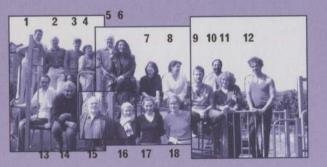
Taliban capture Mazar-i-Sharif, and massacre thousands of innocent civilians afterwards, mostly Hazaras. August 20: US launches cruise missiles at Afghanistan's Khost region. US states its intent was to destroy terrorist bases/training facilities used by Osama bin Laden and his followers.











- Silas Carson William Chubb
- Dean Rees
- **Judith Greenwood**
- Nick Ormerod

- 6. Souad Faress
 7. Yoko Terashima
 8. Suzi Blakey
 9. Mark Bazeley
 10. Kevork Malikyan
- 11. Kika Markham 12. Antony Bunsee
- **Edward Dick** 13.
- Nadim Sawalha
- 15. Declan Donnellan16. Jane Gibson
- 17. Jacqueline
- Defferary 18. Clare Loxley



Cheek by Jowl



ONE OF THE TEN GREAT THEATRE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

Time Magazine

Cheek by Jowl was formed in 1981 by Declan Donnellan and Nick Ormerod. The company has performed in 295 cities in over 40 countries, spanning 5 continents and has received numerous international awards. Acclaimed for its productions of British classics, Cheek by Jowl has also introduced British audiences to international classics by writers such as Racine, Ostrovsky, Lessing and Corneille, including *The Cid* and *A Family Affair*. Landmark Cheek by Jowl productions include *Lady Betty, Measure for Measure, The Duchess of Malfi, Much Ado About Nothing* and *As You Like It*.

www.cheekbyjowl.com

For Cheek by Jow

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Duncan Lewis
Jane Reid
John Scott-Moncrieff
Tim Stockil
Judith Unwin

Scottish Charity no. SCO13544

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The British Council

