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what's the value of your time?  
finding the marketability of your diverse skills

by Maya Samuels-Fair  
IB Graduate Student

As **UAW** contract negotiations forge ahead, IB celebrated its workers at the May 6th Symposium. Yet the wonderful talks regaling us with graduate students' trials and triumphs highlighted a puzzling irony. We strive to perform a staggering number of tasks at a professional level, but we are paid less than the hourly market rate for any one of those skills.

The rationale for PhD student pay differs from corporate, nonprofit, or government pay structures, making it difficult to compare graduate school to other common post-baccalaureate career options. Like most American universities, University of California's standard GSI (teaching assistant) position pays for 20 hours/week of work. The rest of a PhD student's working hours are unpaid. Students supported by a GSR (research assistant) position are similarly only paid for 20 hours/week of their research. Theoretically, the paid hours of teaching or research benefit the institution, while the student's unpaid dissertation work is self-interested. In practice, all aspects of PhD work both benefit the institution and aid personal development to some

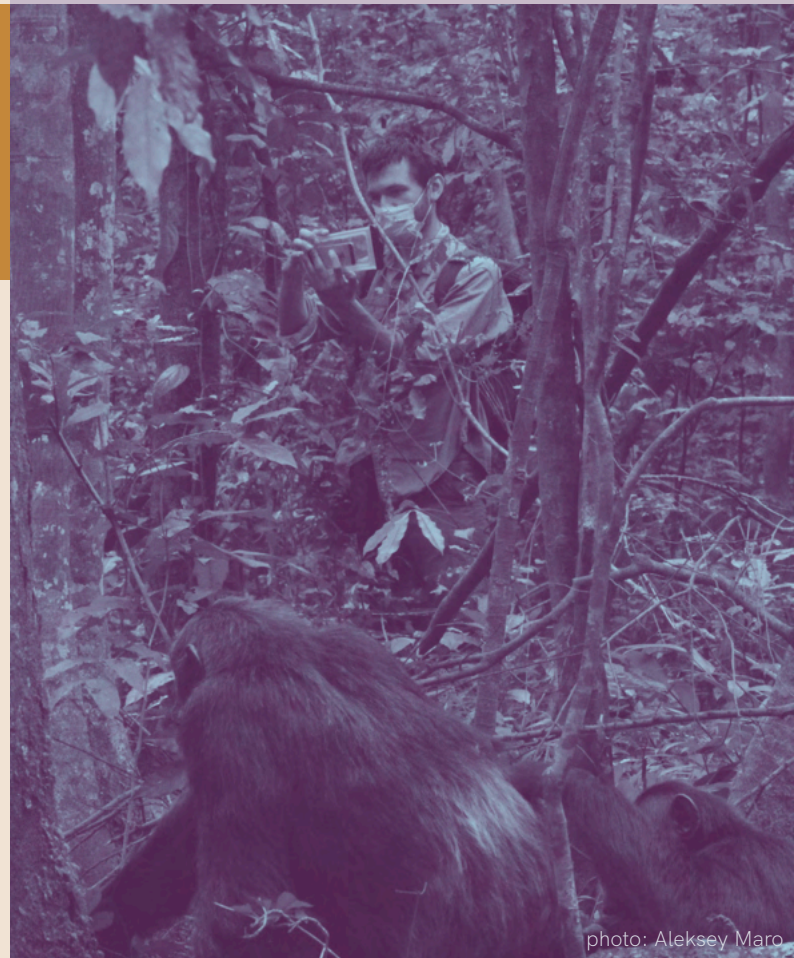



photo: Aleksey Maro

extent. University and federal fellowship stipends offer competitive opportunities to be compensated for dissertation research, but they are calibrated to pay only slightly more than GSI and GSR positions, also supporting only about 20 hours/week of work.



Graduate students, staff and faculty all balance many responsibilities that are not always compensated.

Instead, the hours needed for PhD students' unpaid studies preclude us from taking on second jobs to draw another income. Many fellowships even prohibit recipients from working additional jobs. PhD students are thus required to subsist on half-time income.

For IB graduate students, our guaranteed base salary differs depending on our year of entry. Even if we only work 40 hours a week 49 weeks out of the year (and we all work more than that), a \$34k salary is \$17.35 an hour, \$30k is \$15.31 an hour, and \$26k is \$13.27 an hour. In contrast, the 2021 median income of a graphic designer is \$24.38 an hour, and that of a technical writer is \$37.53 an hour. The IB salary may seem like a good hourly rate when considered over 20 hours/week 32 weeks out of the year, especially when UC also pretends our tuition is a part of our pay. But what matters to workers is how much spendable money is in the bank when we go to the grocery store each week, and how it compares to what we could earn for the same total hours of effort in other professions.

Even though our passion for the work has outweighed the money, horizontal and vertical pay inequities reflect larger social inequities, symptoms of how much we value different populations and their time. Poor graduate student pay also perpetuates these inequities. Low pay does not filter for

those who "want it enough". Low pay gatekeeps horizontally fulfilling lives in academia. Students coming from generational wealth do not have to decide whether to compromise leisure or family to pursue a PhD. This system still echoes the roots of western science as a hobby for the independently wealthy. Offering pay that is competitive for the job skills is necessary to retain and recruit diverse talent.

Students, are you curious how much your skilled labor is worth? With the calculation template below, you can calculate the market value of the hours you spend utilizing your various incredible skills.

All data on 2021 median hourly and annual wages comes from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook. This online resource is a comprehensive, searchable database

that offers tools to compare pay brackets across professions, depending on one's relevant degrees and work experience. Not everything IB PhD students do obviously falls into one of the Labor Bureau's professional categories, and with varying work experience, we would not all have the same earning power across these related fields. I encourage you to read further into this resource as it pertains to you. The calculator below is just meant to illustrate the obvious discrepancy between how much we are compensated for each of our skills compared to the professional norm.

*"Low pay does not filter for those who 'want it enough'. Low pay gatekeeps holistically fulfilling lives in academia."*

Use this calculation template to ballpark the theoretical value of your hours of skilled labor—just choose the job titles you feel are most similar to what you do. If you would like to share just how much your time and skills should be worth, how much you pay out of pocket to maintain your teaching and research, or describe how our pay impacts your life outside IB, please contact the DEI newsletter to write for us. Regardless of how much we enjoy the work, poor compensation can erode our sense of belonging, advancement, and dedication. A significant raise would only be a decimal point to UC but a paradigm shift for us.

### reflection questions:

1. What were your reactions to the hourly market rate and median salary for some of your job skills?
2. How do finances impact your career decisions?
3. How do you think pay structure affects the scientific method?

# calculator

## Time spent making figures, designing infographics, formatting text, building slidedecks, etc:

Graphic designer (\$50,710)\*  
\$24.38/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

## Experimental design, data analysis, computational tool development:

Statistician (\$96,280)  
\$46.29/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

Programmer (\$93,000)  
\$44.71/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

Computer & Information Research (\$131,490)  
\$63.22/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

## Grants, manuscripts, educational development:

Technical writer (\$78,060)  
\$37.53/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

Editor (salary \$63,350)  
\$30.46/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

## Training, managing, and mentoring teams of students:

Training & Development Manager (\$120,130)  
\$57.76/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

HR Manager (\$126,230)  
\$60.69/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

Bookkeeping, Accounting, Auditing (\$45,560)  
\$21.90/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

## Maintaining lab equipment and specimens:

Biological technician (\$48,140)  
\$23.15/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

Archivists, Curators, Museum work (\$50,120)  
\$24.09/hr X \_\_\_ hrs +

## Add out of pocket teaching or research costs:

Your Total: \_\_\_\_\_

\*medial annual wages

# affordable housing

## berkeley student cooperatives

by Gregory Arena  
IB Graduate Student

Through generous financial aid provided to undergraduates and a commitment of service to the public good, the University of California, Berkeley is often lauded as a catalyst for the upward mobility of the working and middle class. But cost of housing in the Bay Area persists as a primary hurdle for students with financial need, limiting access to those UC Berkeley aims to serve. In response to rising housing insecurity, between “2016-18, more than 5,000 beds were added, with 25,900 to be added between 2019-24” across all nine UC campuses.<sup>1</sup> Yet expansion of university owned housing does not always translate to an expansion of accessible housing. Rental costs at UC Berkeley’s newest dormitory, Blackwell can exceed \$1800 per month for undergraduates, even before the addition of food cost. In 2017, the number one public university held the unenviable ranking as the fifth most expensive campus housing in the nation.<sup>2</sup>

Of course, these burdens are not only experienced by undergraduate students at UC Berkeley. In recent years, access to affordable housing has gained momentum as an important platform among unions representing graduate students and

staff on campus. But a path toward addressing these challenges remains uncertain, even as the issue has gained increased attention. And while housing insecurity impacts university students and employees in every demographic, these pressures are felt acutely by those most resource limited, extending far beyond the campus community. As of 2021, minimum wage earners living in the city of Oakland can expect to contribute 112% of their income to rent a one bedroom apartment. In Alameda County, entry level teachers, making \$42,497, contribute on average 72% of their income toward housing costs.<sup>3</sup> A problem intensified by inflation and rising homelessness, a coherent response is required for what the University of California has identified as a housing crisis.<sup>4</sup> One radical solution, found in coöperative housing, offers a viable and implementable solution, and traces a long and proven record in the East Bay. But the future of this coöperative housing is now uncertain.

Founded in 1933, the **Berkeley Student Cooperative** has provided low-cost housing for almost 90 years to Bay Area university students. North America’s largest student housing coöperative, the BSC adheres to a set of international coöperative guidelines known as the **Rochdale Principles** which promote open and equitable membership, community mindedness, education, and financial autonomy through collectivism. Together, in this coöperative tradition, the student members maintain both financial as well as democratic



Berkeley Student Cooperative  
Central Office & Casa Zimbabwe.  
Constructed in 1966 by Henry L  
Riggs, CZ houses 124 students.



Purchased by the BSC in 1944, Ridge House provided housing to GI-bill recipients in the post-war years. Built by John Galen Howard in 1906 for a family of one, today it houses 38 students.

ownership over the organization, providing students with the means to an education at the many excellent colleges and universities in the East Bay. For so many alumni and current residents, the BSC has an outsized impact on their college careers. Affordable housing offered by the BSC was an important factor in my own decision to attend Berkeley as an undergraduate, and made my pursuit of a four year college degree possible.

In contrast to the steep prices found in more conventional housing options, rental prices within the BSC exist on a sliding scale between \$460 and \$802 per month, adjusted based on food costs and utilities. Employment opportunities through the BSC can also allow students to offset some or all of their semesterly rent burden. According to Rafael Alberto Grillo Avila, BSC Cabinet Member and PhD student at Berkeley Law, “by cutting out the middleman and having students be the direct owners of the housing, we are able to minimize costs and reinvest all revenues into housing such that we are able to keep housing affordable at rates even beyond those of other public, non-profit institutions.” And, since the organization is **run for and by students**, lease agreements are flexible and accommodating to student needs and the academic calendar. In addition to affordable rental prices, as of 2017,

the BSC provided financial aid and small grants to 140 applicants, totaling \$145,000 in aid.”<sup>5</sup> As reported by coöperative’s website, for its roughly 1300 members, by providing “rates less than half of the [UC Berkeley] dorms, and some of the cheapest apartments near campus, the BSC remains popular among students with limited resources.”

By the numbers, more than one third of the BSC membership come from families with annual incomes less than \$50,000. 60% of the undergraduate membership are considered of low income background, 45% are first generation college students, and 14% identify as students with disabilities. Even as BSC membership accounts for less than 3% of the campus community, housing coöperatives such as the BSC, **East Bay Permanent Real Estate Cooperative**, **East Bay CoHousing**, and other non-profit options collectively provide necessary competition with more traditional alternatives and campus housing options, improving housing opportunities for everyone. Not only has coöperative housing helped to facilitate modest reductions in overall rental costs in the Berkeley area, but organizations like the BSC have played a pivotal role in promoting local and national policy reform to improve housing accessibility and residential zoning.



BSC archives

*"this organization has affected the whole climate of this campus with respect to intergroup relations, but it also had an effect on the co-op movement in the city of Berkeley"*

—Bill Davis



BSC archives

top left: members subsidize rent through working 5hrs each week  
bottom left: communal dinner in Cloyne Court, 140 residents.

In the words of Bill Davis, one of the founding members of the BSC "this organization has affected the whole climate of this campus with respect to intergroup relations, but it also had an effect on the co-op movement in the city of Berkeley...it has affected the climate of this whole community." Through it's mission, the BSC has offered resources and support for the development of cooperatively owned businesses both in Berkeley and nationally. Says Avila, "the BSC provides a scalable model as a student housing cooperative...Alumni take the cooperative ethos with them such that the worker- and tenant-owned approach can be replicated elsewhere, providing financial and social benefits to individuals in the community where these efforts are undertaken."

Even as the Berkeley Student Cooperative operates independent of UC Berkeley, the BSC has long played an important role in promoting

equity and opportunity at UC Berkeley beyond affordable housing. Prior to the creation of UC Berkeley's **Fannie Lou Hamer** Black Resource Center in 2015, the BSC's African American Theme House (Afro House) was the de facto hub for the Black Student Union and black community organizing.<sup>6,7</sup> Indeed, Afro House's origins were in direct response to California Proposition 209, which in 1995 would repeal Affirmative Action in higher education. Afro House, and other themed coöperatives in the BSC, continue to serve as focal points for justice and civic action for underrepresented minorities, the LGBTQ community, and environmentalism in the East Bay. Common space at Rochdale and Fenwick Weaver Apartments frequently hosts **Hermanos Unidos** events and meetings providing support to a growing Latin American undergraduate and graduate student body. And in recent years, the BSC has made special considerations to provide aid and sanctuary for undocumented and trans students. Avila notes that the BSC has created "a community for those who may not feel like they belong among the general UC Berkeley community."

Today, the future of the Berkeley Student Cooperative is under threat. A patchwork of remodels, antique aesthetics and construction

techniques, the 20 houses and apartments managed by the BSC encapsulate the colorful history of the city of Berkeley. Understandably, upkeep and maintenance have been an ongoing challenge for the BSC, especially those properties constructed prior to the 1906 Earthquake and Fire or ADA accessible building codes. Some of the older units include late 19th century examples by noted architects like John Galen Howard, ( Doe Library, Sather Tower) and Julia Morgan (Berkeley Women’s Club, **Chapel of the Chimes**). But BSC units also include more recent additions built for the sole purpose of housing BSC members. A majority of these 20 properties are fully owned by the BSC membership. But in several cases either the land or the unit itself is owned by UC Berkeley. Among those sites owned by the University are Cloyne Court (which the University acquired from the BSC by **eminent domain** in 1970) and both Fenwick Weaver and Rochdale Village Apartments. Each of these sites are rented to the BSC for just \$1 a year.<sup>8</sup> Though a generous lease-rate, by maintaining ownership, the University exerts complete authority to dictate the future of these parcels, and those who live in the coöperative housing built on that land. Exacerbating the common hardships and austerity faced by so many businesses during the pandemic, the BSC now faces the possibility of losing Rochdale Village Apartments, one of its largest units, due to revision of UC rental policies which detail specific infrastructure improvement goals.

A modest, wood-shingled construction, Rochdale Village Apartments was built in 1971 from funds raised solely by the student members and BSC alumni in partnership with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Home to 259 undergraduate and graduate students, Rochdale houses the highest proportion of Educational Opportunity Program students of any BSC holding. As of 2020, 82% of Rochdale residents were **EOP**, a demographic that includes an intersection of first-generation, low-income,

and historically underrepresented minority college students. In 2020, the renewal of a ten-year lease was jeopardized when UC Berkeley demanded that the BSC provide total funding for a full seismic retrofit of the apartment complex by 2030. With an annual operational budget of \$11.5 million the BSC has spent the last decade fundraising and applying its thin surpluses to the seismic upgrade of the many historic structures that the coöperative owns. During this time the BSC has successfully raised over \$20 million to retrofit 10 BSC properties, primarily through alumni donation and rent money.<sup>9</sup>

However, anticipated costs for a full upgrade of the Rochdale Village Apartments alone lie between \$26 and 48 million. While the University is willing to renew the BSC’s lease if the BSC agrees to meet these rental conditions, overwhelming costs associated with the retrofit call into question whether the university has any expectation that the BSC could realistically



Rochdale Village Apartments, designed by Sally Woodbridge and constructed in 1971 with assistance for Department of Housing and Urban Development. Three blocks from campus for roughly \$500/month. Rochdale is home to 259 students.



Elenor Roosevelt and then BSC president TZ Chu discuss coöperative housing at the BSC's 25th anniversary celebration in 1958.

BSC archives

meet this request. Furthermore, the promise of a shortened 10-year lease agreement creates uncertainty, and does not incentivize long-term investment. In an **op-ed** to the Daily Californian, Victor Vasquez, BSC vice-president of External Affairs and rising senior, noted that “residents worry that these mandates have the potential to create a situation that forces our members, who cannot afford it, to pay more in rent. Furthermore, as a leaseholder to UC Berkeley, there is no guarantee that we will be able to keep the property even after the work is completed.”

Whether the BSC loses Rochdale Village Apartments or manages to pay the full cost of the retrofit will not only affect the residents of Rochdale, but the ability of the BSC to uphold its stated mission of providing low-cost housing. In either case, rental costs will likely increase to offset the financial shortfalls. Speaking to the DEI Newsletter in May, Avila, stated that “the Co-op’s members have directed [the board of directors] to request funding for the entire cost of the project from the University of California.” In a response to UC Berkeley’s proposed lease

agreement, Avila and the BSC’s board advocate the following proposition on behalf of the coöperative’s members: “If the University commits to partially funding the work but will not commit to fully funding it, then we request that the University partner with the BSC and provide consultation and share fundraising capacity to raise the remainder of the capital. If the University will not commit to financing any portion of the cost of the retrofit and other essential renovations, then we request that the land be given to the BSC, with the proviso that we use the land to provide affordable housing to University of California students for a given number of years.”

Since the 2020 notification of the updated lease terms the BSC has worked to meet the university’s new requirement, but has so far raised less than 10% of the projected costs for this overhaul. How the University of California chooses to respond to the BSC’s good-faith request for more time and resources, will no doubt illuminate the university’s deeper interests in facilitating truly accessible and equitable housing for students. More importantly, the outcome of the University’s response to the BSC’s counter-proposals will cast long shadows on the future of housing and development in the city of Berkeley. Historically, the interests of the BSC, the city of Berkeley and UC Berkeley have not always aligned.<sup>8</sup> But this does not preclude future collaboration that could benefit all interests, and Avila is hopeful. “We [BSC board and cabinet] are excited that UC Berkeley has expressed interest in exploring the possibility of transferring the land to BSC and though no financial assistance has been pledged yet, we are hopeful to continue working together to find venues for partnership and collaboration in order to make sure total costs of the retrofit project do not make housing at BSC unaffordable.”

In April the University renewed plans that call for replacing long-neglected **People’s Park** with below-market student housing. UC Berkeley’s **announcement** was met with an uncommon, yet optimistic mixture of both praise and skepticism from the Berkeley community, and advocates



for the homeless and greenspaces. Though much needed, this construction has long been associated with the inevitable displacement of the park's unhoused residents. After negotiation with the city and local activists, the university now plans to compensate park residents with long-term housing alternatives and better access to social services. The balancing act between providing for students while minimizing adverse impacts to the wider local community and those most vulnerable, reveals a complex lattice of stakeholder values and goals that are not always interchangeable. These same complexities are by no means absent in the decisions made by the BSC and UC Berkeley, where issues of financial and infrastructural security must be weighed.

Named in honor of the small English town of Rochdale, which in 1844 gave birth to the modern coöperative movement, this spirit of coöperation must overcome those differences between the university and the BSC when negotiating Rochdale's future. The survival of Rochdale Village Apartments is imperative to the endurance of affordable housing in the East Bay. From BSC members, allies, housing advocates,

to campus administrators, it will take a village to save this village. As negotiations between the Berkeley Student Cooperative and the University of California continue to unfold this summer, the university must take careful stock of its own mission and its relationship to those it serves.

*If you are interested in supporting Rochdale Village Apartments and the future of the Berkeley Student Cooperative, consider signing this **petition** sponsored by BSC allies. Or, attend an **upcoming event** or make a **donation** to the BSC.*

#### further readings links

1. UC Basic Needs Fact Sheet.
2. the Daily Californian, Housing Issue 2015
3. PolicyLink Oakland's Displacement Crisis.
4. UC Berkeley, Office of Planning and Analysis, Housing Survey, 2017
5. Berkeley Student Cooperative, BSC Annual Report, 2017
6. the Daily Californian, Fannie Lou Hamer Black Resource Center  
Opens in Hearst Field Annex.
7. SFGate, UC Berkeley Black Students Demand Fixes to 'hostile' climate.
8. Lillian, Guy, The Green Book Index, Cheap Places to Live
9. Berkeley Student Cooperative, BSC Seismic Retrofit Fund



#### reflection questions:

1. For the six year, the San Francisco Bay Area has remained the most expensive place to live in the United States. How does high cost of living affect your wellbeing and pursuits?
2. What responsibility do you think the University of California should shoulder in providing affordable housing?
3. How can students and UC employees encourage housing accessibility for community members not associated with the University?

Dinner at Oscar Wilde House. Established in 1999, Wilde was the first queer focused coöp in the United States.

## sharing discovery and science: an interview with Gabriela Arango



Crecer ConCiencia

by Mona R. Della Villosa  
IB Staff

*Gabriela Arango is a third year PhD student in the Vázquez-Medina Lab, where she studies the diving physiology and hypoxic control in sea turtles. Originally from Guadalajara, Mexico, Arango moved to California her senior year of high school. Before beginning her PhD at UC Berkeley, Arango lived in Sonoma County where she spent seven years at community college before completing her undergraduate and masters education at Sonoma State University. As of 2020, Spanish speaking residents account for nearly 28% of the population of Sonoma County. Yet, from her time spent in Sonoma, Arango noticed a lack of connectivity between this growing community and opportunities in both the sciences and the robust natural park systems found in the North Bay. Recognizing the absence of services and outreach in two areas that can be so critical to inspiring outdoor recreation, environmental stewardship, and the future of*

*science and conservation in California, in 2018 Arango and Northern California based ecologist Elias López founded the 501(c)(3) non-profit, Crecer ConCiencia. With a vision of "inspiring scientific curiosity for a better world," the organization had worked to connect children and their families with the outdoors and the natural sciences through hikes, beach clean-ups and educational programs. To learn more about the importance of mentorship and science communication beyond the classroom we spoke with Gabriela Arango about her work.*

**What inspired you to found Crecer ConCiencia, and what has been the most rewarding part of this work for you?**

My inspiration has been my community and my own experiences. As a first generation Latina immigrant, I have faced many challenges when coming to this country, among those has been getting an education. Getting an education

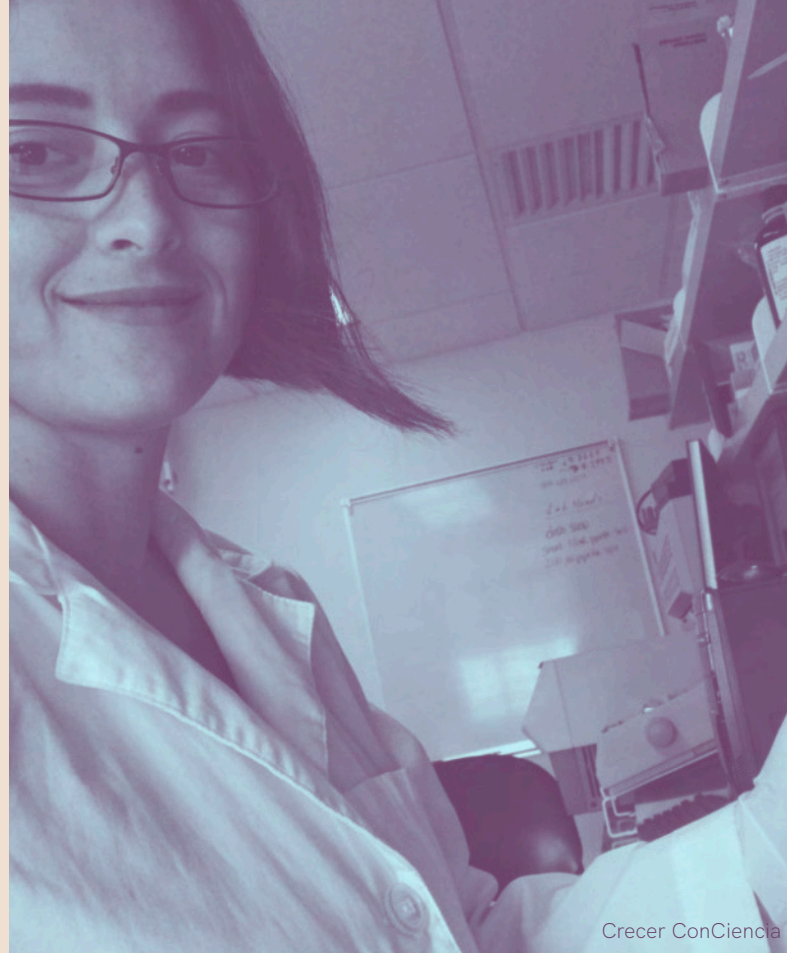
encompasses not only how to “navigate academic requirements”, but also all the cultural and mental challenges that come with it, such as the language barrier, the systemic racism, or the lack of representation in the sciences. Yet, despite all the struggles, I consider myself to be very fortunate to have had the opportunity and guidance from mentors and passionate teachers, to ultimately discover my passion for science. Thus, I see myself reflected in my community; the same struggles and the same lack of guidance.

I founded **Crecer ConCiencia** to inspire kids to love science and nature, but also to give the parents the tools, in their language, that they need to continue inspiring their kids. I want them to see, from an early age, that it is fun and rewarding to learn about science. Change the stereotype. Science is not only a fancy lab inside an ivory tower, but it is also being out in nature making observations and learning about “cool stuff”. Any kid is already a tiny scientist if they are curious and pursue such curiosity.

The most rewarding part is to see kids and parents learning something new, something that they can talk about to their friends later, thus inspiring others in return.

**Your research investigates the physiology of sea turtles. Many species of sea turtle are now listed as critically endangered. What role do programs like Crecer ConCiencia play in advancing stewardship and public awareness for the protection of these and other threatened species?**

We want to create awareness about endangered species, but most importantly, we want to empower people to help out on solving those issues. What can we all do in our daily lives to help our planet? Small actions do count in making this a better place for the next generations to come. As with the example of sea turtle conservation, they



Crecer ConCiencia



top right: Gabriela Arango  
PhD Candidate, Vázquez-Medina Lab

bottom right: a young olive ridley sea turtle

were brought back from the brink of extinction and the numbers on some species are increasing steadily. This was accomplished by partnering with the local communities and education; scientists learned about local knowledge and locals learned about scientific knowledge. Thus, scientific knowledge alone did not help to recover the “sea turtles”, but rather, partnerships with the local communities did. There is still a long way to go, but bringing all stakeholders together has been a successful start for sea turtles so far.

### **Do you think that scientists and academics have a responsibility in connecting their work to the public?**

I firmly believe that we are very privileged to have information that our communities do not have access to, and such privilege should come with the responsibility to share it. Science is often behind a paywall and even if it is open access, it is really hard to understand for the general public. If you think about it, having a more scientifically literate community will help when electing public officials. Those same officials that decide the funding budgets. Then it comes full circle. We also saw it with the pandemic, some communities were much more distrustful of the vaccine because there was no representation from a trusted voice in their communities. That means, a trusted scientist or doctor. Sharing anything is always beneficial, I don't see how sharing science and creating trust with our communities is any different.

### **Do you think academia is doing a good job of meeting those goals now, and are there any examples of this sort of work that have served as a model for Crecer ConCiencia?**

I think academia is aware of the problem and is changing now. There are some great programs that have a bottom-up approach to increase representation and SciCom in our communities, at academic institutions, and even within our

*“science is often behind a paywall and even if it is open access, it is really hard to understand for the general public.”*

—Gabriela Arango

department. It is amazing to see so many initiatives and programs that care about sharing science widely. Actually my first introduction to “science communication” was one of the very first Science Through story workshops that **Dr. Sara ElShafie** organized back when I was not even a grad student here. After that workshop, I always try to “translate science” and make it interesting to the general public. Yet, there's still a top-down approach that is missing to close the **leaking pipeline model**. Scientists are already asked to do so much in their day to day that without any real compensation that advances their careers, very few are incentivized to take time from their already tight schedules to share science.

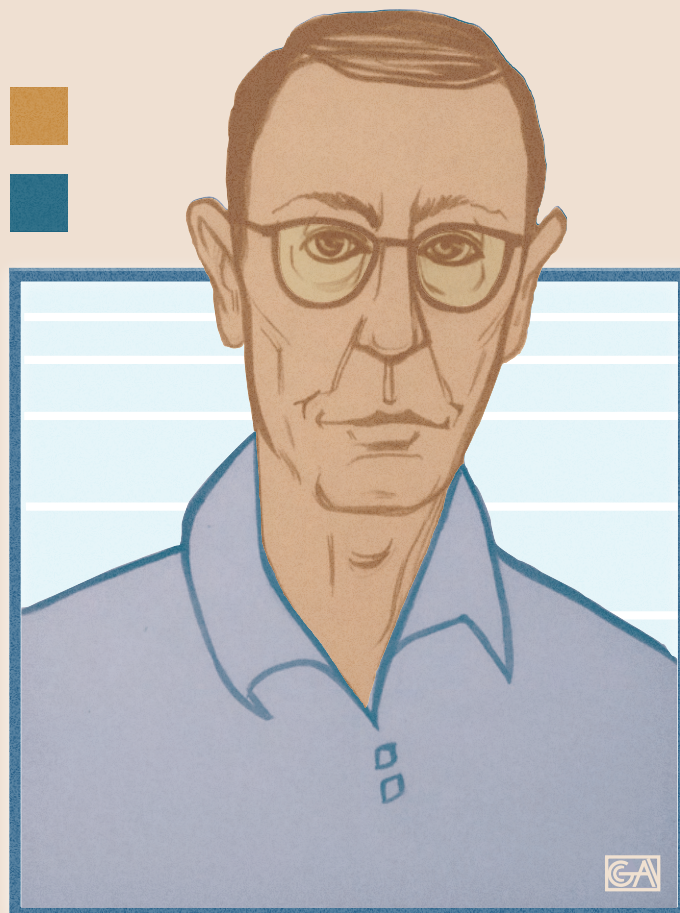
### **How can scientists in the Berkeley community support Crecer ConCiencia?**

We welcome all kinds of help and abilities, so if you have a new idea on how you would like to help, please let me know! Some concrete ideas include sharing your science. We create infographics for our social media in Spanish. If you have any cool research that you would like to share, you can send some brief facts about it and some images (if you have), and we can create and share an infographic about your research. Also, if you speak Spanish and would like to be broadcasted on a video, we are recording a new series of 3-5 minute videos about what scientists do in their day to day jobs. Lastly, we take **donations** through paypal and any dollar helps to buy materials for the kids.

## in history: Paul Fasana

by Emily Bögner  
IB Graduate Candidate

Before the Berkeley Free Speech, Civil Rights, and Gay Rights Movements, Paul Fasana recounts the lack of an LGBTQ community within Berkeley's campus, making it a quiet and closeted place. With a goal to ensure no one else would have to endure the same environment, Fasana dedicated his life to philanthropy and working to preserve LGBTQ history through the curation of libraries. Fasana persevered through the difficulties of being a first generation college student and Korean War veteran and attended Berkeley to earn his BA followed a year later by his MLS. During his time at Berkeley, Fasana worked in the Cal Forestry Library (now the Bioscience, Natural Resources & Public Health Library), which would end up being his first of many library appointments. Armed with his degrees, Fasana served as a cataloger at the New York Public Library, Director of Library Automation at Columbia University Libraries, and Senior Vice President of Research at the New York Public Library. In conjunction with these appointments, Fasana was an active philanthropist and credits his partner with pushing him towards a life of philanthropy, when he told Fasana "Whatever you make, you have to give back". Together, he and his part-



ner established the third largest LGBTQ foundation in the U.S. through Our Fund Foundation in which he was also awarded the Dick Schwartz Lifetime Achievement award. In 2018 he founded the **Fasana Fellowship** at Berkeley in the School of Information for graduate students whose research can be related to LGBTQ in any field or discipline.



Fasana is most remembered for the work he completed during his retirement as Chief Archivist at **Stonewall National Museum and Archives** where he curated one of the largest LGBTQ archives and collections in the country. Fasana took charge of organizing, cataloging, and restoring critical documents. It is because of him the archive now resides in a climate controlled building. Hunter O'Hanian, director of Stonewall notes that "more than any other individual,

he is responsible for the richness of the vast archives at Stonewall". Fasana worked in the collections up until the week before his passing. Fasana was a champion of LGBTQ causes, who created a life dedicated to the service of others, helping the LGBTQ community thrive by keeping its story alive.



## upcoming events + campus resources

- 30 June-4 July —Marin County Fair, San Rafael
- 30 July—Nihonmachi Street Fair presents: Aloha by the Bay, Peace Plaza, San Francisco
- 13 August—Chocolate and Chalk Art Festival, North Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley



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