KITE /*காத்தாடி*

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ABSTRACT

My MFA (Film) Thesis work *Kite/காத்தாடி* is a hybrid film in which I turn the lens on myself, become the text, and decode my search for radical love that can unchain me from the bondage of the past. I improvise to hear the sound of my own voice clearer, to get out of the binary logic of phallocentrism, to wage a solitary struggle against the silencing of my desires, to explore my sexuality and to decolonize my existence. The film weaves episodes from my life where I turn to poetry, dance, movement theatre, painting and documentary, battling various emotions from rage to violent delights in order to attempt a poetic approach to gendered trauma, bringing with me both my excitement and trepidation.

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis work *Kite/西* (*西* (*西* (*西* (*西* (*西* (*b* (*b*

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Without my Supervisor Brenda and Reader John, this thesis would have been a dried up river. They showed me exactly where to look and I saw the spring. I surrendered to their compassion and that took me to the end of the tunnel.

My film *Kite/西口喜西口* would not be flying without my film crew. My audiographer and composer Phil Strong; Cinematographer Shanti Bhushan Roy; Choreographer and Co-Actor Fawas Ameer; Colourist Rajarajan; Production Designer Ramalingam T;Co-Actor Arpita Banerjee; and child actors Athira and Nithila who happen to be my baby nieces; Associate Art Director Charles Carys; Flutist Colleen Allan; Associate and Assistant Editors

Abhishikta and Dhanush S; Assistant Cameraman and Drone Operator Mohan A and Aravind Mak; Assistant Script Writer Atul Kisku; Script Consultant Ravi Shankaren; Translator Ashik Kumar and Subtitlist Leeny Elango; Assistant Directors Vijay Adithiyan and Bharanitharan; Makeup artists Samyukta and Lakshmi; Artists Dileep Kumar for playing the role of painter in the film; and Christina Joseph for her design work in this thesis paper; Photographers Arun, Gokul and Mani; Set Assistants Guru and Yogesh and friends like Sadanand Menon who generously helped me with locations like Dancer Chandralekha's studio. Each and every soul of my mini film crew helped me realize this fever dream of mine with their love of labor. I cannot thank them enough.

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My lawyer Indira Unni Nayar in Delhi who had legally cleared the state ban and refusal of censor certification for my earlier films *Sengadal/The Dead Sea* and *Maadathy, An Unfairy Tale*, is defending me in the Supreme Court of India against the state persecution and police warrants with respect to the "Kaali" film poster. CLASP, the legal clinic at Osgoode law School apart from helping me with notarising legal documents arriving from India then and now, also is representing me judicially to vacate the unfair exit notice and refusal of study permit extension by Canadian Immigration. Lawyer Subodh Bharati at CLASP never lets me get into anxiety. Lawyers Mayoori Malankov and Samantha Yan at the York

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My late father Dr. Raghupathy, my mother Rama, my brother Elango, my sister-n-law Leeny, my baby nieces Athira, Nithila, Mithila and my family are my nest and the fact that they are rooting for me makes me believe that there is a tomorrow.

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge the territory of cinema in which I practise my art. K It is a territory Ν century by men as an annex of patriarchy. \bigcirc M This paper discusses the possibility of women, as well as G trans and queer folks E Μ seizing their claim on this territory and ending the occupation.

Image 1: Land Acknowledgement illustrated as celluloid strip

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ii
DEDICATIONiii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iv
LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS x
LIST OF IMAGES xii
PRELUDE1
MANIFESTO
IMAGE: REMOVING THE BLINDFOLD
SOUND: CRACKING THE MIRRORS10
SPACE: MARKED OR UNMARKED14
MOVEMENT: FILM IS A VERB, NOT A NOUN19
POETRY IN FILM OR POEM FILM
HYBRIDISING IS QUEERING
CENSORSHIP: TRIAL BY FIRE
MUSINGS
TAKE DEVIATION: PRODUCTION ROADBLOCKS
AFTERWORD41

SIBLIOGRAPHY	45
FILMOGRAPHY	48
APPENDICES	49
Appendix A: 25 Frames P(h)er Second	49
Appendix B: Poems written originally by Leena Manimekalai, Translated by Ashik Kumar	50

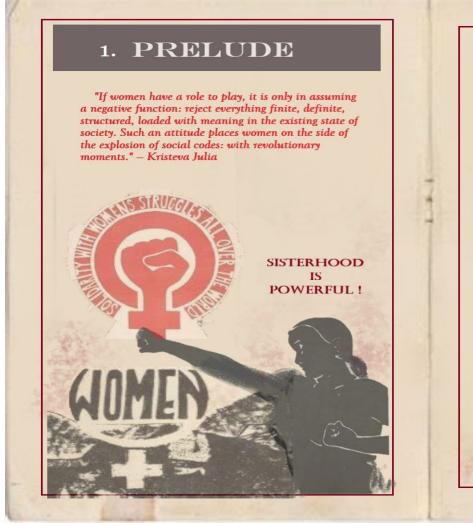
LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: Land Acknowledgement illustrated as celluloid strip ix
Image 2: Prelude illustrated as a feminist pamphle1
Image 3: Screenshot from Kite/காத்தாடி, Leena Manimekalai2
Image 4: Manifesto illustrated as one of the pages of an old book
Image 5: Screenshot from the film Kite/காத்தாடி, Leena Manimekalai, Arpita Banerjee7
Image 6: Screenshot from the film <i>Kite/ あாத்தாடி</i> , Nithila, Leena Manimekalai
Image 7: Location still from <i>Kite/ あヿゟ゙ゟヿ</i> ゆ, Chennai, 2022, Leena Manimekalai15
Image 8: Location still from the film <i>Kite/ あヿ゙ゟ゙ゟヿ</i> ゆ, Chennai, 2022, Artist Jayakumar, Aathira17
Image 9: Location still from the film <i>Kite/ あヿゟ゙ゟヿは</i> , Wayanad, 2022, Leena Manimekalai17
Image 10: Location still, <i>Kite/ あாத்தாடி</i> , Chennai, 2022, Choreographer Fawas Ameer, Leena Manimekalai
Image 11: Location still, <i>Kite/ あヿ த்தヿடி</i> , Chennai, 2022, Choreographer Fawas Ameer
Image 12: Still, Kite/காத்தாடி, Chennai, 2022, Leena Manimekalai21
Image 13: Sengadal/The Dead Sea Film Poster, 2011
Image 14: Location still, <i>Kite/ あ爪 த த 爪 டி</i> , Chennai, 2022, Leena Manimekalai and Crew

Image 15: Ma	ya Deren's speech designed as a typewriter transcript
-	etry and the film designed as a letter to my Supervisor of. Brenda Longfellow
	cation still, <i>Kite/ あாத்தாடி</i> , Chennai, 2022, noreographer Fawas Ameer, Leena Manimekalai
-	cation still, <i>Kite/ あாத்தாடி</i> , Chennai, 2022 pita Banerjee, Leena Manimekalai31
- ·	cation still, <i>Kite/ あாத்தாடி</i> , Chennai, 2022 eena Manimekalai with crew31
Image 20: Sci	reenshot from the film Kite/ காத்தாடி, Aathira
Image 21: Hy	brid Filmmaking illustrated as a Recipe Note
-	apter on Censorship illustrated as a Newspaper Interview stween Prof. John Greyson and Leena Manimekalai
•	apter on Censorship illustrated as a Newspaper Interview tween Prof. John Greyson and Leena Manimekalai
U =	apter on Censorship illustrated as a Newspaper Interview etween Prof. John Greyson and Leena Manimekalai
Image 25: Illu	ustration of Production Roadblocks40
Image 26: Aft	terword illustrated as Diary Entries41
Image 27: Aft	terword illustrated as Diary Entries
Image 28: Aft	terword illustrated as Diary Entries43
Image 29: Aft	terword illustrated as Diary Entries44
-	cation still, <i>Kite/ காத்தாடி</i> , Chennai, 2022, nematographer Shanti Bhushan Roy, Leena Manimekalai and crew49

Image 31: S	Screenshot from the film Kite/காத்தாடி, Leena Manimekalai
•	Poem 1 illustrated as a page in its original Tamil language in a bilingual poetry anthology50
• • •	Poem 1 illustrated as a page in translated English in a bilingual poetry anthology51
Image 34:	Poem 2 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology
Image 35:	Poem 3 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology53
Image 36:	Poem 4 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology54
Image 37:	Poem 5 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology
Image 38:	Poem 6 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology

PRELUDE



What If I attempt to make a film with my body as a creative source. It means returning to my womb. To my mother's placenta. To my grandmother's umbilical cord. "Kaathadi(Kite)" is born out of this process. Interestingly it made my body a site of "dislocation", a land full of burrows and burrows of longing for "fluidity", a haunted house of "violations", a museum of "unmapped desires".

What and where and who is my home? I could travel a few milestones of my voyage to be"longing", translating my body into space, time, image and sound. Identities that I am forced to own such as gender - caste - class - color - race do not let me exist in the unconscious. So, I rebel. I refuse the stasis and constantly struggle to flow. I queer. I am always here and there, then and now. There is no narrative. There is only poetry. And it is as

"We must kill the false woman who is preventing the live one from breathing" –Laugh of the Medusa, Helen Cixious.

My existential crisis in life drove me to make the film that I did not have the courage or strength to make. The film that hurts me like a butcher's knife and makes me bleed.

"Kaathadi(Kite)" for once leaves behind "thinking," feeds off my placenta and offers the taste of it. It invites whoever is "ready" for a communion to taste their own placenta too.

"What else could that feeling be of restrained force, ready to explode into violence, that urge to use it with her eyes shut, all of it, with the unbridled confidence of a wild beast? Was it in evil alone that one could breathe without fear, accepting the atmosphere and one's lunges... No, no - she repeated herself - one mustn't be afraid of being creative" - Near to the Wild Heart, Clarice Lispector.

I wished to make a film and still be able to say nobody holds me back anymore in my mission to claim my unrobbed body and pump life in its veins.

Image 2: Prelude illustrated as a feminist pamphle



Image 3: Screenshot from Kite/காத்தாடி, Leena Manimekalai

MANIFESTO

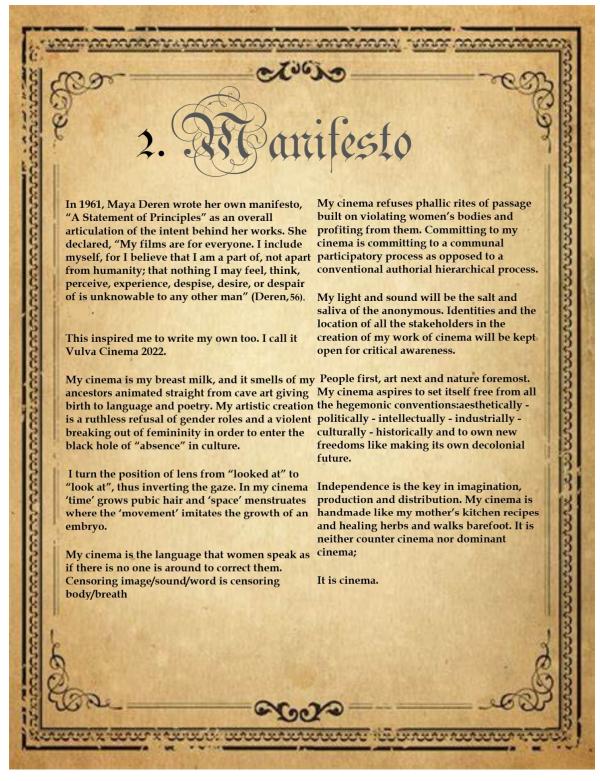


Image 4: Manifesto illustrated as one of the pages of an old book

IMAGE: REMOVING THE BLINDFOLD

In her famous essay 'Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema', written in 1973 and published

in Screen in 1975, Laura Mulvey argued the controlling gaze in cinema is male.

In a world ordered by sexual imbalance, pleasure in looking has been split between active/male and passive/female. The determining male gaze projects its fantasy onto the female figure which is styled accordingly. In their traditional exhibitionist role women are simultaneously looked at and displayed with their appearance coded for strong visual and erotic impact so that they can be said that to connote to-be-looked-at-ness. Women displayed as sexual object is the leit-motiff of erotic spectacle: from pin-ups to strip-tease, from Zeigfeld to Busby Berkeley, she holds the look, plays to and signifies male desire. Mainstream film neatly combined spectacle and narrative

- Mulvey, 814-815

In 2016 Joey Soloway (named Jill at the time) gave a keynote address at the Toronto

International Film Festival (TIFF) about the female gaze.

I think the Female Gaze is a way of 'feeling seeing'. It could be thought of as a subjective camera that attempts to get inside the protagonist, especially when the protagonist is not a cis male. It uses the frame to share and evoke a feeling of being in feeling, rather than seeing – the characters. I take the camera and I say, hey, audience, I'm not just showing you this thing, I want you to really feel with me.

- Joey Soloway on The Female Gaze | MASTER CLASS | TIFF 2016, https://youtu.be/pnBvppooD9I In *Kite/* あ ா த த 可 டி, I am reclaiming my body, making it my protagonist and using it with the intention to communicate 'Feeling Seeing'.

As a woman of colour from the backward caste group located in Tamil Nādu, the remote south of India, and the first in my family to attend graduate school, my body is a battleground of containing and fighting various emotions and regressive patriarchal practices in society. In my attempt to unfold those accounts of my life as a memoir that explores the forces of gender identity, sex, and power without flattening their differences, the exercise of image making is both personal and political. While I was writing myself into images, the blindfolds were only multiplying as I removed them. When the culture has been writing what a woman is, for about five thousand years, how do I 'un-culture' myself as a female artist in my self-expression? Maybe my film is about this. It is about exploding the madness of being a "woman" but still hungry for dignity, self-esteem, freedom, sexuality, desire, choice and agency.

It is about finding a film language to align the mind-body-emotions of a female body, reflecting pleasure as well as pain with all the ambiguities and complexities that both imply.

When my cinematographer, Shanti Bushan Roy, when he is holding the camera, his body is not just capturing images with the digital recording equipment he is participating in my feeling, pulsating in sync with me as my heart beats and he burns along with me. We

had prioritized our bodies and feelings over technology and constantly tried to work in multi-layered metaphysical symbols as we wanted to simultaneously name and abstract the emotions.

The conscious decision to include imperfections within frame, the un-composition, the un-light, the un-form, the un-texture guided our image making. The frequent use of a wide angle view on the faces, landscapes, interiors of houses, nature, and trees along with the movement of camera on the hand crane created the perspective and little distortions were maintained to showcase the complexity of our sensitive, analytical, trapped, wounded self to create textured, tilled and bruised human presence. The exposures and depth of field were mostly controlled and improvised through the visualization process.

Rajarajan, my digital imagist and my cinematographer Shanti graded the images to stay bright, high contrast and colour corrected the saturation levels with balanced blacks, definitive highlights and a bit of crushed mid tone. The spirit of Rembrandt oil paintings is our anchor in fixing the palette. Rembrandt is never about impressing but is always about making one feel and live in a moment. Instead of choosing Greek Venus as his muse he painted a washer woman or an ordinary old woman with a lot of wrinkles or flabby breasts or wrenched hands or a lot of cellulite. He made the story internal and even his gods are people in the end.



Image 5: Screenshot from the film Kite/ あ 「 த 」 Leena Manimekalai, Arpita Banerjee

What one sees in an image is a manifestation of how one sees it. In research and exploration, as well as in political dissidence, the question is not merely to gain vision and visibility, nor is it to vainly oppose the ear to the eye, or the other senses to sight, for example. On the contrary, invisibility is built into each instance of visibility, and the very forms of invisibility generated within the visible are often what is at stake in a struggle. The two are inseparable, for each is the condition for the advent of the other (Minh-ha 2016)

Kite/காத்தாடி is my self-journey of discovering the invisibilized anguish looped around inside my body, embracing its shape as the film's language, making it visible and

unleashing the power of it. It is about empathizing with myself and the millions of my fellow women who have had similar journeys over the generations.



Image 6: Screenshot from the film Kite/காத்தாடி, Nithila, Leena Manimekalai

SOUND: CRACKING THE MIRRORS

In The Acoustic Mirror/The Female Voice in Pyschoanalysis and Cinema, Kaja Silverman argued that the soundtrack is also constructed along gendered lines;

It is curious... that the feminist critique of classic cinema has focussed primarily upon the image track and the construction of woman as object of the male gaze.... It has somehow escaped theoretical attention that sexual difference is the effect of dominant cinema's sound regime as well as its visual regime, and the female voice, is as relentlessly held to normative representations and functions as the female body - (viii).

Michel Chion also looked into different components of sound as a place of feminine agency within and beyond the film text. He noted,

The realms of sound and rhythms promised a potential 'territory of freedom' for feminists, a fluid and musical domain rich in meanings and pleasures - (8-10).

I am drawn to Guy Rosolata's argument for the acoustic origin of the subject's emergence into selfhood, beginning before birth with the sounds perceived in the "sonorous envelope"- (Silverman 85) of the mother's womb. The experience of being immersed and submerged is a central idea in the soundscape I have created along with my composer, sound designer Phil Strong. The soundscape in *Kite/காத்தாடி* is completely studio created except for the documentary portion because the perspective of the lyrical part is about pondering the interiority of the character. Here I equate interiority to femininity. In one of her interviews, filmmaker Lucrecia Martel whose works are known to unsettle and subvert traditional - perceptual - cinematic hierarchies, asks us to " imagine ourselves as a being at the bottom of an ocean of air" - (*Martel on* LA CIÉNAGA/*VIDEO*/*FALL 2014* <u>https://www.criterionchannel.com/videos/lucrecia-martel</u>). I agree with Martel that Cinema remains magical when the image captured in real life becomes a two-dimensional optical illusion while the sound created in the studio becomes a three-dimensional tactile reality.

Sound in *Kite/馬口喜馬口* uses time as pressed leaves in the notebook of life. Memories, irreconcilable traumas, voices oozing from the past, present and future, sounds and silences encrypted in the genes, deep sighs of the repressed body and existence are quilted into the soundtrack in the aspiration of making it a more body-centered experience.

While live recording the music, flutist Colleen had remarked, woodwind instruments are very intimate to woman musicians as they can all at once be tender, go nuts, yell, sulk, howl and summon the primal. There are theories that assert man invented language to end matriarchy. Music came before language, the primary patriarchal agent. Hélène Cixous asserts, music and the voice operate outside patriarchal constraints.

You can't talk about a female sexuality, uniform, homogenous, classifiable into codes.... Women's imaginary is inexhaustible, like music, painting, writing, their streams of phantoms is incredible - (Cixous 246)

While for Cixous, music's abstract qualities allow a flexibility of meaning and signification, for Julia Kristeva, music facilitates subject positioning as well.

Intonation and rhythm which play only a subordinate role in everyday communication but in music, constitute the essential element of enunciation and lead us directly to the otherwise silent place of the subject (Kristeva 167)

Phil Strong, the sound designer and I agreed to compose an evocative musical score with an under layer of subdued impressionistic ambient sound for the alter ego - the MONOLOGUES and to design a diegetic, hyper_real, hyper articulated sound for the ego, the ACTS - since the script is fundamentally written in seven acts and seven monologues feeding into the traditional optical spectrum of VIBGYOR (Violet–Indigo–Blue–Green– Yellow–Orange–Red). What if one could hear a colour or what if the colours gush to embrace everyone ready to get in touch with the world of *Kite/காத்தாடி* with its sound wings? I must have asked this question to Phil quite a few times. Hope there are answers in the film.

'You are a beautiful woman; audiences think you have a voice to match', explains a publicist to silent screen star Lina Lamont in *Singin' in the Rain* (1952) when she wonders why she is not allowed to answer the questions directed to her by fans and reporters.

I'm born in a beam of light; I move continuously yet I am still. I am larger than life yet do not breathe. Only in darkness am I visible. You can see me but never touch me. I can speak to you but never hear you. You know me intimately, but I know you not at all. We are strangers and yet you take me inside of you. What am I?

- Voiceover of Julie Christie's character in Sally Potter's Film, *The Gold Diggers* (1983)

My voiceover in *Kite/西*市 查 *B T µ* is my embodiment, enunciation, confession and invocation of ancestral spirit. I think, write and speak in my mother tongue Tamil primarily. My voice over is a searchlight to my thoughts as the central character, giving access to the ostensibly repressively inaudible, transforming the private to the political. The poems I have used in the film are from my published poetry anthologies that had extensive discourse as "literary texts" amongst Tamil readerships. The migration of voice from literary land to cinematic land cracks many mirrors that were taking too long to reflect.

I also allowed myself to experiment using voices as sound montage, wandering text, emanation speech, transphonia, ghosts from the past and the future, 'lip-sync", dub of the present and 'live' recorded truths.

Cinema gestated in sight and was born into sound says Walter Murch. My cinema gestates in my body and was born into my mother's bath of sounds. My umbilical cord is never cut but growing like a banyan tree.

SPACE: MARKED OR UNMARKED

The way I understand space comes from Tamil classical poetics, where the subject of art is taxonomized by landscape—*tinai* in Tamil. The most ancient Tamil poems are divided into *agam* and *puram*—interior and exterior modes. The former are usually love poems, the latter concern war and politics. There are five landscapes in which poems take place: *kurinci* (hills), *mullai* (forest), *marudham* (cultivated land), *neytal* (coastal land) and pa*alai* (desert). The landscapes are not just setting. Each invokes a set of moods, themes and images that are particular to it, so that *kurinci* poems invoke secret love affairs while *paalai* poems invoke separation or danger. *Tinai* are not really landscapes, but a systematized repertoire of tropes and images poets use to give concrete form to emotions. In classical Tamil poetics, there is no stark separation between emotions and things. Space and objects are embodied emotions.



Image 7: Location still from Kite/ あாத்தாடி, Chennai, 2022, Leena Manimekalai

This is what I arrive at as my final act. Evocation of desire and a profound sense of homelessness - like the two edges of the spectrum tears apart the existence. I am crossing over the space that is spacelessness through my film like a fragile kite.

I closely worked with my Production Designer Ramalingam and created props/recurring motifs like a broken chair, strings and ropes that are metaphoric to the expulsion/removal of the body while being present in the space. The body is clinging onto colours, to artifacts, to other bodies, to one's own body and we created relationships between them with contact improvisation to vibrate the memories, emotions and feelings, long story short, a poetic landscape.



Image 8: Location still from the film Kite/ காத்தாடி, Chennai, 2022, Artist Jayakumar, Aathira



Image 9: Location still from the film Kite/ あாத்தாடி, Wayanad, 2022, Leena Manimekalai

In *Space, Place, and Gender*, Doreen Massey proposes rethinking of space as itself imbued with temporality. In place of the gendered opposition of movement/stasis, time/space, journey/landscape, culture/nature, she proposes a space that is not only in movement but is itself a 'dynamic simultaneity' (46), Landscape then ceases to be something we traverse but becomes an intersection of different stories, different temporalities.

In constant expulsions, my lived body and its expressions urgently need re-envisioning of the gendered 'space-time' framework for it to be narrated with a new vocabulary.

Woman's cinema is not 'at home' in any of the host cinematic or national discourses and it inhabits because it is always an inflected mode, incorporating, reworking and contesting the conventions of established traditions.

- Judith Butler (2019, 22)

MOVEMENT: FILM IS A VERB, NOT A NOUN

Soon it will be spring again. Grass sprouting. Then comes summer, tall grass, sun. Then comes autumn, leaves falling. And the.... winter, spring, summer, autumn, winter! There are situations of course that leave you utterly speechless All you can do is hit at things Words, too, can't do more than just evoke things That's where dance comes in again."

- Pina Bausch (*Pina*, Wim Wenders, 2011)



Image 10: Location still, *Kite/ あ口 த 西 4*, Chennai, 2022, Choreographer Fawas Ameer, Leena Manimekalai



Image 11: Location still, *Kite/ あ*ாத்தாடி, Chennai, 2022, Choreographer Fawas Ameer



Image 12: Still, Kite/ あாத்தாடி, Chennai, 2022, Leena Manimekalai

Fawas Ameer, my choreographer considers himself a disciple of Pina Bausch and his practice of dance form *Movement Improvisation* is rooted in bodily agency. In one of his earlier workshops, he gave me and my co-actors an exercise of hugging each other for continuous 30 minutes. We'd burst into tears notwithstanding the naked intimacy, such a long embrace had created between us. We got introduced to situation-response choreography, which works against the notions of pre-established forms/methods and relies on the relationship between the actors and the act - for the choreography to evolve on its own. Contact improvisation, one form of Movement improvisation completely focussed on the body's ability to be both aggressive and graceful at the same time and develop a new language in motion, interacting with other bodies, time and space. Though I am a formally trained dancer in classical Bharatanatyam, Movement Improvisation

opened me to deeper connections to the self. In my state of being as a 'flow', I could actively lose my awareness of control and demands. I discovered I still had parts of my body that were never 'touched' even by myself and the whole process gave me heightened regard for myself.

I consciously practice participatory cinema and my whole filmography is my aspiration for collective agency for all the stakeholders. The Third Cinema Movement and Brecht influenced me a lot and helped me evolve into a process-oriented artist. My first feature *Sengadal, the Dead Sea* was a cinema verité and the film was made with the participation of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees and Indian Tamil fishermen at the Indo-Sri Lankan border shore village in India. Eventually, reading Bill Nichols (Introduction to Documentary, 2010) made me realize what I practice is 'Improvisation'.

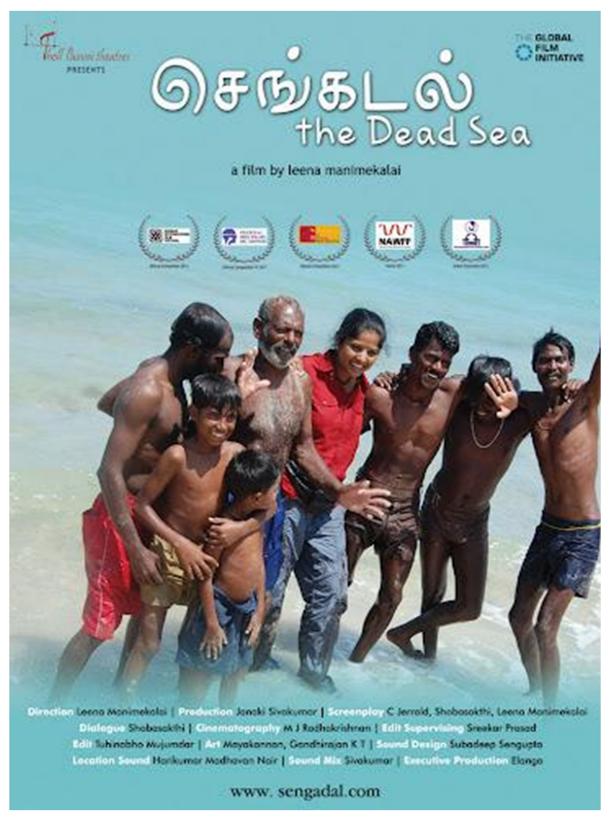


Image 13: Sengadal/The Dead Sea Film Poster, 2011

My collaboration with movement theatre/dance choreographer Fawas is nurturing because of our common interests in opposing hierarchies in commercial theatre/film by democratic practices of collective decision making and responsibilities in creation.

Iconic Dancer Chandralekha's studio "Spaces" in Chennai which is a cultural eco system that I grew up learning martial art dance form 'Kalari', Dalit resistance art (drumming/dance) form 'Parai' and participating in several folk theatres as a performer, was a site for workshopping and filming *Kite/காத்தாடி* too. I chose performance and not enactment because I did not envision *Kite/காத்தாடி* as a dramatized testimony. I am more interested in emotions than accuracy and conformity to facts. I am not trying to recreate my memory but embody it.



Image 14: Location still, Kite/ காத்தாடி, Chennai, 2022, Leena Manimekalai and Crew

Movement theatre/dance empowered me by allowing me to embrace my vulnerabilities and trust my feelings. It helped me address my low self-esteem that comes with my culture and conditioning and work on the dilemma between the fear of rejection and performance of self. I had screen tested close to 25 artists who are queer or queer allies to play my character in the film and workshopped three of the shortlisted artists for several weeks. Only one survived through the process and even she demanded not to use the footage after shooting for three days. Finally, I used my friendship and goodwill to bring Arpita Banerjee, an established female actor from Mumbai, use my choreographer Fawas as male-actor and my nieces Athira and Nithila as child actors.

Though the relentless Covid waves played a major role in defeating us over and again, I could see taboos also feeding into the hassles. The real reason I discovered was, women who do not find themselves in a position to speak freely could not claim the voice as their own.

Audre Lorde writes, "We can locate revolutionary change in identifying that piece of the oppressor which is planted deep within each of us" (2007, 116). I realized the deep need to discover a new language that would encourage women artists to try corporeal experience of self and expressions.

POETRY IN FILM OR POEM FILM

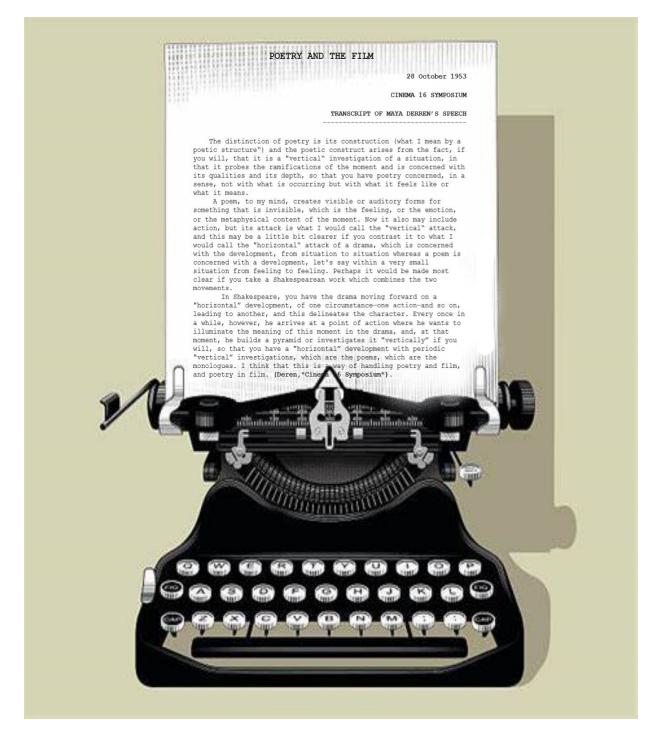


Image 15: Maya Deren's speech designed as a typewriter transcript

New message

To Brenda

Subject Re: Poetry and the Film

Dear Brenda,

I have been writing poems since my childhood. Language is my first love but later when I eventually became an adult and a proud feminist, my tryst with language became 'sleeping with my enemy'.

Tamil is one of the most ancient languages, surviving to this day, and is as old as patriarchy itself. Thes history of female poetry in the Tamil language is complicated. Tamil had around 41 female poets writing during the *Sangam* age between 2 AD and 2BC. I have made a Cine-Poem on Sangam Women Poets titled "*Pennadi/My Mirror Is The Door*." In *Pennadi* (female gender of the word I had coined for '*Kannadi*' which means mirror in Tamil), as a contemporary Tamil Poet, I try to talk to my poet foremothers of the Sangam Age. In the film, I was a cyborg sometimes and an injured spirit at times who could evoke ancestors. After a dark age, we had *Bakthi* Poets *Karaikal Ammaiyar* (6th century) and *Andal* (8th Century) who redefined devotion in Tamil. *Karaikal Ammaiyar* pioneered grammar for Tamil music, going naked with Shiva the Shaiva god as her eternity and *Andal* wrote the foremost Tamil erotica donning Vishnu the Vaishnava god as her lover. Both poets became living traditions in Tamilandu, idolised as the first non-Brahmin women goddesses having their own temples and a huge following. Time became a black hole after them and only in the late 90s did Tamil women return to poetry.

I am one of the *shudra*(lower caste) woman who chose poetry as my primary expression and started publishing in the mid-2000s. Sukumaran.N, a critic, remarked that female poetry was reborn in Tamil, after my first anthology got published in the year 2003. Since then I have published around 500 poems spreading to six anthologies ranging from confessional to radical feminist to lesbian to anarchic to cyborg poetry. I faced severe censorship, was persecuted with pornography and blasphemy charges and copies of my second poetry collection were burnt by fundamentalist groups. My poetry offended all groups including the extreme left, the extreme right and Tamil nationalists. My poetry practice taught me that I can collapse the status quo and destroy the kingdoms just with few simple words. When my society called me a slut, I wrote a collection "Queen of Sluts". I could find answers for most strange things in Poetry. As a poet, I always felt like a suicide bomber as I could litup anywhere with my poetry. It is so empowering!

I coined new words in Tamil for female genitalia like g-spot and clitoria as they don't exist, wrote a series on orgasm and menstrual blood, reclaimed all swear words that happened to be curses on female body parts and redefined them with new meanings, queered binary folklore narratives into lesbian erotica, declared goddesses like kali as my lovers, introduced cyborgs and eco feminist anarchy. Films came to me as a natural extension of my poetic expressions.

The poems I have used in "Kaathadi/Kite" were earlier published in Tamil literary magazines and as anthologies. Maybe this film was manifested by those poems. Now that I have called out my abuser, made love with a woman, went naked in the woods and sought answers from my mother and grandmother, I can happily die.

Yours sincerely

Leena Manimekalai.





Image 16: Poetry and the film designed as a letter to my Supervisor Prof. Brenda Longfellow



Cc Bcc

HYBRIDISING IS QUEERING

If ethnographic texts are a means by which Europeans represent themselves their(usually subjugated) others, autoethnographic texts are those the others construct in response to or in dialogue with those metropolitan representations.

- Mary Louise Pratt (Russell 1999, 277)

The oxymoronic word "autoethnography" fascinated me when I got an opportunity to watch certain films under the genre. Witnessing how one's body and one's historical moment become the joint site of experience and identity gave me a new awakening. The ways in which the filmmaker inscribes the 'self' with a first-person voice over, being at the origin of the gaze and as body-image, generate the multiple possible permutations of three voices – the speaker, seer and the seen. Especially in the queer culture, this genre has emerged so richly and diversely to unfold personal histories where queers write their identities in temporal structures.

Family histories take the centre stage in storytelling and embody the difficult processes of remembering. Queer ethnographies unleashed new forms of embodied knowledge and politics of location as documentary truths freely mixed with performances. I took to auto ethnography as I had recurring images in my dreams echoing across the distances of time and space in my life. It gave me a fertile land to experiment with a queer gaze, queering the language, queering the lensing, queering the time, queering the space and thus disengaging with the dominant.

It has been said that women suffer cultural scripts in their bodies and women artists are like mythical woman warriors who went into battle scarred by the thin blades which their parents literally used to write fine lines of script on their bodies. I imagined myself as that warrior with the weapons of poetry, dance, movement theatre, music, painting, architecture and documentary. I hybridized my expressions in my effort to challenge the imposed structures and formulas. That gave me the state of flux that I deeply desired.

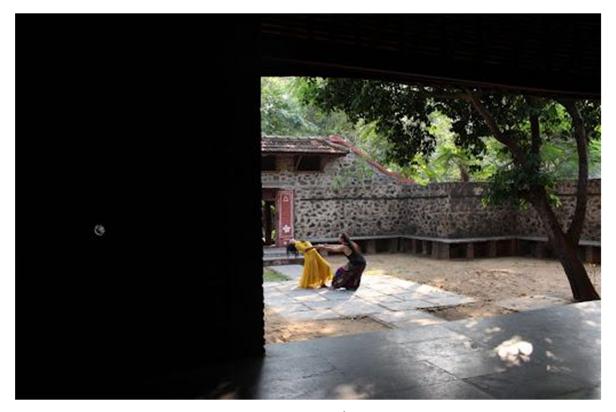


Image 17: Location still, *Kite/காத்தாடி*, Chennai, 2022, Choreographer Fawas Ameer, Leena Manimekalai



Image 18: Location still, *Kite/ あ爪 த 西 4*, Chennai, 2022 Arpita Banerjee, Leena Manimekalai



Image 19: Location still, *Kite/ あ「古 த 」*, Chennai, 2022 Leena Manimekalai with crew

*Kite/西市委页口*4 is my story: a complex negotiation of my embodied memory and an ongoing emotional process bounded by a timeframe of beginning and end, but where trauma and subjugation has neither. Throughout this visceral reckoning of emotion and colours not bound by narrative time I try to break free from the shackles of the society and the medium. It is imperative for me that I assert myself in the present and be totally at a remove from the constraints of gender construction both in my existence and expression. I, at times, tremble thinking that my anima magic will wear off and I will be left alone with those doubting voices and the scarred image in front of the mirror, but I have started to accept and remind myself that this continuous period of change within me, in fact, has always been flowing. It is unsaid, closer to me than ever before, that I am already full. And, so, as always, I turn to time and space and ask: "Are we there yet?"



Image 20: Screenshot from the film Kite/ காத்தாடி, Aathira



Image 21: Hybrid Filmmaking illustrated as a Recipe Note

CENSORSHIP: TRIAL BY FIRE

🧊 Censorship - Trial By Fire 🚽

A CONVERSATION ON ARTISTIC FREEDOM



Q.

Within histories of censorship globally, queer expression rivals use so-called blasphemy as a primary weapon and these are often conjoined, as you've experienced with Kaali' Isnt it?

A.

Thank you John and I take this moment to thank my Professors, Artists and Activists who stood by me and my film *Kaali*, during the violent attack of the

violent attack of the hindu fundamentalist mob and persecution by the fascist Indian State. They call me a "western whore" for portraying goddess Kali smoking a cigarette and carrying the pride flag. The moment reflected in the poster is about shared love. Kali travels in the tram, listens to jazz, drinks cocktails, shares a cigarette and spends an evening with Torontonians from across cultures.

cleaning and washing, it wouldn't have been labelled provocative. Kali with a Pride flag and a cigarette in her mouth proclaims her power, her choice and empowerment. If art can't be offensive, can we really have art? The raison d'etre of the artist's life is to offend, to disturb the status quo. But art's intention to offend is to reshape the thoughts, rebuild the ideas, and regrow imaginations. My Kaali will be offensive to misogynists, to queer-phobics, to the absolutists who want to establish a monolithic patriarchal Brahmanical Hinduism.

If I had shown Kali in

the kitchen, cooking,

What is the future of political filmmaking in India? Filmmakers in India, both independent and mainstream, have been struggling with the regressive censorship laws. Aamir Khan to Kamal Haasan, Rakesh Sharma to Anand Patwardhan, any filmmaker who dares to do a film even with the slightest political flavour goes through the trial by fire. We always had constitutional laws and institutions to fight for our free expression

But the current regime's abolition of the Film Certification of Appellate Tribunal (FCAT) and revision of the Cinematograph Act (1952) even without carrying out a single dialogue with the filmmakers of the country is a death knell to freedom of expression.

Without the FCAT, both my earlier feature films wouldn't have managed to see the light. New amendments to the Cinematograph Act 1952 gives the heckler's veto to the state to suppress films. We won't have a future if we give up the fight today. But I am hopeful.

With every episode of censorship, I have found allies and camaraderie. I am fighting and I am not alone. I have the All India Progressive Women's Association, Progressive Writers & Artists Association. Hindus for Human Rights, Dalit Solidarity Forum, Poetic Justice Foundation, India Civil Watch International, Humanists International and Frontline Defenders to protest along with me.



we really have art? The raison d'etre of the artist's life is to offend, to disturb the status quo." - Leena Manimekalai, Poet & Filmmaker

Image 22: Chapter on Censorship illustrated as a Newspaper Interview between Prof. John Greyson and Leena Manimekalai

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A CONVERSATION ON ARTISTIC FREEDOM (contd.)

Do you think the "hurt sentiment" laws are used as a ploy to prosecute "others" ?

India has become a republic of hurt sentiments. The country feels threatened by a range of things ranging from tweets to WhatsApp messages and Facebook posts, from emails to articles, to books, songs, plays and films. According to the Hindu tightwing anything can destabilise this country other than their own bigotry. Hurt sentiment law is just an insidious tool of

control and censorship and the Hindu Right of India uses it to harass artists, activists, filmmakers, Muslims, Dalits and other minorities. Sengupta from Raqs Media Collective wrote a timely article in The Wire (https://thewire.in/cult ure/kaali-postersmoking-history, July 8, 2022) on the absurdity of this whole "hurt sentiments". He had brought up the image colour lithograph, a print advertisement, of Kali Cigarettes that were especially popular in Calcutta and Bengal, back in the late nineteenth century (1885-90). Infact, the print was published by the Calcutta Art Studio, of 185 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta and a copy of the print is still in the collection of the British Museum, London.

Shuddhabrata

So the Hindu rightwing sells and smokes Kali cigarettes but feels offended by a film poster with an actor dressed up as Kali, smoking. It is just a classic case of hypocritical moral vigilantism.



Advertisement for 'Kali Cigarettes', Calcutta, India, c. 1885-90, Lithograph, British Museum 2016.

"Hurt sentiment law is just an insidious tool of control and dictatorship...

_ Leena Manimekalai, Poet & Filmmaker

Image 23: Chapter on Censorship illustrated as a Newspaper Interview between Prof. John Greyson and Leena Manimekalai

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A CONVERSATION ON ARTISTIC FREEDOM

How is the case of Kaali similar to these historic precedents and distinct?

In the past we have seen hatemongers threaten writers like Perumal Murugan, Taslima Nasreen and Salman Rushdie, as well as artists like MF Husain in the name of religion. In the recent barbaric attack at Newyork, Salman lost his one eye and almost his life. I remember intensely reading his 'Midnight's Children' again and again like a prayer when he was admitted in intensive care unit. I have self-censored and it is a

I have self-censored and it is a concern when you're writing semi-political stuff in a place like Sri Lanka – who are you going to offend and is it really going to cost you more than you anticipated? I think that , this is something that hangs over all of us if we're writing in South Asia, especially writing about politics or religion and things like that', says the recent booker winning Sri Lankan author Shehan Karunatilaka in his interview to The Independent.(Bedigan).

What is been your journey? What lessons can be learned?

I come from a society self fashioned by censorship. While growing up, my existence as a female child is always censored. Don't laugh don't talk loud don't wear this dress, don't let loose your hair, don't talk to boys(they still think girls wont fall in love and elope with their girl lovers), don't put makeup, don't mix with other caste or religion, don't choose to be an artist, don't cross your legs, don't stare in the mirror for long and the 'don't list' is endless.

When I became a thinking adult and an artist, my expressions started facing multi level censorship by family, civil society, caste-religiongender institutions, agents of power and state. My filmography and bibliography have gone through all the dark alleys of censorship and attacks.

My MFA thesis dissertation got delayed not only because of my academic project Kaali and the massive witchhunting followed over the 2022 Summer. Earlier my Passport was impounded on Sep 9. 2021 on the basis of defamation case filed against my #metoo testimonial in 2019. I am a leading voice in the India #metoo movement and one of the two survivors battling the legal warfront. I had to fight a four tier legal battle at the Magistrate. District, High and Supreme courts of India to get my passport back.

Apart from the main defamation case. I have also been slapped with a gag order and a civil suit with a demand of a compensation of 10.1 million INR (along with my supporters Singer Chinmavi, "The News Minute" Editor Dhanva Raiendran, Youth Congress Activist Dhivya, Facebook, Twitter and Google) and Contempt of Court Case(based on Indian Express Kochi Edition Article on #metoo cases and safety of women in film industry in India).

The Indian Justice system and its colonial libel laws protect the predators and punish the survivors with the long protracted processes. No wonder India leads the world in rape cases and dreaded as the 'Rape Nation'.

My debut feature "Sengadal (The Dead Sea)' about the lives and struggles of Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees and Indian Tamil Fishermen at the Indo-Srilankan border shore was banned by the Indian Censor Board in the year 2010. I fought it legally at the 'Film Certification Appellate Tribunal'(FCAT) under the Supreme Court of India and won the censor battle in 2011. The film was released without a single cut. It was selected at the prestigious Indian Panorama Awards in the same year and won many awards subsequently.

In the year 2019, my second film 'Maadathy', An Unfairy Tale" about the 'unseaable' caste group in southern Tamilnadu also was refused certification by Regional Censor Board, I had to fight again at the Tribunal to get the film released without cuts. The film got its world Premiere at the Busan International Film Festival in 2019 and after a successful festival run. now streaming in Mubi.



John Greyson started this petition

As Canadian artists, scholars and activists, we stand in unequivocal solidarity with filmmaker Leena Manimekalai and her documentary Kaali. We are horrified by the extreme harassment, death threats, abuse, censorship and legal charges that Leena has faced in recent weeks concerning the poster of her new short film, which depicts Goddess Kaali smoking a cigarette and holding a pride flag. We stand with Leena, supporting her fundamental rights of freedom of expression as she critically explores issues of identity, community and diversity.

As a distinguished artist, invited to study and work in Canada at York University, Leena Manimekalai has been active creating original feminist, queer and antiracist works which explore diverse themes. In early July, she was asked with 17 other artists to create an original work for the Under the Tent exhibition, a "creative exploration of diversity and race" organized by the Toronto Metropolitan University, and exhibited at the Aga Khan Museum. Her short film Kaali is a personal, critical and poetic meditation on the theme of the program, "belonging or not belonging under the tent of Canadian multiculturalism."

Sign this petition

Message of solidarity from York University, as part of the campaign through Change.org.

My short documentaries. 'Is it too much to ask' (2017) about the transgender rights. Mathamma (2002) about the practice of sacrificing female children from the oppressed caste to the deity and 'Parai'(2004) about 'Caste and sexual violence' also had faced similar censorship struggles. My feature documentary, 'White Van Stories' (2015) about the enforced disappearances in Sri Lanka that was broadcast in Channel4, is banned in Sri Lanka till date

'Kaathadi/Kite' also had roadblocks from my earlier supervisors at the York University who wanted to protect themselves from speculative threats and hypothetical libel suits.

Whoever wants to censor an artist has something to hide and the act of censorship is all about pimping the oppressors, predators and fascists. But I believe, art has always been a vehicle of truth and truth somehow gets allyship to win its way. That is the lesson, I have learnt through my encounters. I have only one 'don't' in my life. I don't allow self-censorship to block my way. I create, I own and take all the bruises in the process. That's been my path. If not me, who will stand by my truth?

Image 24: Chapter on Censorship illustrated as a Newspaper Interview between Prof. John Greyson and Leena Manimekalai

MUSINGS

Experimental Filmmaker Kyoka Tsukamoto came as a guest for one of my screenwriting classes with Prof. Howard Wiseman. She screened her film. *My dearest sister* (2016). Kyoka's interior monologues and her piano compositions taking the shape of intimate memories, the profound simplicity of her complex exploratory process, the breaking down of familial emotional barriers, childhood abuse taboos and the shame that rocks us for lifetime stayed with me.

Watermelon Woman (1996) by Cheryl Dunye taught me what you can do when you are invisible. How she used the camera as a tool to depict her world, tell her audience a false history and make us believe it and challenge the social norms—showed me the limitless possibilities of the medium.

I am the first and the last I am the honored one and the scorned I am the whore and the holy one I am the wife and the virgin I am the barren one, and many are my daughters I am the silence that you cannot understand I am the utterance of my name.

The impossible voice in the beginning sequence of Julie Dash's *Daughters of the Dust*(1991), as it speaks the silence with the authority of a name we do not hear, spoke for all the mothers and daughters. Prof John Greyson made me study the film closer in

his Hybrid Fiction classes. *Kite/காத்தாடி* is the final assignment I had failed to submit in his course.

Chantal Akerman's *Je Tu II Elle* (1975) is my workshop film for all the actors and crew members who showed interest in being part of . *Kite/西爪喜西爪*. I liked the pleasure of seeing everyone stunned exactly like me or more after watching the film. From her films, I learnt how to lose the mind without becoming mad. *Kite/西爪喜西爪* is my fangirl letter to Chantal Akerman.

I repeatedly watched the entire filmography of Maya Deren to make an assignment on Archival Cinema for Prof. Phil Hoffman's Analog Cinema Class. Deren made a profound effect on me with her films, writings, poems and voice. I had edited images from her films to play her unpublished poems and I imagined myself as Maya while giving a voice over for that ghost film I made for her. She kept me in a state of trance for a substantial time period. Her life and work feels like a legend and I am so smitten by her magic.

I regard Agnès Varda as my foremother in cinema and I want to hold on to her legacy. I had an opportunity to sit not very far from her at the Cannes Premiere of *Faces, Places* (2017). I witnessed her humility in front of all the respect and celebration. As someone from the third world I never had access to all her films. I felt attacked when Prof. Ingrid Veninger questioned me in the MFA Admissions Interview about my non mention of any woman in the list of my favourite filmmakers. It drove me close to going crazy collecting, watching and writing about her films for the next few months, close to one hundred pages about each of her works in Tamil. Her *Vagabond* (1985) is my benchmark for a cult feminist film.

My choreographer Fawas Ameer and I used to watch Pina's performances in a loop. She was a morphine we never injected into our veins. Her expansive creative vision made me see the meaning of movement even in mundane activities like speaking, sign language, laughing, crying, screaming and running.

Tarkovsky is my shaman. His films are *Mirador*. I hold on to his writing as fairies whenever I feel lost. I did not choose to go to film school for a long time just because he said it is not necessary in one of his interviews. Then a disastrous love breakup pushed me to pick the MFA offer. I told myself, all is fair in love and war. Tarkovsky nodded his head in his photograph I have kept laminated in my study desk. I am like a goat under a spell in his poetic land.

39

TAKE DEVIATION: PRODUCTION ROADBLOCKS



Image 25: Illustration of Production Roadblocks

AFTERWORD

AFTERWORD

Feb 6, 2022 Chennai.

9 abandoned writing diaries after my father broke into my scribble book and questioned my dating of several boys at the same time in my adolescence. He had cut my hormones with an ax. 9t terrified me. But 9 do write entries when 9 get to have monumental days.

My relationship with my mother is always love and hate. In split seconds I will either die for her or kill her. It is so tense that I can break the granite floor into two with the velocity and strength of that tension and bury myself.

I am more calm around my grandmother. I have conflicts with her too but I forget the moment I am embraced by her innocent smile and creases that smile would make in her face. She is my father's sister. I hate this incestuous system of marrying off a woman to her maternal uncle to maintain ethnic purity and the territories of land. Both my mother and grandmother are victims to that. They were child brides married to their uncles older to them at least by a decade. I raged and cried blood whenever my mother used to say with an eerie tone that I was born to her when she wasnt even aware from which part of her body the baby would pop out.

Am 9 born out of marital rape? 9 wanted to end my life several times because of this burning question.

My parents were never happy in their marriage and 9 remember returning to school with so much anxiety about how violent the evening 9 was dumbstruck when my mother started insisting me to marry her brother even before 9 turned eighteen. 9 had to run away from home to escape marriage. 9 was in my first year Engineering college but 9 had decided to drop my studies and start working as a journalist to get rid of my familial pressures.

It was my grandmother who understood my urge to break the chains and set myself free from age old customs. She took me back to our village home to finish my engineering degree and assured me to back my decisions after my graduation.

The justice system of my mothers always unnerved me. They were able to come to terms with even pedophiles to protect the interests of family. Family honor was every woman's honor. We girls were taught to swallow everything and flaunt the badge of family honor. My mothers gifted me the lowest self esteem and an absolute lack of pride about oneself. I feel never enough as a person and that is the perennial source for all my bad decisions till date.

My mothers were school dropouts but not illiterates. But they pretend as if they are not aware of my poetry. I came out as a queer in the preface I had written for my second poetry collection. It was just seen as my another act of defiance like how I got married to a Dalit that ended in divorce. After a point they just outcast me from the family and community so that whatever I did as an artist and as a woman could never affect them. My family would change to channels whenever my face appeared in some or other news or change the page when something got reported about me in the newspapers.

Image 26: Afterword illustrated as Diary Entries

So, 9 have been a branded outlier since my age of 19. But why? Why do 9 have to be disowned for my want of agency? 9 wanted to ask my mothers. Will they agree? Do 9 have the emotional distance to film them? How will 9 manage myself asking them the most difficult questions with all the equipment and crew around? 9 felt so powerless before my endless feelings!

Mothers agreed. Maybe because they thought it is important for my graduation as they knew this is for my thesis work. They didn't care when 9 said 9 can't give them questions beforehand as 9 wanted their candid answers. When 9 told them no retakes, it didn't mean anything to them. Finally 9 shot them at my mother's sister's place in Chennai. Mother's sisters are not aunts in our culture. 9 call her my mother too.

They fed the entire crew with a delicious meal. When 9 was sweating out of nervousness before the shoot, my mothers cooled me down with tender coconut water. 9t was me who felt that the exercise was like sitting over an erupting volcano. My mothers aced it!

My grandmother was breaking jaw dropping news about how my grandfather was sleeping around while my mother and my mother's sister were waking up to it with raised eyebrows for the first time in their life. 9 had extreme difficulties in empathizing with how they spent their entire life performing their gender roles and never had an independent existence.

It was dizzying to realize how my family history is written over their sacrifices and erasure of self. I felt sad and could not breathe. The fact that they did not despise me and my choices in life as much as I had imagined kind of comforted me. 9 wondered if they said it because of the camera or people around. But 9 had a strong feeling that they just forgot about the camera or crew after initial interactions and triggered by the impetus of the moment. They were maybe meeting themselves and their truths.

The interview was a catharsis of three generations of women. A true first person plural experience. We are from the same womb but different bodies with different spiritualities. Will 9 have the courage to process and edit this footage?



AMMA had scolded me for something that 9 don't remember. Umamma is comforting me with maruthani. Vijayamma and thambi Elango are busy watching TV.

Image 27: Afterword illustrated as Diary Entries

August 8, 2022 Toronto.

How can my grandma leave me once for all? How is it possible for the same person to whisper love you in a video call and stop breathing after an hour? Did she forget her promise to fly down for my graduation ceremony? She definitely knew that it is not safe for me to return to India with all the police warrants and look out circulars? She did say I didn't do anything wrong with my Kaali film poster and all these cases will not stand the test of time, but why won't she wait for me? Didn't she want me to kiss her goodbye? Did it slip her mind that I was her eldest granddaughter?

Who will mouth feed me a hot meal for dinner? Who will oil my hair? Who will send me mango pickles every summer? Why would she make me an orphan now? Why should grandmothers die before their children? Who decided that? How can 9 stop howling seeing her tilting her head with so much grace in the video? Can 9 cry and cry and cry and become a rain she loves? What do 9 do with her ash? Can 9 dissolve her ash in my womb?

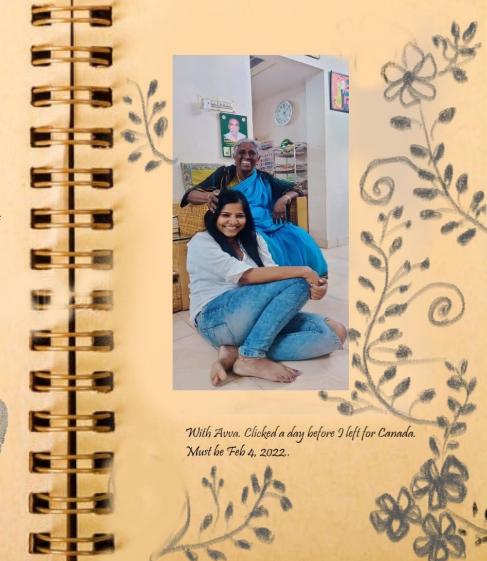


Image 28: Afterword illustrated as Diary Entries

24.10. 2022 Toronto.

My mother used to say I was brought up by my three grandmothers since she herself was a child when I was born. My grandma, great grandma and my grandmother's sister who became a widow in young age all of them were feeding me sugar water as a baby. They quilted me with their sarees to sleep, as their smell would stop me from crying. Now, I only have their ashes.

I knew my grandma's sound before her image. I use her voice as a spirit and image as a closure in my thesis film. She lived and died as my grandmother. I want her to be remembered as Rajeswari in my film. I shout her name aloud. Until it becomes my primal sound.

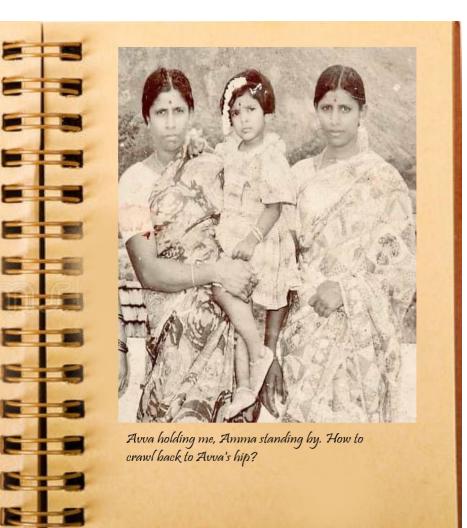


Image 29: Afterword illustrated as Diary Entries

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: 25 FRAMES P(H)ER SECOND



Image 30: Location still, *Kite/ あπ த த π டி*, Chennai, 2022, Cinematographer Shanti Bhushan Roy, Leena Manimekalai and crew



Image 31: Screenshot from the film Kite/ あாத்தாடி, Leena Manimekalai

Appenix B:

Poems written originally by Leena Manimekalai, Translated by Ashik Kumar

1. மன்னிக்கவும்

மன்னிக்கவும் இதை சொல்வதற்குள் எனக்கு 38 வயது ஆகி விட்டது

மன்னிக்கவும் முலை விடாத வயதில் உனக்கு உலகத்திலேயே யாரைப் பிடிக்கும் என்ற கேள்விக்கு காட்பரீஸை மென்றுக்கொண்டே சித்தப்பா என்று சொல்லியிருக்க கூடாது தான்

மன்னிக்கவும் அன்று ஏதோ சடங்குக்கு ஊருக்குப் போன சித்தியுடன் கூடவே தொற்றிக் கொண்டு போகாமல் யாருமில்லாத வீட்டில் தனியே யிருக்க ஒத்துக்கொண்டது என் கவனக்குறைவு தான்

மன்னிக்கவும் இரவில் பாதி தூக்கத்தில் சித்தப்பா அருகில் வந்து படுத்ததை அறியவில்லை அவரின் கைகள் அவ்வளவு நீளம், அதன் நகங்கள் அவ்வளவு பதம் என்பதை என் ஜனன உறுப்புகளை அவர் தொடும்வரை அறியவில்லை

மன்னிக்கவும் குடும்பம் என்பது கூடு குடும்ப ஆண்கள் பாதுகாவலர்கள் குடும்பத்துக்குள் என்ன நடந்தாலும் வெளியே சொல்லக்கூடாது குடும்ப மானம் குடும்ப பெண்களின் கைகளில் தான் இருக்கிறது என்ன இருந்தாலும் அவர் என் சித்தப்பா மன்னிக்கவும் அவ்வப்போது ஆவென திறந்து ஓலமிடும் சித்தப்பா என்ற காயத்தில் கசிவது ரத்தம் அல்ல விந்தும் அல்ல கண்ணீரும் அல்ல...

அது ஒரு நிறமில்லா திரவம் நம்பிக்கை என்ற அழுகிய பிணத்தின் வாசனை அடிக்கும் திரவம்

மன்னிக்கவும் இது உங்களைக் காக்க வைத்து சொல்ல வேண்டிய செய்தியில்லை தான்.

Image 32: Poem 1 illustrated as a page in its original Tamil language in a bilingual poetry anthology

1. Forgive me

		Forgive me.
By the time I could say this	Forgive me.	What drips now and then
I was thirty eight	I was half asleep	from the howling, gaping wound that Uncle left
Forgive me.	and didn't notice my uncle	is not blood,
It was wrong at that age	come and lie next to me	is not semen,
even before my breasts came in	that night.	is not tears
when they asked who I loved most in the world	I didn't know that his hands were so long	It is a colorless fluid a liquid rank like
to say Uncle	that his nails were so sharp	the soiled corpse of trust
a Cadbury's gummed up in my teeth	until he touched my private parts.	
	Forgive me	Forgive me
Forgive me.	The family is a nest, its men are its guards.	I shouldn't have kept you here to
I was careless	What happens in the family	tell you this.
to agree to stay home alone	must never be spoken outside	
instead of following my aunt	Its honor is in its womens' hands	
to some function or the other	No matter what, he was my Uncle.	

Image 33: Poem 1 illustrated as a page in translated English in a bilingual poetry anthology

2. மிதக்கும் பாடல்

எங்கு மறைந்தாய்? கண்ணாடி நிலத்திலா? கண்களின் வானத்திலா? வரிகளின் பெய்யும் மழையிலா?

சொல்லில் மிதக்கும் நீலப்படகிலா? கனவின் புழுதியிலா? மீநனவின் கழுவிலா? நாளங்களின் கள்ளிலா?

விதைகளின் உறக்கத்திலா? காமத்தின் வண்டுகளிலா? இழந்த அன்பின் ரேகையிலா? இருத்தலின் உடலிலா? வீழ்தலின் நிழலிலா? அழிதலின் எலும்பிலா?

வாஞ்சையின் கூந்தலிலா? பாயலின் சிதையிலா? நோய்மையின் நிறத்திலா? எங்கு மறைந்தாயோ அங்கு என் பிரதிமையின் நடனம் பிரசன்னத்தின் பாடல்.

2. Floating Song

Where have you vanished? Into the mirror of the land? Into the sky of the eyes? Into the rain of these lines?

Into the blue boat floating over these words? Into the dust of dreams? Into the wash of reawakening? Into the veins' nectar?

Into the sleep of seeds? Into the beetles of lust? Into the fingerprints of lost love? Into the body of being? Into the shadow of falling? In the bones of destruction? Into the braids of affection? Into the bed of a pyre ? Into the color of sickness?

Wherever you have gone Is the dance of my similitude, The song of my presence.

Image 34: Poem 2 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology

8. தேவிடியா

தேவிடியா என்ற வார்த்தையை நான் முதன்முதலில் கேட்ட போது எனக்கு வயது பத்திருக்கும் அப்போது எனக்கு முலைகள் வாய்த்திருக்கவில்லை வயதுக்கு வந்திராத யோனியை சவரக்கத்தியால் கீறித் திறந்தால் குபு குபுவென கொட்டும் ரத்தத்தைப்போல சூடாக தளும்பியது அந்த வார்த்தை.

காரணம்

உள்ளாடை போடாமல் வாசல் படி இறங்கியதென்பதாக இருந்தது பள்ளிகூடத்திலிருந்து அந்தி சாய தாமதமாக வீடு திரும்பியபோது சோற்று பாத்திரத்தை தீயில் வைத்து விட்டு விளையாட்டில் மறந்து போன போது கண்களுக்கு அளவுக்கு அதிகமாக மை தீட்டியபோது சில காதல்களை அங்கீகரித்த போது, சில காதல்களை நிராகரித்தபோது

தன்னிச்சையாக முடிவுகள் எடுத்தபோதென வயது கூட கூட தேவிடியா என்றழைக்கப்படுவதற்கா ன காரணங்களின் வகை மாதிரிகளும் கூடியபடி இருந்தன

இப்போது கவிதை எழுதுவதே அதிகபட்ச காரணமாக கருதப்படுகிறது.

3. Whore

the first time i heard the word whore i must have been ten i didn't have breasts yet the word burned me

like the hot blood gushing out

when a razor blade slits open

a vagina

that has not yet come of age

Why did they call me a whore?

because;

i stepped out of the front door without panties

because; i came home late from school in the evening

because; I was playing and forgot the pot of rice on the stove because; I put on too much kaajal

because:

I gave in to romantic advances or I did not

because; I made my own decisions

As I got older

there were more and more reasons

for being called a whore

these days

writing poetry is the most frequent.

Image 35: Poem 3 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology

அந்தரக்கன்னி

அவள் அந்தரக்கன்னி

வேரிலும் பழுப்பாள் இலையிலும் பழுப்பாள் காயிலும் பழுப்பாள் கொம்பிலும் பழுப்பாள் வேடராக வரும்போதெல்லாம் தேனாக விளைய மாட்டாள்

அவள் கண்ணைக் குத்தி மீன் பிடிப்பது கடினம்

அவள் குலவையிடும்போது மட்டும் தான் மழையறுக்க முடியும்

கையேந்தி நிற்கும் நட்சத்திரங்களுக்காக மலையேற மறுக்கும் அவள் துத்திப்பூ சூடி வந்தால் கொங்கைகளை பெருக்குவாள் தாயார் விளக்கில் மிளகு திரி போட்டு வைத்தால் முப்போகம் ப்யிரளப்பாள்

லிங்கம் அவளின் பதினோராவது விரல் நாவற்ற அதன் வாய்க்கும் வெற்றிலை பூசுவாள் வேண்டும் போது கோணக் குச்சியாக்கி உறுமி கொட்டிக் கொள்வாள். 4. Mermaid She is a mermaid

She comes forth in roots She comes forth in leaves She comes forth in fruit She comes forth in branches

She will not yield honey for those who come hunting.

To hook her eyes and draw fish is difficult

Only her chant can raise the rain She won't climb the mountain for the stars standing with their arms outstretched but if you go wearing the *thuththi* flowers her breasts multiply If you light the earthen lamp with the pepper wick she will triple the harvest Her eleventh finger is a penis. She smears betel leaves on its tongueless mouth.

she makes a

raps.

drumstick of it and

Image 36: Poem 4 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology

5. தரிசனம்

அன்பின் ஆணையால் நீ என்னைத் திறந்தபோது பாலத்தின் அடியில் அழுது கொண்டிருந்த சிறுமியைக் கண்டேன்.

அந்தச் சிறுமியைத் திறந்தபோது அவள் கூந்தல் முடிச்சுகளில் பதுங்கியிருந்த அந்தக் கனவைத் கவிதைகளைக்

கண்டேன்.

அந்தக் கவிதைகளைத் திறந்தபோது சொல்லப்படாத வாதைகளின் அந்த பயத்தைத் மௌனத்தைக்

கண்டேன்.

அந்த மௌனத்தைத் திறந்தபோது அத்துமீறப்பட்ட தளிர் உடலின் நடுக்கத்தைக்

கண்டேன்

அந்த நடுக்கத்தைத் திறந்தபோது கொல்லப்பட்ட குழந்தைமையின் கனவைக்

கண்டேன்

திறந்தபோது தூறாயிரம் பற்கள் கொண்ட பயத்தைக்

கண்டேன்

திறந்தபோது என் அம்மாமார்களின் சகோதரிகளின் யுகங்கள் கடந்த முகங்களைக்

கண்டேன்.

5. Vision

When your sworn love opened me I saw a young girl crying under a bridge.

When I opened that young girl, I saw the poems in the knots of her braids.

When I opened those poems, I saw the silence of unsaid afflictions.

When I opened that silence, I saw the tremors in her tender violated body

When I opened the tremor I saw the dreams of a murdered childhood.

When I opened those dreams, I saw the terror of a million teeth.

When I opened the terror I saw the faces of my mothers and sisters worn with the ages...

Image 37: Poem 5 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology

6. என்னைப் போன்ற பெண்கள்

நான் சதா வெளியேறுகிறேன் ஒரு தன்னந்தனிப் பெண்ணென இருள் விலகிக் கொடுக்கும் பாதைகளில் ஏகாந்தமாய் நடக்கிறேன் வீடுகளை மனிதர்களைதாவரங்களை விலங்குகளைகைகள் கொள்ளாமல் அணைக்கிறேன் நல்லது தீயதெனப் பிரிவதில்லை என் கனவுகள் என்னைப் போன்ற பெண்கள் முழுமையாக காதலிக்கப்பட முடியாதவர்கள்

எனக்கு காடுகளின் வெதுவெதுப்பில்தான் உறக்கம் வைக்கும் புழுக்களுக்கு எஞ்சிய மண்ணில்தானியம் அறுப்பேன் நான் தரும் விருந்துகளுக்கு சாத்தான்களுக்கும் அழைப்புண்டு சீரற்ற மொழி வேரற்ற இருப்பு கூரற்ற பாடல் ஆற்றில் மடியில் கிடக்க தோல்தான் என் உடை என்னைப் போன்ற பெண்கள் முழுமையாக புரிந்து கொள்ளப்பட முடியாதவர்கள்

என் விலா என் சக்கரங்கள் என் ஒளி என் சிறகுகள் என் வேட்கைக்கு பால்பேதம் தெரியாது என் கருணைக்கு நிறம் பகுக்க இயலாது என்

விரிந்ததோள்களுக்குள் எண்ணாயிரம் மேகங்கள் அத்தனையும் கூடுகள் என்னை வானத்தில்தான் புதைக்க முடியும் என்னைப் போன்ற பெண்கள் முழுமையாக மரணிக்க முடியாதவர்கள்.

6. Women like me

I am always leaving the darkness makes way for a woman all on her own I walk alone over paths I embrace houses humans plants animals with too small arms My dreams don't separate good from bad Women like me can't be loved fully Only the forest's humidity puts me to sleep I harvest grain from soil left to locusts Even devils are invited to my feasts Language with no grammar Existence without roots Songs without melody

My ribs, my wheel

My light, my wings

thousand clouds,

each one a nest;

in the sky

I can only be buried

My desires know no gender

My mercy can't be graded by color

My broad shoulders hold eight

Women like me can't die fully.

I take the skins lying beside the river

for my clothing

Women like me can't be understood fully

Image 38: Poem 6 illustrated as a page in a bilingual poetry anthology