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"SALO, 120 DAYS OF SODOM"

Director:	Pier Paolo Pasolini
Executive Producer:	Alberto Grimaldi
Production Companies:	PEA (Rome)/Les Productions Artistes Associes (Paris)
Screenplay:	Pier Paolo Pasolini and Sergio Citti, from the novel <u>120 Days of Sodom</u> by the Marquis de Sade
Photography:	Tonino Delli Colli
Editor:	Nino Baragli
Sound:	Domenico Pasquadibisceglie
Music:	Ennio Morricone
Art Director:	Dante Ferretti
Costumes:	Danilo Donati
Production Manager:	Enzo Ocone

Cast:

The Duke:	Paolo Bonacelli
The Bishop:	Giorgio Cataldi
His Excellency the President of the Court of Appeals:	Uberto P. Quintavalle
The President:	Aldo Valletti
Signora Castelli:	Caterina Boratto
Signora Maggi:	Elsa De Giorgi
Signora Vaccari:	Helene Surgere
The Virtuosa:	Sonia Saviange

SALO - is an agonized scream of total despair, and Pier Paolo Pasolini's last film before he was murdered. Banned in Italy (and shown in France only under very stringent conditions), the film is far from being erotic in effect, even though it is a transposition of the Marquis de Sade's 120 Days of Sodom into the short-lived Fascist republic at Salo in 1943. An examination of the relationship between Fascism and sadism, this icily horrific expose of depths of degradation is for strong-stomached adults only.

A Zebra Releasing Corp. Film.

RUNNING TIME: 117 minutes

Press Contact: BILLINGS ASSOCIATES

PIER PAOLO PASOLINI BIOGRAPHY

In 1961, Pier Paolo Pasolini (1922-1975), already an established poet, novelist and screenwriter, turned to the cinema "in order to reach a larger audience." He wrote and filmed "Accattone," and chose as his assistant director, a young Roman literature student named Bernardo Bertolucci.

But it wasn't until the sixth film he directed, "The Gospel According to St. Matthew" (1964), that Pasolini came into prominence as an important and influential European director.

"Accattone" and "The Hawks and the Sparrows" (1965) were both shown in the 4th New York Film Festival (1966). "Pigpen" (1969) was in the 7th New York Film Festival and "The Decameron" (1971) in the 9th.

"Teorema" (1968) was awarded the Catholic Film Office Prize at the Venice Film Festival and later rescinded when a reviewing committee felt that the film was definitely anti-Catholic. In a defiant gesture, he returned that prize as well as the one he had received five years earlier for "The Gospel According to St. Matthew."

Mr. Pasolini was born in Bologna. He started writing at an early age, and during the war, he graduated from college with a degree in literature. In 1949 he moved to Rome and wrote his first novels "Ragazzi di Vita" and "Una Vita Violenta." His career, before becoming a film director, encompassed teaching, acting (Fellini's "Nights of Cabiria," on which he co-authored the script), translating Greek and Latin plays and scriptwriting.

Mr. Pasolini has written five volumes of poetry, six of prose, three of criticism, and has collaborated on several screenplays. His directoral credits include "Mama Roma" (1962), "La Ricotta" (from RoGoPaG) (1963), "La Rabbia" (1963), "Comizi D'Amore" (1963), an episode in "The Witches" (1968), "Medea" (1970), "Canterbury

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Tales" (1972), "A Thousand and One Nights" (1973); and "Salò" (1975).

This last was completed shortly before the director was brutally murdered in Rome. "Salò" has proven the most controversial of his films.