



### ALEXANDRE MALLET-GUY AND FABRIZIO NEEDS ESENT

A FRENCH-ITALIAN CO-PRODUCT
MEMENTO FILMS PRODUCTION / TITTI FIL

PRODUCED BY

ALEXANDRE MALLET-GUY, FABRIZIO AND EMANUELE CRIALESE

IN CO-PRODUCTION WITH ARTE FRANC

IN COLLABORATION WITH RAI CIN

CHARLOTTE GAINSBOURG VINCENZO AMATO

# GOLDEN DOOR (NUOVOMONDO)

A FILM BY **EMANUELE CRIALESE** 

35 MM / SCOPE DOLBY SR DIGITAL / COLOUR

LANGUAGE: ITALIAN - ENGLISH
RUNNING TIME: 118 MINUTES
ITALIAN RELEASE: SEPTEMBER 22, 2006

#### **SYNOPSIS**

A modern fable that tells the story of people from the past. Of a voyage across time and space, impelled by pictures of a land dreamed of but never seen, a Garden of Eden where fruits grow perfect and huge, where money falls from the trees. The New World. America. Sicily. The beginning of the twentieth century.

In a desolate corner of the Sicilian countryside lives a family of peasants who have worked the same land for generations, at one with nature, surrounded by the spirits of the dead. The hard changeless monotony of daily life is interrupted by tales of the New World and its inhabitants, of the riches of this paradise. And there are even photographs - potatoes as big as carriages, carrots as long as canoes, trees laden with gold coins - proving the truth of this fabulous place, sent to the families of men who have left previously and who are now happily working in the Promised Land.

Salvatore makes the momentous decision to sell all he has - his land, his home, his livestock - and to take his children and aged mother to a better life across the ocean.

To become citizens of the New World, they must die a little and be reborn. They must leave behind the antiquated customs and superstitions of their homeland; they must be strong in body and healthy in mind, learn to obey and swear loyalty if they wish to pass through the Golden Door. They must transform themselves from old-fashioned humans into modern ones. The time during which this metamorphosis is to be accomplished is the time of suspension on the waters of the ocean, four difficult weeks of crossing, to arrive at the final judgment: the Island of Tears, Ellis Island. Here, the guardians of the New World will study them, case by case, millimetre by millimetre. They will scrutinize the bodies and minds of these prospective citizens, in this wonderful, terrible place where many families will be forced to chose, to split up forever. Not all are destined to enter the gates of Heaven.

From the director of the internationally-acclaimed RESPIRO, GOLDEN DOOR tells the story of an odyssey: of a past abandoned and a people transformed. Of history made and humanity reborn.

CAST CREW

Charlotte Gainsbourg	Lucy	DIRECTOR	Emanuele Crialese
Vincenzo Amato	Salvatore	SCREENPLAY	Emanuele Crialese
Aurora Quattrocchi	Donna Fortunata	DP	Agnès Godard
Francesco Casisa	Angelo	PRODUCTION DESIGNER	Carlos Conti
Filippo Pucillo	Pietro	COSTUME DESIGNER	Mariano Tufano
Federica de Cola	Rita	SOUND	Pierre-Yves Lavoué
Isabella Ragonese	Rosa	EDITOR	Maryline Monthieux
Vincent Schiavelli	Don Luigi	MUSIC	Antonio Castrignanò
Massimo Laguardia	Mangiapane	PRODUCTION	Memento Films Production
Filippo Luna	Don Ercole		Titti Film
Andrea Prodan	Del Fiore		Respiro
Ernesto Mahieux	Dr Zampino	PRODUCED BY	Alexandre Mallet-Guy
			Fabrizio Mosca
			Emanuele Crialese
		IN CO-PRODUCTION WITH	Arte France Cinéma
		IN COLLABORATION WITH	Rai Cinema
		WITH THE SUPPORT OF	Canal Plus
			TPS
			WDR
			Quinta Industries
			Cinéart
			Arte / Cofinova 1
			Cofimage 16
			Soficinéma
			Banque Populaire Image 6
			Sofica Europacorp
			Media
			Eurimages
			CNC, France

Cinema Department of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Italy

#### INTERVIEW WITH CHARLOTTE GAINSBOURG

What first attracted you to this great adventure, GOLDEN DOOR?

I'd been entirely seduced by RESPIRO. I met Emanuele Crialese, who was literally possessed by his project: he had an amazing spiel, mixing French and Italian with a very infectious enthusiasm. The script was enthralling, and it came with extraordinary visuals: magical images of places, faces, the ship... A chapter of history about which I knew nothing, the feeling of touching something very authentic in Italian culture. I didn't hesitate for a moment. I had an 'exterior' point of view on this project, like a foreigner, an outsider - which is also what I play in the film. I didn't really know what Emanuele wanted to do with my character, I didn't see her 'journey' very clearly, but I certainly wanted to take part in this choral film. At that stage, we didn't yet know where we'd be shooting: Odessa, Morocco and Turkey were all mentioned. When I learned that I was going to spend four months in Buenos Aires, away from my family, it was a shock, but I never questioned the film.

How did you prepare your character? The first step was the creation of the control of the contro

The first step was the creation of the costumes, which took place very early on, in Rome. Emanuele was very open to my suggestions. He asked my opinion: "What colour would your character's clothes be"? I thought it interesting that she should have a very stiff collar, a very buttoned-up attire that distinguishes her from the other women, and that later, on the ship, she should become a little more naked... Then there was the choice of the wig: that it was auburn became emblematic, but we didn't know it straight off. There was talk of Lucy's hair being severely cropped. In any case, her hairstyle had to mark her out from the other characters.

I'm not complaining, I know there are roles for which make-up takes 5 hours, but 2 hours of make-up and wig fitting every day was a real ordeal! Also, I hadn't worn a corset since JANE EYRE, and it wasn't easy being squeezed into that girdle. I really envied the extras who didn't have to wear them... But all of that provided a way into the character, as if I was

wearing a mask, as if I was in someone else's skin. It really focussed me.

We don't really know who Lucy is: all we know about her are tall tales. Do you know more? Personally, I began with the idea of a prostitute, burdened with a very troubled past. I wasn't very certain. The day before we began shooting, I suffered a real doubt, a major moment of panic. I went to Emanuele and told him that I was totally unclear, that I didn't know what I was there to do, that I couldn't rely on the dialogue – whenever other characters talk about her, it's improvised, there was nothing solid written in the script. He was somewhat troubled by this: someone panicking on the eve of such an important day... But he told me later that it helped him, like an electric shock treatment...

But what did he tell you at the time?

That he was going to think about it! In fact, I stayed pretty much with my original idea, because I wanted something concrete to fall back on. Although, for example, I didn't develop the character's vulgarity – apart perhaps from her hairstyle! During the shoot, there remained at all times a real mystery surrounding Lucy. Emanuele wanted uncertainty: one day, he told me you could imagine something very different, that she came from high society, that she was a fallen woman, thrown out by her husband. We invented any number of credible biographies. And in addition, her character has a symbolic function: Lucy is the link between the ancient and the new worlds, she incarnates a sort of modernity.

How did you work on the language, as the character speaks both Italian and English?

I studied Italian as a second language at school, but it seemed to me that was a long time ago, that it wasn't enough. I told Emanuele that I should have lessons again, that I should study with a coach to speak Italian with an English accent.

At one of our first meetings, he handed me the Italian newspaper he was reading and said: "Go on!". I read, and he said straight away: "Perfect!

Don't work on it." Nonetheless, working on an accent might have helped me. I felt uncomfortable acting in Italian, as if I were absurd, doing it badly.

Emanuele didn't notice, or else he made use of it. We almost got into an argument the day we shot the scene with the doctor: I couldn't continue with him not telling me whether I would act it in Italian or in English, I wanted to learn the lines. And he held on till the very last minute. He told me: "You'll do the scene in English". Then just as we were about to shoot, he changed his mind: "Do it in Italian!".

It wasn't an everyday shoot...

It was the most extreme film making experience I've had, without any doubt! And Emanuele has his own unique methods: a lot of improvisation, a lot of last minute changes to scenes and dialogue. In Buenos Aires, we began with very physical rehearsals. For example, the storm: a crowd learning to move together, and to fall, as if choreographed. It was like a theatre workshop. Because of my poor Italian and Spanish, I couldn't communicate well with the rest of the cast or the extras, and the basic contact was physical. Although I'm really rather inhibited, I had to throw myself into it, without any modesty!

Next, we shot in order the scenes inside the ship, then at Ellis Island, all of which were pretty much written. And then came the scenes on the bridge, and it was much stranger: we were all summoned, actors and extras together, a whole mass of people on a very small boat, and we left the quay for the day at sea without knowing what we were going to do. Emanuele would decide according to his inspiration. I was in the service of the film, but the ego always surfaces in the end. I asked myself: will I inspire him enough that he'll want to use me today, or am I going to stay in the dressing room? And if we're doing a crowd scene, what will he want from me specifically? I was left to my own devices. I observed a lot, it was such a spectacle! I took photos; I made sketches. I could stand to one side, watching and being watched by the others, I really felt as one with my character...

All the same, Lucy is a character who evolves, she grows more and more human as the film unwinds... But the hostility she radiates - for example, the haughty fashion in which she turns a girl out of her bed - I liked that a lot. I almost wish there was

more of it: I really like disagreeable characters! And then, suddenly, it became obvious to lead her in the direction of something more human. But for me, even at Ellis Island she remains rather haughty: it's her language, she knows how things go, she's different from the others...

I also knew from the start that we would have, Vincenzo Amato and I, a rather unusual love story to play, that we were going to end up together... but it was introduced piece by little piece: scenes where we understood the stakes, the hide-and-seek in the air vents, the fog-shrouded arrival in New York. Honestly, we didn't know how they would be edited, we could only play out the situation...

You say they will "end up together". Are you certain? Yes, I'm a real optimist! I know it's a bit stupid to imagine a future for these two characters, but that's how I am.

Do you see the film in political terms? You can reflect on its vision of the United States, but I didn't dwell on that. There's certainly a clear discourse on standardization: all these different people you see at Ellis Island, who will all be poured into the same mould. But it's Emanuele's film, he had it all in his head, and carried it all from start to finish. I did my job as an actress, and I feel more and more that it's a matter of putting oneself at the disposal of a director, for the pleasure of allowing yourself be carried, led, without controlling anything. Personally I adore the early parts of the film, the way Emanuele captures the magic of the ancient world, the way he films the women, the brutality of abandoning everything, this feeling for matter, whether it's bodies or landscapes. And then there's the whole absurd, dream-like aspect. It's funny, the scene with the giant carrot in the milk! Even if we were all freezing in the swimming pool...!

#### **DIRECTOR'S NOTES**

GOLDEN DOOR is about a journey that changes men. Their destination is a promised land, a place on the other side of the ocean where men, armed with good will, can better their lives.

The beginning of the twentieth century. Slavery has been abolished only recently in America and its vast lands require young labor and a determined spirit. Mainland Italy also looks optimistically on the mass departures that rid the country of men who are starting to demand their own property, to find hunger increasingly difficult to bear, and who are prepared to do anything to emerge from their poverty. The Italian State and the Catholic Church encourage these departures. The first big shipping companies are founded; the tickets are sold at the police station where new passports are also prepared for a price. A good income for the State, a fitting mission for the Church and the beginning of a dream and of hope for the millions of young men who set off, leaving the villages to the elderly and to their women, now alone.

The first images of this new land arrive in the rural areas: supposedly "real-life" images, the first doctored photographs, photomontages of little men next to giant vegetables. This is the earliest "propaganda" to come out of America to encourage peasants to abandon their arid farmland and depart for the land of plenty whose bounty is guaranteed.

I put aside the history books and concentrated on studying the *parole di carta*, or "paper words", as the letters that millions of Italians dictated to those who knew how to write were called. I decided to reconstruct a memory that, as well as containing firsthand experiences, was selective and therefore incomplete to some extent, latent and filled with more or less voluntarily repressed elements. I was not interested in an historical or social account, the story of the masses. I wanted to retrieve the personal element, the man who leaves his homeland to undergo a metamorphosis through a journey, to change from an ancient into a modern man.

The man who leaves takes few belongings with him, but all of his dead. He is a man who has lived with a strong sense of identity and memory – the memory of the stories told by his father and his grandfather. The few square kilometers of land on which he has lived, and which he has never left, constitute a world populated by invisible presences. His animals keep him warm at night and accompany him during the day. This man knows and respects nature and its moods; his survival depends on their relationship. He is a man at one with his environment; he notices every stone, every smell, every barely perceptible change.

In leaving, this man decides to abandon everything he knows, the place to which he belongs, his memory. To quote a description, which I find beautiful, taken from a letter written by one of these men while facing the spectacular ocean crossing: "We are all souls in flight" towards a paradise which, if it is the will of Fortune, will be granted to us in this life "but we are dying with the passing of each wave".

Ellis Island. The island of guarantine, or the "Island of Tears" as our heroes called it, was the first stop, where the emigrants had their first encounter with the citizens of the New World. That's where this story began. I spent a year studying the documents and procedures that were applied during the first two decades of the twentieth century. I discovered that Ellis Island was not simply a processing centre and temporary shelter for the new arrivals. It was also a kind of laboratory-archive. After four weeks at sea in steerage - improvised dormitories in the hold, below sea level, no windows, little space and few toilet facilities - these Sicilian emigrants were disembarked on the island and immediately inspected by American naval personnel. Medical examinations were carried out on the spot to detect any diseases: trachoma, tuberculosis, alcoholism, malfunctions of the limbs, blindness... All the disabilities that would have prevented the young emigrant from working and earning were recorded as imperfections, and those who displayed them immediately deported. Those who proved physically sound were subjected to intelligence or aptitude tests: the first mental tests carried out on the

masses of which there is historical evidence. The men of the New World were convinced that a lack of intelligence could be transmitted like the colour of the eyes or hair, and those emigrants who did not achieve the minimum pass level were made to undergo further examinations and tests that would confirm or deny their mental deficiency.

These intelligence and aptitude examinations carried out on all the races that came to America from the four corners of the earth were recorded, and have come down to us as the first eugenic studies carried out on such a large scale. A scientific discipline aimed at the perfection of the human race through the study and selection of physical and mental characteristics held to be positive, and the elimination of negative ones, eugenics was also, and above all, a biopolitical means of discrimination and persecution aimed at standardizing the nation and purging the social body. Immigration and marriage laws and, above all, forced sterilization policies were applied to a vast range of "degenerate", "unproductive" or "abnormal" individuals.

While reading the manuals of the mental examination of "aliens" that were published annually from 1913 on, I looked at the photographs of the new arrivals lined up in rows for the examinations, losing myself in their gaze. Their eyes seemed to be asking for an explanation as they struggled, disoriented, with the geometric shapes that had to be arranged in a rectangle of wood, in front of uniformed men who kept their eyes fixed on the clocks to record how long it took them to find the solution, when there was a solution...

Ancient man was required to transform himself in an unnaturally and terrifyingly short period of time. He had to prove that he could become a modern man, that he no longer believed in spirits, ghosts, the devil and all those things that cannot be seen and cannot be explained, and therefore do not exist. The man of the New World is a rational man, master and tamer of nature, builder of hundred-story apartment blocks, of giant factories that workers can only leave to go home in the evening. It is the duty of the man of the New World to use progress

to reshape the world as he wishes, to produce more than enough for his own survival, to generate wealth and money.

I followed that gaze to find a meaning or to not be afraid of losing one. There are no moral judgments. It's not a political film, it's not a historical film, it's not a social film. I have sought to tell the story of my heroes, men of a past era who still believe in the importance of mystery and who still see things that cannot be seen, which does not mean they do not exist.

- Emanuele Crialese www.emanuelecrialese.com

#### THE DIRECTOR

# **EMANUELE CRIALESE**

A Rome-based director of Sicilian origin, Crialese was born in 1965. In 1991 he moved to America to study film direction at New York University, graduating in 1995. After making various shorts, he shot his first feature ONCE WE WERE STRANGERS in 1997 selected for the Sundance festival. In 1999 he collaborated with producer Bob Chartoff on a treatment about Ellis Island. In 2002, he won the Cannes Critics' Week Award with RESPIRO, which was enthusiastically acclaimed in France, sold to over 30 territories worldwide and became a big hit in Italy. Set on the rugged, sun-drenched island of Lampedusa, the film stars Valeria Golino, who gives an outstanding performance, and Crialese's fetish actor Vincenzo Amato.

#### THE ACTORS

#### **CHARLOTTE GAINSBOURG**

Charlotte Gainsbourg made her cinema debut in 1984 with LOVE SONGS by Elie Chouragui. Other movies include: L'EFFRONTÉE by Claude Miller (1985), LA TENTATION D'ISABELLE by Jacques Doillon (1985), JANE B. PAR AGNÈS V. by Agnès Varda (1987), KUNG-FU MASTER by Agnès Varda (1987), THE LITTLE THIEF by Claude Miller (1989), NIGHT SUN by Paolo and Vittorio Taviani (1990), AUX YEUX DU MONDE by Eric Rochant (1990), AMOUREUSE by Jacques Doillon (1992), THE CEMENT GARDEN by Andrew Birkin (1993), GROSSE FATIGUE by Michel Blanc (1994), JANE EYRE by Franco Zeffirelli (1996), SEASON'S BEATINGS by Danièle Thompson (1999), THE INTRUDER by David Bailey (1999), FELIX AND LOLA by Patrice Leconte (2000), MY WIFE IS AN ACTRESS by Yvan Attal (2001), 21 GRAMS by Alejandro Gonzalez Iñarritu (2003), L'UN RESTE L'AUTRE part by Claude Berri (2004), LEMMING by Dominik Moll (2005) and THE SCIENCE OF SLEEP by Michel Gondry (2006).

#### **VINCENZO AMATO**

A well-known Sicilian sculptor living in New York, Vincenzo Amato made his movie debut in 1997 with ONCE WE WERE STRANGERS by Emanuele Crialese. In 1999 he played in PRISON SONG and in 2002 worked again with Crialese in RESPIRO, which was such a hit at the Cannes Critics' Week. That same year he appeared in CIAO AMERICA by Frank Ciota. He has also voiced roles in LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL and PINOCCHIO, both directed by Roberto Benigni. In 1999 he won the Best Actor award at the 26th Annual Brussels Film Festival.

# **AURORA QUATTROCCHI**

Aurora Quattrocchi made her cinema debut in MARY FOREVER by Marco Risi (1989). This was followed by THE REBEL by Aurelio Grimaldi (1993), THE HUNDRED STEPS by Marco Tullio Giordana (2000) and UN DIÀ DE SUERTE by Sandra Gugliotta (2002).

#### FRANCESCO CASISA

GOLDEN DOOR is the second film Francesco Casisa has made with Crialese. The first was RESPIRO.

#### **FILIPPO PUCCILLO**

Filippo Puccillo appeared in RESPIRO.
GOLDEN DOOR is his second feature with Crialese.

#### **VINCENT SCHIAVELLI**

Vincent Schiavelli died recently. He appeared in over a hundred and forty films, working both in Italy and the US. His most memorable performances include: TAKING OFF by Milos Forman (1971), THE GREAT GATSBY by Jack Clayton (1974), FOR PETE'S SAKE by Peter Yates (1974), ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST by Milos Forman (1975), CHU CHU AND THE PHILLY FLASH by David Lowell Rich (1981), FAST TIMES AT RIDGEMONT HIGH by Amy Heckerling (1982), THE ADVENTURES OF BUCKAROO BANZAI by W. D. Richter (1984), AMADEUS by Milos Forman (1984), COLD FEET by Robert Dornhelm (1989), GHOST by Jerry Zucker (1990), BATMAN RETURNS by Tim Burton (1992), THE BEAUTICIAN AND THE BEAST by Ken Kwapis (1997), TOMORROW NEVER DIES by Roger Spottiswoode (1997), INFERNO by John G. Avildsen (1999), 3 STRIKES by D.J. Pooh (2000), DEATH TO SMOOCHY by Danny DeVito (2002), FERRARI by Carlo Carlei (2003), GLI INDESIDERABILI by Pasquale Scimeca (2003) and MIRACOLO A PALERMO! by Beppe Cino (2005).

#### **INTERNATIONAL PRESS IN VENICE**

#### **WORLD SALES**

# THE PR CONTACT

Phil Symes TEL +39 347 643 1171

Ronaldo Mourao TEL +39 347 643 0966

Virginia Garcia TEL +39 349 658 0683

festival@theprcontact.com

#### **INTERNATIONAL PRESS IN TORONTO**

Martin Marquet TEL 310 927 5789 martin.marquet@mac.com

#### **CANADIAN DISTRIBUTION**



376 Victoria avenue, Suite 300 Westmount - Québec H3Z 1C3 - CANADA TEL +1 514 336 9696 FAX +1 514 336 0607

www.christalfilms.com

# wild bunch

PARIS OFFICE

99 Rue de la Verrerie

75004 Paris - France

TEL +33 1 53 01 50 30

FAX +33 1 53 01 50 49

#### **SALES AGENTS**

Vincent Maraval TEL +33 6 11 91 23 93 vmaraval@exception-wb.com

Gaël Nouaille TEL +33 6 21 23 04 72 gnouaille@exception-wb.com

Carole Baraton
TEL +33 6 20 36 77 72
cbaraton@exception-wb.com

Silvia Simonutti TEL +33 6 20 74 95 08 ssimonutti@exception-wb.com

# **CANADIAN PRESS**

Ingrid Hamilton

GAT PRODUCTIONS

TEL 416 731 3034
ingrid@gat.ca

www.gat.ca

PLEASE NOTE:

High definition images can be downloaded from the 'press' section of http://www.wildbunch.biz