In summer 1999 a committee was formed to select the Library's nine millionth acquisition, which would take place in approximately six months.

Everyone on the committee agreed that this was a significant milestone—only three other American university libraries have more than nine million volumes, and two of those have been around for a century longer than Cal has.

For the eight millionth acquisition, the Library had decided to celebrate the diversity of the Library's collections with eight different works, many of them not in traditional book format. This time it seemed appropriate to choose a volume that would make a statement that books in a traditional format are very important, are sought after, and offer an experience, both tactile and intellectual, that the computer screen does not.

According to Anthony Bliss, rare book curator at the Bancroft Library, the volume that the selection committee decided on, Aboriginal Port Folio, by James O. Lewis (1836), represents this country's first attempt at a true-to-life depiction of the American Indian. "While it may not be 'great art,' it is free of the fantasies, cliches, conventions, and sensationalism that characterized earlier depictions. It is the first book entirely devoted to the depiction of the indigenous peoples of North America and sets the stage for subsequent works by McKenney and Hall, Catlin, and Bodmer."

With the volume selected, there was the obvious question of how to pay for it. The book would be presented at auction, where we could not know exactly how much it would fetch (or even that we would be successful in securing it), especially given today's volatile prices at auction.

We were naturally delighted when the Fanny and Leo Koerner Charitable Trust agreed to provide a nucleus gift that would match, two-to-one, all first-time gifts from Cal alumni to the Library. Our solicitation to this population was mailed out in December and resulted in an astonishing 681 new donors to the Library. Their gifts, when combined with the match, assured our success at the auction.
A word about the book itself: It includes 72 hand-colored lithographs that portray Indian chiefs, mostly in their ceremonial garb. When the volume arrived, it was evident that some preservation treatment would be necessary. Gillian Boal and Nancy Harris, conservators in the Library's Preservation Laboratory, methodically separated each leave of the book, removed scotch tape, and repaired tears using cooked Japanese wheat paste and Japanese handmade paper. The volume was reassembled after the original black leather binding was repaired.

Acquisition of the volume was celebrated at Cal Day on April 15, 2000, at a reception in the Morrison Library, to which all Library donors, including the 681 new ones, were invited. The volume was on display, and Professor Hertha D. Sweet Wong, a specialist in Native American literature, made an interesting presentation on Native North American visual self-representation.

In fall 2000 the Bancroft Library will present an exhibition on the pictorial representation of the North American Indian, featuring all four of the great color-plate books mentioned above as well as works dating back to the 16th century and as recent as C. Hart Merriam's photographs of the 1920s.

The Library is most appreciative of the Fanny and Leo Koerner Charitable Trust and the 681 donors for their generous response to our appeal—another indication, we think, that the University community clearly recognizes that the strength of the Library reflects the strength of the University.
University Librarian Steps Down

On Thursday, May 4, Library staff were stunned and saddened to receive word that Gerald R. Lowell, Kenneth and Dorothy Hill University Librarian, is stepping down from the position that he has held since late 1998.

Arriving at the end of a period in the Library's history of uncertainty and declining budgets, Jerry Lowell's enthusiasm and optimism permeated every aspect of Library administration. In just 18 months the Library made significant progress in rebuilding its collections and services, garnered increased faculty support, and raised librarians' and staff morale.

Patricia Iannuzzi, who was recently appointed Associate University Librarian and Director of Doe and Moffitt Libraries, and who worked with Jerry Lowell when they were both employed at the Yale University Library, observed: "Jerry is a charismatic and extremely effective administrator. He is wonderful at energizing the organization and building consensus among staff. He is an able communicator, spanning the cultures of the faculty, the Library, and University administration. Jerry created a solid foundation for revitalizing library services and collections, and he leaves the Library much better positioned and more optimistic about meeting the challenges that lie ahead."

At this time the University is formulating its plans for the transition period. An Interim University Librarian will be appointed, and a committee is being constituted to identify possible candidates.

Below is the letter that Jerry Lowell sent the staff on May 4.

With deep sadness, I regret to announce that I have informed Carol Christ today that I will be leaving my position as University Librarian, for mental and physical health reasons. My final resignation date will be sometime between September 1, 2000, and December 1, 2000. I expect to have a final departure date determined by July 1. I have decided to leave university and library work altogether.

All of you have been incredibly wonderful and supportive. I feel very sorry that this will be a shorter tenure than I had originally planned.
However, my mother's death has affected Mitchell and me in profound ways and we've decided that it's important to take care of ourselves.

During the remainder of my tenure here, we shall continue the positive work that we have begun. I am confident that we have laid a solid foundation for the future of this library. I understand that this will come as a shock to many people. As library leadership transition plans are developed, I will communicate them to you.

Thank you for your continuing support during this difficult period.

--Jerry Lowell
THE DISABILITY RIGHTS AND INDEPENDENT LIVING MOVEMENT

Susan O'Hara, Regional Oral History Office

"Helpless cripple attends classes at UC," proclaimed a headline in the Berkeley Gazette in 1963. Time was to prove the irony of the title, and the article became a treasure in one of the Bancroft Library's newest collections.

In November 2000 the Library will open the Disability Rights and Independent Living Movement archive, an ongoing series of 50 oral histories and an extensive collection of written records and photographs of the earliest leaders and organizations in Berkeley. First of its kind in subject matter and in its depth, the collection is a research platform for scholars and a primary historical resource of national significance.

The "helpless cripple"--Edward Roberts--not only was the first person with a severe disability to live on campus as a student but also was to become the first to direct the California Department of Rehabilitation in Sacramento. Indeed, Berkeley--both the campus and the city--was to become the symbol of the worldwide disability movement by 1975.

Berkeley is unfailingly cited as a pioneer in the movement by persons with disabilities for legally defined rights and control over their own lives. No longer content with limited life opportunities, nor willing to be defined solely as medical patients, disabled people in several cities nationwide shared the willingness to challenge authority, discard received wisdom, and effect societal change that was the hallmark of the 1970s. Blue-curb parking spaces, accessible buses, sign-language interpreters, ramps to buildings, brailled elevator buttons, and much more, were to become ordinary within a short few years.

Not surprisingly, the disability movement paralleled other movements for equity and civil rights by and for racial minorities, women, and gay people. From our vantage point 35 years later, it is apparent that these movements, taken together, have changed the social, cultural, legal, and even architectural landscape of the nation.

During the pioneering 1960s in Berkeley, a dozen disabled students, all wheelchair-users, followed Roberts' lead and lived at Cowell Hospital on campus (now the site of the Haas School of Business). In those days, a hospital was deemed the only "safe" place to house disabled students. In the course of
that explosive decade, these students experimented with radical changes in their
daily lives, articulated a new philosophy of independence, and raised their
experience to a political cause on campus and in the community. In the midst of
the campus maelstrom of free speech, civil rights, and anti-war protests, these
students refused to be seen as helpless medical patients. They profoundly
changed the rules of living with a disability.

By 1972 the students had moved out into the community and created new
institutions, run by and for people with disabilities. The first two of these
organizations, the Physically Disabled Students' Program on the campus and the
Center for Independent Living in the community, soon attracted national
attention and drew several hundred people with disabilities to Berkeley from
across the country. This early migration became the nucleus and the strength of
the community that, for many, came to symbolize the independent living
movement. Many other disability organizations developed—with focuses on
legal resources, employment, computer training, parenting with a disability,
recreation, and more.

Fifty of these early leaders and founders of disability organizations are the
narrators (interviewees) of the collection's oral histories, some of which are as
long as 25 hours of taped conversation. These narrations reveal a lot about the
atmosphere of these times, covering the grassroots politics, the unstinting belief
in "the cause," the seat-of-the-pants management, the funding sources and crises,
the national connections, and the progress and the legacy of this high-energy and
sometimes chaotic movement. In addition, the project archivist has collected
more than 200 linear feet of the narrators' personal papers and organizational
records. These will be indexed to the file folder level and described in finding
aids to help researchers.

The idea for a project to document these historic events germinated for nearly
15 years before funding was secured to make possible a significant effort.
Initially suggested by Susan O'Hara, then-director of the campus Disabled
Students' Residence Program, a few initial oral histories were completed through
the leadership and funding efforts of Willa Baum, director of the Bancroft's
Regional Oral History Office (ROHO).

By 1995 the historical importance of the events in Berkeley and beyond grew
increasingly evident. Adding to the urgency, several early leaders had died.
Further, the archival records of key institutions and individuals were scattered in
basements and attics, inaccessible for research and study. Bonnie Hardwick,
then-curator of Bancroft collections, joined with Willa Baum and Ann Lage,
deputy director of ROHO, as well as several key members of the disability
community, to support the idea of a comprehensive collection at Bancroft on the
disability movement. The National Institute on Disability Research and
Rehabilitation (NIDRR) generously funded the three-year project in 1996.

Special thanks are due to the donors to this effort over the years: the
Prytanean Society; Raymond Lifchez and Judith Stronach; and June Cheit,
whose generous donation in memory of her sister, Rev. Barbara Andrews,
allowed ROHO to develop the grant project. In May 2000 NIDRR awarded
Bancroft a three-year grant to document the origins of the independent living
movement nationwide.

By fall 2000 the Disability Rights and Independent Living Movement
collection will be available in the Bancroft and at other selected libraries around
the country. Within two to three years, most of the oral histories, many of the
documents, and the finding aids for the collection will be available on the
Internet in the Online Archive of California.
To inaugurate the collection, on November 3, 2000, the project will host a symposium in the campus' Pauley Ballroom on the disability movement in the context of other post-World War II movements. Among others, historian-participants will include Ruth Rosen, professor at UC Davis and author of *The World Split Open*; Waldo Martin, history professor at Berkeley and editor of *Civil Rights in the United States*; and Paul Longmore, history professor at San Francisco State University and specialist in disability movement history. Katherine Ott, curator of the National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian Institute, will give a slide presentation entitled, "Ed Roberts' Iron Lung and the Greensboro Lunch Counter: Capturing the Icons of Social Movements." All are welcome.
THE FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT CAFE

On February 3, 2000, the UC Berkeley community came together with alumni of the Free Speech Movement (FSM) to celebrate the opening of the Free Speech Movement Cafe at the Moffitt Undergraduate Library. The highlighted speaker, FSM activist Bettina Aptheker, '67 (now a professor at UC Santa Cruz), was joined by Chancellor Robert M. Berdahl; University Librarian Gerald R. Lowell; and Lynne Hollander Savio, widow of Mario Savio, a leader of the movement.

The Cafe was made possible by a gift from Steve M. Silberstein, '64, M.L.S. '77, which also includes funds to establish the Mario Savio/Free Speech Movement Endowment for library materials and a digitized archive focusing on the Free Speech Movement. With this gift, Silberstein hopes that Cal undergraduates will be inspired to learn about the history of the movement that took place in late 1964 and stands as a clarion call for the era. "We owe no small debt to Mario Savio and the individuals who made up the Free Speech Movement," said Silberstein. "Despite great personal and family sacrifice, they spoke up for the ideals upon which our society is based and in which we all believe."

In 1998, when accepting the gift from Silberstein, Chancellor Berdahl said: "Inherent in Berkeley's excellence in the postwar era has been the free and open expression of ideas by all members of the university community, an assumption that many of us may take for granted. No one would disagree that the Free Speech Movement had a significant role in placing the American university center-stage in the free flow of political ideas, no matter how controversial."

In true Berkeley fashion, the opening celebration was temporarily disrupted by student demonstrators in gas masks who support the availability of organic foods in campus eating establishments.

Located to the left of the Moffitt Undergraduate Library entrance, the Cafe's hours are the same as those of Moffitt Library. The menu offers cafe fare,
including soups, salads, sandwiches, baked goods, and beverages.
ISABEL ALLENDE FEATURED AT
LIBRARY ASSOCIATE'S ANNUAL DINNER

On Thursday evening, November 11, 1999, a festive crowd gathered in the Morrison Library for the Library Associates' Dinner, our annual "thank you" to Library donors for their interest and support. Chancellor Robert Berdahl greeted the guests and reminded us all once again about how the well-being of the Library contributes to the strength of the University.

The highlight of the evening was a presentation by Chilean-born writer, Isabel Allende, who discussed the very personal approach that she uses in researching and developing her work. Using anecdotes about creating Aphrodite and Daughter of Time, her two most recent works, she entertained the audience about how the loves and losses of her life are incorporated into her work.

Attracted by good food, stimulating speakers, and the traditional atmosphere of the Morrison Library, it was a memorable evening for the almost 200 guests.

CARL G. ROSBERG READING ROOM

Early this spring the Carl G. Rosberg Reading Room opened in Doe Library. Housing a collection of current and retrospective non-circulating serial collections in political science, economics, and area studies, the Rosberg Reading Room is an integral part of the Government and Social Science Information Service in Doe Library. The room celebrates the memory of Carl Rosberg, distinguished Professor of Political Science and Director of the Institute of International Studies. The room is open Monday through Thursday, 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 1:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
CLASS CAMPAIGNS:

Champions of the Library

In 1993 Joan Gruen joined the Class Campaigns unit in University Relations. With the momentum of the Keeping the Promise Campaign, her goal was to help produce class campaigns that would make a significant and long-term difference on campus. Over the last seven years, she has done just that.

Her first success came with the 40th reunion campaign for the Class of '56, when Peter Van Houten and Stu McKee decided with the gift committee to raise $400,000 in support of Library Collections. This would be the first campaign in the country to be dedicated to library preservation activities. Within a short time line of less than two years, Joan helped to structure the campaign which ultimately raised $600,000—which helped to satisfy the "match" requirement of the Library's challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. At the gala celebration dinner, Stu McKee said: "Ours started out as a Kmart campaign, but we can now proudly say that we are a Saks Fifth Avenue campaign."

Success bred more success. The Class of '52 had been working on its 45th reunion gift for the Student Athlete Academic Resource Center and decided to add the Teaching Library as a second initiative. Once again, class members stepped to the front and completed a successful campaign: the efforts of Marie Matthews (now a member of the Library Advisory Board), Eileen Galloway, Paul Andrew, and Stu Spence were especially critical.

Wife of internationally respected classical historian Erich Gruen, Joan has always been passionate about libraries and sees clearly that a strong Library is crucial to the campus' teaching and research activities. It was, therefore, easy for her to put in a good word when class committees were in the process of identifying the beneficiaries of their gifts.

The concept was fine-tuned with the Class of '49 campaign which was designated for Library Collections and Alumni Leadership Scholarships, the California Alumni Association program that awards annual scholarships to students based on their academic merit and leadership ability. This was a wonderful and serendipitous pairing which has had long-term, very positive results (see below). Led by Jay Martin, Bill Bagley, Iona (Rocky) Main (now a member of the Library Advisory Board), and Dick Erickson, the Class of '49 proudly presented Chancellor Robert Berdahl with a check for more than $1 million at a grand celebration during its reunion weekend. Theirs was the first class to raise more than $1 million in a single-year campaign.

Pairing Library Collections and Alumni Leadership Scholarships has since appealed to the classes of '50, '54, '55, and '60. As Gruen says: "What's not to like? The Library and students are the mother and apple pie of the University community." These classes have also contributed generously to other areas on campus.

Class of '38: The class dedicated its 60th reunion campaign to the Mark Twain Project of the Bancroft Library.
• Class of ’50: For its 40th reunion campaign, the class established an endowed chair, presently held by economics professor David Card. When they have completed their current 50th reunion campaign to raise $200,000 for Library Collections and Alumni Leadership Scholarships, their total gifts to the campus will exceed $1 million.

• Class of ’54: The class dedicated its 40th reunion gift to the campus North Gate and an endowed chair, currently held by anthropology professor Patrick Kirch. Midge Zischke, Bill Morrish, and Don Denton are leading their 45th reunion campaign for Library Collections and Alumni Leadership Scholarships.

• Class of ’55: The class has established an endowed chair, presently held by music professor Richard Taruskin. Lila Rich (a member of the Library Advisory Board) and Bill Somerville are currently leading the 45th reunion campaign to raise $55,000 for Library Collections and Alumni Leadership Scholarships.

• Class of ’60: For its 25th reunion the class created an endowed professorship, presently held by anthropology professor Meg Conkey. Suzanne Legallet and loyal committee members are currently spearheading their 40th reunion campaign to raise $60,000 for Library Collections and Alumni Leadership Scholarships.

Over the years, Joan Gruen has learned that classes are delighted to be able to give something back to their university, but that it is also important to let them know that their help is critical and how their help will be used. Regarding the Library’s popularity as a beneficiary of class generosity, Gruen points to two articles published in California Alumni Magazine in February 1998, in which history professor Leon Litwack and law professor and librarian Robert Berring presented a stark picture of the Library’s future if help were not forthcoming. Apparently these articles resonated with readers, for that year the number of Library donors increased dramatically, and several classes selected the Library to be a beneficiary of their class gifts.

We are deeply appreciative of Joan Gruen and the classes that she works with for their support of the Library.
In late 1961 a small band of researchers met at Green Bank, West Virginia, to discuss a then-bizarre idea: radio communication with extraterrestrials. The gathering included Otto Struve, a distinguished representative of a famed family of astronomers, and Carl Sagan, a young Ph.D. from the University of Chicago-Yerkes Observatory who had recently won the coveted Miller Fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley. The conferees debated whether intelligent beings inhabit planets that orbit other stars; whether those beings might develop radio technologies akin to our own; and whether they would feel compelled (as have a few terrestrial scientists) to transmit greetings to other worlds. They also debated--it was the High Noon of the Cold War, a tense interlude between the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis--whether technologically advanced societies tend to self-destruct. If so, and if Earth's history parallels that of other worlds, then there might be no aliens to communicate with; rather, the Milky Way might be littered with the radioactive ruins of civilizations.

Sagan, of course, went on to fame. He became an influential (and often controversial) figure in the then-young field of space science, as well as a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, anti-nuclear activist, and creator of the TV science series Cosmos and the 1997 Jodie Foster film Contact. In writing Sagan's biography for the publisher John Wiley & Sons (Carl Sagan: A Life, 1999), I have explored a realm rarely entered by daily newspaper writers like myself--university archives. Growing up in an age before e-mail, Sagan maintained written correspondence with almost anyone who was anybody in American science. I visited the Bancroft Library at Cal to see what, if anything, of Sagan's correspondence survives in Struve's papers.

As the song goes: "You don't always get what you want, but you sometimes get what you need." In the Struve papers--several fat boxes of documents--I found no mention of Sagan. Yet the search was worthwhile because I discovered unexpected "background" for my book: numerous quotes and anecdotes that recapture the atmosphere of American astronomy at mid-century. At that time, the era of astronomers who worked alone at remote
observatories was ending. Propelled by NASA funding and Cold War competition with the USSR, American astronomy was rocketing toward Big Science status, i.e., with multi-million-dollar budgets, large staffs with numerous technicians and graduate students, airborne and orbital telescopes, and once-unthinkable links to sciences such as meteorology, geology, even biomedicine. The planets and stars were no longer seen as Never-Never Lands; now (argued Sagan and others) they were part of Earth's backyard, and their origin, evolution, and fate might yield clues to our own. Space science was the New Frontier, a noble alternative to terrestrial squabbles.

In exploring the skies, though, scientists lose none of Homo sapiens' other traits: pettiness, jealousy, and a taste for scheming. Consider the December 15, 1949, letter written by Struve--then at the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory--to campus president Robert M. Hutchins. Struve, one of the brightest lights of modern astronomy, vehemently attacked fellow staffers, including two whose lights were even brighter than his: Gerard C. Kuiper (later Sagan's thesis adviser) and S. Chandrasekhar (a world-famous astrophysicist and instructor of Sagan).

"Kuiper is incompetent to do the administrative work, and will not let anyone else do it," Struve complained to Hutchins. The observatory risks "increasing ill-repute because of exaggerated and even false claims," including Kuiper's "failure to acknowledge properly" his intellectual debts to others and his "untrue claims" in a Time magazine article. Struve also cited the "intolerance of Chandrasekhar toward ideas other than his own; . . . Kuiper's secretiveness in his recent work and constant preoccupation with his personal fame . . . " and so on for many angry pages, bristling with accusations and suspicions. "I hope I shall never see them again as long as I live," Struve snarled.

Such memos aren't merely gossip about scientific titans. Rather, such "gossip" helps me to put my subject, Sagan, in a broader historical context. When Sagan arrived at Yerkes in 1956 to begin work on his doctorate, he was entering an observatory already noted for its internal political battles. Such battles would affect his career directly and indirectly--directly, by toppling his thesis adviser, Kuiper, from power a few years after Sagan's arrival; indirectly, by molding Sagan's perception of science as an enterprise in which combat is the norm rather than the exception. This perception strengthened Sagan's will for many future debates, debates that might have driven weaker scientists into hiding--particularly his debate, in the 1980s, with the US nuclear weapons complex and its scientific apologists.

The Struve papers are not unique in the history of science. Consider the vitriol exchanged in, for example, the battles between Newton and Leibniz, and Salk and Sabin. Yet popular culture--particularly TV and Hollywood films--keeps alive the myth of the "cold, objective scientist" (a myth so resilient that it deserves psychoanalytic scrutiny). True, scientists battle mostly over ideas; but not ideas alone. Sometimes--like the rest of us--they simply hate each other.

Keay Davidson is the chief science reporter for the San Francisco Examiner and has written feature articles for National Geographic and New Scientist. He was also coauthor of the acclaimed book Wrinkles in Time with George Smoot.
Late in 1998 Peter Botto, then-general manager of Oakland's Paramount Theatre of the Arts, Inc., telephoned me to report that he was planning to retire in the spring of 1999. Botto explained that following his management of the restoration of the Paramount in the 1970s, he had saved many documents about the restoration; the business of running the theater; and its eclectic programming. Would Bancroft be interested in having the theater's archives?

The Paramount Theatre in Oakland, the last surviving full-size movie palace in the San Francisco Bay Area and the largest theater auditorium of its kind on the West Coast, closed its doors on September 15, 1970, just shy of its 39th birthday. A few months earlier a special committee of civic leaders had underwritten an engineering study to determine the feasibility of building a new arts center in Oakland. Their goal was to create a performing arts hall that would support concert, ballet, symphony, opera, and light opera presentations with a seating capacity of 2,700. With the closure of the Paramount, the study expanded to survey the Paramount's facilities. The committee found that the existing building more than met the various criteria defined for the proposed performing arts center. After extended negotiations with the theater's owner, the Oakland Symphony Orchestra Association purchased the building from National General Theatres on June 2, 1972. Thus Oakland became the sixth city in the United States, and the first in the West, to create a major arts center from a retired motion picture house.

The Paramount was planned in 1926 by Paramount-Publix Theatres, the exhibition branch of Paramount Pictures Corporation, and the ground-breaking took place in 1930. During construction, the economic pressures of the Great Depression forced Publix to sell the giant theater to the Fox-West Coast theater chain which opened the Paramount on December 16, 1931. This remarkable theater was created by San Francisco native architect Timothy L. Pflueger, renowned for his designs of buildings in San Francisco: the Pacific Telephone
Building (1925); 450 Sutter Street professional offices (1930); the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange (1930); the Union Square Garage, the first subterranean parking structure of its kind ever built (1942); and the I. Magnin department store (1948).

For the Paramount Theatre, Pfieger chose the clean and open designs of the modern movement rather than the more eclectic rococo, oriental, Egyptian, or baroque styles of most other movie palaces of the era. Indeed, the moderne style was used only briefly for motion picture houses, with the first theater of note being the Pantages Theatre in Hollywood (1930), and the last being Radio City Music Hall in New York (1932). The Great Depression brought a rapid end to construction of such elaborate theaters.

The decision of the Oakland Symphony Orchestra Association to restore the Paramount led to the first large-scale restoration of its kind in the West. From the outset of the project, Peter Botto combined superior research and organizational skills that assured a restoration that preserved the fine decorative motifs and elements of the original design. Skidmore Owings & Merrill LLP were retained for the new construction, but the timing was fortuitous: Timothy Pfieger was still available to advise and Anthony Hewinsbergen, the 81-year-old designer of over 750 movie theater interiors, came out of retirement to help coordinate the restoration of the theater's decorative elements. Botto balanced the restoration with adaptation of the Paramount for its new multiple purposes: providing a fully equipped, modern edifice with a seating capacity for 3,000 and virtually all of the original design elements either cleaned, restored, or replaced with authentic recreations of the original materials.

When Botto called me, I told him that I would need to examine the records to be sure they were appropriate for us. So, in December, I visited the Paramount Theatre. I was amazed at the scope, variety, and order of the documents that Botto showed me: close to 70 cartons (more than 85 linear feet) containing restoration files; press release files; sign-in logs; restoration contracts files; blueprints; Organ Pops Concerts files; program/promotion articles; 1973 Paramount Premiere files; accounting records; Paramount Posters (a stack perhaps 15 inches high); and pictorial collections, some dating back to before ground-breaking in 1930.

The Paramount Theatre Archives join strong collections of theater history, California architecture, and cultural history at Bancroft. Nearly anything a theater historian, an urban historian, a California architectural historian, or a student of the evolving culture of Oakland from 1970 might want is represented in the Paramount Theatre archive.

To celebrate the acquisition and Peter Botto's distinguished career as general manager, the Paramount Theatre and Leslee Stewart, the new general manager, hosted a reception at the Theatre for Friends of The Bancroft Library, Library Associates, and the Art Deco Society of California, with a behind-the-scenes tour conducted by Peter Botto. Even more fortunate was that a remarkable Bancroft donor shared our enthusiasm and agreed to underwrite the archival processing of the collection so that Bancroft could make the collection accessible as soon as reasonably possible.
Recent Gifts to the Library

Library Closing In on Goals

The Bancroft Library is delighted to announce the gift of Mrs. Virginia R. Furth, '43, to the Bancroft Library Collection and Program Endowment. This fund provides important ongoing support for organizing and cataloguing material in the Bancroft archives. Income from the fund is also used to support Bancroft programs, including the Mark Twain Project and the Regional Oral History Office (ROHO).

Jocelyn J. and Walter M. Kaufmann, '56, J.D. '61, recently established a new gift annuity to benefit both student scholarships and the Library at UC Berkeley. Over the years, many of Cal's friends and alumni have made planned gifts to support programs, departments, and projects they believe to be important to the life at Cal. These gifts are essential to the continuing academic excellence of UC Berkeley. We thank the Kaufmanns for their far-sighted generosity.

David Keightley, Interim Director of the East Asian Library and Professor Emeritus of History and East Asian Languages, was thrilled and honored to receive a gift from longtime colleague, Professor Chauncey S. Goodrich, M.A. ’51, Ph.D. ’57. Professor Goodrich's gift is designated for the East Asian Library and Studies Center Project—a high campus priority. This new facility will create one of the strongest centers of East Asian studies in the world and help to attract faculty, students, and future generations of East Asian leaders.

The Library is pleased to be the recipient of a new endowment, established through the generosity of Peter Boesch and Darryl Hudson, '54. Income from this fund will support the Library's collections in German language and culture and in gay and lesbian studies.

William T. Hart, '52, and Ruth Moosman Hart, '53 have generously made an addition to their unitrust--The William T. and Ruth Moosman Hart Fund for the University Library. This fund is a non-endowed fund to be used at the discretion of the University Librarian. The Library was delighted to escort the Harts on their visit to the cooperative study room in the David P. Gardner Library Stacks named in their honor.
• Library Makes a Nine Millionth Acquisition
• University Librarian Steps Down
• The Disability Rights and Independent Living Movement
• The Free Speech Movement Cafe
• Isabel Allende Featured at Library Associate’s Annual Dinner
• Carl G. Rosberg Reading Room
• Class Campaigns: Champions of the Library
• News from The Bancroft Library
  Carl Sagan: A Life
• News from The Bancroft Library
  Paramount Theatre Archives at Bancroft
• Recent Gifts to the Library: Library Closing In on Goals
• Calendar of Exhibits

CALENDAR OF EXHIBITS

Looking Backward, Looking Forward:
Visions of the Future of the Golden State
Through September 4, 2000
Heller Gallery
The Bancroft Library
Using Edward Bellamy's utopian novel Looking Backward as an intellectual springboard, the exhibit examines aspects of California's development: the campaign for statehood in 1850;

UC Berkeley's Cuban Collection: A Gift from the José Martí National Library of Cuba
August 1 - October 15, 2000
Bernice Layne Brown Gallery
Doe Library
The exhibit will highlight the Library's recent gift from the José Martí National Library of Cuba, including works on politics, history, literature, and economics. Posters and objects will provide...
the Panama Pacific International Exposition of 1915; the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939; and the celebration of "California First Days," when California overtook New York as the most populous state in the Union.

additional depth to the presentation.