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Friday January 5th 2018
The Handmaiden (Cert 18)

dir: Park Chan-wook

Starring: Kim Min-hee, Kim Tae-ri, Ha Jung-woo, Cho Jin-woong

Sponsor: Richard and Linda Hall

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Synopsis: Japanese-occupied Korea, the 1930s.

Part 1: Raised as a pickpocket, Nam Sook-hee is sent under the name of Tamako to the house of Kouzuki, an elderly bibliophile. She becomes handmaiden to Kouzuki's young Japanese niece and intended bride Hideko. Tamako has been sent by 'Fujiwara', a Korean con-man posing as a Japanese count, to prepare his seduction of Hideko, whose fortune he intends to steal. Tamako carries out her mission but falls in love with Hideko, initiating her into sex. Hideko and Fujiwara elope, as planned, but Tamako has been tricked by them: she is committed to an asylum under the name Hideko.

Part 2: in flashback, Hideko reveals she is not the innocent Tamako believed, but was raised by Kouzuki to entertain him and his male friends with pornographic recitations and performances. The events of Part 1 are replayed from Hideko's point of view: she and Fujiwara were in league all along.

Part 3: It transpires that Tamako and Hideko were working together. Tamako escapes from the asylum, while Hideko tricks Fujiwara with poison. Kouzuki cuts off Fujiwara's fingers; Fujiwara uses a mercury cigarette to kill them both. Tamako and Hideko are free to become lovers.

Park Chan-wook's last film, the US-made *Stoker* (2013), seemed at the time like a blind alley for the South Korean king of the baroque thriller, an uncharacteristically demure step away from the Artaudian extremity of his so-called revenge trilogy (*Sympathy for Mr Vengeance*, (2002); *Oldboy*, (2003); *Lady Vengeance*, (2005). Promoting *Stoker*, Park quoted Ang Lee's comment that "in Asia and Europe the director is king and in the United States he's president" - in other words, he must win producers' approval rather than being free to implement decisions spontaneously.

In *The Handmaiden* however, Park visibly rules his cinematic kingdom with imperial autonomy, cooking up a hyper-elaborate plot (based, in slightly simplified terms, on Sarah Waters's 2002 neo-Victorian novel *Fingersmith*) and mounting it on spectacular sets designed by Ryu Seong-hee, of extraordinary beauty and intimacy. The sprawling, oppressive dwelling of wicked uncle Kouzuki is a Wellesian Xanadu, and creating it onscreen in all its palatial complexity is in itself a statement of triumphantly unrestrained auteurial power. The exteriors are magnificent too, both in the labyrinthine depths of Kouzuki's garden - at one point, his niece and intended bride Hideko is glimpsed through dense thickets of branches - and in DP Chung Chung-hoon's Scope vistas of exaggeratedly green rolling landscapes.

But the house is also a metaphor for the narrative's constantly shifting construction of surface appearances and shock reveals, in which the criminals prove to be the dupes and the seemingly gauche victim is the canniest manipulator of all. Handmaiden Tamako has been sent by the Japanese 'Count' Fujiwara to prepare his seduction



of Hideko, whose fortune he intends to steal, but her work as an undercover agent is far outdone by Hideko herself, who reveals layer after layer of duplicity from the moment we discover that her neurotic *ingénue* persona is in fact an elaborate performance. All this is cleverly developed in the film's arrangement in chapters, with section two repeating scenes from section one, with entirely different inflections.

By the same token, Kouzuki's house constantly reveals new wings and corridors. Its design combines English Victoriana with Korean and Japanese elements (Korean himself, Kouzuki despises what he sees as Korean ugliness, while festishising the aesthetics of the occupying Japanese culture). The pastiche-laden design also alludes to Hollywood gothic, to the shadow-steeped manorial piles of such films as The Spiral Staircase or Rebecca (the film even has its own Mrs Danvers, in the shape of Kouzuki's forbidding housekeeper Sasaki). The layers of the narrative, constantly elaborating on and correcting each other, are duplicated in the sliding screen doors of the house's Japanese wing. This is altogether a palace of the cinematic imagination, transcending the realism of space and time, and concealing a further sinister level in its cellar - the realm of modern nightmare horror, where a classically Parkian act of revenge-fuelled cruelty takes place, with a massive octopus (an echo of the iconic shock image of Oldboy) squirming in the background.

The Handmaiden, then, is a vastly successful advance on the gothicry of Stoker, transplanting that film's decorative influences on to a huger scale. But where Fingersmith's take of illicit lesbian passion might be read unequivocally as a feminist fable of liberation, it's hard not to see The Handmaiden partly as a generically Sapphic-styled arthouse teaser that objectifies female stars Kim Tae-ri and Kim Min-hee, just as the erotic tales recited by Hideko like her suicidal aunt before her - exploit their heroines' sexuality for the pleasure of a club of male libertines. However, despite the delicate coyness of the two women's first tentative erotic encounter, with Tamako filing down a rough edge on Hideko's tooth, there is little that is coyly softcore about their liaisons, which gradually expand into full-on naked clinches - although one close-up of Tamako, as if shot from between Hideko's thighs, betrays a certain gloating crassness.

The Handmaiden's play on innocence and evil is profoundly textual, not least when it comes to the *grand guignol* ending, as Kouzuki takes his revenge on Fujiwara by severing his fingers with

bookmaking tools (there's a rather Greenaway-esque flavour to this, especially as the act is preceded by his recitation of a list of arcane Japanese erotic texts). The literary eroticism is underpinned by allusions to the Marquis de Sade's novel about a female libertine, Juliette - recited here by proxy, it seems, in an Asian pastiche version - which inescapably implies the presence of Juliette's virtuous counterpart, eternal victim Justine. At different points in this hall-of-mirrors narrative, the ostensibly wicked Tamako and the supposedly virginal Hideko occupy both positions - taking 'positions' to mean narrative functions as well as sexual postures. The latter meaning comes to mind in the repeated image of Hideko surprised in the woods with Fujiwara: witnessed both times by Tamako, Hideko's position straddling the fake count has two entirely different significations depending on whether we understand her to be accidentally glimpsed by her handmaiden or whether the scene is laid on expressly for the gullible Tamako to stumble on.

Hideko is also seen performing a grotesque airborne suxual ballet with a wooden puppet for her uncle and his friends: a truly Sadeian image that, for western viewers, may carry resonances of Hans Bellmer's sexualised doll figures. But it also foregrounds the theme of puppetry that runs throughout, with Hideko, Tamako and Fujiwara at different points manipulating each other, while director Park pulls the strings of all of them - and of the audience.

In this hyper-intricate construction of false leads and surprise reversals, the ultimate dupe - and a very willing one - is the viewer. Depending on how active an interpreter she feels, and which of the narrative roles she feels most inclined to identify with, the viewer will either play detective, unpicking the mesh of deceit, or will lap up this byzantine intrigue as helplessly, and with as much erotic pleasure, as Kouzuki's assembled male connoisseurs. The overall shape of The Handmaiden is something like a narratological equivalent to the 'folding of Paris' sequence in Christopher Nolan's Inception (2010), with every character not only mirroring several others but also having multiple incarnations that interlock, in a form of narrative tessellation. This is also a film, not unlike Inception, in which the viewer is required to follow symbolically laden objects. their roles no less important than those of the characters: notably, a butterfly hairpin that performs different functions throughout, and a set of metal balls that begin as instruments of punishment and end as toys for mutual female fulfilment. Arguably, the two heroines themselves become fixed as objects at the end of the film, at the very moment when they seem to achieve their full erotic fusion and liberation from male domination: framed together in a perfectly symmetrical embrace, an emblem of female resemblance rather than two autonomous beings.

In the film's object-based dolls-house construction, it might be hard to imagine human actors having a great deal of agency, yet remarkably they do, with Ha Jung-woo's duplicitous Fujiwara channelling the manipulative cads of English melodrama, while Kim Tae-ri touchingly reveals new emotional reserves, as Tamako shifts from hard-nosed adventurer to born-again innocent, discovering a new self through her ordeal. Most mesmerising, however, is the mercurial Kim Min-hee, putting her Hideko through multiple changes, from trembling neurasthenic gamine to sexually manipulative vamp - and all in a selection of designer Cho Sang-kyung's extremely elaborate costumes, ranging from quasi-geisha to Victorian-style heroine in anachronistic wedding-cake frocks and vast hats. Anyone who has seen Kim as the decidedly modern Korean woman of recent Hong Sang-soo films (Right Now, Wrong Then, On The Beach at Night Alone) may be surprised - but perhaps not that surprised, given how protean Hong Sang-soo requires her to be in even such relatively stable roles.

Kim Min-hee Lady Hideko

Kim Tae-ri Nam Sookhee, 'Tamako'

Ha Jung-woo Fujiwara, 'Count'

Cho Jin-woong Kouzuki
Kim Hae-sook Mrs Sasaki
Moon So-ri Hideko's aunt

Director Park Chan-wook

Screenplay Park Chan-wook, Chung Seo-kyung

(from the novel Fingersmith by Sarah

Waters

Director of Chung Chung-hoon

Photography Kim Sang-bum, Kim Jae-bum

Editing Ryu Seong-hee
Production design Cho Young-wuk
Music Kim Suk-won
Sound Cho Sang-kyung

Costume South Korea 2016. 144 mins

Our next film: Friday January 12th The Innocents (Poland/France 2016. Cert 15)

Following multi-award--winning film *Ida, The Innocents* provides another chapter in Poland's exploration of its recent history. Mathilde, a young doctor attached to a Red Cross unit in Poland at the end of World War 2, answers a request for help from a local convent. When she arrives, she finds one of the sisters in labour and several others in advanced stages of pregnancy. Mathilde is sworn to secrecy by the Reverend Mother but the situation she has become involved with not only presents her with a practical challenge, it also provides a challenging spiritual crisis.