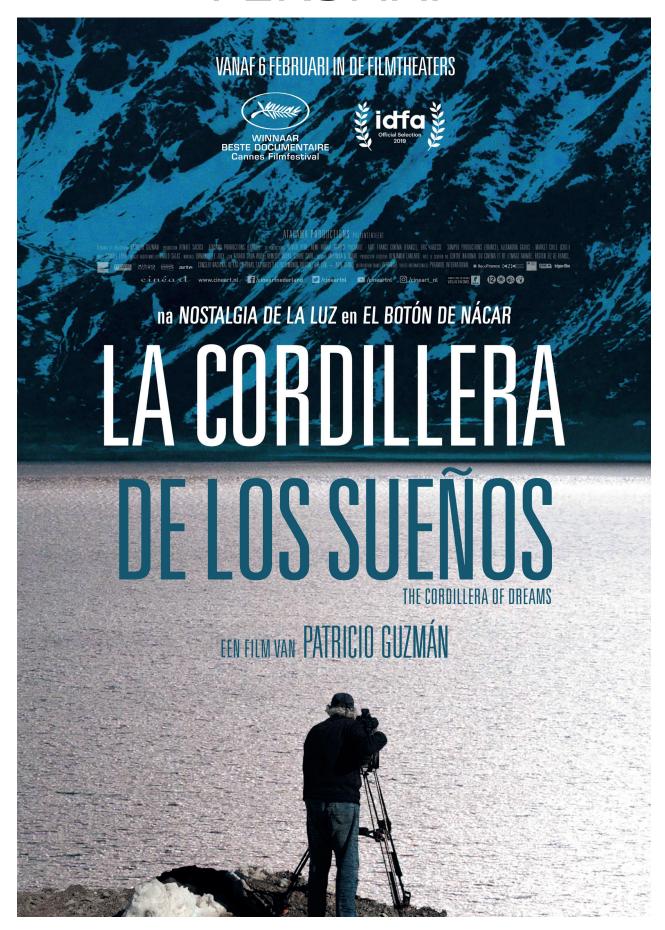
## cinéart

# **PERSMAP**



# LA CORDILLERA DE LOS SUENOS

EEN FILM VAN PATRICIO GUZMÁN







Documentaire - 2019 - Chili - 84 minuten Releasedatum: 6 februari 2020

Meer over de film: <a href="www.cineart.nl/films/the-cordillera-of-dreams">www.cineart.nl/films/the-cordillera-of-dreams</a>
Persmaterialen: <a href="www.cineart.nl/pers/the-cordillera-of-dreams">www.cineart.nl/pers/the-cordillera-of-dreams</a>

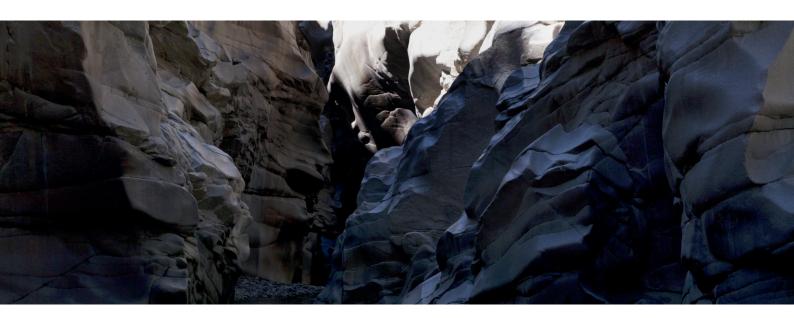
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## **SYNOPSIS**

In Chili zijn de pieken van de Andes nooit ver weg: de bergketen (Cordillera) vormt maar liefst 80% - en daarmee de ruggengraat - van het land. Meester documentairemaker Patricio Guzmán analyseert de verhouding tussen dat tijdloze landschap en de roerige geschiedenis van zijn vaderland, waar hij sinds de staatsgreep van legerleider Augusto Pinochet niet meer woont. Inmiddels is de dictatuur overwonnen, maar het economische beleid dat eraan ten grondslag lag heeft het land nog steeds in haar greep.

Na NOSTALGIA DE LA LUZ en EL BOTON DE NACAR, waarin hij het noorden en het zuiden van Chili verkende, zoekt Guzmán nu naar het verleden en heden van het land in de bergen en Santiago in dit laatste deel van een trilogie. Adembenemende panorama's van de besneeuwde bergen worden afgewisseld met nooit eerder vertoonde beelden van de opstand terwijl Guzmán op persoonlijke wijze reflecteert in voice-over. Ook interviewt hij kunstenaars en wetenschappers en werpt daarmee een blik op de toekomst: kan de nieuwe generatie zich nog dromen veroorloven?

CORDILLERA DE LOS SUENOS won dit jaar Beste Documentaire op het Cannes Filmfestival en behoorde tot de Officiële Selectie Retrospective op het IDFA, waar Patricio Guzmán als hoofdgast werd onthaald.



# PATRICIO GUZMÁN

#### **Director**

Patricio Guzmán was born in 1941 in Santiago de Chile. He studied at the Official School of Film Art in Madrid. He has dedicated his career to documentary filmmaking. His films have been screened in many festivals and have gained international recognition.

From 1972 to 1979, he directed THE BATTLE OF CHILE, a five-hour-long trilogy on Salvador Allende's government and its downfall. This film laid the foundation for his work as a director. The North American periodical CINEASTE described it as "one of the ten best political films in the world".

After Pinochet's coup, Guzmán was arrested and spent two weeks in the National Stadium, where he was subjected to mock executions several times. In 1973 he left Chile and moved to Cuba, then to Spain and France, although he remains deeply attached to his country and its history.

He chairs the Santiago International Documentary Film Festival (FIDOCS), which he founded in 1997. LA CORDILLERA DE LOS SUENOS, to be shown in the official selection at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival, is the last part of a trilogy also composed of NOSTALGIA DE LA LUZ(Cannes 2010) and EL BOTON DE NACAR (Berlin 2015).



### **FILMOGRAPHY**

2019	LA CORDILLIÈRE DE	S SONGES

2015 LE BOUTON DE NACRE

2010 NOSTALGIE DE LA LUMIÈRE

2005 MON JULES VERNE

2004 SALVADOR ALLENDE

2001 LE CAS PINOCHET

1997 CHILI, LA MÉMOIRE OBSTINÉE

1995 LES BARRIÈRES DE LA SOLITUDE

1992 LA CROIX DU SUD

1987 AU NOM DE DIEU

1983 LA ROSE DES VENTS

1972-79 LA BATAILLE DU CHILI I-II-III

## **DIRECTOR'S NOTE**

#### Patricio Guzmán

In February 2015, my documentary EL BOTON DE NACAR was screened at the Berlin Film Festival and won the Silver Bear. A few months later, I showed the film in Chile as part of the FIDOCS (the documentary festival that I created twenty-two years ago in Santiago). I was really astonished by the way it was received there.

I had prepared a long list of arguments to defend the film. I was used to my documentaries sparking off controversy because they deal with Pinochet's coup. The truth is, the general public does not want to hear about the missing, about the people who were killed or tortured because of the dictatorship, or about political prisoners. But this time, I did not need to justify the intention of the film. The audience was more interested and open than ever. EL BOTON DE NACAR run for a really long time in Santiago movie theatres, and was seen by thousands of people.

Shortly after that, the Chilean Ministry of Education even acquired copies of my other films to show them in universities, high schools and middle schools[1]. My country, which I thought was "memoryless", was starting to look into its past. It was getting out of its amnesia, dusting the texts about its own history. I also realised that the new generation was much more interested in the fate of prisoners, victims of fire squads or the exile. Does it mean that repression, which has lasted for decades, has now become a trending topic? This is still new to me, and it has changed my relationship to my native land, which I have been exploring in my work for more than forty years. Actually, it has even transformed my perspective on LA CORDILLERA DE LOS SUENOS – the final part of a trilogy that I started ten years ago, with NOSTALGIA DE LA LUZand EL BOTON DE NACAR.

It helped the very meaning of the film to take shape. Of course, the film still deals with the clash between men, cosmos and nature. But this gigantic mountain range, which is at the heart of the project, has become to me a metaphor of the immutable, of what we have left, what still lives within us, when we think that all is lost. Diving into the Cordillera makes me dive into my memories. As I scrutinise its steep summits, or plunge into its deep valleys, I begin an introspective trip that might partly reveal the secrets of my Chilean soul.

"In Chile, when the sun rises, it had to climb hills, walls and tops before reaching the last stone of the Cordillera. In my country, the Cordillera is everywhere. But for the Chilean citizens, it is an unknown territory. After going North for NOSTALGIA DE LA LUZand South for EL BOTON DE NACAR, I now feel ready to shoot this immense spine to explore its mysteries, powerful revelations of Chile's past and present history."

- Patricio Guzmán

# **CHILI**

## A FEW DATES

1969	Salvador Allende runs for president with a radical programme.
1970	Allende is elected with 36% of the votes. He nationalises mines extracting copper, nitrate and other raw materials from the desert. In Stockholm, Pablo Neruda receives the Nobel Prize.
1972	As a consequence of the revolutionary government, the Chilean society is divided. Part of it approves of Allende's reforms, while the other rejects them. The country is in turmoil over the threat of civil war. Nixon and Kissinger use all their power to make the Chilean economy collapse.
1973	Allende's coalition wins 43.4% of the votes at the legislative elections. The right wing and the army reply with a coup. Allende dies at the presidential palace. With the support of the United States, Pinochet rises to power for the next 18 years.
1980	The regime instates a new political constitution dedicated to economic neoliberalism. Massive protests against Pinochet begin. First human cost of the dictatorship: 3.000 people killed or missing, 35.000 people tortured, 800 secret prisons, 3.500 civil servants in charge of repression, 1 million exiles.
1986	Pinochet survives an assassination attempt by a left-wing armed group. Halley's comet travels across the Chilean sky.
1988	Pinochet's attempts at a plebiscite to legitimate his government ends with his significant defeat. He has to step down two years later. He remains Commander in chief of the army and proclaims himself "senator-for-life".
1990	Christian-Democrat Patricio Aylwin is elected first President of the Political Transition.
1998	Pinochet is arrested by international justice in London. He is charged with crimes of genocide, terrorism and torture.
1999	Pinochet goes back to Santiago de Chile after being held for 500 days in the UK.
2006	Socialist Michèle Bachelet becomes the first female President of Chile. In the United States, Pinochet's 25 bank accounts are discovered, with 28 million dollars stolen to the Chilean public treasury. Pinochet dies in Santiago without ever facing trial.
2010	Right-wing candidate Sebastián Piñera wins the presidential elections. An 8.8 magnitude earthquake devastates the south of Chile. It is one of the five strongest earthquakes ever recorded in the history of mankind.
2014	Michèle Bachelet is elected President of Chile for the second time.
2018	Sebastián Piñera is elected President of Chile for the second time.

## **BIOGRAPHIES**

### FRANCISCO GAZITÚA - Sculptor

He lives in his workshop at the foot of the Andes, at the heart of the mountains. There he works stone and metal.

### **VICENTE GAJARDO - Sculptor**

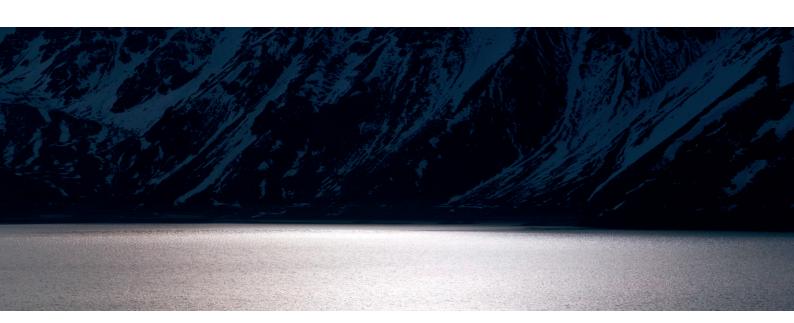
In his family's quarry, he extracts stone and carves it to turn it into a piece of art. The mountain rock is his raw material.

#### **PABLO SALAS - Director**

Always a camera in tow, he has been relentlessly filming since the 1980s. His films capture the acts of violence of the Pinochet regime and the jolts of contemporary Chile.

#### **JORGE BARADIT - Writer**

A successful writer of fiction and history books. He notably wrote a series of books that offer a reflection on the recent history of Chile.



## **CREW**

Screenplay and direction PATRICIO GUZMÁN

Production RENATE SACHSE -

ATACAMA PRODUCTIONS (FRANCE)

Co-producers OLIVIER PERE, RÉMI BURAH, FABRICE

PUCHAULT-ARTEFRANCECINÉMA (FRANCE) ERIC LAGESSE - SAMPEK PRODUCTIONS (FRANCE) ALEXANDRA GALVIS - MARKET

CHILE (CHILI)

Photography SAMUEL LAHU Additional photography PABLO SALAS

Editing EMMANUELLE JOLY

Sound ALVARO SILVA WUTH, AYMERIC DUPAS,

CLAIRE CAHU

Music MIRANDA & TOBAR Line producer BENJAMIN LANLARD

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