

'My job is to take someone's experience and make it visible'

On August 21, 2022, Fahmida Azim, a Bangladesh-born, Seattle-based artist and journalist, was awarded the 2022 Pulitzer Prize for Illustrated Reporting and Commentary. The winning team – comprising Fahmida Azim as artist, Josh Adams on art direction, and Anthony Del Cole as the writer – won the award for 'How I escaped a Chinese internment camp'. It is a visual story of Zumrat Dawut, a woman from China's Xinjiang region who survived the abduction and internment of Muslims in Chinese camps. Daily Star Books editor Sarah Anjum Bari speaks with Fahmida Azim about her work with *The Insider* and about the responsibilities of visual storytelling.

How did you begin working on your story for *The Insider*? Why is this story important to you?

The Insider reached out to me about this interview that they did with Uyghurs. They already had the script written. I looked at the script and we hashed out how the story was going to look between me, Josh Adams and Antony Del Cole. I suggested images, edited the script along the way.

We talked to an interpreter who talked to Zumrat for us. We had long emails back and forth. Anthony and Josh had already done the interview with them. I as the artist talked to them about their experience and the visual parts of it to get the accuracy right – the uniforms, the backgrounds, the kind of people around them.

This particular story needed illustration because we don't really have images of the [Uyghurs'] experiences, we can't go into the facilities. We only have aerial shots of the camp that were being built. My job as an illustrator is to take someone's experience – their words, the feeling of the story – and make it visible, make it something you can feel and see and understand.

The power of this story is part of the reason the people over at the Pulitzer Prize thought that it would be symbolic of why this medium is important. It's a recognition that comics and the visual medium are just as valid for telling a story as the written word.

What goes into trying to give shape – to structure, chronology, clarity – to memories that are so

traumatic and chaotic?

You have to put yourself in the place of the audience and in the emotions that are being felt, and you have to know your medium. Because you're scrolling down, the longer you make the image, the longer you let it linger, the more the gravity of the situation sinks in. When you let the gravity fill the screen, the more the audience feels as overwhelmed as the person going through it.

I would go and do my own research, I'm not just going off of what she's saying. I'm also going off of other eye witness accounts, the uniforms that were worn, the weapons and vehicles that were used. How Zumrat might have looked while she was there versus how the hypernational propaganda machine might have looked like. To ground her story, her chaotic memory, we make all the details look very specific.

I looked into interviews with other Uyghurs, documentaries about different Chinese policies and surveillance technologies, how many cameras there are, how the cameras track you, the social currency system. There were also specific torture devices – she would describe being strapped to a chair in a basement and I would go out and find that specific device and how it's used on other people, and recreate the schematics of it.

It's evident from your comics that they invaded her space in every way possible – in terms of her body, her reproductive rights, what she could say.



Fahmida Azim

There was a lot of propaganda that she mentioned. Having to go to these counselling sessions. She was tied up when she was at the police station. In her everyday life it was reinforced that she couldn't believe in Allah because she was being surveilled. Even if she inadvertently said or whispered that she believed in Islam, the guards would come and beat her. It was beaten into her that she could not speak of her religion.

The controlling of not just her body but her future and her past and her organs – they sterilised her without her consent. The attempt to control her will, the amount of resources and time, the whole world

pouring down on her like that, it just makes the fact that they weren't able to break her extraordinary.

If we take away anything, it's that human will or free will is strong and we can come out of these attempts to control us. I see it happening everywhere – these laws that try to control the most innocent arts of ourselves. France banning the hijab. The abortion laws being passed in America. It's disheartening and scary. I feel like Zumrat lived the logical conclusion of when they try to control every aspect of us. She lived the logical conclusion of fascism. That makes it even more necessary to fight for what we have and where we have it.

Talking to her, I had a lot of nightmares for weeks.

How did you cope with that?

I'm not a stranger to depicting

bodily autonomy.

I specifically gravitate towards stories that deal with our autonomy. I don't think we give the ordinariness of humans a good shot. All of the things we love – sci-fi, fantasy, even animals – we love the humanness of it, because we are humans, and it's something we should explore and celebrate.

How does one break stereotypes? And is the media language used to represent minorities doing them justice?

I think the way you break stereotypes is by not pandering to the people stereotyping you. Instead, turning to your fellow Muslim women or fellow minority, helping each other live the life they want to live. Then people looking in from the outside get that we are self-sufficient and it is complex and desirable and joyful to be us.

So, when we're talking about people from the Middle East, if we bring in experts and people living in that area, surviving that disaster or event that we're talking about, that's when we can have more balanced reporting.

So often we fall for the trap of talking about someone instead of talking with them and letting them talk for themselves. You need multiple lenses of their point of view. As journalists and artists, we shouldn't be dictating what's happening out there, we should be exploring.

It seemed like Zumrat was keen on talking about her experiences. But what about when the subject doesn't want to speak? How do you respect their privacy while telling a story that needs to be told?

It always has to be consensual. It's up to us to find the person who wants to hold the megaphone.

I wasn't actually the first person they had in mind for the story. They went to the first artist and she said her day job is with a firm that has to work with Chinese companies and she didn't want to lose her job. The second artist they went to lives in a country where the Chinese have a lot of influence. Their life could be in danger if they worked on this story. Eventually they found me.

They could've stopped trying to get a Muslim woman or a person of colour who would understand Zumrat's point of view. They kept trying. You will find a person who's going to tell their story if you just look. If you can't find them, perhaps you need to find a different angle.

THIS INTERVIEW HAS BEEN EDITED FOR CLARITY. WATCH OTHER PARTS OF THE INTERVIEW ON DAILY STAR BOOKS' WEBSITE OR FROM THE QR CODE.



How do third world countries dodge the looming economic crisis?



AN OPEN DIALOGUE

Dr. Abdullah Shibli is an economist and works for Change Healthcare, Inc., an information technology company. He also serves as senior research fellow at the US based International Sustainable Development Institute (ISDI).

ABDULLAH SHIBLI

THREE cheers for the President of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari, who chastised the world for forgetting about the "more than 1 million Rohingya refugees from Rohingya who have been living in limbo for years in Bangladesh". While addressing the UN General Assembly's 77th session on September 21, 2022, he also mentioned a few other international issues that were shoved into the background in recent times, particularly after the war in Ukraine started on February 24. In a rare display of courage before the world body, Buhari had a few other perennial problems on his list, including inequality, nuclear disarmament, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. I wish he had also mentioned the growing uncertainty regarding the commitment of the developed countries to climate change, food insecurity, health, and other issues that are now a major concern in developing countries.

I would like to take the cue from Buhari and other courageous global leaders who are seeking to remind the world that the war game that Russia and the USA are playing in Ukraine has taken the spotlight away from the urgent needs of other humans who are suffering because of floods (as in Pakistan), drought and poor harvest (as in Afghanistan) or inflation (as in Sri Lanka, Egypt, and the rest of the world). While the participants in the Ukraine war are spending billions of dollars each day on weapons and other destructive arsenals, millions of people and the leaders in South Asia and Africa are passing days in anxiety with rising external debt, a strong dollar, lingering supply chain disruptions, and food shortages.

I might mention here that the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has repeatedly urged the warring factions in Ukraine and their rich supporters (USA, UK and the EU countries) to assess the consequences of their obsession with the war and how it affects other priorities. "Much of the world's attention remains

focused on the Russian invasion of Ukraine," he said. "At the same time, conflicts and humanitarian crises are spreading – often far from the spotlight."

Even before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, a slow-building global food crisis, caused by conflict, climate change and the coronavirus pandemic, had driven hunger and malnutrition to new heights in many areas including the Horn of Africa, Haiti, Yemen, Syria and Afghanistan.

Now as we approach the fourth quarter of 2022, the global community must take a renewed stock of the situation because so much has changed, for the worse, since the beginning of this year when we were expecting the devastating effects of the pandemic and the supply chain gnarls to ease up. Unfortunately, once the Ukraine war broke out, we saw oil prices, food shipments, inflation, and the continual presence of Covid and its variants create a "perfect storm", resulting in misery and deprivation for the non-combatant third world countries. The impact of these forces is being felt in every country, rich or poor, but the price paid by developing countries and the lower-income people in Asia and Africa is disproportionately higher than what the headlines indicate.

The irony is that while the developing countries suffer due to climate change and the disruptions caused by the war in Europe, the USA and the EU are pouring billions into Ukraine to bolster its military and prolong the ongoing war. While I am not against providing assistance to a country that is resisting a bullying neighbour, I also wonder why the West was not as generous when the vaccination drive in the LDCs was gasping for breath and Green Climate Fund is now sputtering. Is the continuation of the war in Ukraine helping the cause of the needy and cash-strapped countries such as Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Yemen, the Sahel, and countries in



PHOTO: ALI KHARA/REUTERS

An Afghan woman buys food left behind by the US military from a peddler in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Southern Africa?

Meanwhile, the global economy is bracing for an economic slowdown in the face of inflation and rising interest rates in the OECD countries, creating another round of uncertainty for developing countries. The *Wall Street Journal* on August 24 reported that "Global Economics Signal a Slowdown". But, we know and see that some countries are suffering more than others!

Noted economist and former US Treasury Secretary Larry Summers said in an interview, "The United States and Europe are both being buffeted by high inflation. Both will likely slide into recessions this year or next. But the situation is far more dire there (in Europe) than here". Summers might have added that the situation is critical in the developing countries in Asia and Africa.

What the global leaders, particularly the leaders in the rich countries, need is to turn their attention away from their own needs to the plight of the victims of war, inflation, and climate change. If the wealthy nations take a fraction of the resources they spend on war, the benefits would be much higher and reach more people. Just for comparison purposes, Great Britain is planning to spend about USD 150 billion to subsidise residents facing rising utility bills. While that is commendable, the UK, the USA, and

EU countries can afford to send some of that money to the flood victims of Pakistan or the famine-stricken children in Yemen and Afghanistan!

Antonio Guterres recently

expressed his dismay when he said that the world is "gridlocked in colossal global dysfunction". He blamed the current obsession with the war in Ukraine for this

CROSSWORD BY THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

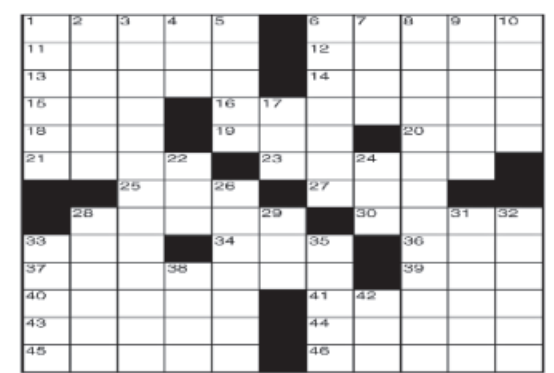
- 1 Pink shade
- 6 Granite, once
- 11 Home
- 12 Slip
- 13 Cleaner scent
- 14 Do refinery work
- 15 Lyricist Gershwin
- 16 Serving collections
- 18 Take in
- 19 Resistance unit
- 20 Tab, for one
- 21 In the past
- 23 "Graceland" singer
- 25 Capp and Capone
- 27 Knight's title
- 28 Travel aid
- 30 Money sources

- 33 Tough wood
- 34 Ran into
- 36 All the rage
- 37 Mall patron
- 39 Mine matter
- 40 From the Arctic
- 41 Supply with a grant
- 43 Writer Jong
- 44 Came up
- 45 Bottle parts
- 46 Burdened

DOWN

- 1 Multihued cat
- 2 King of the fairies
- 3 Major religion
- 4 Fuss
- 5 Slow, in music
- 6 My friends, to Poirot

- 7 Prepares for war
- 8 Major religion
- 9 Like lava
- 10 Pretentious
- 17 Non-committal grunts
- 22 Building wing
- 24 Soccer's Hamm
- 26 Tennis star Pete
- 28 On the beach
- 29 Spot
- 31 Ill-humored
- 32 Plastered
- 33 Colorado resort
- 35 Pay for everyone
- 38 Prepare for a trip
- 42 Gun owner's org.



YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS



WRITE FOR US. SEND US YOUR OPINION PIECES TO dsopinion@gmail.com.