



DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

This film is based on a year-long investigation of the "Spiniak Case", a network of child prostitution and pedophilia led by a powerful Chilean businessman.

It was one of the most turbulent and confusing for the Chilean judicial, political and journalistic history of the last 15 years. After getting into the details of the case, through an extensive research of the numerous sources – news stories, case files, court records, and interviews – there was a character in this ill-fated story that fascinated me the most – Gema Bueno, "The key witness", "the minor", "Gema Malo".

A twenty-year-old girl, who divided the public opinion and held the nation in suspense for nine months. She eventually ended up behind bars but society was torn about her case. This story is inspired by those events but I turned them into a melodrama in which the media takes the important part in portraying the tragedy of the victims, murders and abuse of children by powerful people. Nothing in this case is what it seems to be. This film stands as a work of fiction that extracts real elements from the case and comes as a stand-alone story that could have taken place in many different countries.

Blanquita is an inquiry about personal truth, deception, ethics, and the interpretation of truth. Above all, it is about the double life of a girl or a girl whose lack of opportunities and constant let down by the very institutions which promised to protect her, pushed her to the limits. She seeks her revenge of class through her testimony against the powerful. My aim was to present a character confronted with the skepticism of some and the blind devotion of others, without judgment. A story about someone who tells the truth or who perhaps adapts her emotions to survive, for pleasure, for love, by necessity or narcissism.



DIRECTOR

Fernando Guzzoni

Filmmaker and screenwriter born in Santiago de Chile in 1983.

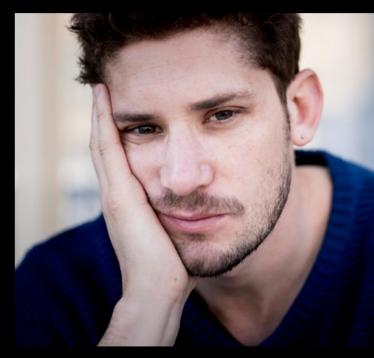
In 2008 he premiered his first docu- Fernando Guzzoni toured more than mentary feature film La Colorina in the official competition of the Des Films Du Monde festival in Montreal, Canada. The movie participated in more than 20 international film festivals as BAFICI, Monterrey, Cartagena de Indias, Docúpolis among others. The film was awarded the Best Director Award at SANFIC, and Best Film at the Trieste Film Festival, Italy.

His first feature film Carne de Perro was written at the Residence of the Cannes Film Festival 2010-2011. The film was premiered at the 2012 San Sebastian International Festival where it won the "New Directors" award for the best movie.

25 international festivals obtaining different recognitions: the Ingmar Bergman Award at the Gothenburg Film Festival, the choir at the Havana Film Festival, the Moviecity Award at the Valdivia Film Festival, the Oc Rail Award at the Toulouse Film Festival. etc.

His second feature film, Jesús, premiered at the official competition of the Toronto International Festival and then at the San Sebastian Festival 2016.

2022 Blanquita, Feature 2016 Jesús, Feature 2012 Carne de Perro, Feature 2008 La Colorina, Documentary



Interview with Fernando Guzzoni

By Marta Bałaga

It would be hard to imagine anything darker than the story you are telling here. What made you want to talk about children being abused this way?

Basically, the whole story was inspired by a real-life event. In a way, it brought together the whole Chilean society: the media, the church, the judiciary system. Although the film has many fictional elements, it is very similar to that case, where the abusers were able to walk free and the establishment was highly influenced by class bias.

The "Spiniak" case, as that's what I am referring to, was an actual event that occurred in Chile in 2004 and 2005. It had to do with a pedophile network, led by a powerful businessman. Some politicians participated in it as well. It was a girl called Gemita who denounced the abuses of this criminal association and who, in some way, was the voice of the voiceless. Also because, as the film shows, the actual abused children were removed from the case due to neurological damage caused by drug abuse, for example. What fascinated me about this whole occurance was the figure of Gemita. How she become a heroine, but with a twist. And how lying can sometimes turn into a moral exercise.

It's interesting that you don't actually show the violence. It's just being recounted, usually in a very matter-of-fact way. Why such a decision?

I think that this film is mainly about words. About the ever-changing status of the truth, about how words can create their very own reality. I feel that oral narratives form the very core of this story. I found it much more interesting to leave the horror of such abuse behind. Not to mention I didn't want to veer into sensationalism.

Actually, there is one word that has accompanied me throughout the whole writing process. It's "telepathy," where "tele" means far and "pathos" means pain. In other words, Carlitos shares his pain with her and she also shares her pain with the others, because it's related to the abuse she suffered from the hands of her father. Telepathy is a psychic transmission, but in this case it's all about spoken communication that puts words at the center.

I am wondering if dealing with such topics, and going into so much detail, was hard for you too? You don't seem too optimistic about any possible change in the future.

I don't think it has to do with being optimistic or pessimistic. Such dichotomy simply doesn't work in these cases. What interests me has to do more with questioning complex facts, with looking for nuances and grey areas, with trying to understand human complexity and structural violence. I wanted to explore how human rights and the rule of law usually work, and show how sometimes, it only seems to apply to certain people.

It's really a film about those in power, those who can use people in whichever way they want. And those who are just trying to survive. How did you want to show these two worlds interact?

I'm interested in the concept that [Italian philosopher] Giorgio Agamben called "Homo Sacer." It referred to the people who do not have access to human rights, who are outcasts, who have no power. People who, by some kind of accident, ended up brushing against those in power. But usually, the so-called elite is also the one who dictate its rules.

Your protagonist strikes me as quite hard to read. How did you see this character?

I actually think that her actions and her decisions are pretty clear, but she is not some sanctified female character. On the other hand, the movie is about a lie or half-truth, the things that she leaves out, so I thought it would be good to avoid any preaching. I like the idea that this character is a time bomb, and that her personality tends to lean more inwards.

Ultimately, this film is a game where everyone is wearing a mask, everyone is playing a role. No one dares to show their true face. In this sense, the street is a place where they just keep on performing, engaging in a struggle that's not unlike the one shared by Manuel or Blanquita.

Blanquita could be seen as a victim or as someone who actively seeks revenge for what happened to her in the past. Did you think of some concrete examples of such heroines?

I like the idea of a complex protagonist who has two sides to her – not just your typical, naïve Hollywood heroine. Spanish feminist, Clara Serra – whom I admire a lot – used to say that feminism should also defend the idea that a woman doesn't always have to be good.

I like to think that Blanquita, just like any other human being living in such a precarious structure, wanted to gain access to materials goods, but also to dignity and justice. And somehow, after this case, she has managed to rebuild her identity and received the respect and attention that she was always denied.

The film marks yet another collaboration with [Chilean actor] Alejandro Goic. Do you like to come back to the same people when you work?

Yes, Alejandro is an intelligent, sensitive actor and a good friend of mine. And I like to work with friends, a lot. They can be technicians or actors, doesn't matter. It's always more comfortable when you already know each other. This way, you can establish a sustained dialogue which can then develop over time.

Your DoP, Benjamín Echazarreta, lensed the likes of Gloria or A Fantastic Woman before. How did you want this film to look?

The idea was that it should have some overtones of a thriller, feel "wintery" and have a very defined, yet not clinical look. We decided to work with two different types of lenses this

time, some dating back to the 1950s and some of them modern, combining both aesthetics as a result. Building up a certain atmosphere that would hopefully feel claustrophobic and nightmarish to the viewer.

There has been a lot of talk recently about "always believing the victims." Which is why, I guess, this film could be seen as controversial? Are you ready for that?

I think that the film is precisely about the victims. It's defending the victims. It talks about the "black hole" of impunity and how the broken judiciary system leaves abused children behind. Blanquita's character is a direct response to the system's failures. Besides, she is a girl who was also abused in the past and nobody believed her, so I don't think of this story as provocative or irresponsible.

But yes, I'm prepared for anything. I understand this binary logic that seems to drive today's world and that the "woke" culture tends to ignore all the grey areas. But I don't care, because, as Pasolini once said, I'm not interested in appeasing the morality police or in progressive punitivism. Which is, in my view, nothing more than just another form of fascism.



CREW

Director: Fernando Guzzoni **Screenplay:** Fernando Guzzoni

Cinematography: Benjamín Echazarreta **Editing:** Jarosław Kamiński, Soledad Salfate

Art Direction: Natalia Geisse

Production Design: Estefania Larraín, Angela Leyton

Costume Design: Francisca Román

Sound Design: José Miguel Enríquez Rivaud **Sound on Set:** Federico González Jordán

Music: Chloé Thevenin

Production Company: Quijote Films

Co-Production Companies: Varios Lobos, Tarantula,

Bonne Pioche Cinema, Madants

Producer: Giancarlo Nasi

Co-Producers: Pablo Zimbrón, Donato Rotunno, Pascal Guerrin, Yves Darondeau, Emmanuel Priou,

Beata Rzeźniczek

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Centre national du cinéma et de l'image animée,

Hubert Bals Fund

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PRODUCERS

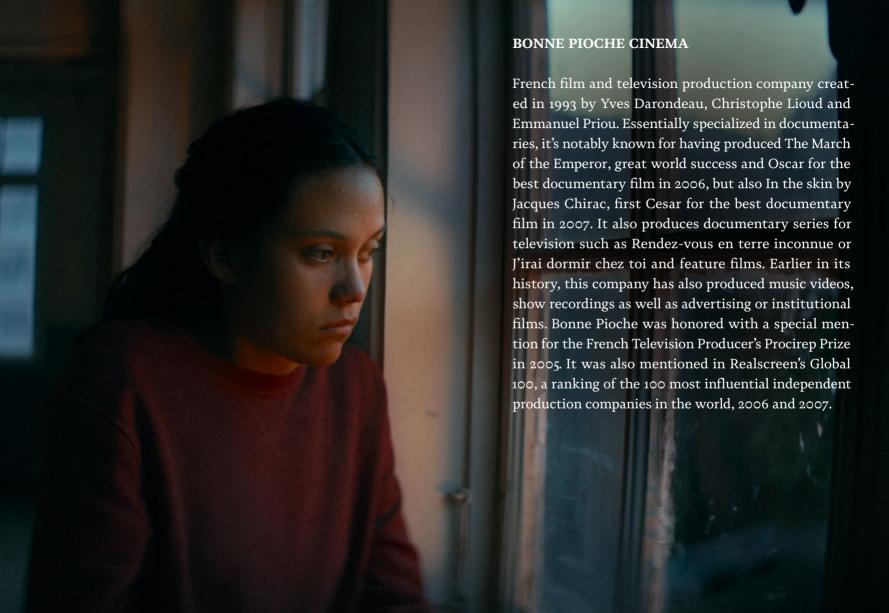
QUIJOTE FILMS

Quijote's projects include Jesús by Fernando Guzzoni, premiered at Discovery of the Toronto Film Festival and the Official Section of the 2016 San Sebastian Festival; Chile Factory, premiered at the 2015 Cannes Directors' Fortnight; Land and Shade (La tierra y la sombra) by César Acevedo, premiered at the International Critics' Week section at the 2015 Cannes Film Festival where it won the Caméra d'Or Award, France 4 Visionary Award and SACD Award, Oblivion Verses (Los versos del olvido), by Alireza Khatami, won the Orizzonti Award for Best Screenplay and the FIPRESCI Prize in the Venice Film Festival; and Marilyn by Martín Rodríguez Redondo, premiered at the Panorama section in 2018 Berlinale. Its latest projects are The Man of the Future (El hombre del futuro) by Felipe Ríos, premiered in the Official Selection at 2019 Karlovy Vary International Film Festival; Lina from Lima (Lina de Lima) by María Paz González, premiered at Discovery of Toronto Film Festival; and White on White (Blanco en blanco) by Theo Court, winner of the Orizzonti Award for Best Director and the FIPRESCI Prize in the Venice Film Festival.

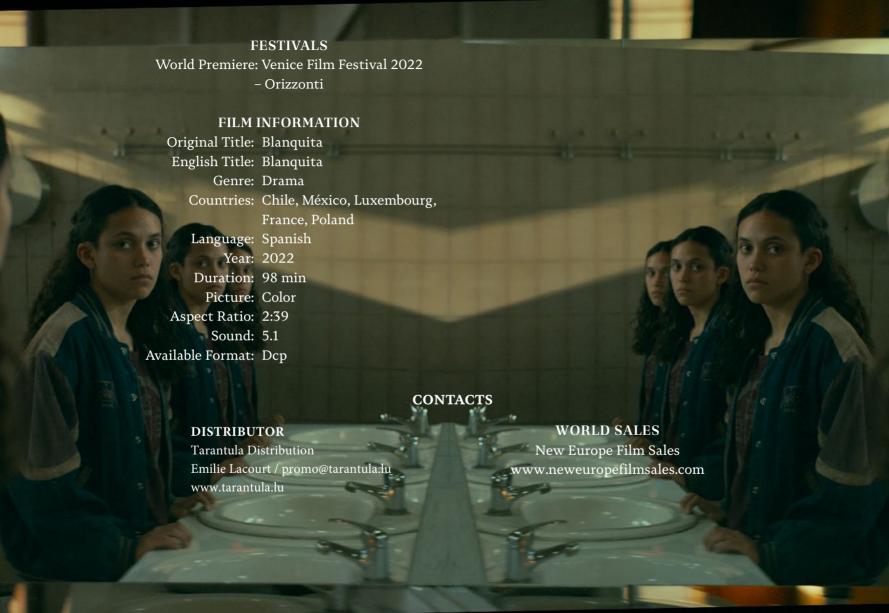








MADANTS Warsaw based production company, founded in 2015 by Klaudia Śmieja and Beata Rzeźniczek, aiming to produce independent films with potential for distribution and international festival access. Since then, it has become one of the most active Polish production outlets, making such films as Claire Denis's High Life (TIFF, San Sebastian FF 2018, US distribution by A24), starring Robert Pattinson and Juliette Binoche, partially shot in Poland, as well as Hafsteinn Gunnar Sigurdsson's Under The Tree (Venice FF, TIFF, US distribution by Magnolia Pictures), Babis Makridis' Sundance selected Pity or Emir Baigazin's Best Director winner at Venice Orizzonti section. Madants' other coproduction credits include Sofia Exarchou's Park (TIFF, San Sebastian FF), Gabe Klinger's Porto starring Anton Yelchin (executive produced by Jim Jarmusch), Janis Nords' Foam at The Mouth and Timur Makarevic's Nothing but the wind.



OUIJOTE FILMS & RAMPANTE FILMS present in coproduction with VARIOS LOBOS TARANTULA BONNE PIOCHE CINEMA MADANTS in association with NEW EUROPE FILM SALES supported by FONDO DE FOMENTO AUDIOVISUAL - MINCAP EFICINE - IMCINE FILM FUND LUXEMBOURG AIDE AUX CINÉMAS DU MONDE - CNC HUBERT BALS FUND + EUROPE PROGRAMA IBERMEDIA co-financed by POLISH FILM INSTITUTE with LAURA LÓPEZ & ALEJANDRO GOIC original score by CHLOÉ THEVENIN editors SOLEDAD SALFATE & JAROSŁAW KAMIŃSKI PSM director of photography BENJAMÍN ECHAZARRETA (A.C.C.) art director NATALIA GEISSE production designers ESTEFANÍA LARRAÍN & ANGELA LEYTON costume designer FRANCISCA ROMÁN key make-up ADAM ZOLLER sound designer JOSÉ MIGUEL ENRÍQUEZ RIVAUD sound recorder FEDERICO GONZÁLEZ JORDÁN sound mixers JAIME BAKSHT CAS & MICHELLE COUTTOLENC CAS line producer NICOLÁS SAN MARTÍN post producer JAVIER VELÁZQUEZ DORANTES music supervisor INGRID VISQUIS associate producers JAN NASZEWSKI & MARCIN ŁUCZAJ executive producers CONSTANZA ERENCHUN PAULINA VALENCIA LUIS ARENAS JIMENA MONTEMAYOR FERNAND DE AMORIN KLAUDIA ŚMIEJA-ROSTWOROWSKA delegate executive producer FERNANDO BASCUÑÁN coproduced by PABLO ZIMBRÓN ALVA DONATO ROTUNNO PASCAL GUERRIN YVES DARONDEAU EMMANUEL PRIOU BEATA RZEŹNICZEK produced by GIANCARLO NASI written and directed by FERNANDO GUZZONI































