

Aiming for Unique and Outstanding Collections: Retrospective and Prospective Analysis of East Asian Collection Development at the University of California, San Diego¹

Jim Cheng

The most recent and comprehensive introduction of the East Asian Collections in North America is the work of: *A Guide to East Asian Collections in North America*, compiled by Thomas H. Lee and published in 1992². After fifteen years, reviewing Lee's work reminds me of the revolutionary changes that have taken place in the field of East Asian Collection development in North America since that time. For example, in Lee's work, there is no mention of digital resources among the 55 major North American East Asian collections. However, today, East Asian digital materials have become the major collection development focus for most of the major North American East Asian collections. In 2006, at University of California, San Diego (UCSD), the accessible internet-based Chinese digital titles (purchased or subscribed commercial products only), including monographs, serials, newspapers, dissertations, and conference proceedings, have reached a total more than one million titles, which has surpassed the entire title total of our East Asian Collection in print and other formats. Another change is in audio/visual materials (also unmentioned in Lee's work). These have now become another hot item for collection development among major East Asian libraries in North America. It follows the trend of popular curricula and increased teaching and research interests in East Asian films, visual arts, and music studies. From every perspective, an updated, more detailed introduction to major North American East Asian collections seems more urgent than ever for users as well as for East Asian librarians.

To this, I tip my hat to the organizers of the conference: *Over a Hundred Years of Collecting: The History of East Asian Collections in North America*, (Berkeley, Oct. 20-21, 2007), and the idea of publishing the papers of the conference, as, themselves, the purveyors of the new, most up-to-date introduction to major East Asian collections in North America.

My paper for this conference will focus on the historical background, collection development goals and foci, current situation, special strengths, and future plan of a specific case: the East Asian Collection development at UCSD. I hope the paper will make its own contribution to the greater effort of this event.

Historical Background

UCSD is considered the best research university founded after WWII³. Now, it is very unusual for a state funded public university campus to skyrocket to the level of a top ranked university within the same system where two of its campuses already rank amongst the highest: UC Berkeley and UCLA. From the start, and with great foresight, UCSD's founders specifically aimed to establish a great library which could match the libraries at UCLA and Berkeley. UCSD's second Chancellor, John Galbraith (1964-1968), made the library the trademark of his tenure at UCSD. He stated that one of the major contingencies of his acceptance of the chancellor's position was the "regental acceptance" of the principle that UCSD should have the UC system's third great library⁴.

The creation and development of the East Asia Collection at UCSD has followed this mandate.

The growth and development of the East Asian collection at UCSD really took off with the official establishment of the IR/PS (International Relations and Pacific Studies) Library in 1987 when the IR/PS Graduate School officially opened⁵. In 1988, then University Librarian, Dorothy Gregor, and Associate University Librarian, George Soete, made a strategic decision to split the East Asia Collection at UCSD into two distinct but administratively united collections: CJK materials in economics, business, contemporary political science, and international relations would form the IR/PS Library Collection and the CJK materials in social sciences and humanities would form the separate East Asia Collection remaining in the Central University Library.

In February 1990, the IR/PS Library moved into its new building at the newly completed IR/PS Graduate School complex with its collection in English, Spanish, German, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean inter-shelved in the stacks. In 1991, when Central University Library (which is now called Geisel Library) finished its expansion project, the CJK materials in social sciences and humanities that consolidated from the general stacks and other branch libraries formed the East Asia Collection, occupying the entire 4th floor in the (then named) Central University Library (now, Geisel Library). This collection is comprised of exclusively Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language materials and inter-shelved in the stacks.

For all this activity, however, the actual history of collecting East Asian materials at the UCSD Libraries started much earlier.

In 1967 when the first faculty member in Chinese Studies: Prof. Wai-lim Yip was hired, the library provided an annual material budget of \$500 for purchasing Chinese materials for Prof. Yip. When Dr. Richard Wang was recruited as the first Chinese Studies Librarian/Cataloger in 1987 the Chinese materials had already reached 7,000 volumes.

In 1987, the first faculty member in Japanese Studies, Prof. Masao Miyoshi, was recruited by UCSD from UC Berkeley. In response to the fledgling Japanese studies programs at the newly established IR/PS Graduate School, the UCSD Libraries started to collect Japanese materials, and the first Japanese Studies Librarian, Dr. Eiji Yutani, was hired in 1988. However, at that time, the Japanese Collection at UCSD was still small.

The first faculty in Korean studies and the funding director of the Korea-Pacific Program (1989-1999) at UCSD, Prof. Larry B. Krause, joined the IR/PS School in 1986⁶. In 1987, the UCSD Libraries started to collect Korean materials. Due to the small number of faculty in Korean studies and a lack of Ph.D. programs in the humanities focusing on Korean studies at UCSD, Korean collection development had not been able to match the pace of Chinese and Japanese collection development during the 1980s and early 1990s.

During the years 1987-1990, the UCSD Libraries recruited four prominent and senior Librarians for the East Asian Collection at UCSD: William Tuchrello from the Library of Congress was recruited as the first head of the IR/PS Library from 1988-1990; Karl Lo, from the University of Washington where he was head of the East Asia Library and Coordinator of International Library Programs, was hired as the second head of UCSD's IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection in 1990; Dr. Richard Wang, from the University of Minnesota where he was the Head of the East Asia Library, was hired as Chinese Studies Librarian in 1987; and Dr Eiji Yutani, hailing from UC Berkeley where

he was the head of the Japanese Division of the East Asia Library, was hired as Japanese Studies Librarian in 1988. These last three librarians were instrumental for establishing the solid foundation for a unique and outstanding East Asian Collection at UCSD.

Under Karl Lo's visionary leadership (1990-2002), UCSD was at the national forefront in spearheading East Asian digital collection development in North America. In 1995, Lo led UCSD to receive a two-year grant from the National Security Education Program (NSEP) to develop a multilingual computer server to provide international access via the internet to the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials. The first multilingual server was launched at the IR/PS Library to serve the international community in March 1996. As part of the NSEP grant, Lo helped organize an international seminar in 1995, one of the most important agreements during the seminar was the provision of scientific information from UCSD in exchange for access to Chinese databases from Academia Sinica in Taiwan. Inspired by the results of these successful initiatives, Lo served as the primary architect to form PRDLA (the Pacific Rim Digital Library Alliance), which was officially established in 1997⁷. Its goal is "to facilitate improved user access to scholarly research materials, primarily through digital means". He traveled widely to negotiate and help grow PRDLA's membership, which has 31 academic libraries today across the Pacific region⁸. Working with the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC), UCSD launched the Online Bibliography of East Asian Studies (with Stanford) in 1999 for the general public⁹. In 2000, UCSD became the first mirror site for the first Unicode-based Chinese full text database, Siku Quanshu, servicing four UC campuses. During 2000-2002, UCSD became the first academic library in North America to purchase and provide access service to 40,000 Chinese full text e-book titles for its faculty and students¹⁰.

Dr. Richard Wang's tenure at UCSD (1987-2005), was marked by close collaboration with library administration and faculty to strategically develop the Chinese collection. A special fund of \$150,000 was set up to support Professor Joseph W. Esherick's modern Chinese history research from 1990-1993, and Ambassador Everett Drumright's Endowment of \$100,000 was established for the East Asian Collection in 1993. Under Dr. Wang's leadership and by his dedicated work, the Chinese collection became especially strong in modern and contemporary Chinese history, Chinese economy, business, linguistics, history of science, history of medicine, and history of art. Between 1988 and 1997 and starting almost from scratch, Dr. Eiji Yutani's diligent and innovative efforts made the Japanese collection at UCSD one of the nation's most prominent in Japanese literature, company history, business, banking and security industry. During his tenure he made successful acquisition trips to Japan and worked with his colleagues in other UC campuses to establish one of the best system-wide Japanese newspaper collections in North America.

In 1994, the centralized cataloging process of East Asian materials was officially established at the UCSD Libraries when Sanae Isuzumi, the first head of the CJK Technical Process Team, was recruited. Isuzumi held this position from 1994-1997, followed by Jean Tzung who held the position from 1997-2000. Tzung was succeeded by Shi Deng in 2001. These three were the key players in establishing the CJK material processing methodologies by which the organization of the East Asian Collection at UCSD would unfold.

Entering the 21st century, more Korean studies faculty members have been hired at the IR/PS Graduate School and Visual Arts Department, and a position in Korean History has been in the recruitment plan since 2005. In 2005, the Korea Foundation granted the IR/PS Library a gift of 741 Korean monographic titles in the areas of Korean economy, business, political science, culture, and unification, and, in 2006, Dr. Jung-Kil Kim, President of the Korean National Olympic Committee, provided a \$10,000 gift fund for the Korean collection development at UCSD.

The UCSD Libraries' commitment to the support of financial and human resources for the East Asian Collection development is well established, at its highest levels. Dorothy D. Gregor, University Librarian (1985-1992), had a specific interest in building the East Asia Collection. Under her direct leadership, Karl Lo, Richard Wang, and Eiji Yutani, the Libraries' three pioneering East Asian librarians, were recruited. In 1996, Phyllis Mirsky, Acting University Librarian (1985, 1992-1993, 1998-1999), accompanied by Karl Lo, visited the academic libraries in Tokyo (Japan), Beijing and Guangzhou (China), Hong Kong, and Taipei (Taiwan) with the mission of establishing interlibrary materials exchange agreements. Gerald R. Lowell, University Librarian (1993-1998), also accompanied by Karl Lo in 1995, visited the academic libraries in Hong Kong and Guangzhou, establishing bilateral relationships between UCSD and these libraries. In 2006, current University Librarian, Brian E.C. Schottlaender, and Associate University Librarian, Luc Declerck, accompanied by Jim Cheng, current Head of the IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection, visited the headquarters of Beijing SuperStar Digital Library in Beijing, China to negotiate a UC consortial purchase of 100,000 Chinese e-book titles over the next 10 years. And each year, since PRDLA's inception in 1997, UCSD sends its UL, AUL, and Head of the IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection to attend its annual conferences in different locations around the Pacific region.

Finally, the annual materials budget for the East Asian Collection at UCSD, starting from \$500 in 1967, has reached \$318,377 during the fiscal year of 2006/2007 (excluding the special purchase, library-wide digital, endowment, and gift funds).

The history of East Asian Collection development at UCSD marks not only the rapid progress of establishing a strong East Asian collection at UCSD, but also deliberate attention to the uniqueness and outstanding quality of the collections under development.

Collection Development Goals and Focuses

The UCSD Libraries, in spite of its relatively short history, the existence of two well established outstanding and comprehensive East Asian collections at UCLA and UC Berkeley, and an efficient system-wide interlibrary loan service, decided from the beginning to develop its own unique and outstanding East Asia Collection based on the teaching and research interests of its faculty and students.

First of all, UCSD does not follow the traditional structure of standard East Asian collections in North America. In a traditional structure there is only one East Asia library/collection that supports all the various East Asian area studies programs at any one site. In contrast, at UCSD, the IR/PS Library focuses its support for the faculty and students at the IR/PS Graduate School, which has its own administrative structure and priorities: its own dean, its own curriculum, and more closely connected faculty members and graduate students who view the IR/PS Library as part of their own functioning. At

the same time, there is the East Asia Collection that supports the rest of the East Asian studies programs and centers. This “multi-administrative” connective structure beyond the Library’s/Collection’s own administration, gives unique and direct access to resourceful deans, department chairs and center directors. This structure has proven to be very beneficial to the rapid growth and project initiatives fostered by UCSD’s IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection.

In addition, we have a unique dual collection-system: the East Asia Collection, which focuses on post-Ming materials covering social sciences and humanities; and the IR/PS Library, which focuses on contemporary economy, business, politics, and international relations in the Pacific Rim region. The same group of librarians manages these two collections. The best advantages of the system are access to diversified resources and much stronger political clout with which these separate (but administratively united) collections operate.

The UCSD Libraries is famous for taking advantage of cutting-edge information technology in developing its collections, and it is no exception for its East Asian collection development. In fact, it is in East Asian collection development that this progress is most conspicuous. With Karl Lo’s recruitment in 1990, UCSD set the standard for how to develop top East Asian digital resources during a period of radical technological changes, and its journey on this road continues. Culminating to date in UC’s CDL project, the IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection leader was invited to help establish the agreements, copyrights and collaborative projects in East Asian digital resource sharing, curtail the duplication of system-wide materials, enable ready access to materials online, and digitization of those for which physical transportation is not an option.

Over the last 20 years, apart from its digital resources, the UCSD Libraries has strived to nurture its East Asian materials in all formats, including print, microfilm/microfiche, and audio/visual materials. In a multi-format, multi-media, multi-lingual, multi-platform world, we believe, with the coming generations of new patrons, (who will have grown up with the Internet and are used to a plethora of different types of informational resources), libraries need to see beyond their “brick and mortar” development principles and methods while still preserving their traditional collections. At UCSD, we have been working hard on our East Asian collection development efforts through a series of unique and innovative methods:

1. Cost/resource sharing methods - Building on previous pioneering endeavors and working with other UC campuses to form the UC consortium, we purchased or subscribed to East Asian digital resources and helped create a special cost-sharing model for the UC consortium in 2004¹¹. These efforts enable all UC campuses to spend less and gain more access to East Asian digital resources. Currently, at UCSD, our 14 East Asian databases (including one database of 50,750 Chinese e-book titles) are the result of these UC consortia efforts.
2. Development methods for unique and distributed collections - Working with other UC campuses we have formed a partnership to develop unique East Asian microfilm/microfiche, and print collections.

Chinese Collection: The “unique” example

Generally, at UCSD, pre-Ming Dynasty materials are not collected and we depend on collections in other UC campuses, particularly UCLA and UC Berkeley, for these materials. In 1994-1997, UCSD and UC Irvine formed a collection partnership to jointly acquire the materials of Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties. UCSD focused on Qing and UC Irvine on Ming. During the 1990s, UCSD worked with other UC campuses, (primarily the Center for Chinese Studies at Berkeley), to house a gift collection from the U.S. Army comprised of 200 Chinese newspaper titles and 150 Chinese journal titles. As a unique tradition, the Chinese Studies Librarian at UCSD has been working with UCSD faculty members in the History Department and colleagues at UCLA, UC Berkeley, and Stanford to organize an annual field trip for all new Ph.D. students in modern and contemporary Chinese history. Every year, these students led by a senior faculty member visit these three institutions’ East Asian Collections and learn to use the specific materials that match their specific research interests in these collections. This method enables these UCSD students to establish a functional knowledge base of utilizing these three institutions’ strong East Asian collections for their future research activities.

Japanese Collection: the “distributed” example

During the 1990s, UCSD contributed its own funds to assist UCLA and UC Santa Barbara in completing microfilm back-files of the major Japanese newspapers, such as Mainichi and Yomiuri. UCSD also contributed a joint project fund to build the Japanese newspaper back-file of Sankei Shinbun, (the second most important economic daily in Japan), at UC Davis. This was at a time when UC Berkeley held the complete file of Nihon Keizia, the most important Japanese economic newspaper.

3. “Showcase” methods - Partnering with faculty, campus and community partners, the UCSD Libraries organized and hosted a series outreach events, such as the Chinese Underground Film Festival in 2003¹², the Japanese Film Symposium in 2004¹³, Remembering Chinese Cultural Revolution: A Multimedia Presentation in 2007¹⁴, and the Korean Film Festival/Symposium: Korea, North and South: A Cinematic Perspective in 2008¹⁵. These events helped to greatly expand the awareness of the Libraries’ newly established East Asia Film Collection and other audio/visual materials. They were very successful and well-attended, and brought the mutable positive results for the library collection development effort. For example, the Japanese Studies Program decided to transfer its departmental Japanese film collection to the Libraries after our Japanese event in 2004, one individual curator of rare Chinese Cultural Revolution posters donated the rights of the digital images of his collection to the Libraries (96 posters) for the Chinese Cultural Revolution event in 2006, and the President of Korea National Olympic Committee donated \$10,000 to the Korean Collection after hearing the use of the Korean

films from the newly established Korean Film collection for the Korean Film Festival/Symposium in 2008, which was the first Korean Film Festival in North America dedicated to both South and North Korean films. The 3-day Korean Film event, with 11 film shows, lectures and panel discussions delivered by 9 distinguished film directors and scholars from prestigious academic institutions, such as the Korean National University of Arts, University of Michigan, University of Southern California, University of California, Irvine, Princeton University, and UCSD, even attracted the Ambassador Byung-hyo Choi, the Republic of Korea Consul General in Los Angeles, and Minister Kim Myong Gil, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Representative to the U.S. and Mission to the United Nations to attend the Opening Night Reception of the event on the evening of January 25, 2008. After attending the reception, Minister Kim Myong Gil agreed to help developing the North Korean Film Collection at UCSD. With the participation and involvement of the faculty members from and outside of UCSD, the university and library administrators, local community and business leaders, and the government officials of these successful out-reach projects, we have also attracted extra funding support for the East Asian Collection from the UCSD Libraries administration, campus academic programs, Friends of the Libraries, Chancellors Associates, local business groups, and the related foundations.

4. Direct solicitation methods - Instead of going through traditional vendors, we try to approach and purchase the materials from the individuals who hold the copyright for materials such as underground films, posters, photographs, and art archives.
5. "Digitization-by-proxy" methods - If we target physical materials but are unable to secure them, we opt to acquire the rights to the digital images of materials from private collectors and pay for the cost of digitizing these, (such as our collection in Chinese Cultural Revolution Posters, which are mainly digital images we produced from a private collection).

In less than 20 years, guided by a mission that strives for unique and outstanding East Asian collection development, UCSD can proudly claim to have one of the best and largest Chinese digital collections in North America. It has an outstanding collection in modern and contemporary Pacific Rim studies with many unique collections in East Asian studies. This rapid development is the result of systematic commitment from supporting academic programs and library administration as well as the dedicated work of far-sighted and inspired librarians and faculty.

Current Situation

Professional Staff in Charge of the East Asia Collection development at UCSD

Jim Cheng, Head of the IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection (2002-)

Harold Colson, Collection Coordinator (1989-)
 Victoria Chiu, Chinese Studies Librarian (2005-)
 Sanae Isuzumi, Japanese Studies Librarian (1998-)
 Shi Deng, Head of CJK Processing Team (2000-)
 Ruihua Zhang, Chinese Language Materials Cataloger (2007-)

East Asian Collection at UCSD

East Asian Digital Resource (purchased or subscribed commercial products only):

Chinese

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Title</u>
CAJ	Journal	3095
Wanfang	Journal	1203
		4298
People's Daily	Newspaper	1
UDNDATA	Newspaper	6
		7
Encyclopedia of Taiwan	Reference	1
		1
China Data Online	Statistics	1
		1
Wanfang	Mono. (Dissertation)	701,424
	Mono. (Conf. proceeding)	452,557
Si ku quan shu	Mono.	3471
Si bu cong kan	Mono.	503
E-book (SuperStar)	Mono.	50,750
Gu jin tu shu ji cheng	Mono.	1
		1,208,706
Total		1,213,013

Japanese

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Title</u>
Nikkei Telecom	Newspaper	4
		4
<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Title</u>
CiNII	Reference	1
JapanKnowledge	Reference	16
MagazinePlus	Reference	1
		18

Total 22

Korean

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Title</u>
KISS	Journal	1274*
Total		1274

* According to KISS introduction: Journal titles from 1,274 scholarly associations in Korea.

Total (East Asian digital collection) 1,214,309 titles

East Asian Resource in Other Formats

Volumes:

Chinese	81,565
Japanese	55,337
<u>Korean</u>	<u>6,223</u>
Total:	143,125 Volumes

Current serials:

Chinese	338
Japanese	203
<u>Korean</u>	<u>16</u>
Total:	559 Titles

Current newspapers:

Chinese	13
Japanese	3
<u>Korean</u>	<u>2</u>
Total:	18 Titles

Microfilms and microfiches:

Chinese	4,009
Japanese	2,251
<u>Korean</u>	<u>680</u>
Total:	6,940 Titles

Movies (in the 16 or 9 mm. films, VHS, VCD, and DVD):

Chinese	2,237
Japanese	423
<u>Korean</u>	<u>261</u>
Total:	2,921 Titles

Music records (in tape cassettes, CD, and DVD formats):

Chinese	398
Japanese	181
<u>Korean</u>	<u>61</u>
Total:	640 Titles

Slides, posters, photos, and other visual materials (in print or digital formats):	
Chinese	13,588
Japanese	4,719
Korean	490
Total:	18,797 Titles

*Current East Asian Material Budget (FY 06/07)**

Chinese	\$127,520
Japanese	\$150,813
Korean	\$22,044
CJK Database	\$18,000
Total:	\$318,377

*Excluding the special purchase, library-wide digital, endowment, and gift funds.

Special Strengths

General Summary

East Asian digital resources are a special strength of the Libraries at UCSD. With 1,214,309 CJK digital titles in our collection, we are specifically strong in full-text searchable Chinese e-journals and e-books, and Japanese reference databases.

The East Asia Collection (in print) is especially strong in the areas of modern and contemporary Chinese and Japanese studies. The Chinese component of the collection focuses on Chinese history starting with the Qing dynasty, through Republican period, and on to contemporary China, modern and contemporary Chinese literature, and Chinese art history. The Japanese component of the collection is strong in modern Japanese history and literature, specifically, the modern history of Japanese education, and colonial history of Japanese occupation of the Korean peninsula. Our Korean component of the collection focuses on modern Korean history and literature.

The IR/PS Library Collection (in print) is highly concentrated in the areas of international relations, global economy, geopolitics, international finance and business. The Chinese component of the collection is specialized in international relations, finance, business, and politics. The Japanese component of the collection is specialized in postwar Japanese economy and Japanese company history, including over 1,300 titles focusing on financial institutions. The Korean component of the collection is focused on contemporary Korean economy, business, unification, international relations, and holds a uniquely complete file of the Korean Development Institute publications (132 titles).

List of Unique East Asian Collections at UCSD

1. The rapidly growing Chinese underground/independent film portion of the East Asia Film Collection with more than 1000 titles is the only such collection in the world, which attracts scholars from around world. These films have not passed Chinese government censorship and have not been publicly shown and distributed

in China. The subjects of these films cover some of the major contemporary Chinese issues that have not been fully covered by official Chinese media, such as worker lay-offs, migrant labor, environmental problems, religious practices, avant-garde arts, rural village elections, gays and lesbians, and the Cultural Revolution. In less than five years, as the result of utilizing the collection, the scholars at UCSD and other academic institutions collaborated to publish a book, a series of articles¹⁶, and held lectures on the subject at many distinguished academic institutions, such as Cornell University, the University of Michigan, Oxford University, and Hong Kong City University. A detailed introduction of the collection can be viewed in an essay by Jim Cheng and its citation is listed below under “Publications Directly Related to East Asian Collection Development at UCSD”.

2. UCSD probably has the best collection of Chinese films produced in China between 1920s and 1950s outside of China¹⁷, among them: The Man’ei/滿映 and Mantetsu/滿鐵 Film Collection. It is the only such collection among academic libraries in North America. It includes more than 60 documentary films (excluding the untitled documentary films), 5 feature films produced or co-produced by Man’ei/滿映 (Manshu Eiga Kyokai/Manchuria Films Association), and 26 documentary films produced or co-produced by Mantetsu/滿鐵 (Mantetsu Eiga Seisakujo/Manchuria Railway Film Studio) during the Japanese occupation in Manchuria (1932-1945). These films contain rare images that depict landscape, people and ways of life during the period. Most of these films were confiscated by the Red Army at the end of WWII and stored away in a film archive in Russia until the early 1990s. At that time, a Japanese company, TenSharp, purchased these films from the Russian archive. Forty-two VHS tapes were made from these film resources under two titles: *Eizō no shōgen Manshū no kiroku/映像の証言滿州の記録* (30 VHS cassettes totaling 1345 min. running time) published by TenSharp in 1994, and *Mantetsu kiroku eigashū/滿鐵記録映画集* (12 VHS cassettes totaling 629 min. running time), published by Nihon Eiga Shinsha in 1998. However, the Japanese company TenSharp declared bankruptcy at the end of 1990s. While doing research in 2001 for the chapter: Manchuria and Man’ei (1932-1945) of my book project: *An Annotated Bibliography for Chinese Film Studies* I happened to read the dissertation by Prof. Michael Baskett¹⁸, which mentioned these films. Subsequently, I discussed these films with Prof. Baskett through a series of telephone interviews. Eventually, after a five-year search, with help from many scholars and librarians, UCSD Libraries was finally able to acquire these unique films for its collection in 2005.

Currently, UCLA Center for Japanese Studies holds a copy of the Man’ei films, which was purchased through Prof. Baskett’s introduction in early 1990s when he was a Ph.D student in Film Studies at UCLA. China Film Archive in Beijing also holds a copy of the Man’ei films, which was given by the famous Japanese film

scholar Yamaguchi Takeshi as a gift when he visited China after the set of these films was produced under his supervision in 1994. According to Prof. Huang Xianwen at Wuhan University, Changchun Film Studio (established on the base of Man'ei Film Studio) in Changchun, China also holds a copy of these films. However, these two copies in China can not be accessed by the scholars and public due to the political reason.

According to OCLC WorldCat, the University of Kansas Library holds a similar copy of the Mantetsu films, which shares the same title with the UCSD's copy: *Mantetsu kiroku eigashū/滿鉄記録映画集*, however, there are some differences between these two holdings: 1. The vendors and publishing dates are different (UCSD: Nihon Eiga Shinsha, 1998, KU: Hanbaimoto Konī Bideo, 2005), 2. The formats are different (UCSD's set is in VHS, KU's set is in DVD), 3. KU's set lacks the sub-series 9-12, although both holdings have the same titles for the sub-series 1-8.

In 2006, a visiting scholar, Professor Huang Xianwen from Wuhan University, China, transferred from Cornell University to UCSD to view these films and wrote an introductory article in *Journal of East Asian Libraries* in 2007 (please see the citation of the article below under "Publications Directly Related to East Asian Collection Development at UCSD").

In 2007, Prof. Paul Pickowicz published an article in a Chinese journal: *Literature and Art Studies/Wen Yi Yan Jiu/文艺研究*, which mentions two very unique and controversial films in our collection: *Chun Jiang Yi Hen/春江遗恨/Noroshi wa Shanghai ni agaru/狼火は上海に揚る* (directed by Yue Feng/岳楓, Hu Xinling/胡心靈, and produced by Daiē Kabushiki Kaisha/大映株式会社, Zhonghua Dian Ying Gong Si/中華電影公司在 1944) and *Wan Shi Liu Fang/万世流芳* (directed by Zhu Shilin/朱石麟, Bu Wanchang/卜萬蒼, and produced by Zhonghua Lian He Zhi Pian Bu Fen You Xian Gong Si/中華聯合制片股份有限公司, Manshu Eiga Kyokai/滿洲映画協會 in 1943)¹⁹. These two films are not included in the two sets of the films originated from the Russian film archive and were produced by Man'ei and other film studios during Japanese occupation period in China. These two films have been labeled as "traitor" films ever since the end of WWII in China. However, recently, scholars with access have been able to view these films, and have raised new perspectives and interpretations of them in the academic world, such as Pickowicz' article did.

The latest unique film we acquired in the category is *Sayon No Kane/サヨンの鐘/Shi Yang Zhi Zhong/沙鴛之鐘* (directed by Shimizu Hiroshi/清水宏). The film was made in Taiwan in 1943 as the first film involved with Man'ei and the

famous actress Yamaguchi Yoshiko/山口淑子/Li Xianglan/李香蘭, who played a Taiwan indigenous tribe girl falling in love with a Japanese teacher.

3. UCSD Libraries started to systematically collect the Japanese films in 2004, after the Japanese Studies Program transferred its collection of more than 160 Japanese films to the library as the result of the successful Japanese Film Symposium hosted by the UCSD Libraries, in partner with the Japanese Studies Program, in Oct. 2004. Currently, the unique Japanese film collection includes 30 war films produced during WWII and 73 Samurai films.
4. North Korean films are the special focus of UCSD's Korean Film Collection. Starting in 2006, the UCSD Libraries has been working on selecting and adding English subtitles to 5 most representative contemporary North Korean films for a planned Korean film festival/symposium at UCSD in Jan. 2008. This is the first time in North America to show these 5 North Korean films to the public. Currently, the Korean Film Collection at UCSD holds around 100 North Korean documentary and feature films.
5. The Taiwan Folk Music Collection is a very rare collection at UCSD, which consists of 352 CD, cassette tape, DVD, and VHS titles. This unique collection is the result of joint effort between Professor Nancy Guy of the Music Department and former Chinese Studies Librarian, Dr. Richard Wang, Wang's successor Victoria Chu (2005-), and the current Music Librarian Ken Calkins. It started in 2000 when Prof. Guy was doing her field research in Taiwan and purchased some Taiwan folk music CDs; later, she worked with Dr. Wang, who requested and secured a special purchase grant to acquire all CDs Prof. Guy purchased in Taiwan for the library. Currently, Victoria Chu is working with Prof. Guy, Ken Calkins, and Shi Deng (Head of CJK Processing Team) to develop a stable workflow of budgeting, acquisition, and cataloging of these unique materials.
6. The East Asian visual arts collection includes slides, photos, and posters. It comprises 18,797 titles. A majority of the collected materials has recently been digitized and can be accessed through the ArtStor database (<http://www.artstor.org/info/>). This "hidden" collection is still not very familiar to our users as well as the librarians due to the difficulty in using previous search guides and indexes and the media equipment required to access these materials. Hopefully, with the completion of our digitization project with ArtStor, and the newly developed metadata for these materials (including more advanced search methods built into the database), these materials can be better accessed by our faculty and students. The subjects of the collection related to China cover Chinese art, architecture, minorities, landscape, and political movements. Recently, we hosted a very successful Chinese Cultural Revolution Poster Exhibition (Jan. 13-

April 30, 2007)²⁰ and displayed 24 original posters selected from a collection of 96 Chinese posters, which were all digitized and are searchable through ArtStor and UCSD Online Catalog Roger <http://roger.ucsd.edu/>. The subjects of the collection related to Japan cover Japanese art, architecture, historical events, including the bombing of Hiroshima, and the Japanese-American internment. The subjects of the collection related to Korea cover modern Korean history and art,

the Korean War, and propaganda posters. 66 North Korean posters were recently purchased and will be digitized and searchable through ArtStor and Roger. As part of the War and Revolution Poster Collection at UCSD, in addition to the existing collection of Spanish War posters, Soviet Civil War posters, Chinese and Korean posters, we plan to purchase some Japanese posters related to WWII and extra 250 Chinese posters related to Korean War, Vietnam War, and Cultural Revolution in near future.

Publications Directly Related to the East Asian Collection Development at UCSD

Cheng, Jim. *The Chinese Underground Film Collection at the University of California, San Diego*. See *From Underground to Independent: Alternative Film Culture in Contemporary China*. Edited by Paul G. Pickowicz and Yingjin Zhang. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, INC., 2006, pp. 209-244.

Cheng, Jim. "Turning the Spotlight on Korean Film: 2008 UCSD Korean Film Festival / Symposium." *Korea Policy Review*, V. 17 no. 3 (May, 2008): 29-31, and *Korea Foundation Newsletter*, V. 17 no. 3 (March, 2008): 16-17, with the online English version:

<http://newsletter.kf.or.kr/english/contents.asp?vol=88&lang=English&no=1020>,

and Korean Translation:

<http://newsletter.kf.or.kr/korean/contents.asp?vol=87&lang=Korean&no=1007>.

Huang, Xianwen. "滿映、滿鐵的紀錄片概述 (Summary of Man'ei and Mantetsu Documentary Films at UCSD)." *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, No. 142, (June 2008): 15-24.

Pickowicz, Paul G. and Yingjin, Zhang, eds. *From underground to independent : alternative film culture in contemporary China*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2006.

Yutani, Eiji and Soete, George. "Working Together and Developing New Japanese Collections and Services at the University of California, San Diego, 1988-1993." The commemorative centennial issue of Committee on *East Asian Libraries Bulletin*, (1994).

Future Plans

The history of East Asian collection development at UCSD is one that is forward-looking, innovative and inspired. The world is rapidly changing. When digital resources provide an unprecedented search capability and scope; when a new generation of faculty and students grow up with the Internet, and resources such as Google, YouTube, and MySpace require adjunct services from academic libraries; when space for East Asian

collections becomes more limited; when budgets for acquiring, binding and maintaining print collections becomes increasingly tight; when print materials become more expensive and cause more environmental damage; when volume counts no longer indicate usability and strength of collections; we have no choice but to change a predominantly traditional perspective on collection development.

In the offing are mass digitization projects such as Google Book and the Open Content Alliance in North America, the Million Book Project between the U.S. and China, as well as increasing numbers of East Asian digital resources (either commercially or freely) available, and a growing academic interests in utilizing multimedia and multilingual materials. These developments are challenging and revolutionizing the traditional principles of East Asian Collection development in North America.

Utilizing a dynamic, innovative and multi-dimensional set of development methods, UCSD plans to face the challenges and join the revolution of the “New Library of the 21st Century”: the library that “morphs” between formats, languages, and media, breaks geographical, political and cultural boundaries, and becomes the womb of new ideas. Of course, this also means we will balance our material budgets between print and digital resources, purchase more e-journals and e-books, control the acquisition of the printed materials in the areas of primary sources, cancel print journal subscriptions when they come online, and weed out bound volumes of journals as access to online archives of same become available in order to create more space.

According to Lee’s work, the East Asian collection at UCSD has the second shortest history and the East Asian collection at Yale, which was established in 1878, is the oldest in North America. Over one hundred years later, UCSD officially established its East Asian collection in two locations: The IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection. Now, in less than 20 years, and proud of what we have achieved in that short period of time, we are aiming for uniqueness and outstanding as the hallmarks of East Asian collection development horizon at UCSD.

Jim Cheng, with a BA in Chinese Language & Literature from the Fudan University in Shanghai, a MA in Comparative Literature and a MLS in Library & Information Science from the University of Washington in Seattle, has been the head of the IR/PS Library and East Asia Collection at the University of California San Diego since 2002. He was named by *Library Journal* as the 2008 Mover and Shaker because of his achievements in developing the East Asian Film Collection and organizing the library out-reach projects, and received Fulbright Research Award in Taiwan film studies in 2009. His publications cover the areas of Library Information Science, China Studies, and East Asian Film Studies,