BIG SCREEN CLASSICS La Haine

Mathieu Kassovitz on 'La Haine'

La Haine is 25 years old. Since Mathieu Kassovitz's debut first screened there's arguably not been another French film that has had as significant an impact. In the land that gave us champagne, La Haine is a Molotov cocktail. It's a movie that sets fire to the comfortable middle-class outings of much French cinema, turning the gaze beyond the Périphérique ring road to the Parisian banlieues, where the bright colours of white socialite Paris are scorched to a black-and-white concrete jungle that is home to a mix of black, Arab and Jewish communities.

When the film opened in Competition at the Cannes Film Festival in 1995, its impact was immediate. Kassovitz, 27 at the time, won the Best Director prize, in recognition of the elements that made the work so explosively new and exciting. For while on the surface the story Kassovitz had written, about the last 24 hours three friends would spend together, might appear to be straight-up social realism, the way he chose to tell it often feels closer to a stylised magic realism, from the opening shot of the Earth from outer space onwards. Such moments of bravura invention occur throughout *La Haine* – as when director of photography Pierre Aïm uses an ultra-wide landscape ratio to film the three central characters in their banlieue surroundings, dwarfing them against their neighbourhood and making them seem insignificant, but switches to a long lens to shoot them in close-up once they move to the centre of Paris later in the film, denying the French capital its usual majesty. Or there is the constant return to a ticking clock, which helps to give the narrative a dramatically urgent rhythm and unremitting tension.

Like Spike Lee's *Do the Right Thing* (1989), *La Haine* was born from real-life injustices – the deaths of young ethnic-minority men at the hands of police. Where *La Haine* is unique is in the way it shows poverty uniting disparate groups, making fast friends of a Jewish man (Vinz, played by Vincent Cassel), a black boxer (Hubert, played by Hubert Koundé) and a young Arab (Saïd, played by Saïd Taghmaoui). The film begins the morning after a riot, when news has come through that one of their friends, Abdel, is in a coma. Will he survive? When Vinz gets hold of a gun stolen from the police, the question soon becomes: will they survive? The sense of unease is heightened by the sound of gunshots accompanying the cuts between shots.

What people often forget about *La Haine* is just how funny it is, in spite of all the confrontations between the police and disenfranchised youth. When the three friends go to Paris seeking justice, having tried and failed to see Abdel in hospital, they find the city is even odder than the *banlieue* they come from, with strange characters reciting poetry and drug dealers playing with nunchucks. But ultimately, *La Haine*'s enduring power lies in its refusal to cosy up to the audience. This is a film that confronts you head-on – one that starts with a joke about a man in freefall from the top of a skyscraper, and ends with a whole society imploding.

Do you recall why you decided to make La Haine?

It was a riot in Paris. I heard on the radio that a kid [Makomé M'Bowolé] got shot by police in the 18th arrondissement [on 6 April 1993]. I went there because I used to hang out in that neighbourhood. When I arrived, there were people, not protesting, more like mourning – it was the parents of the victim, of the kid. I began to think about how that cop could get a gun out and shoot a kid in the head while he was handcuffed. He didn't execute him, he tried to scare him, and then the gun went off. But whether it was intentional or not, the cop got so mad

that he got the gun out and it ended with him taking the kid's life. What happened to that kid from the start of the day for it to end up like that? I decided to show the story from the kids' point of view because nobody knew the kids, especially back in 1995 – or '93 as it was. I knew those kids because I used to hang out with them; they have a voice, there is a reason why they're like that, and there is a reason why the interaction with the police is like that. We needed to expose it so that people could understand it.

Was it difficult to write the film, or did it flow?

It flowed because I knew my ending. I based everything on the ending, so I knew all I had to do is find a way to get these kids through 24 hours and just get people to know them. So that when in the news tomorrow they're going to say that a young kid got shot and killed by accident – after watching *La Haine*, you can put a name and a face to the kid.

You wrote the boys to be Jewish, Black and Arabic. Their friendship is the heart of the film. Was that based on people you knew?

It was not based on the projects themselves. However, I did it to create a symbol that all minorities are concerned with the issues in the film. These kids, even if they're from different backgrounds, they are in the same environment, and they're living together, and they know how to live together, it's not just one group suffering. What you show in a movie is one hundred per cent of the reality that you impose on the audience. They cannot imagine anything else, so you have to balance everything.

Was it essential that it was three kids?

I needed a trio because when you're with a friend, you have a discussion, and it ends fast because either you agree, or you don't, but you cannot argue all the time. Three people can disagree all the time because it bounces from one to the other. I wanted one guy that's the funny one in the middle; the political one that wants to get even with the society; and then the other one who's trying to hold it in because he knows what real violence is. It was a trick, like the black and white is a trick too – to make it universal, a story that happens everywhere, so you don't know if it's Paris or Mexico or Brooklyn: it could be anywhere.

How does black and white make it more universal?

What black and white does is bring poetry into reality. That's why when you do a movie about poverty where you don't have control over the environment and things are supposed to be ugly, it's very difficult. It costs a lot of money to make it look good. But it doesn't cost anything to make it look good in black and white. If I showed you *La Haine* in colour, it's horrible.

How did you feel about the reaction to the film?

I was very alarmed by the star-ification of the people who made the movie. I was very worried, and I denounced it. I made a lot of journalists cry because I told them, 'This isn't about us, it's about the subjects of the movie. You should go and interview the kids, and you should go and interview the police and talk to the minister, talk to the people that are responsible for this. You should analyse it and you should give your point of view.' Like, you can say whatever you want about a Ken Loach movie, but he doesn't care. What he wants is to expose something. And he wants journalists not to talk about the quality of the movie, but about the subject. Is it relevant, and what can we do? I wanted the same thing. That was my objective, but now I'm more comfortable to talk about the film 25 years later because I realise that the movie survived by itself.

Mathieu Kassovitz interviewed by Kaleem Aftab, bfi.org.uk, 2 September 2020

LA HAINE

Director: Mathieu Kassovitz

©: Productions Lazennec, Studio Canal+, Sept Cinéma,

Kasso Inc Productions

Produced by/Presented by: Productions Lazennec In co-production with: Studio Canal+, Sept Cinéma,

Kasso Inc Productions

With the collaboration of the Sofica: Cofimage 6, Studio Images

And with the participation of: Canal+

With the support of: Lazennec Développement, CNC - Centre national de la cinématographie

International Sales: Studio Canal+ Executive Producer: Alain Rocca **Producer:** Christophe Rossignon

Associate Producers: Adeline Lécallier, Alain Rocca

Production Manager: Gilles Sacuto

Unit Production Manager: Sophie Quiedeville Post-production Supervisor: Sylvie Randonneix **Production Administrator:** Thierry Artur

1st Assistant Director: Eric Pujol 2nd Assistant Director: Ludovic Bernard Script Supervisor: Nathalie Vierny Casting: Jean-Claude Flamand Screenplay: Mathieu Kassovitz Director of Photography: Pierre Aïm Camera Operator: Georges Diane Key Grips: Vincent Blasco, Alexandre Bugel

Steadicam: Jacques Monge

Chief Lighting Electrician: Mikaël Monod

Stills Photographers: Guy Ferrandis, Jean-Claude Lother

Special Effects: Pierre Foury

Editors: Mathieu Kassovitz, Scott Stevenson

Art Director: Giuseppe Ponturo Assistant Art Director: Richard Guillé Set Decorator: Abdelnabi Krouchi Construction Manager: Alain Darthou

Costumes: Virginie Montel Make-up Artist: Sophie Benaïche

Titles: Acmé Films

Digital Optical Effects: Duboi Music: Asian Dub Foundation Sound Design/Recordist: Vincent Tulli Re-recording Mixer: Dominique Dalmasso Recordists: Bruno Cottance, Valérie Trouette

Sound Effects: Nicolas Becker Stunt Co-ordinator: Philippe Guégan Cast

Vincent Cassel (Vinz) Hubert Koundé (Hubert) Saïd Taghmaoui (Saïd) Suburban area:

Abdel Ahmed Ghili (Abdel)

Solo (Santo)

Joseph Momo (ordinary man)

Héloïse Rauth (Sarah)

Rywka Wajsbrot (Vinz's grandmother)

Olga Abrego (Vinz's aunt) Laurent Labasse (cook) Choukri Gabteni (Saïd's brother) Nabil Ben Mhamed (joker boy) Benoît Magimel (Benoît) Médard Niang (Médard) Arash Mansour (Arash)

Abdel-Moulah Boujdouni (young businessman)

Mathilde Vitry (journalist) Christian Moro (CRS TV journalist) édouard Montoute (Darty)

JiBi (fat boy)

Félicité Wouassi (Hubert's mother) Fatou Thioune (Hubert's sister)

Thang Long (grocer) Cut Killer (DJ)

Sabrina Houicha (Said's sister) Sandor Weltmann (Vinz lookalike)

Paris:

François Levantal (Astérix; [ELV]: Snoopy)

Julie Mauduech (gallery girl 1) Karin Viard (gallery girl 2) Peter Kassovitz (gallery owner) Christophe Rossignon (taxi driver) Vincent Lindon ('very' drunk man) Mathieu Kassovitz (young skinhead) Anthony Souter, Florent Lavandeira, Teddy Marques, Samir Khelif (skinheads) Tadek Lokcinski (gentleman in public toilets)

Virginie Montel (homeless woman in the underground)

Andrée Damant (concierge) Marcel Marondo (club bouncer)

Police:

Karim Belkhadra (Samir)

Marc Duret (Inspector 'Notre Dame') Éric Pujol (assistant policeman) Philippe Nahon (police chief on the roof)

France 1995© 98 mins

BIG SCREEN CLASSICS

Persona Mon 17 May 14:30; Fri 28 May 21:00; Wed 2 Jun 18:10 (+ pre-recorded intro by Geoff Andrew, Programmer-at-Large) Mon 28 Jun 21:00

Touch of Evil Tue 18 May 14:30; Mon 31 May 12:45; Sat 5 Jun 17:50; Sun 20 Jun 18:15

The Tango Lesson Tue 18 May 20:45; Wed 9 Jun 17:50 (+ pre-recorded intro by So Mayer, author of 'The Cinema of Sally Potter')

Citizen Kane Wed 19 May 18:00; Sun 30 May 12:40; Mon 21 Jun 20:45 L'eclisse (The Eclipse) Thu 20 May 14:15; Sat 5 Jun 12:10;

Tue 15 Jun 17:50

La Haine Thu 20 May 17:50; Sat 29 May 21:00; Wed 16 Jun 21:00; Fri 18 Jun 20:40

The Last Picture Show (Director's Cut) Fri 21 May 20:30;

Mon 31 May 12:50; Mon 7 Jun 17:45

Steamboat Bill, Jr. Sat 22 May 12:00; Thu 3 Jun 14:30; Tue 22 Jun 18:30 Raging Bull Sat 22 May 14:40; Sun 30 May 15:30; Tue 1 Jun 17:30 Cleo from 5 to 7 Cléo de 5 à 7 Sat 22 May 21:00; Thu 10 Jun 21:00; Mon 21 Jun 14:30

The Big City (Mahanagar) Sun 23 May 12:10; Wed 23 Jun 17:40 The Gospel According to Matthew (II vangelo secondo Matteo)

Sun 23 May 15:20; Thu 24 Jun 17:40

The Night of the Hunter Mon 24 May 14:30; Tue 8 Jun 20:50; Wed 16 Jun 18:15 (+ pre-recorded intro by Geoff Andrew, Programmer-at-Large) The Killers + pre-recorded intro by Imogen Sara Smith, author of 'In

Lonely Places: Film Noir beyond the City'

Tue 25 May 20:30; Tue 8 Jun 14:30; Wed 23 Jun 17:50

Alice in the Cities (Alice in den Städten) Wed 26 May 17:50;

Tue 1 Jun 14:30; Fri 25 Jun 20:45

Eraserhead Thu 27 May 18:20; Mon 14 Jun 21:00; Thu 24 Jun 21:10 Man Hunt Fri 28 May 18:10; Sat 12 Jun 16:00; Tue 29 Jun 14:15 Sweet Smell of Success Fri 4 Jun 15:00; Sun 13 Jun 15:45; Sat 26 Jun 11:40

The Man Who Wasn't There Fri 4 Jun 17:50; Sun 27 Jun 18:20 The White Ribbon (Das weisse Band) Sun 6 Jun 18:10;

Sat 26 Jun 16:30

Le Doulos + pre-recorded intro by Professor Ginette Vincendeau, King's College London

Mon 7 Jun 14:15; Thu 17 Jun 20:45; Wed 30 Jun 17:45 Bitter Victory Sun 20 Jun 13:00; Mon 28 Jun 17:55

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