

# A Bibliographic Study of Literary Works during Liberation Space in the Korean Collection of the University of Washington Libraries\*

워싱턴 대학교 도서관 소장 해방 시기의 한국문학 도서의 서지적 연구

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## ◁ 목 차 ▷

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Introduction   | 3. Bibliographical Analysis  |
| 2. Literary Works during Liberation Space (1945. 8. 15 - 1948. 8. 15) | 4. Conclusion <Bibliography> |

## <ABSTRACT>

This study configured the following facts by analyzing bibliographic characteristics of the Korean literary works during the time of Liberation Space in the collection of the University of Washington Libraries.

- (1) The University of Washington Libraries have 60 rare Korean literary works published during the time of Liberation Space.
- (2) This collection of Korean literary works published during the Liberation Space was formed with the donation from the late S. E. Solberg, an American scholar of Korean literature and Namgung Yoseol, a Korean-American photographer. Solberg donated 16 books and Namgung donated 8 books.
- (3) These books can be classified into 28 poems, 23 novels, 4 readers, 2 travel essays, 2 children's literature, and 1 literary history. It is notable that especially in the early period of the Liberation Space, many poems were published to express the delight of liberation.
- (4) Out of those 60 books, the authors of 25 books could be considered the leftists. It seems that during this period, the authors actively wrote without

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any ideological limitation.

- (5) Out of 60 books, the illustrators of book covers for 30 books could be identified. Jeong Hyon-ung illustrated the book covers for 6 books, while Kim Yong-jun and Bae Jeong-guk illustrated the covers for 3 books, respectively, and Gil Jin-seop, Park Mun-won and Yi Sang-beom illustrated the covers for 2 books, respectively.

Key words: Haebang Konggan, History of Korean modern literature, Korean modern Fictions, Korean modern poems, Liberation Space, University of Washington Libraries

### < 초 록 >

본 논문은 워싱턴 대학교 도서관 소장의 해방 시기(1945. 8. 15 - 1948. 8. 15)의 한국 문학 도서의 서지적인 분석을 시도한 바, 다음의 사실을 구명하였다.

- (1) 워싱턴 대학교 도서관에는 총 60종의 희귀한 해방 공간의 한국 문학서들이 소장되어 있다.
- (2) 워싱턴 대학교의 해방 공간의 장서는 미국인으로 한국 문학 연구가였던 고 S. E. Solberg와 한국계 미국인으로 사진작가인 남궁 요설의 기증에 크게 도움을 받았는 바, Solberg는 16종, 남궁은 8종의 관련 자료를 기증하였다.
- (3) 이 도서관 소장 자료들은 문학 장르별로는 시집 28종, 소설 23종, 문학독본 4종, 수필 기행 2종, 아동 문학 2종, 그리고 문학사 1종이다. 특히 해방 공간 초기에는 시집이 성황을 보이고 있어 해방의 감격을 시로서 표출한 것으로 보인다.
- (4) 해방 공간 문학서들에 나타난 저자들의 사상 경향은 60종의 문학서 중 좌익으로 분류되는 작가들의 작품이 25종에 달하고 있어, 좌익과 우익이 거의 사상적인 제약이 없이 매우 자유로운 문학 활동을 영위한 것으로 보인다.
- (5) 해방 공간 문학서 60종 중 표지화를 그린 화가를 확인할 수 있는 책은 모두 30종이다. 그 중 정현웅이 6종, 김용준과 배정국이 각 3종, 그리고 길진섭, 박문원과 이상범이 각 2종의 도서의 표지화를 장식하고 있다. 해방 공간의 대표적인 화가인 정현웅은 대체로 자신과 같은 좌파 성향의 저자의 작품집에 표지화를 그렸으나, 좌파인 김용준과 길진섭 등은 사상 경향에 크게 구애받지 않은 것으로 보인다.

要語: 워싱턴 대학교 도서관, 한국 현대 문학사, 한국 현대 소설, 한국 현대시, 해방 공간

## 1. Introduction

The closing of World War II on August 15, 1945 liberated Koreans from thirty six years of Japanese Occupancy. Koreans were overjoyed by their new freedom, but soon faced harsh reality. This was not exceptional for many artists, intellectuals and publishers, who collaborated without asking for monetary compensation. Despite the lack of material resources, art and literature began to thrive as a result of the heart-felt friendship of various artists and intellectuals, until the outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950. This duration of time (Aug. 15, 1945 - Aug. 15, 1948) is known as the Liberation Space (Haebang Konggan),<sup>1)</sup> a temporal space of blossoming Korean art and literature where the production of art was for art's sake and conflicting ideologies could not hinder their friendship.

Nor did poor material conditions deter their zeal for creating an artistic and intellectual space. Lacking sufficient printing and binding tools and advanced technologies, publications from the Liberation Space seem rather meager. The paper quality is crude, printing and binding qualities are substandard, and preservation had been overlooked. However, the artistic qualities of these publications displays the unprecedented uniqueness of the Korean literature of that particular period. The publications are not only textual celebrations but also the pictorial expression of beauty by reputable artists of the era, not to mention the arduous labor many publishers put into each and every work.<sup>2)</sup>

The author of this study researched in the East Asia Library at the

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1) 김윤식, 『한국 현대 문학 비평사론』 (서울대학교 출판부, 2002), 69.

2) Scott Swaner. "Preface," *Between Liberation Space and time of need, 1945-1950* (Seattle: University of Washington Libraries, 2006), [i].

University of Washington in Seattle as a visiting scholar in 2006. From the library collections, the author found out many Korean Literature publications from Liberation Space to Korean War (1945. 8. 15 - 1950. 6. 25). After research, the author helped to develop and assemble an exhibition of these materials in collaboration With the East Asia Library of the University of Washington.<sup>3)</sup> Based on these materials, this study tried to figure out bibliographic characteristics of Korean literary works during Liberation Space (1945. 8. 15 - 1948. 8. 15).

## 2. Literary Works during Liberation Space (1945. 8. 15 - 1948. 8. 15)

There were 60 Korean literary works during Liberation Space in the University of Washington Libraries Collection. Here, this study tried to arrange them in chronological order. For each book, bibliographic areas and annotation were analyzed. In this study, bibliographic description of Korean romanization followed the McCune-Reischauer System.<sup>4)</sup>

(1) **Hae wa tal: Chosŏn tonghwajip (children's literature) = 해와 달:**

朝鮮童話集 / 朝鮮兒童文化普及會 編.

**Kyŏngsŏng (Sŏul): Kyerim Insŏgwan, 1945. 10. 31.**

Hae wa tal (The Sun and the Moon) is presumed to be the first collection

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3) Between Liberation Space and time of need, 1945-1950: An exhibition of rare literary works from Korean collection of the University of Washington Libraries. Seattle: University of Washington Libraries, 2006.

4) The McCune-Reischauer system as modified by the Library of Congress is used for Korean library records in the United States and Canada. It is different from the official romanization system devised by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism which was approved for use on July 4, 2000 by the Republic of Korea.

of young adult literature after the liberation, including “Widaehan Palmyŏngga Edisŏn (Edison the Great Inventor)”. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(2) Haebang kinyŏm sijip (poems) = 解放記念詩集.**

**Hansŏng (Sŏul): Chungang Munhwa Hyŏphoe, 1945. 12. 12.**

Published to commemorate liberation, this anthology presents poems by twenty-four respected Korean writers including those of Chŏng In-bo (1892-1950), Hong Myŏng-hŭi (1888-1968), and Pak Chong-hwa (1901-1981).<sup>5)</sup> This rare copy is the first anthology published after the liberation whose cover design was by a famous painter, Kim Hwan-gi (1913-1974).<sup>6)</sup>

**(3) Hyondae Chŏson munhak chŏnjip. Supil kihaengjip (essays and travel) = 現代朝鮮文學全集. 隨筆紀行集.**

**Sŏul: Chogwangsa, 1946. 1. 2.**

Chogwangsa, an affiliated publisher to Chosŏn Ilbosa (Chosŏn Daily), featured a series of books introducing contemporary Korean literature. Volume one is consisted of essays, including the works of An Chae-hong (1891-1965) (1891-1965), Kim Tong-in (1900-1951), and Yi T'ae-jun (1904-?). Hyondae Choson munhak chŏnjip is believed to be the first anthology of different genres of literature, but only the first two volumes are published. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(4) San chebi: sijip (poems) / by Pak Se-yŏng = 山제비: 詩集 / 朴世永 著.**

**Sŏul: Pyŏl Narasa Ch'ulp'anbu, 1946. 2. 1.**

San chebi (Mountain Magpie) is the second edition of collection of poems

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5) 김윤식, 『김윤식의 현대 문학사 탐구』 (서울: 문학사상사, 1997), 189.

6) 『다시 찾은 근대 미술』 (과천: 국립 현대 미술관, 1998), 181.

by Pak Se-yŏng (1902-1989), an active member of the Korea Proletariat Artists' Federation (KAPF). The anthology is first published in 1938 and is titled after his famous poem "San chebi (Mountain Magpie)." Introduction and forward written by a famous novelist Yi Ki-yŏng (1895-1984) and poet Im Hwa (1908-1953) respectively, and the cover design by Im Hak-sŏn. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(5) Samil kinyŏm sijip (poems) / edited by Chosŏn Munhakka**

**Tongmaeng Sibū = 三一紀念詩集 / 朝鮮文學家同盟 詩部 編.**

**Hansŏng (Sŏul): Kŏnsŏl Ch'ulp'ansa, 1946. 3. 1.**

Directed by Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng, a left-wing writers' alliance,<sup>7)</sup> Samil Kinyŏm sijip (Anthology for March First) is a Festschrift for an anti-imperial protest on March 1, 1919, and includes poems by Kim Ki-rim (1908-?), Im Hwa (1908-1953), Sŏ Chŏng-ju (1915-2000) along with 16 other poets' works.

**(6) Hwaetpūl: sijip (poems) / by Pak Se-yŏng ... [et al.] = 햇볕: 解放記念詩集.**

**Sŏul: Uri Munhaksa, 1946. 4. 20.**

Hong Ku, the general manager for Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng and a novelist, collected twelve poets' work including those of Kim Yong-ho (1912-1973), Pak Se-yŏng (1902-1989) to commemorate the liberation from the Imperialist Japan on August 15th, 1945.<sup>8)</sup> When published, they limited to 3000 copies.

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7) 김영진, 『해방기의 민족 현실과 문학 비평』 (서울: 우리문학사, 1994), 49-50.

8) 『한국 현대 문학사』 (서울: 현대 문학, 2005), 282.

(7) **Pada wa nabi: sijip (poems) / by Kim Ki-rim = 바다와 나비: 金起林詩集.**  
**Sŏul: Sin Munhwa Yŏn'guso, 1946. 4. 20.**

Pada wa nabi (The Ocean and the Butterfly) is the third collection of poems by Kim Ki-rim (1908-?), the beacon of Korean modernism.<sup>9)</sup> Kim was a critique of Capitalism and asserted social participation, but chose capitalist South Korea over socialist North in 1948, and abducted by North Koreans during the Korean War. The modern book cover is designed by painter Min Sang-jin. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

(8) **Chŏng Chi-yong sijip (poems) = 鄭芝溶詩集.**

**Sŏul: Kŏnsŏl Ch'ulp'ansa, 1946. 5. 30. (2nd ed.)**

The second edition of anthology by a famous poet Chŏng Chi-yong (1902-1950), abducted by North Koreans during the Korean War and died in Pyŏngyang Prison.<sup>10)</sup> Among collected poems in this anthology, “Pada 1 (Seascape 1),” “Pada 2 (Seascape 2),” and “Yuri Ch'ang (Glass Window)” are highly appraised as great achievements in modern Korean poetry. The first edition of the anthology was published during the Japanese colonization period.

(9) **Esenin sijip (poems) / translated by O Chang-hwan = 에세 - 닌 詩集**  
**/ 吳章煥 譯.**

**Sŏul: Tonghyangsa, 1946. 5. 30.**

O Chang-hwan (1918-?), a leftist writer who crossed to North Korea in 1948, translated 14 poems by the Russian writer Sergei A. Esenin (1895-1925) and added his own essays on Esenin.<sup>11)</sup> Limited to 1000 copies, the quality

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9) 김윤식, 『해방 공간의 문학사론』 (서울대학교 출판부, 1989), 226-229.

10) *ibid.*, 220-226.

of the paper used for this book was rare to find in the Liberation Space, and it was bounded in Western style. The author wrote “Gift to Johsel Namkung” with his signature on a piece of paper that was found in this copy. This book is extremely rare. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

(10) Sanghŏ munhak tokpon (readings) / by Yi T’ae-jun = 尙虛文學  
讀本 / 李泰俊 著.

Sŏul: Paegyandang, 1946. 7. 25.

Novelist Yi T’ae-jun (1904-?) selected exemplary prose and novels with concrete depiction of a character or the nature. Yi is known to have developed a delicate and lyrical way of describing an object. Yi chose North Korea over South after the liberation. Cover design is gracefully decorated by Pae Chŏng-guk.

(11) Inyŏng: sosŏlchip (short stories) / by Han Sŏr-ya = 泥濘: 小說集  
/ 韓雪野.

Kyŏngsŏng (Sŏul): Kŏnsŏl Ch’ulp’ans, 1946. 9. 20.

A collection of three novellas written before the liberation by novelist Han Sŏr-ya (1900-?), including “Inyŏng,” after which the book is titled.<sup>12)</sup> Han Sŏr-ya worked in Pyongyang after the liberation and reached the axiom in the literary scenes in North Korea, but had been persecuted. Her works are marked by simple plot structure and bold narrative voice.

(12) Chŏnwŏn: ch’angjakchip (short stories) / [by] An Hoe-nam =  
田園: 創作集 / 安懷南.

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11) 『한국 현대 문학사』, 282.

12) 서경석, 『한국 근대 문학사 연구』 (서울: 태학사, 1999), 61.

**Sŏul: Kŏryŏ Munhwasa, 1946. 10. 25.**

Chŏnwŏn (pasture) is the third collection of novellas by An Hoe-nam (1910-?), written during the last years of Japanese colonization and the Liberation Space. Includes thirteen novellas by the author.<sup>13)</sup> The manuscripts were kept by Yi Yuk-sa (1904-1944), a poet and independent activist, passed onto leftist critique Yi Wŏn-jo (1909-1955) at Yi Yuk-sa's death-bed, and were returned to the author to be published. Cover design by Chŏng Hyŏn-ung (1911-1976).<sup>14)</sup> Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(13) Paengnoktam: (poems) / [by] Chŏng Chi-yong = 白鹿潭 / 鄭芝溶.**

**Kyŏngsŏng (Sŏul): Paegyangdang, 1946. 10. 31.**

The second edition of renowned poet Chŏng Chi-yong (1902-1950)'s second anthology published during the Japanese colonial period. This book includes one of his best poems, "Paengnoktam," whose flow of rhythm and image are extremely poetic despite its prosaic form.

**(14) Kim Yŏn-sil chŏn: [a novel] / by Kim Tong-in = 金妍實傳 / 金東仁 作.**

**Hongsŏng (Sŏul): Kŭmnyong Tosŏ Mun'gu Chusik Hoesa, 1946.**

**11. 30.**

Renowned novelist Kim Tong-in (1900-1951) depicted a course of the female character's moral degradation under the name of reform and free-love. Used recycled paper, but it has been preserved well.

**(15) Minjok munhwa tokpon (readings) / edited by Yang Chu-dong**

**= 民族文化讀本 / 梁柱東 編.**

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13) 『김윤식의 현대 문학사 탐구』, 198.

14) 『北韓油畫展: 광복 60주년 기념』 (서울: 松巖文化財團, 2005), 344-347.

**Söul: Chöngnyönsa, 1946. 12. 20.**

Well-known poet and linguist Yang Chu-dong (1903-1977) collected noted editorials, prose and poems during the Japanese occupation, and published in two volumes. Volume one contains Yi T'ae-jun(1904-?)'s "Insa (The Human Affair)," an essay, Cho Chi-hun(1920-1968)'s "Süngmu (The Dance of a Buddhist Nun)," a poem, and Hyöŋ Chin-göŋ(1900-1943)'s "Pulguksa Esö (In Pulguk Temple)," a travel writing. Volume two contains sixty five compositions, including An Chae-hong (1891-1965) (1891-1965)'s editorial "Minjok munhwa ui chillo (Direction for the National Culture)" and Yi Pyöŋg-ki's poem "Nanch'ö (An Orchid)." Gift of Johsel Namkung.

**(16) Chöŋwi siinjip (poems) / by Yi Pyöŋg-ch'öl ... [et al.] = 前衛詩人集 / 李秉哲 等著.**

**Söul: Nonongsa, 1946. 12. 30.**

This rare publication is published in 1946 by five young radical poets including Yi Pyöŋg-Ch'öl (1918-?) and Yu Chin-o (1922-1950), written after the liberation.<sup>15)</sup> The poems are about contention and resistance. The paper used for this publication is hanji, Korean rice paper.

**(17) Chehyang nal: tanp'yonjip (short stories) / by Ch'ae Man-sik = 祭饗날: 短篇集 / 蔡萬植.**

**Söul: Pangmun Ch'ulp'ansa, 1946. 12.**

Chehyang nal (The Day of the Ritual) is a collection of six short stories by novelist Ch'ae man-sik (1902-1950), famous for "T'angnyu (A Turbid Stream)" and "T'aep'yöŋg Ch'öŋha (The Perfect State)", during the latter years of Japanese colonization. The cover design shows the stylistic delicacy

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15) 『한국 현대 문학사』, 287.

of painter Chŏng Hyŏng-ung (1911-1976) who drew many good cover drawings during this period.

(18) **Chungdŭng munbŏm (readings) / edited by Pak T'ae-wŏn = 中等  
文範 / 朴泰遠 編.**

**Sŏul: Chŏngŭmsa, 1946.**

Pak T'ae-wŏn (1910-1986), one of the respected novelist during the Japanese colonial period, edited works by Ch'ae Man-sik (1902-1950), An Hoe-nam (1910-?), Kim Yu-jŏng (1908-1937) and other representative writers, as a reader for students. The book was published as a part of Chŏngŭm Publishing Company's literature anthology, Pudokbon Ch'ongsŏ. The abstract cover design is notable, but the artist is unknown. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

(19) **P'odo wa Kusŭl: [children's literature] / [by] Hyŏn Tŏk = 포도와  
구슬 / 현덕.**

**Sŏul: Chŏngŭmsa, [1946].**

Young adult novel writer Hyŏn Tŏk (1912-?) presents 35 tales written during the Japanese colonization period in this book published as one of Chŏngŭm Publishing Company's Chosŏn Juvenile Literature series. The illustrations on the book cover and on the title page are drawn by Chŏng Hyŏng-ung (1911-1976), and allude to the themes of the narratives. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

(20) **Sŏngbyŏk: sijip (poems) / by O Chang-hwan = 城壁: 詩集 / 吳章煥 著.  
Sŏul: Amun'gak, 1947. 1. 10.**

This book is a leftist writer O Chang-hwan's first collection of poems.

O Chang-hwan (1918-?) later fled to North Korea. Most of the poems in the book refuse tradition and pursue the Western culture newly introduced to Koreans. The modern illustration on the book cover figuratively depicts the melancholic social atmosphere by Choe Tae-dŏk. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

(21) Sŏjŏng sijip (poems) / by P'i Ch'on-dŭk = 抒情詩集 / 皮千得 著.

Sŏul: Sangho Ch'ulp'ansa, 1947. 1. 20.

The first collection of poems of a prominent essayist and English literature scholar P'i Ch'on-dŭk (1910-) includes "Kkum (dream)," "P'yŏnji (The Letter)," and other beautiful writings. It is believed that the book cover was illustrated by a famous Korean artist Yi Sang-bŏm (1897-1972),<sup>16)</sup> but unfortunately it was ripped off from this copy.

(22) Mŏndong t'ŭl che: changpyŏn sŏsasi (poems) / by Kim Ōk = 먼동

틀레: 長篇敘事詩 / 金岸曙 [金億] 作.

Sŏul: Paengmin Munhwas, 1947. 2. 15.

This collection of poems is published by poet Kim Ōk (1896-?). Kim Ōk revised and edited his novel published periodically in Tonga Ilbo, in 1930, during Japanese colonization period. Kim Ōk is the editor of Korea's first collection of translated Western poems, "Onoe ūi Mudo" and Korea's first modern collection of poems, "Haep'ari ūi Norae (The Song of Jellyfish)". He was also the mentor of the famous poet Kim So-wŏl (1902-1934).

(23) Pul: An Hoe-nam che-sa ch'angjakchip (short stories) = 불: 安懷  
南第四創作集.

Sŏul: Ŭryu Munhwas, 1947. 2. 20.

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16) 『다시 찾은 근대 미술』, 178.

This collection of ten short stories by An Hoe-nam (1910-?), who participated in Chosŏn Writers' Federation after the liberation and crossed over to North Korea in 1948.<sup>17)</sup> An is the only child of a famous writer An Kuk-sŏn (1878-1926) who came up with a new genre of Korean literature called sinsosŏl, or the new novel. Chŏng Hyŏng-ung (1911-1976) illustrated the dim atmosphere of an urban setting on the book cover, which exquisitely complements the tone of An's writing. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

**(24) Changsam isa: ch'angjakchip (short stories) / by Ch'oe Myŏng-ik**  
= 張三李四: 創作集 / 崔明翊 著.

Sŏul: Üryu Munhwasa, 1947. 4. 10.

This book is a collection of six novels by a North Korean novelist Ch'oe Myŏng-ik(1903-?) written and published before the liberation. The novels in this book mainly describe the anxiety and emptiness of the elite class. Kil Chin-sŏp (1907-1975)<sup>18)</sup> was in charge of the book cover and the title page illustration.

**(25) Kŭmjandüi: Yijo kyusu hansı ch'anjip (poems) / translated by Kim**  
**Ök = 금잔디: 李朝閩秀漢詩撰集 / 金岸曙 [金億] 譯.**

Sŏul: Tongbang Munhwasa, 1947. 4. 10.

Kim Ök (1896-?), also known by his pseudonym Kim An-sŏ, was talented at translating poems. This book is a collection of translated hansı, (poems written in Chinese characters) of famous female poets in Chosŏn such as Yi Mae-ch'ang, Hŏ Nansŏrhŏn, etc. Renowned as a deft translator, Kim Ök had published many other books of translated poems such as "Manguch'o"

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17) 김승환, 『해방 공간의 현실주의 문학 연구』 (서울: 일지사, 1991), 139.

18) 『北韓油畫展』, 344-347.

and “Tongsimch’o”.

(26) **Ssoryŏn kihaeng: [essay and travel] / by Yi T’ae-jun = 蘇聯紀行 / 李泰俊 著.**

**Kyŏngsŏng (Sŏul): Cho-Sso Munhwa Hyŏphoe, Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng, 1947. 5. 1.**

A rare collection of travel writings by Yi T’ae-jun (1904-?), who traveled around the U.S.S.R in duration of two months from August 10th to October 17th, 1946 as a member of P’yŏngyang Chosŏn Soviet Cultural Delegation. On the way back to Korea, Yi decides to permanently stay in North Korea.<sup>19)</sup> Painter Pae Chŏng-guk illustrated the bold and impressive front piece and designed the book cover. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

(27) **Cho Un sijojip (poems) = 曹雲時調集.**

**Sŏul: Chosŏnsa, 1947. 5. 5.**

This first collection of sijo by Cho Un (1898- ) contains mostly the ones written during the Japanese colonial period. Cho was a participant of the Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng who fled to North Korea.<sup>20)</sup> A famous newspaper illustrator Yi Sŭng-man (1903-1975) drew the book cover and a famous sijo poet Yi Pyŏng-gi (1891-1968) designed the typography of the book title.

(28) **Munyŏdo: Kim Tong-ni tanp’yŏnjip (short stories) = 巫女圖: 金東里 短篇集.**

**Sŏul: Ŭryu Munhwasa, 1947. 5. 10.**

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19) 김승환, *op. cit.*, 177-184.

20) 『한국 현대 문학사』, 287.

Munyŏdo (The Dance of a Shaman) is the first collection of short stories by Kim Tong-ni (1913-1995), a politically conservative writer who actively participated in literary scenes. “Munyŏdo,” which the book bears its title meditating on the issue of the traditional religion and spirituality in Korea tested by new Western ideas.<sup>21)</sup>

The sanguine cover design and title page illustrations are drawn by one of the most renowned artist Kim Yong-jun (1904-1967).<sup>22)</sup>

**(29) Poktŏkpang: Sanghŏ tanp’yŏnsŏn (short stories) / by Yi T’ae-jun**  
= 福德房: 尙虛短篇選 / 李泰俊 著.

Sŏul: Ŭryu Munhwasa, 1947. 5. 20.

Yi T’ae-jun (1904- ), a famous novelist who crossed over to North Korea after the liberation, published a collection of eight short stories he issued during the Japanese colonization period.<sup>23)</sup>

“Poktŏkpang (The Real Estate)” depicts the reality of colonized Koreans who lost the foundations of life due to the Japanese exploitation in the Korean peninsula. A respected painter Kim Yong-jun (1904-1967) designed the book cover and added illustrations.

**(30) Saengmyŏng ũi sŏ: Yu Ch’i hwan sijip (poems) = 生命의 書: 柳致環**  
詩集.

Sŏul: Haengmunsa, 1947. 6. 20.

The second collection of poems by Yu Ch’i hwan (1908-1967) contains poems published during the Japanese colonial period. Well-known for the

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21) 김윤식, 『한국 현대 문학 비평사론』, 290-293.

22) 『北韓油畫展』, 335-336.

23) 김승환, *op. cit.*, 171.

poem “Kitpal (The Flag),” Yu was one of the Saengmyǒngp’a (the Naturalist school) poets. The tone in his poems is very maschline. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

- (31) T’oji: sosǒljip (short stories) / edited by Chosǒn Munhakka Tongmaeng Nongmin Wiwǒnhoe = 土地 / 朝鮮文學家同盟 農民委員會 編.  
Sǒul: Amun’gak, 1947. 7. 1.

The Peasant Committee of the Chosǒn Writers’ Federation published five short stories related to the land reform to promote and realize the land reform in South Korea in 1947, including “Kaebyǒk (The Creation)” by Yi Ki-yǒng (1910-?) and “Ssal (The Rice)” by An Hoe-nam (1910-?) and other leftist writers’ work. Yi Chu-hong (1906-1987), a contributor to the children’s literature and a talented artist designed the book cover. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

- (32) Choguk: sijip (poems) / by Ch’ǒng, Pa-a = 祖國: 詩集 / 青波兒 作.  
Suwon: Hwasǒngdang Sǒjǒm, 1947. 8. 15.

A poet with pseudonym Ch’ǒng Pa-a had published his patriotic poems to commemorate the second anniversary of the liberation on August 15, 1947. No research has been done about the author and his work. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

- (33) Ch’ilmyǒnjo: sijip (poems) / by Yǒ Sang-hyǒn = 七面鳥: 詩集 / 呂尙玄.  
Sǒul: Chǒngǔmsa, 1947. 9. 20.

Yǒ Sang-hyǒn (1914- ) fled to North Korea right after publishing his first collection of metric poems in South Korea in 1947. Yǒ’s major concern was to express the political consciousness of his generation.<sup>24)</sup> The paper

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24) 『한국 현대 문학사』, 287.

used for this book is hanji but used the Western style book binding, and the book cover and title page illustrations beautifully designed by famous artists Kim Ki-ch'ang and Chŏng Hyŏn-ung (1911-1976). Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(34) Karam sijojip (poems) / by Yi Pyŏng-gi = 嘉藍時調集 / 李秉岐 著.  
Sŏul: Paegyandang, 1947. 9. 20.**

This book is the second edition of Yi Pyŏng-gi(1891-1968)'s early writings in 1939. Yi was a renowned sijo writer and a linguist who contributed in developing the contemporary sijo after the Japanese regime and focused on the studies of Korean language and literature as a professor at Seoul National University. Cover designed by Pae Chŏng-guk using the p'yori pattern found in old Korean books. The paper used for this publication is hanji, the Korean rice paper.

**(35) Samp'alsŏn: sijip (poems) / by Kim Tong-myŏng = 三八線: 詩集 /  
金東鳴 著.  
Sŏul: Mullyungsa, 1947. 9. 20.**

Author of a widely-read poem "P'ach'o (A Plantain)," Kim Tong-myŏng (1900-1968) illustrated the miserable and depressing lives of North Koreans based on his own experiences in his third collection of poems. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(36) Hong Kil-tong chŏn: [a novel] / by Pak T'ae-wŏn = 洪吉童傳 /  
朴泰遠 作.  
Sŏul: Chosŏn Kŭmnyung Chohap Yŏnhaphoe, 1947. 11. 15.**

Pak T'ae-wŏn (1910-1986), one of the major writers during the Japanese

colonial period who later became North Korean, rewrote the 16th century novel *Hong Kil-tong chŏn* by Hŏ Kyun. It was published as one of the *Hyŏptong Mun'go* (Collective Library) Series. *Hyŏptong Mun'go* is a collection of books published by Chosŏn Kŭmnyung Chohap Yŏnhaphoe (Chosŏn Finance Association), a liberal non-profit organization, for the purpose of enlightening the peasants.

**(37) Namsaengi: Hyŏn Tŏk ch'angjakchip (short stories) = 남생이: 玄德創作集.**

**Sŏul: Amun'gak, 1947. 11. 20.**

This book is the first collection of short stories by a novelist and young adult novel writer Hyŏn Tŏk(1912-?), including six short stories. "Namsaengi," the short story which the title bears, was published during the Japanese colonization period.<sup>25)</sup> After the Japanese regime, Hyŏn Tŏk joined in Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng, a leftist literary association. In 1950, he crossed over into North Korea and was executed. Pak Mun-wŏn designed the book cover and the title page.

**(38) Samdae: [a novel] / by Yŏm Sang-sŏp = 三代 / 廉尙燮 著.**

**Sŏul: Ŭryu Munhwasa, 1947. 11. 25.**

Korea's representative realist Yŏm Sang-sŏp (1897-1963) published his novel from Ŭryu Publishing Company in 1931 in two volumes. The story of three generations of the Cho family in Japanese colonization period is valued as one of the most prominent realistic work in contemporary Korean literature.<sup>26)</sup> The book cover and title page have fabulous illustrations, yet

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25) *ibid.*, 239.

26) 김윤식, 『한국 현대 문학 비평사론』, 201-203.

the artist is unknown.

**(39) Pak kkot: Yi Hŭi-sŭng sijip (poems) = 박꽃: 李熙昇詩集.**

**Sŏul: Paegyandang, 1947. 12. 15.**

The first collection of poems of Yi Hŭi-sŭng (1896-1989), a Korean linguist, poet and essayist who had been in prison for 3 years because of the Chosŏnŏ Hakhoe Sakŏn which occurred in the later years of Japanese colonial period. This collection of poems has five parts containing 34 poems and 21 sijos. Artist Pak Mun-wŏn was in charge of the cover paper and design. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

**(40) Samp'alsŏn: sosŏl (short stories) / by Yŏm Sang-sŏp = 三八線: 小說 / 廉尙燮 著.**

**Sŏul: Kŭmnyong Tosŏ, 1948. 1. 12.**

Yŏm Sang-sŏp (1897-1963), famous for his short story “P'yobonsil ũi Ch'ŏnggaeguri (Frog in the Specimen Room)” brought “Samp'alsŏn (The Thirty Eight Line)” and “Moryak (The Conspiracy)” together and published.<sup>27)</sup> The cover design is playfully and elegantly illustrated a talented artist who is unidentified.

**(41) Hanŭl: sijip (poems) / by Kim Tong-myŏng = 하늘: 詩集 / 金東鳴 著.**

**Sŏul: Mullyungsa, 1948. 1. 20.**

Poet and a professor at Ewha Womans University, Kim Tong-myŏng (1901-1968) collected and edited his poems written during the later years of the Japanese regime. His most widely-read poems such as “Pada (The Sea)” and “Sul norae (The Rebel Song)” are included in this collection. His

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27) 『한국 현대 문학사』, 301-302.

poems reflect the poet's simple and earthy lifestyle. Cover is designed by painter Kim Chae-sök.

(42) **Sönghwangdang: Chöng Pi-sök ch'angjakchip (short stories) = 城隍堂: 鄭飛石創作集.**

**Söul: Kümnyong Tosö, 1948. 1. 20.**

Best-seller writer Chöng Pi-sök (1911-1991) edited three short stories written before the liberation.<sup>28)</sup> The publishing date is mistakenly known as 1945, but it was actually published in January 1948. Cover design by painter Pak Söng-gyu.

(43) **P'iri: sijip (poems) / [by] Yun Kon-gang = 피리: 시집 / 윤곤강.**

**Söul: Chöngümsa, 1948. 1. 30.**

Fifth collection of poems of poet Yun Kon-gang (1911-1950). After Japanese colonization, he was interested in recovering local and regional Korean words and inheriting Korean traditions. Book cover is illustrated by a famous Korean artist Kim Yong-jun (1904-1967) and hanji is used for paper.

(44) **Imjin waeran: yöksa sosöl (a novel) / by Kwön T'ae-ik = 壬辰倭亂: 歷史小說 / 權泰益 著.**

**Söul: Chosön Munhwa Yön'gusa, 1948. 2. 1.**

Little is known about Kwön T'ae-ik, who wrote this novel based on facts and myths about an historical event, Imjin Waeran. Preface is written by Kang Yong-hül (1898-1972), the author of Ch'odang (The Grass Roof). No research had been done about the author and the novel.

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28) *ibid.*, 240.

- (45) **Munhak tokpon (readings) / by Chŏng Chi-yong = 지용文學讀本 / 鄭芝溶 著.**

**Sŏul: Pangmun Ch'ulp'ansa, 1948. 2. 5.**

This is the first collection of essays by Chŏng Chi-yong (1902-1950), a famous poet abducted by North Koreans during the Korean War. This collection includes literary critiques, dance critiques, and prison notes. The restrained language and succinct sentence structures make this publication an exemplary reader. The book cover is designed by Kil Chin-sŏp (1907-1975).

- (46) **Sŏngt'anje: [short stories] / by Pak T'ae-wŏn = 聖誕祭: 外七篇 / 朴泰遠 著.**

**Sŏul: Ŭryu Munhwasa, 1948. 2. 10.**

Writer of a famous novella, *Sosŏlga Kubo ssi ũi iril* (A Day of Mr. Kubo, a Novelist), Pak T'ae-wŏn (1910-1986) brought eight short stories together for Ŭryu Mun'go series. These stories are told through the detached eye of the narrator, who observed the changing aspects of middle class Seoulites during the Japanese colonial period. Ŭryu Publishing Company was one of the most prominent publishing companies that strived for the enlightenment of the public by introducing them to a wide variety of literature.

- (47) **Sangnoksu: [a novel] / by Sim Hun = 常綠樹 / 沈熏 作.**

**Sŏul: Hansŏng Tosŏ, 1948. 3. 20.**

As the first series of Chosŏn Munhak Chŏnjip, Hansŏng Toso Inc, published Sim Hun (1901-1936)'s novel which won the prize for Tonga Ilbo's 15th anniversary. This novel which became popular had already been published by Hansŏng Toso Inc. in 1936. This is an enlightenment novel depicting the Vnarod movement with a bit of romance. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

- (48) P'alto p'ungmul: sijip (poems) / [by] Im Hak-su = 八道風物詩集 / 林學洙.

Söul: Paengmin Munhwasa, 1948. 4. 5. (2nd ed.)

The second collection of poems by Im Hak-su (1911-1982), a poet abducted to North Korea during the Korean War. A renowned painter Kim Hŭng-su (1919- ) drew the woman bowing towards Sökkuram on the book cover. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

- (49) T'okki ũi kan: Tongin sadamjip (short stories) / by Kim Tong-in = 토끼의 肝: 東仁史譚 集.

Söul: T'aegŭk Sögwang, 1948. 4. 30.

Kim Tong-in (1900-1951) published his eight popular stories that were written during the last years of the colonial period. Kim used to publish stories to make the ends meet.

- (50) Mongjungnok: [a novel] / by On Nak-chung = 夢中錄 / 溫樂中 著.

Söul: Chosŏn Chungang Ilbosa Ch'ulp'anbu, 1948. 6. 20.

On Nak-chung wrote a dream-sequence novel about the contending forces of the right-wing and the left-wing politics in the Liberation Space. The author and his work has not been introduced anywhere so far.

- (51) Önü chiyök: [poems] / by Chang Yöng-ch'ang = 어느 地域 / 張泳暢 著.

Söul: T'aeyangdang, 1948. 6. 20.

Önü chiyök (Some region) is a collection of poems published in local papers by Chang Yöng-ch'ang around the time of the liberation. No research has been done about the author and his works. The preface for this book is written by one of the most respected writers Ch'ae Man-sik (1902-1950)

and the cover design and other illustrations are Chŏng Hyŏn-ung(1911-1976)'s work. Gift of S. E. Solberg.

(52) **Tanp'yŏnjip (short stories). Sang / by Hyŏn Chin-gŏn ... [et al.]**  
= 短篇集. 上. / 玄鎮健 等著.

Sŏul: Hansŏng Tosŏ, 1948. 6. 20.

The seventh series of Chosŏn Munhak Chŏnjip (Chosŏn Literary Collection), Tanp'yŏnjip vol. 1 was published by Hansŏng Books Inc. This book contains fifteen short stories including "Pinch'ŏ (The Poor Wife)" by Hyŏn Chin-gŏn (1900-1937), "Pom · Pom (Spring · Spring)" by Kim Yu-jŏng (1908-1937). Hansŏng Books Inc. played an important role in developing Korean culture through publishing books and magazines after being established in Seoul in the 1920s, during Japanese colonization and in the Liberation Space. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

(53) **P'ilbu ũi norae: sijip (poems) / by Im Hak-su = 필부의 노래: 詩集**  
/ 林學洙.

Sŏul: Koryŏ Munhwasa, 1948. 7. 10.

The fifth collection of poems by Im Hak-su (1911-1982), who was abducted by the North Koreans during the Korean War. He expresses the agonies in the harsh reality and the passionate zeal to escape from it.

(54) **Chosŏn p'yŏngmin munhaksa (literature history) / by Ku Cha-gyun**  
= 朝鮮平民文學史. 第一部 近代平民漢文學史 / 具滋均 著.

Sŏul: Munjosa, 1948. 7. 15.

Korean linguist Ku Cha-gyun (1912-1964) researched the hansi of the middle class in Chosŏn dynasty. It is an edited version of Ku's graduation

thesis for Kyōngsōng Cheguk Taehakkyo (now Seoul National University) in 1936.

(55) Sarōri: sijip (poems) / [by] Yun Kon-gang = 살어리: 시집 / 윤곤강.  
Sōul: Simunhaksa, 1948. 7. 15.

Poet Yun Kon-gang (1911-1950) continued to investigate in his poems the ways of recovering the Korean language and inheriting Korean traditions after his previous publication, P'iri. Yi Chōng's wood print appears on the first page, but the book cover is missing for his particular copy.

(56) Pom i omyōn: sosōl sōnjip (short stories) / by An Hoe-nam = 봄이  
오면: 단편소설집 / 안희남 작.  
Sōul: Chōngūmsa, 1948. 7. 20.

An Hoe-nam (1910-?), who moved to North Korea, selected six short stories from books he previously published, reissuing it as the Chōngūm Mun'go series. Along with Ūryu Mun'go, Chōngūm Mun'go contributed to expanding the audience in post-liberation Korea. Gift of Johsel Namkung.

(57) Chiyōl: Cho Pyōg-am sijip (poems) = 地熱: 詩集 / 趙碧巖 著.  
Sōul: Amun'gak, 1948. 7. 25.

A poet, novelist, and critique Cho Pyōg-am (1908-1985) published his second collection of poems right before he moved to North Korea in July 1948. Many of his poems express the zeal for the new nation. After Cho graduated from Kyōngsōng Cheguk Taehakkyo (now Seoul National University), he published novels, poems, and literary critiques and joined the Chosōn Munhakka Tongmaeng after the liberation. The book cover is designed by painter Kim Man-hyōng (1916-1984),<sup>29)</sup> emitting a bold impression with

simple contours that suits the content of the anthology.

**(58) Muhwagwa: Yun Yǒng-ch'un sijip (poems) = 無花果 / 尹永春 著.**  
**Sŏul: Sungmunsa, 1948. 7. 25.**

The first collection of poems by Yun Yǒng-ch'un (1912-1978), a scholar of Chinese language and literature and a poet. Yun studied in Nihon University in Japan and Princeton University before the liberation. The painter of classical Korean art. The pictures of the fig tree is drawn by Kim Ki-ch'ang,<sup>30)</sup> a famous painter of classical Korean art. The calligraphy in the book cover is the work of a famous calligrapher O Se-ch'ang (1864-1953).

**(59) Hŭktugŏn: [a novel] / by Yun Paeng-nam = 黑頭巾 / 尹白南 作.**  
**Sŏul: Yǒngch'ang Sŏgwŏn, 1948. 8. 10.**

One of the prominent and beloved fiction writers, Yun Paeng-nam (1888-1954), wrote a history novel that sets in the Kwanghaegun Regime in the 16th century. This copy contains several illustrations by a famous artist Yi Sang-bŏm (1897-1972),<sup>31)</sup> but due to the poor paper and printing conditions it is hard to see the authenticity of the original illustrations.

**(60) Nongt'o: sosŏl (a novel) / by Yi T'ae-jun = 농토: 소설 / 李泰俊 作.**  
**Sŏul: Samsŏng Munhwasa, 1948. 8. 10.**

Yi T'ae-jun (1904- ), a famous novelist who crossed over to North Korea after the liberation wrote this rural novel set in the time period in the last years of the Japanese colonization period to advocate the land reform in North Korea.<sup>32)</sup> Cover design by Kim Chu-gyŏng (1902-1981).<sup>33)</sup> Gift of

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29) 『北韓油畫展』, 360-362.

30) 『다시 찾은 근대 미술』, 176.

31) *ibid.*, 178.

S. E. Solberg.

### 3. Bibliographical Analysis

#### 3.1 Distribution of literary genre

In order to inspect (review, reseach) specific characteristics in contents of the literary works during the time of Liberation Space the University of Washington Libraries had, the author classified and analyzed those 60 literary works according to the literary genre as the following tables.

<TABLE 1> POEMS

No.	Title	Author
(2)	Haebang kinyŏm sijip	
(4)	San chebi	Pak Se-yŏng
(5)	Samil kinyŏm sijip	Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng Sibū, editor
(6)	Hwaetpul	Pak Se-yŏng ... [et al.]
(7)	Pada wa nabi	Kim Ki-rim
(8)	Chŏng Chi-yong sijip	Chŏng Chi-yong
(9)	Esenin sijip	O Chang-hwan, transltor
(13)	Paengnoktam	Chŏng Chi-yong
(16)	Chŏnwi siinjip	Yi Pyŏng-ch'ol ... [et al.]
(20)	Sŏngbyŏk	O Chang-hwan
(21)	Sŏjŏng sijip	P'i Ch'on-dŭk
(22)	Mŏndong t'ŭl che	Kim Ŏk
(25)	Kŭmjandŭi	Kim Ŏk, translator
(27)	Cho Un sijoip	Cho Un

32) 김윤식, 『해방공간의 문학사론』, 277-278.

33) 『北韓油畫展』, 332-335.

A Bibliographic Study of Literary Works during Liberation Space in the  
Korean Collection of the University of Washington Libraries

No.	Title	Author
(30)	Saengmyŏng ūi sŏ	Yu Ch'i hwan
(32)	Choguk	Ch'ŏng, Pa-a
(33)	Ch'ilmyŏnjo	Yŏ Sang-hyŏn
(34)	Karam sijjip	Yi Pyŏng-gi
(35)	Samp'alsŏn	Kim Tong-myŏng
(39)	Pak kkot	Yi Hŭi-sŭng
(41)	Hanŭl	Kim Tong-myŏng
(43)	P'iri	Yun Kon-gang
(48)	P'alto p'ungmul	Im Hak-su
(51)	Ōnŭ chiyŏk	Chang Yŏng-ch'ang
(53)	P'ilbu ūi norae	Im Hak-su
(55)	Sarŏri	Yun Kon-gang
(57)	Chiyŏl	Cho Pyŏg-am
(58)	Muhwagwa	Yun Yŏng-ch'un

The library collection of poems shows 28 books (works, volumes) which were the most among all the literary genre. Especially, during the first year after the liberation, 7 publications were poems out of total 10 publications. It seems that the delight of Korea liberation was expressed as poems as much as possible. Among these poems, (2) Haebang kinyŏm sijip, (5) Samil kinyŏm sijip, (6) Hwaetpul: sijip, (9) Esenin sijip, and (20) Sŏngbyŏk: sijip are extremely rare books.

<TABLE 2> NOVEL AND SHORT STORIES

No.	Title	Author
(11)	Inyŏng	Han Sŏr-ya
(12)	Chŏnwŏn	An Hoe-nam
(14)	Kim Yŏn-sil chŏn	Kim Tong-in
(17)	Chehyang nal	Ch'ae Man-sik
(23)	Pul	An Hoe-nam
(24)	Changsam isa	Ch'oe Myŏng-ik
(28)	Munyŏdo	Kim Tong-ni

No.	Title	Author
(29)	Poktŏkpgang	Yi T'ae-jun
(31)	T'oji	Chosŏn Munhakka
(36)	Hong Kil-tong chŏn	Pak T'ae-wŏn
(37)	Namsaengi	Hyŏn Tŏk
(38)	Samdae	Yŏm Sang-sŏp
(40)	Samp'alsŏn	Yŏm Sang-sŏp
(42)	Hanŭl	Kim Tong-myŏng
(44)	Imjin waeran	Kwŏn T'ae-ik
(46)	Sŏngt'anje	Pak T'ae-wŏn of literature.
(47)	Sangnoksu	Sim Hun
(49)	T'okki ũi kan	Kim Tong-in
(50)	Mongjungnok	On Nak-chung
(52)	Tanp'yŏnjip	Hyŏn Chin-gŏn ... [et al.]
(56)	Pom i omyŏn	An Hoe-nam
(59)	Hŭktugŏn	Yun Paeng-nam
(60)	Nongt'o	Yi T'ae-jun

There were 23 publications of novels and short stories, the second most genre among the library collection. Among these publications, (11) Inyŏng, (12) Chŏnwŏn, (17)Chehyang nal., (23) Pul, (31) T'oji, and (37) Namsaengi are very rare books.

<TABLE 3> ESSAYS AND TRAVEL

No.	Title	Author
(3)	Supil kihaengjip	
(26)	Ssoryŏn kihaeng	Yi T'ae-jun

The library had two publications on essays and travels. (3) Supil kihaengjip is one book of the Hyondae Chŏson munhak chŏnjip and (26) Ssoryŏn kihaeng is notable, because the author decided to choose North Korea on the way back home, after the travel of Russia.

<TABLE 4> READINGS

No.	Title	Author
(10)	Sanghŏ munhak tokpon	Yi T'ae-jun
(15)	Minjok munhwa tokpon	Yang Chu-dong, editor
(18)	Chungdŭng munbŏm	Pak T'ae-wŏn, editor
(45)	Munhak tokpon	Chŏng Chi-yong

There were 4 publications on readings in the library collection. It could be assumed that social need for the intellectual enlightenment was considerably high in those days. The authors' ideology shows leftist or rightist evenly.

<TABLE 5> LITERATURE HISTORY

No.	Title	Author
(54)	Chosŏn p'yŏngmin munhaksa	Ku Cha-gyun

There was only one publication in literature history genre. This publication is highly evaluated as a breaking work in this new area.

<TABLE 6> CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

No.	Title	Author
(1)	Hae wa tal	
(19)	P'odo wa Kusul	Hyŏn Tŏk

There were two publications of childrens' literature. (1) Hae wa tal is the first children's literature in Korea after the liberation and also is a very rare book. (19) P'odo wa Kusul, written by a leftist writer, Hyŏn Tŏk, is a very rare book.

### 3.2 The Authors' Ideology

This study analyzed the ideology of the authors of the literary works during the liberation period among the library collection of University of Washington. At least 25 publications out of 60 publications were written by leftist sided authors or by authors crossing over into North Korea as the following table 7.

<TABLE 7> PUBLICATIONS WRITTEN BY LEFTIST AUTHORS<sup>34)</sup>

No.	Title	Author
(4)	San chebi	Pak Se-yŏng
(5)	Samil kinyŏm sijip	Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng Sibū
(6)	Hwaetpul	Pak Se-yŏng ... [et al.]
(7)	Pada wa nabi	Kim Ki-rim
(8)	Chŏng Chi-yong sijip	Chŏng Chi-yong
(9)	Esenin sijip	O Chang-hwan, translator
(10)	Sanghŏ munhak tokpon	Yi T'ae-jun
(11)	Inyŏng	Han Sŏr-ya
(12)	Chŏnwŏn angjakchip	An Hoe-nam
(13)	Paengnoktam	Chŏng Chi-yong
(16)	Chŏnwi siinjip	Yi Pyŏng-ch'ol ... [et al.]
(18)	Chungdŭng munbŏm	Pak T'ae-wŏn
(19)	P'odo wa Kusŭl	Hyŏn Tŏk
(20)	Sŏngbyŏk	O Chang-hwan
(23)	Pul	An Hoe-nam
(24)	Changsam isa	Ch'oe Myŏng-ik
(26)	Ssoryŏn kihaeng	Yi T'ae-jun
(27)	Ssoryŏn kihaeng	Yi T'ae-jun
(29)	Poktŏkpang	Yi T'ae-jun
(31)	T'oji	Chosŏn Munhakka

34) Leftist authors were identified from Korea Modern Literature Dictionary (한국현대문학대사전).

No.	Title	Author
(33)	Ch'ilmyŏnjo	Yŏ Sang-hyŏn
(36)	Hong Kil-tong chŏn	Pak T'ae-wŏn
(37)	Namsaengi	Hyŏn Tŏk
(46)	Sŏngt'anje	Pak T'ae-wŏn
(56)	Pom i omyŏn	An Hoe-nam
(57)	Chiyŏl	Cho Pyŏg-am
(60)	Nongt'o	Yi T'ae-jun

As shown above, during time of Liberation Space, all the literary works seemed to have no limitation at all due to ideology. However, this kind of free expression could only be possible until the Korean War in 1950.

### 3.3 The Friendship between Authors and Illustrators

In the Liberation Space, literary men met illustrators in casual way while the publication process and they developed their friendship very closely. In those days, friendly painters used to work on the book cover and illustrations in the literary works, when their friends published their works with lots of difficulty. Out of 60 literary works analyzed in this study, 30 publications show their book cover and illustrations by very well known artists.

<TABLE 8> BOOK COVER ILLUSTRATORS

No.	Titl	Author <sup>35)</sup>	Illustrator <sup>36)</sup>
(2)	Haebang kinyŏm sijip	Chŏng In-bo (R), Hong Myŏng-hŭi (L), Pak Chong-hwa (R)	Kim Hwan-gi (R)
(4)	San chebi	Pak Se-yŏng (L)	Im Hak-sŏn (?)
(7)	Pada wa nabi	Kim Ki-rim (L)	Min Sang-jin (?)
(10)	Sanghŏ munhak tokpon	Yi T'ae-jun (L)	Bae Chŏng-guk (?)
(12)	Chŏnwŏn	An Hoe-nam (L)	Chŏng hyŏn-ung (L)

No.	Titl	Author <sup>35)</sup>	Illustrator <sup>36)</sup>
(17)	Chehyang nal	Ch'ae Man-sik (R)	Chǒng hyŏn-ung(L)
(19)	P'odo wa Kusŭl	Hyŏn Tŏk (L)	Chǒng hyŏn-ung (L)
(20)	Sǒngbyŏk	O Chang-hwan (L)	Choe Tae-dŏk (?)
(21)	Sŏjŏng sijip	P'i Ch'on-dŭk (R)	Yi Sang-bŏm (R)
(23)	Pul	An Hoe-nam (L)	Chǒng hyŏn-ung (L)
(24)	Changsamisa	Ch'oe Myŏng-ik (L)	Kil Chin-sŏp (L)
(26)	Ssoryŏn kihaeng	Yi T'ae-jun (L)	Pae Chǒng-guk (?)
(27)	Cho Un sijojip	Cho Un (L)	Yi Sŭng-man (R)
(28)	Munyŏdo	Kim Tong-ni (R)	Kim Yong-jun (L)
(29)	Poktŏkpang	Yi T'ae-jun (L)	Kim Yong-jun (L)
(31)	T'oji	Chosŏn Munhakka Tongmaeng Nongminwŏnhoe (L)	Yi Chu-hong (R)
(33)	Ch'ilmyŏnjo	Yŏ Sang-hyŏn (L)	Kim Ki-ch'ang (R) Chǒng hyŏn-ung(L)
(34)	Karam sijojip	Yi Pyŏng-gi (R)	Bae Chǒng-guk (?)
(37)	Namsaengi	Hyŏn Tŏk (L)	Pak Mun-wŏn (?)
(39)	Pak kkot	Yi Hŭi-sŭng (R)	Pak Mun-wŏn (?)
(41)	Hanŭl	Kim Tong-myŏng (R)	Kim Chae-sŏk (?)
(42)	Sŏnghwangdang	Chǒng Pi-sŏk (R)	Pak Sŏng-gyu (?)
(43)	P'iri	Yun Kon-gang (R)	Kim Yong-jun (L)
(45)	Munhak tokpon	Chǒng Chi-yong (R)	Kil Chin-sŏp (L)
(48)	P'alto p'ungmul	Im Hak-su (R)	Kim Hŭng-su (R)
(51)	Ŏnŭ chiyŏk	Chang Yŏng-ch'ang (R)	Chǒng hyŏn-ung (L)
(57)	Chiyŏl	Cho Pyŏg-am (L)	Kim Man-hyŏng (L)
(58)	Muhwagwa	Yun Yŏng-ch'un (R)	O Se-ch'ang (R)
(59)	Hŭktugŏn	Yun Paeng-nam (R)	Yi Sang-bŏm (R)
(60)	Nongt'o	Yi T'ae-jun (L)	Kim Chu-gyŏng (L)

35) Leftist or rightists authors were identified from Korea Modern Literature Dictionary (한국현대문학대사전). R is the abbreviation of rightist and L is the abbreviation of leftist.

36) Leftist or rightist illustrators were identified from North Korea Painting Exhibition Catalog (北韓油畫展).

As the Table 8 shows, many famous illustrators drew title pages of the literary works during those days. Among them, especially Chŏng hyŏn-ung actively participated in drawing book cover of the 6 literary works. Kim Yong-jun and Pae Chŏng-guk drew 3 book covers. Kil Chin-sŏp, Pak Mun-wŏn, and Yi Sang-bŏm painted 2 book covers respectively.

As shown in the table 8, some leftist illustrators like Chŏng hyŏn-ung painted

the book covers of the leftist authors like An Hoe-nam, Hyŏn Tŏk, and Yŏ Sang-hyŏn.

However, Kim Yong-jun, leftist artist, drew the book covers of the leftist author, Yi T'ae-jun as well as those of the rightist authors like Kim Tong-ni and Yun Kon-gang. It seemed that some artists did not concern much about the ideologies of authors. Also Kil Chin-sŏp, a painter crossing over into North Korea, painted the book covers of Ch'oe Myŏng-ik, leftist author, and those of Chŏng Chi-yong, rightist author.

### **3.4 Building Process of the Library Collection of the University of Washington**

The Library of University of Washington collected considerably many Korean literary works published during the time of Liberation Space. This collection was possible mainly because of the contribution of S. E. Solberg and Namkung Johsel. Two contributors gave the following books to the library.

<TABLE 9> S. E. SOLBERG'S CONTRIBUTION

No.	Title	Author
(1)	Hae wa tal	
(3)	Supil kihaengjip	
(7)	Pada wa nabi	Kim Ki-rim
(12)	Chŏnwŏn	An Hoe-nam
(18)	Chungdŭng munbŏm	Pak T'ae-wŏn
(20)	Sŏngbyŏk	O Chang-hwan
(26)	Ssoryŏn kihaeng	Yi T'ae-jun
(30)	Saengmyŏng ūi sŏ	Yu Ch'i hwan
(32)	Choguk	Ch'ŏng Pa-a
(33)	Ch'ilmyŏnjo	Yŏ Sang-hyŏn
(35)	Samp'alsŏn	Kim Tong-myŏng
(39)	Pak kkot	Yi Hŭi-sŭng
(48)	P'alto p'ungmul	Im Hak-su
(51)	Ŏnŭ chiyŏk	Chang Yŏng-ch'ang
(60)	Nongt'o	Yi T'ae-jun

S. E. Solberg was a researcher of Korean literature at University of Washington. He taught at the department of East Asia Language and Literature. He contributed 16 Korean literary works published during the Liberation Space.

<TABLE 10> NAMKUNG JOHSEL'S CONTRIBUTION

No.	Title	Author
(9)	Esenin sijip	O Chang-hwan, translator
(15)	Minjok munhwa tokpon	Yang Chu-dong, editor
(19)	P'odo wa Kusŭl	Hyŏn Tŏk
(23)	Pul	An Hoe-nam
(31)	T'oji	Chosŏn Munhakka
(47)	Sangnoksu	Sim Hun
(51)	Ŏnŭ chiyŏk	Chang Yŏng-ch'ang
(56)	Pom i omyŏn	An Hoe-nam

Namkung Johsel is a Korean American and works as a well-known photo artist. He contributed 18 very rare literary works to the library.

#### 4. Conclusion

This study configured the following facts by analyzing bibliographic characteristics of the Korean literary works during the time of Liberation Space among the University of Washington Libraries Collection.

First, University of Washington Libraries has 60 rare Korean literary works during the time of Liberation Space.

Second, these materials can be classified into 28 poems, 23 novels, 4 readings, 2 essays and travels, 2 children's literature, and 1 literature. The notable characteristic was the publication of poems to express the delight of liberation.

Third, the authors of 25 literary works among 60 works could be classified into leftists. During the liberation space, the authors actively wrote without any ideological limitation.

Forth, out of 60 literary works, 30 publications have title pages painted by known artists.

Fifth, in the University of Washington Libraries collection on Korean literary works published during Liberation Space, 16 books were contributed by S. E. Solberg and 8 books were contributed by Namkung Johsel.

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