

### South Korea Festival

(Chukje)

1996, 35mm, Colour, 108 mins, Korean



Lee Joonsup is a famous writer in his 40s. One day, he is informed that his mother who has been ill for more than 5 years has died. Before he goes to his mother's house in the countryside to assist with the funeral, he is busy cancelling all his appointments and telling everyone about his mother's death. A journalist, Jang Haerim, comes to the funeral to write an article about Joonsup's literary world. The funeral starts and enmity among the family of the deceased deepens as Joonsup's niece, Yongsoon, arrives. However, by the end of the funeral, Yongsoon cries after reading Joonsup's fairy tale and the relatives come to understand each other better. When the funeral ends, all the relatives cherish the wisdom and love of life of Joonsup's deceased mother.

Director:

Kwon-taek Im

Screenplay

Sang-Hyo Yook

Cinematography

Seung-bae Park

Editor

Sun-duk Park

Music

Soo-Chul Kim

Cast

Ahn Seong-ki

Oh Jeong-Hae

Han Eun-Jin

#### **Festivals & Awards**

Won Blue Dragon Awards 1996 Best Film

Won Best Film, Best Director at the 17th Chung Ryong Film Award

Presented by



Korean Film Archive 인국영상지료원



## South Korea Sopyonje

(Seopyeonje)

1993, 35mm, Colour, 112 mins, Korean



Director

Kwon-taek Im

Screenplay

Myung-gon Kim

Shung-Joon Lee

Cinematography

II-Sung Jung

Editor

Sun-duk Park

Music

Soo-Chul Kim

Cast

Yon bong

Songhwa

Dong-ho

Producer:

Tae-won Lee



The specially Korean tradition that is reclaimed in Sopyonje is the type of folk-song known as pansori, described as a musical sublimation of South-West Korea's collective grief and sufferingin other words, a kind of blues. The film's three central characters are itinerant pansori singers in the 1950s. A man named Dongho is roaming the rual hinterlands, ostesibly to find rare herbal medicines for his sick son back in Seoul, but actually in search of Song-hwa, the woman he grew up with. Orphans, they were both apprenticed to the pansori master Yu-bong who pressured them to sacrifice everything for the art. Dong-ho rebelled and ran away, to become the man he is now. You-bong blinds Songhwa, in order to "teach her about grief", all the more to strengthen her ability to convey emotion. Rumor has it that she is still travelling and still travelling and still singing pansori... The tale has one truly shocking twist, but the overall one is plaintive, elegiac and serenly beautiful.

#### Festivals & Awards

Blue Dragon Awards 1993 Won Blue Dragon Award Best Film Grand Bell Awards, South Korea 1993 Won Grand Bell Award Best Film

Shanghai International Film Festival 1993 Won Golden Goblet Best Actress Jung-hae Oh -- Best Director Kwon-taek IM

Presented by





## South Korea Tae Baek Mounatins

(Taebek Sanmaek)

1994, 35mm, Colour, 168 mins, Korean



Director

Kwon-taek Im

Screenplay

Jeong-lae Cho

Neung-han Song

Cinematography

II-Sung Jung

**Editor** 

Sun-duk Park

Music

Soo-Chul Kim

Cast

Sung-kee Ahn

Eun-jin Bang

Dong-joon Choi

**Producer** 

Tae-won Lee



This film depicts the story of a village where people suffered due to the incessant fighting between the left and the right wing groups around the time of the Korean Conflict (1948-1953). The villagers in this film could easily represent the entire Korean nation which suffered during the Korean Conflict. However, the main theme of this film is not the clash of ideologies, but humanism itself, which Director Im considers one of the most important attributes in human beings. This film attempts to look into the confused Korean modern history from a bird's eye view. The nationalist Kim Bum-Woo in particular, is an example of the typical Korean intellectual who suffered in a whirlpool of ideological clashes during that period. This film shows us four different situations- the situation of a nationalist (Kim Bum-Woo), the situation of a leftist (Yum Sang-Jin) the situation of a rightist (Yum Sang-Goo), and the situation of a girl shaman (So-Hwa). The last of these situations is the highlight of this film. Through the exorcism performed by So-Hwa, the protagonists work out their interpretation of what happiness is.

#### Festivals & Awards

Berlin International Film Festival 1995 Nominated Golden Berlin Bear Kwon-taek Im

Blue Dragon Awards 1994 Won Blue Dragon Award Best Film

Presented by



Korean Film Archive 한국영상지료원



# South Korea The General's Son

(Jangguni Adeul)

1990, 35mm, Colour, 108 mins, Korean



Kim Doo-han lost his mom at the age of eight and he survives on the streets as a singing beggar. His natural born fighting skills help him survive on the mean streets of Jongro, at the centre of which is the kisaeng house Woomigwan. Kim Doo-han is soon recognized for his incredible strength and ability. He finds out through Shin Ma-jeok, the head of a student gang, that he is the son of General Kim Jwa-jin who fought against the Japanese army. Meanwhile, the Yakuzas expand their sphere of influence and try to take over the Jongro streets but Doo-han protects the Korean vendors of Jongro and wins their respect. When the head of Woomigwan, Kim Gi-hwan is arrested, Doo-han becomes the leader of the Jongro gang

#### Director

Kwon-taek Im

#### Screenplay

Song-yu Hong (novel) Sam-yuk Yoon

#### Cinematography

II-Sung Jung

#### **Editor**

Sun-duk Park

#### Music

Pyong-ha Shin

#### Cast

Kim Doo-han

Hayashi

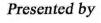
II-jae Lee

Eun-hee Bang

Hyeong-il Kim

#### Festivals & Awards

Good Film of '90; Prize of New Actor (park Sang-Min) at the 29th Dae Jong Award; Prize of the Best Korean Film and Best Popular Film at the 11th Chung Ryong Award; Prize of production design at the 11th Film Critics Award.







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# In Festival

# South Korea The General's Son 2

(Jangguni Adeul 2)

1991, 35mm, Colour, 103 mins, Korean



In part one of The General's Son, Kim Doo-han, the hero succeeded in seizing the area of Chongno in Seoul through his fistfighting skills. After discovering that he is the son of the Patriot General Kim Jwa-jin, Doo-han has difficulty in controlling regional bosses and convincing them to work for the good of the country. Park Kei-ju, the famed writer of the novel, "Genuine Love" advises him to cultivate respect as the true son of General Kim Jwa-jin. Doo-han is challenged by a Japanese Yakuza. Doo-han finds himself caught in a struggle between the Japanese and the Korean bosses

#### Director

Kwon-taek Im

#### Screenplay

Song-yu Hong (novel)

Sam-yuk Yoon

#### Cinematography

II-Sung Jung

#### Editor

Gok-ji Park

Sun-duk Park

#### Music

Pyong-ha Shin

#### Cast

Kim Doo-han

II-jae Lee

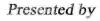
Chae-hawn Song

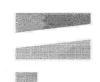
#### Producer

Tae-won Lee

#### Festivals & Awards

Awarded the Prize of New Actor (Shin Hyeon-Jun) ar the 30th Dae Jong Award; Prize of the audience at the 12th Chung Ryong Award; Prize of New Actor (Lee II-Jae) at the 28th Baek Art Award.











# South Korea The Surrogate Mother

(Sibaji)

1986, 35mm, Colour, 100 mins, Korean



During the Chosun Dynasty, Shin Sang-gyu of noble birth and his wife Yun are concerned that they have no child to perpetuate the family name. Sang-gyu's mother and uncle Shin Chi-ho brings Ok-nyeo to the couple as a potential surrogate mother. On their first night together, Sang-gyu admires Ok-nyeo's beauty and his wife becomes jealous. Ok-neyo falls in love with Sang-gyu. Her mother tries to persuade her to see the reality but in vain. Ok-nyeo gives birth to a son whom she has to hand over to Yun. Ok-nyeo defies her misfortune.

Director

Kwon-taek Im

Screenplay

Kil-han Song

Cinematography

Jung-mo Ku

Editor

Sun-duk Park

Music

Pyong-ha Shin

Cast

Kang Su-Yeon

Lee Ku-Sun

Yoon Yang-Ha

Kim Hyeong-Ja

Han Eun-Jin

Presented by

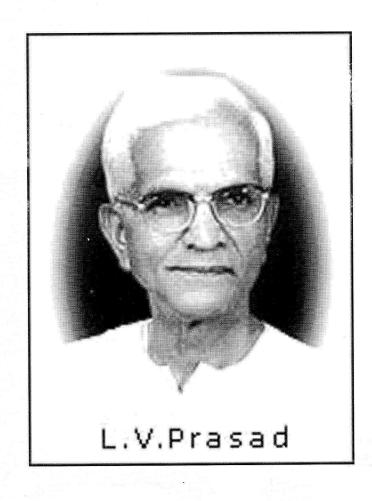




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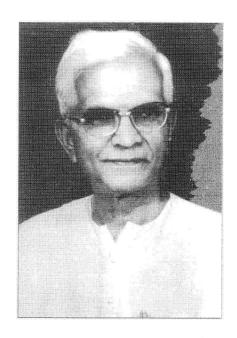


# RETROSPECTIVE



L. V. Prasad (1908 - 1994)





L.V. Prasad

Biography

Akkineni Lakshmi Varaprasada Rao, popularly known as L.V. Prasad, an eminent personality of Indian Cinema, rose from a mere Indian Cinema, rose from a mere errand boy to become a well known Producer-Director, Studio owner and Laboratory pioneer. His memorable films in Telugu, Tamil and Hindi like Pelli Chesi Choodu, Missamma, Mangayar Tilakam, Sharada, Choti Bahen, Sasural and Ek Duje Ke Liye have bestowed an imperishable fame to this man of madety. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to Indian Cinema, Prasad has been honored with numerous awards including the most prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1982 by Govt. of India.



## India (Homage) Grihapravesham

1946, 35mm, B & W, 122 mins, Telugu



The film centers on a misogynistic trickster named Somalingam (Prasad), who is nevertheless drawn to the obnoxiously modern Janaki (P. Bhanumathi). The film opens with Janaki playing badminton with her friends, though her verbose feminism keeps hindering the game. Janaki's stepmother (Hemalatha) is keen on getting her married to her son, Ramana Rao (C.S.R. Anjaneyulu) -- an obsessive anglophile who is already dating the beautiful Lalita (Sriranjani). Through Somalingam's underhanded scheming, everything turns out well for everyone

#### Director

L.V. Prasad

#### Screenplay

Gopichand

#### Cinematography

Jiten Banerjee

#### Cast

Bhanumathi

Hemalatha

C. S. R. Anjaneyulu

L. V. Prasad

Rangaswamy

K. Shiva Rao

Sri Ranjini

#### **Producer**

Sri Sarathi Films



## India Mana Desam

1949, 35mm, B & W, 172 min, Telugu

She leaves for the city and Ramanatham also follows. Later Nehru, Madhu and Yeshoda also reach Madras. Soon Sobha is attracted towards Madhu. Shoba witnesse the travels of young at the hands of police, when Madhu is injured in a police lathicharge. She also participates actively in the freedom movement. Ramanatham's family returns to the village. Police raid their house and arrest Ramanatham's family returns to the village. Police raid their house and arrest Ramanatham and Yeshodha. Janaki passes away.

> There is a change in the political situation - detenues are realised but Madhu comes home demented, Sobha also returns. Ramanatham and Sobha try their best to bring back MAdhu's memories . As independence day approaches Yeshoda returns form her pilgrimage and accuses Ramanatham for her son's conditions. Ramanatham leaves the house. Madhu gets back his senses and rushes to Ramanatham's house. The film ends with the united family celebrating independence day together.

Ramanatham and Janaki are a well-to-do couple of Agraharam living with their son Nehru. Ramanatham's step-mother and her son madhu are also living with them. Madhu's polotical leanings did not favour with Yesoda, his mother, On a visit daughter reach Agraharam. Sobha feels insulted whena traditional lunch is laid in a verandah of a house of the village.

#### Director

L.V. Prasad

#### Music

Hemanta Mukherjee

#### Cast

Chittor V. Nagaiah Narayana Rao C.H. C. Krishnaveni Relangi Venkatramaiah Vangara

#### Producer

Mirjapuram Raja

C. Krishnaveni



## India Miss Mary

1957, 35mm, B & W, Hindi



#### Director

L.V. Prasad

#### Music

Hemanta Mukherjee

#### Cast

Kishore Kumar

Meena Kumari

Jamuna

Om Prakash

Jagdish Sethi

#### Producer

A.V. Meiyappan

R.K. Raju, a private investigator is assigned the task of locating the missing daughter of a wealthy Hindu couple. His investigation take him to different locales, and he comes across Miss Mary, the girl closely resembling the one he is looking for. He asks her to accompany him, in the guise of teaching his girlfriend some music, to which she agrees. On the way there, they meet with Arun, who also agrees to accompany them as Miss Mary's husband. Once there Miss Mary is informed that she is the daughter of the Hindu couple, and she strongly denies this, stating that she is born a Christian, lived with a Christina Priest all her life, and has no knowledge of being a Hindu. Then a stolen locket of Devi Maa Laxmi is located, and the suspect, prima facie, is Mary and a gentleman, who claims to be her bethrothed.