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AUTHOR Stevenson, Grace Thomas
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ABSTRACT

In 1965 Idaho, Oregon, and Washington enacted the Interstate Library Compact, based on the Interstate Compact Law approved by the United States Congress for uniform application to all the states. The Compact authorizes the establishment of interstate library districts which include the territory of the one or more states signatory to the contract. As a logical part of the library development taking place in the three states, and in recognition of existing patterns of library use, the state libraries agreed to co-sponsor a study of the present level of library service across their respective borders. The purpose of this report is to examine the present level of library services along the state borders, evaluate the reciprocal services which exist, determine how library services might be improved in the border areas, and recommend cooperative interstate action to effect improvement. (Author/SJ)

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LIBRARY SERVICES ACROSS THE BORDER

IDAHO - OREGON - WASHINGTON

A Study

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Grace Thomas Stevenson
October 1969

LI 004 005

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LIBRARY SERVICES ACROSS THE BORDER

IDAHO - OREGON - WASHINGTON

Background of Study

In 1965 Idaho, Oregon, and Washington enacted the Interstate Library Compact, based on the Interstate Compact Law approved by the United States Congress for uniform application to all the states. The Compact authorizes the establishment of interstate library districts which include the territory of the one or more states signatory to the contract.

As a logical part of the library development taking place in the three states, and in recognition of existing patterns of library use, the state libraries agreed to co-sponsor a study of the present level of library service across their respective borders. The study would be an integral part of the work on library planning, either completed or in progress, previously sponsored by the individual states. The Washington State Library has had prepared by Becker and Hayes A Proposed Library Network for Washington State and is working toward its implementation. It has also had prepared An Inventory of Library Services and Resources - 1965, by L. Dorothy Bevis. The Library Development Committee of the Oregon Library Association has prepared Statewide Library Network - An Outline, which will be discussed at regional meetings during the coming year, and a revised form submitted

to the association for approval in the spring of 1970. The Idaho State Library is working on the implementation of the recommendations made in Libraries for Tomorrow, by Stuart Baillie. In 1966 the Idaho State Library published A Survey of the Nez Perce County Free Library and the Lewiston Carnegie Library in Regard to Cooperative Planning, by Dale Perkins. The plans for statewide library development of both Idaho and Washington were made before the signing of the Interstate Library Compact. A study of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center is underway at this writing.

Purpose

The consultant was asked to "make an examination of the present level of library services along the border, evaluate the reciprocal services which now exist, determine how library services might be improved in the border areas, and recommend cooperative interstate action to effect this improvement."¹

Material on the economic, social, and educational characteristics of the four regions agreed upon for inclusion in the sampling is available in such quantity in state, municipal, and planning commission reports that it did not seem necessary to repeat it in detail here. These reports (see Appendix B) have been consulted and their findings taken into consideration.

1. Memorandum from Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington, July 1, 1969 (mimeo).

Method

The months of July and August were decided upon by the state libraries, as the time for the study. On the principle that the people who would give the service and those who would use it should be included in the planning from the beginning, two meetings were arranged in each of the areas included in the study. It was not possible, in the two months allotted to the study, to visit all of the border areas in the three states which might find it profitable to establish reciprocal services. The sample border areas agreed upon by the state librarians to be included were as follows:

1. Clatsop-Columbia counties in Oregon
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum counties in Washington
2. Clark-Skamania counties in Washington
Multnomah County in Oregon
3. Franklin-Benton-Walla Walla counties in Washington
Umatilla County, Oregon
4. Nez Perce County, Idaho
Asotin County, Washington

The consultant personally visited the following libraries:

Longview Public Library
Multnomah County Library
Fort Vancouver Regional Library
Mid-Columbia Regional Library (Kennewick, Washington)
Richland Public Library
Pasco Public Library
Asotin City Library
Asotin County Library
Lewiston (Idaho) Public Library
Nez Perce County Library

The initial meeting in each area was with the local librarians from different types of libraries. During this meeting the project was discussed with the librarians present to get their reactions, to learn

about their libraries and the community, to set a date and make plans for a meeting of community leaders, and to make a list of people to be invited to the second meeting by their respective state librarians. Before each of these community meetings the consultant prepared a brief resume of existing library services in the area for distribution to those invited. A brief questionnaire was sent to the librarian of each of the major public libraries in the sample areas (see Appendix C).

The second meeting was designed to bring together, with a few librarians, a representative group of local people including government officials, educators, local and regional planners, business and industry, communications, organizations, etc. Their discussions and expressions of local needs were given full consideration in formulating the recommendations of this report.

Sample Areas

Clatsop-Columbia Counties, Oregon
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties, Washington

A preliminary meeting was held with Miss Josephine Moore, Librarian, Longview Public Library, and Mrs. Lucile F. Hansen, Supervisor, Columbia County School District #5J. The school district began this summer an experiment in providing public library service through school libraries. The project is funded by the Oregon State Library with LSCA funds. At this meeting the purpose of the across-the-border study was discussed, plans made for a meeting of a group of people from the four counties, and a list of the people to be invited was compiled.

A brief resume of existing library services in the four counties was sent in advance to those who attended.

There were 22 people present at the meeting of the community group in Longview on July 29th (see Appendix A). They included public officials, school administrators, a newspaper editor, county agent, industry, public library trustees, and librarians from different types of libraries. A staff member from each of the state libraries was present as a resource person.

Discussion was free and general, but it was evident that more intensive groundwork should have been done -- key individuals talked to before the meeting. The following needs were discussed and agreed upon:

1. Better communication between libraries, both local and interstate, toll-free telephone calls, TWX or SCAN.
2. More cooperation between different types of libraries and better knowledge of the total library resources of the area.
3. A public information program to inform people about what good library service is, what it can mean to a community, what kind of library service they have, and ways to achieve adequate service.
4. A demonstration of library service in the four-county region. The group was of the opinion that, geographically, these counties were more a natural region than that outlined in the Bowerman plan or in the proposed Oregon plan.
5. A library card which would be honored in any library within the four counties.

The group requested that a committee be appointed, with representation from both states, to work with the staffs of the Oregon and

Washington state libraries on plans for a possible demonstration, and/or plans to meet any of the needs expressed above.

Statistics in Table I (see p. 11) reveal that there are only three libraries with strength in the area, Astoria, Kelso, and Longview public libraries. The assessed valuation of the four counties is \$707,997,690 which, at two mills, would provide a total of approximately \$1,414,380.²

There seemed to be a lack of awareness on the part of some of the librarians present of what might be accomplished for the improvement of overall library service in the area through the carefully coordinated efforts of all types of libraries, even an unawareness of their responsibility to work toward this. On the whole, the group was interested and enthusiastic. This should be capitalized on for the future and some action taken as soon as possible so that people will know there is to be a follow through.

The four-county region is chiefly dependent on lumbering and the manufacturing of wood products, with some agriculture in the valleys. Recreation and fishing produce some income along the Oregon coast and chemical plants and aluminum smelters are bringing more industry. There has been a considerable population growth in Cowlitz County recently. The population in the other three counties has remained quite stable, although a population increase is predicted for Clatsop County due to two new mills.

2. The Washington legislature in 1969 passed a law which increases the potential support effective in 1971.

Clatsop County - Population 28,000. The county contains two city-operated public libraries located at Astoria and Seaside. Although the county formerly had a county library system, financial difficulties led to its being discontinued. There is no public library service for people residing in the rural areas of Clatsop County. There are three other libraries -- Bioproducts Special Library at Warrenton; the U. S. Job Corps Library, Tongue Point, Astoria; and the Clatsop Community College in Astoria -- which reported the following statistics:³

<u>Students FTE</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Periodicals Received</u>	<u>Staff</u>	
724	12,451	387	Prof 2.5	Nonprof 0

Three high schools and almost all elementary schools have libraries and librarians. The elementary schools are served by the cooperative materials program of the Intermediate Education District. Library usage is closely related to the educational level of the people. In 1960 the median school years completed by residents 25 years old or older was 11.0. The national average is 10.6.⁴

The Astor Public Library has a total of 409 borrowers from Washington from the following counties:

Cowlitz	383
Lewis	3
Pacific	1
Wahkiakum	22

3. U. S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, Washington, D.C. Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities: Data for Individual Institutions. Fall 1968.

4. U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

The average daily border crossings on the Astoria Bridge is 1,170 (toll \$1.50).⁵

Columbia County - Population 25,000. There are five independent city-operated public libraries in Columbia County. During the 1969-70 fiscal year some of the residents of both Clatsop and Columbia counties will be given public library service through a special project, supported by federal funds, through the Columbia County School District #5J which stretches from Knappa-Svenson to east of Clatskanie. During the summer months the school libraries in the Clatskanie Grade School, Clatskanie High School, the District Library Center (Westport), Knappa High School, and Lahti Elementary School (Knappa) will be open one-half day each week for service to adults. During the winter months the libraries at Knappa High School and Clatskanie High School will be open two evening hours each week to adult patrons.

In 1960, the median school years completed by residents 25 years old or older was 10.3.⁶

Cowlitz County - Population 73,100. Five cities in Cowlitz County have independently operated public libraries. There is no public library service to people living in rural Cowlitz County. Lower Columbia Community College in Longview, which serves 70 faculty members and

5. Washington State Highway Commission, Dept. of Highways. Annual Report 1968.

6. U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

is open to the public for reference 60½ hours a week, reports the following statistics:⁷

<u>Students FTE</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Periodicals Received</u>	<u>Staff</u>	
			<u>Prof</u>	<u>Nonprof</u>
1283	20,000	428	2.2	2.0

School Libraries: Longview - 2 high school and 2 junior high school libraries all with central libraries and librarians

9 elementary schools with central libraries and librarians

Kelso - 1 high school and 2 junior high schools, each with library and librarian, 5 elementary schools

Castle Rock - 1 high school and elementary school combined with librarian

Kalama - 1 high school with librarian and 1 elementary school

Woodland - 1 high school with librarian and 1 elementary school

The median school years completed by residents 25 years old or older was 11.5.⁸

The average daily border crossing on the Longview-Rainier Bridge is 7,960.⁹

The Longview Public Library has 64 nonresident borrowers from Oregon, all from Columbia County. The annual charge for a family card

7. U. S. Office of Education, Center for Statistics, op. cit.

8. U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

9. Washington State Highway Commission, Dept. of Highways, Annual Report 1968.

is \$4.00. Kelso Public Library has two nonresident borrowers from Rainier, Oregon.

Wahkiakum County - Population 3,771. There is only one public library in Wahkiakum County in the city of Cathlamet and no public library service to residents of the rural county. There is one high school and one elementary school with one librarian serving both. The median school years completed in 1960 was 10.25.¹⁰

Multnomah County, Oregon
Clark-Skamania Counties, Washington

The librarians present at the planning meeting in Portland on July 22nd were:

Miss Bernardine Batters, Director, Instructional Materials,
Public Schools, Vancouver, Washington

Miss Mary Phillips, Librarian, Library Association of Portland
(Multnomah County Library)

Miss Rebecca Pollock, Librarian, Reed College, Portland

Mrs. Ruth Watson, Librarian, Fort Vancouver Regional Library

After some discussion of the status of library service in the three-county area, plans were made for a meeting of community leaders and librarians in the Fort Vancouver Regional Library on August 6th.

There was interested and knowledgeable discussion at this meeting with the lead coming mostly from members of the two official planning groups on either side of the river, the Vancouver City Manager, and an articulate woman who is active in civic affairs. Here, again,

10. U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

Table L. Comparative Figures - Clatsop-Columbia Counties, Oregon, 1967-68; Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties, Washington, 1968.

Library	Pop. Served	Assessed Valuation	Operating Expend.	Mill Equivalent	Expend. Per Capita	New Titles Added 1968	Total Volumes	Periodicals	News-Papers	Recordings	Films	Circulation	Mrs. Open	Staff FTE		ILL L B
														Prof	Nonprof	
Astoria	10,700	12,871,295	50,878	3.90	4.75	1,970	36,463	185	21	124	1	82,151	71	1	4	0 431
Clatskumia	1,090	1,129,490	856	.75	.80	NR	4,443	5	5	-	-	3,091	9	-	.25	-
Rainier	1,200	1,588,740	1,914	1.20	1.59	NR	6,238	17	1	-	-	3,407	20	-	.50	38
St. Helens	5,580	5,887,710	4,735	.77	.81	453	12,377	38	4	-	-	12,666	30	-	1.50	29
Seaside	4,000	6,947,630	10,639	1.50	2.61	NR	15,067	72	5	-	-	39,391	31	-	1.20	297
Scappoose	1,140	1,262,540	2,752	1.84	2.47	NR	5,639	25	2	-	-	6,813	8.75	-	.45	-
Vernonia	1,570	879,930	1,607	1.82	1.02	50	3,201	-	-	-	-	5,070	20	-	.50	80
Castle Rock	1,490	1,440,571	1,724	1.26	1.16	NR	7,551	-	-	-	-	12,690	10	-	.25	-
Cathlamet	660	570,551	1,020	1.79	1.55	NR	4,471	5	-	-	-	3,908	10W 27AS	-	.75	-
Kalama	1,200	1,905,383	2,006	1.65	1.67	NR	5,323	-	-	-	-	NR	18	-	.37	NR NR
Kalao	10,250	8,929,279	23,288	2.62	2.27	521	25,033	61	4	680	-	56,761	67	1	2	202
Longview	28,700	37,442,815	142,881	3.82	4.98	2,953	67,957	406	13	2,429	WLFC 19	205,125	68	4	8	427
TOTAL	67,580	50,286,599	243,933			5,956	193,743	814	55			431,023				

NR - No record
 WLFC - Washington Library Film Center Member
 ILL - Interlibrary Loan
 L - Loaned
 B - Borrowed

* Population figures: Oregon - State estimate July 1967.
 Washington - State Census April 1968

there was much discussion of the need for a joint library card, usable throughout the area at least, with the librarians reiterating the problems and the community people insisting that ways be found to overcome them. It was here that the remark was made, "But you are talking about books, books, books. We are talking about people."

The needs discussed, as might be expected, were similar to those brought up at Longview. There were remarks about the need for speedier communication between, and questions about what, the two states were doing to improve communication; the importance of a public information program, and the suggestion that a person might be employed jointly to devote full time to such a program for both states. Questions were raised about the possibility of special library programs to attract the non-user.

There was also a definite request that the librarians in the area prepare a cost-benefit statement on the possible saving of funds and staff time in a joint acquisition and processing center for the area.

The definite needs outlined were:

1. Cooperation in building collections among all types of libraries in the area.
2. Better communication - planning for the use of new and more sophisticated communication methods.
3. Programs to attract the non-user - the business man as well as the underprivileged.
4. A public information program to inform people about the library directed at different groups in the area.

5. A library card usable throughout the area.
6. A cost-benefit study of a joint acquisition and processing center for the Multnomah County and Fort Vancouver Regional libraries.

Multnomah County - Population 555,700. All of Multnomah County is served by Multnomah County Library with headquarters in Portland and 19 branches around the county. Four bookmobiles serve both city and county (see Table II). There are many library resources of different kinds in the Portland area serving specific groups. There are 13 academic libraries and 24 special libraries. The special libraries include those in government installations such as the Bonneville Power Administration, libraries of law and medicine, and the libraries of local industrial and commercial companies such as Portland General Electric and the Evans Products Company. The resources of these libraries are often available to the general public through interlibrary loan. All of the school districts of the county have central libraries in their high schools and junior high schools.

The median school years completed by the residents of Multnomah County is 12.0.¹¹ The average daily border crossings on the Portland-Vancouver Bridge in 1968 were 60,000.¹²

Clark-Skamania Counties - Population 138,000. Fort Vancouver Regional Library in Vancouver serves both Clark and Skamania counties.

11. U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

12. Washington State Highway Commission, Dept. of Highways. Annual Report 1968.

Table 11. Comparative Figures - Multnomah County, Oregon, 1967-68;
Clark-Stemania Counties, Washington, 1968.

Library	Pop. Served	Assessed Valuation	Operating Expend.	Mill Equivalent	Expend. Per Capita	New Titles Added 1968	Total Volumes	Periodicals	News-papers	Recordings	Films	Circulation	Hrs. Open	Staff FTE		ILL	
														Prof	Nonprof	L	B
Multnomah County	555,700	4,045,217,743	2,305,109	4.15	4.15	10,013	960,121	2,757	231	7,845	582	3,634,628	684	73		762	183
Fort Vancouver Regional	116,747	200,974,569	329,638	1.80	2.82	3,470	191,549	264	22	2,742	69+	723,943	69W 62S	7	34	NR	262
Camas	6,050	29,527,143	46,412	1.67	7.68	611	33,749	112	9	1,380	16	67,781	63	1	8.00	-	232
TOTAL	678,497	4,275,719,455	2,681,159			14,094	1,185,419	3,133	262	11,967		4,426,352					

There are eight branches in outlying areas and three bookmobiles serve the rural areas (see Table II).

There are eight special libraries in the two counties and the library at Clark College which lists the following resources:¹³

<u>Students FTE</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Periodicals Received</u>	<u>Staff</u>	
			<u>Prof</u>	<u>Nonprof</u>
2500	25,000	436	4	3

All of the high schools and junior high schools in the 13 school districts have central libraries. Median school years completed are males 11.9, females 12.0.¹⁴

Benton-Franklin-Walla Walla Counties, Washington
Umatilla County, Oregon

The planning meeting for this region was held on July 30th in the headquarters of Mid-Columbia Regional Library in Kennewick. The following librarians were present:

- Mrs. Neva Bequette, Librarian, Mid-Columbia Regional Library
- Mrs. Mariette Cyphers, Librarian, Kennewick Senior High School
- Mrs. Vivian Garner, Walla Walla Public Library
- Mrs. Lillian H. Nolan, Acting Librarian, Umatilla County Library
- Mrs. Lynn Ranney, Umatilla County Library
- Miss Doris Roberts, Librarian, Richland Public Library
- Mrs. Byrdean Vickery, Librarian, Columbia Basin College

13. U. S. Office of Education, Center for Statistics, op. cit.

14. U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1960.

A lack of enthusiasm for the project was immediately apparent. With the Umatilla County people, this probably stemmed from their lack of experience and professional vision, or know-how, which prevented them from seeing the potential of reciprocal services. Umatilla County Library has been without a librarian for nearly two years, the acting librarian is not a professional, and there is not a professional librarian on the staff. The reluctance on the part of the Washington librarians may have been caused by many things. Richland is just embarking on a new building program. The Pasco Public Library was not represented at the meeting and the staff member from the Walla Walla Public Library did not feel she was in a position to speak for that institution. The fact that the three smaller libraries in Benton-Franklin counties had not seen fit to join forces with the Mid-Columbia Regional Library seemed to make them wary of attempting to do so in the proposed project. There was probably some feeling also that the lack of any professional personnel on the staff of the Umatilla County Library left that institution too weak to carry its share of a joint undertaking.

However, underlying this was a feeling that the study, as undertaken, lacked sufficient pre-planning -- that the librarians, the library authorities, and key people in the community should have had prior information and orientation. They said that before calling a group of community people together they should have had time to prepare some alternative, fairly concrete proposals to put before them for discussion.

The group suggested:

1. that a committee of local librarians be asked to design some cooperative projects which could then be presented to a community group for discussion, and
2. that prior to the work of the committee a person be employed to prepare full statistics on the libraries involved including their resources and services.

Benton-Franklin-Walla Walla Counties. The Mid-Columbia Regional Library includes Benton and Franklin counties with headquarters at Kennewick, but the cities of Pasco, Prosser, and Richland maintain independent libraries. Walla Walla and Waitsburg maintain independent libraries, but there is no library service for the rural residents of Walla Walla County. Table III contains statistics on these libraries. The buildings at Kennewick and Pasco are modern and attractive. Richland is overcrowded, but a new building will soon be underway. The public library in Walla Walla was built in 1905. Pasco and Richland are good small libraries, but better service for the whole region would result from the consolidation of the three independent libraries with the Mid-Columbia Region. Richland and Mid-Columbia are working on plans for cooperative book selection.

There are two four-year colleges and two community colleges in the region with the following resources:¹⁵

15. U. S. Office of Education, Center for Statistics, op. cit. (Statistics for Columbia Basin Community College and Whitman College, Washington State, Library for Statistics of Walla Walla College and Walla Walla Community College.)

<u>College</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Periodicals Received</u>	<u>Staff</u>	
				<u>P</u>	<u>NP</u>
Columbia Basin Community College	2,336	17,610	315	2.0	2.0
Walla Walla College	1,750	108,426	895	4.0	6.0
Walla Walla Community College	1,400	15,000	263	1.5	4.0
Whitman College	1,040	138,518	1,291	4.0	8.3

The special libraries at the McDonald Douglas Corporation and at Batelle-Northwest, both in Richland, are important resources in this region.

Kennewick, Pasco, and Richland each have one senior high school, two junior high schools, and seven elementary schools. Each of these have libraries and librarians. Richland has always had a librarian for each school. In Kennewick and Pasco the elementary school librarians are responsible for an average of two schools. The Pasco schools have a centralized processing center.

Umatilla County - The Umatilla County Library has nine branches in the smaller towns of the county. The headquarters library in Pendleton serves as the public library for that city. There is one college in the county, Blue Mountain College, which reports the following:¹⁶

<u>Students FTE</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Periodicals Received</u>	<u>Staff</u>	
			<u>Prof</u>	<u>Nonprof</u>
874	10,962	287	1.5	2.0

There is one professional librarian employed as Director of the Instructional Media Center for the Intermediate Education District.

16. U. S. Office of Education, Center for Statistics, op. cit.

Table III. Comparative Figures - Umatilla County, Oregon, 1967-68; Benton-Franklin-Walla Walla Counties, Washington, 1968.

Library	Pop. Served	Assessed Valuation	Operating Expend.	Mill Equivalent	Expend. Per Capita	New Titles Added 1968	Total Volumes	Periodicals	News-papers	Recordings	Films	Circulation	Hrs. Open	Staff FTE		ILL L B
														Prof	Nonprof	
Umatilla County	43,800	406,101,470	122,189		2.79	1,763	111,390	170	12	1,084	25	261,607	54	-	11	30 483
Mid-Columbia Regional	49,532	84,653,656	174,404	2.00	3.52	2,560	114,870	267	13	4,226	WLFC 44	347,325	54	3.60	3.15	15 439
Pasco	16,600	19,847,191	67,389	3.00	4.06	NR	49,861	251	11	-	WLFC 4	84,728	48	2.50	5.12	5 293
Prosser	3,075	3,673,296	8,932	2.42	2.87	NR	15,009	62	6	-	-	29,559	18W 10S	-	.70	- 105
Richland	28,500	25,675,277	143,125	5.33	5.02	2,931	77,592	328	15	3,153	WLFC 12	266,179	61½	5	10	- 405
Walla Walla	26,300	33,825,913	75,864	3.73	2.88	281	52,480	225	12	651	-	131,126	63	3	8.87	- 85
Waitsburg Waller FL	1,150	1,544,329	805	2.43	.70	141	2,117	-	-	-	-	1,623	6	-	.15	- 22
TOTAL	168,957	575,321,222	592,608			7,676	423,319	1,303	69	9,114		1,122,147				

There are 12 librarians serving in the county schools who have been certified by the Oregon Department of Education.

Nez Perce County, Idaho
Asotin County, Washington

The following librarians were present at the planning meeting in Lewiston, Idaho, on July 29th:

Mrs. Nancy Barnes, Librarian, Lewiston Public Library

Mr. Ed Linkhart, Librarian, Nez Perce County Free Library

Miss Helen Miller, Librarian, Idaho State Library

Mrs. Helen Randall, Librarian, Asotin County Library

The community meeting was held at the Centre Restaurant in Lewiston, August 19, 1969. The Lewiston Public Library and the Nez Perce County Free Library have an agreement for joint acquisition and processing dating from 1967. The two collections are now maintained as one with the major reference and periodical collections located in the Lewiston Public Library. Residents of Asotin County have always used the Lewiston Public Library without charge. A good deal of discussion centered around whether or not there should be a formal, written agreement between the two jurisdictions regarding this privilege. There was also considerable discussion as to whether the region, with the help of Lewis and Clark Normal School, could or should develop a book catalog of the holdings of all the libraries. Concern over the technical difficulties, the cost involved, and the seeming reluctance of the president of the college to thus open the institution's book collection to the demands of the area discouraged any decision on this.

The Normal School has a good collection of Northwest history and it was agreed that all of the other libraries should, in the future, work with the college in developing their Northwest collections. There was some discussion of the importance of all the libraries cooperating in building collections and developing special subject areas. Lewiston Public Library expressed interest in developing a good business collection. Neither Lewiston, Nez Perce, nor Asotin counties provide films or framed art prints for their patrons, and the number of recordings available is inadequate for the total population served. Idaho State Library does have a film collection available to all of the libraries in the state.

These are some of the things that might be discussed at a joint meeting of the public library boards which they agreed should take place. Regular meetings of the boards of the Lewiston Public Library and the Nez Perce County Free Library were recommended by the Dale Perkins survey in 1966¹⁷ but have not taken place. If reciprocal services are established with Asotin County Library, that board should also be included in the joint meetings.

The suggestion was made that a possible exchange of services might be membership in the Washington Library Film Circuit for Nez Perce County, and a TWX hookup for Asotin County with Nez Perce County which ties in with eight of Idaho's principal academic and public

17. Perkins, Dale Warren. A survey of the Nez Perce County Free Library and the Lewiston Public Library in regard to cooperative planning. Idaho State Library, Boise, 1966, p. 8.

libraries. At this meeting, also, the need for a public information program to educate government officials and the general public about the function of libraries was expressed.

The needs agreed upon were as follows:

1. Cooperation in the building of collections of materials between all types of libraries in the area, particularly materials on the Northwest.
2. Joint purchase of films, art prints, and recordings.
3. Joint meetings of the library boards.
4. A public information program.
5. The possibility of an exchange between Washington and Idaho of film and TWX service.

Lewiston is the principal shopping area for many miles around.

The region depends mostly on wheat farming, the processing of some wood products, with the prospect of shipping on the Snake River in the near future.

Nez Perce County - Population 27,600. The Nez Perce County Library District serves adjoining Lewis County with bookmobile service, on contract, reaching 4,423 people. The library is also giving service through the Lewis-Clark Demonstration in Clearwater and Idaho counties. This service is provided through Bookmobile and two small branches. It serves a population of 8,521 people. Nez Perce is part of a five-county region which includes Lewis, Idaho, Latah, and Clearwater counties (see Table IV).

In 1967 the Nez Perce County Library District and the Lewiston Public Library coordinated some of their services under a contract. The book collections have been combined, reference services are

primarily at Lewiston and book processing at Nez Perce, the East Branch of the Lewiston Public Library has been replaced by a bookmobile, and policies are more uniform.

There is one four-year college in the county -- the Lewis and Clark Normal School. It has the following resources:¹⁸

<u>Students FTE</u>	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Periodicals Received</u>	<u>Staff</u>	
			<u>Prof</u>	<u>Nonprof</u>
920	43,831	581	3	4

There are four school districts in Nez Perce County:

Senior high school	1
Junior high schools	2
Junior-Senior high	2
Elementary schools	11

All of the junior and senior high schools, and one elementary school, have centralized libraries and librarians.

There is one special library in the county, the Potlatch Forest Industries Library.

Asotin County - Population 13,690. For political reasons Asotin County might be expected to join forces for library service with the adjoining Washington counties of Columbia, Garfield, and Whitman. However, a high, steep ridge forms a natural barrier which, at present, can only be crossed by going through Lewiston and western Idaho. As a result, a natural trading area has developed between Clarkston and Lewiston, Asotin and Nez Perce counties. The largest single component of personal income of the residents of Asotin County in 1961 was the 8.1 million dollars received as wages for work outside the county

18. Idaho State Library. Idaho Librarian, October 1968. Statistics of Idaho College and University Libraries, 1967-68.

Table IV. Comparative Figures - Nez Perce County Library District, Idaho, 1960;
Asotin County, Washington, 1968.

Library	Pop. Served	Assessed Valuation	Operating Expend.	Mill Equivalent	Expend. Per Capita	New Titles Added 1968	Total Volumes	Periodicals	News-papers	Recordings	Films	Circulation	Hrs. Open	Staff FTE		ILL L B
														Prof	Nonprof	
Asotin City, In.	745	562,082	452	.44	.61	-	5,241	-	-	-	-	1,335	4	-	.50	- 20
Asotin County, In.	13,690	16,455,363	19,720	2.00	1.44	NR	22,755	55	4	145	-	48,285	36.5	-	3.72	- 118
Lewiston, Ida.	12,691	14,629,844	40,000	.5 + GF	2.54	NR	31,700	106	8	-	-	NR*	68W 63S	1	5	NR
Nez Perce Library Dist.	14,375	24,183,320	77,422	2.00+ GF	5.38	6,700	49,714	95	10	-	-	126,393*	68W 63S	1	74	12 580
TOTAL	41,501	70,460,650	129,961			6,700	109,410	166	22	145	-	176,013				

* Book collections of Lewiston Public and Nez Perce County libraries have been consolidated. Circulation count is for both libraries.

mostly from Nez Perce County.¹⁹ All of Asotin is served by the Asotin County Library with headquarters in Clarkston and a small branch in Anatone. There is also a small public library in Asotin (see Table IV).

Asotin County has three school districts. Both of the junior and senior high schools in Clarkston have libraries and librarians. There are three elementary schools with libraries and the shared services of one librarian. Asotin City has a small library for the whole school system with a part time librarian. Anatone also has one small library for the district with no librarian.

The average daily border crossings on the Lewiston-Clarkston Bridge in 1968 were 19,700.²⁰

Observations and Recommendations

Those people who took part in the community meetings, particularly the lay people, were interested, enthusiastic, and eager to have some further development in their library services. The exploratory nature of these meetings, and the unfamiliarity of the concept of cooperative library services across state borders, served both as an advantage and a disadvantage. At times the "blue sky" ideas, which had been encouraged to some extent, engendered opposition. However, it was, in each community, a good confrontation between local citizens

19. Washington State Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development. Economic Regions in Washington State, Olympia, 1967.

20. Washington State Highway Commission. Dept. of Highways. Annual Report 1968.

and librarians, an exchange of ideas, a better understanding of what a community wants from its library, and some of the problems involved in providing it. What they want, as they made it very clear from Lewiston to Astoria, is a library card which they may use anywhere in their area. One very articulate woman said to the librarians when this was being discussed, "You keep talking about books, books, books. We are talking about people."

It may be assumed that, for the most part, those present at the meetings were already interested in, and friendly to, the library. Nevertheless, that interest is real; it should be capitalized on and followed up. These people should be considered the nucleus of a group which can and will be helpful to the library if called upon and efforts should be made to augment their number. Having shown this initial interest they should be kept informed of any future developments growing out of the meetings and their help enlisted when appropriate.

The attendance at the meetings would undoubtedly have been better but for the timing of the study in July and August. It was not possible to reach many school or academic administrators nor the teachers and librarians in these institutions. Neither was it possible to get much information about school and academic libraries. The fact that these are vacation months undoubtedly reduced the attendance of other lay people. Even though they were not present at the meetings, perhaps the people who received letters of invitation from their state librarians should be included in any follow-up reporting. It would have been helpful to the consultant to have met simultaneously with the

state librarians of the three states at the beginning of the study to clarify objectives and discuss methods. More time should have been allotted to laying groundwork for the project either by extending the time of the project itself or through work done in advance by the local librarians and the staffs of the state libraries.

A further handicap was the lack of information available about across-the-border library use. A brief questionnaire was sent to each of the major libraries in each sample area (see Appendix C) asking the number of registered borrowers from immediately across the border, where they came from, their occupations, special subject interests and fees charged. With the exception of Kelso, Longview, and Astoria, who could give the number of borrowers and their place of residence, none of this information was available except fees charged, if any. In recent years librarians have tended to reduce the number of statistical records kept, but when a study is initiated the lack of relevant records is felt keenly.

Evaluating "the reciprocal services which now exist" proved no problem since, except for the nonresident borrowers and some inter-library loan, they do not exist. There are some reciprocal services between individual libraries within the same state such as the joint acquisition and processing agreement between Lewiston Public and Nez Perce County libraries. Mostly the libraries stay locked within their own jurisdictions. We still have with us the old problem of our inability to persuade the independent libraries in some of the counties that better service for everybody can be achieved by pooling our

efforts and resources. Some of the interlibrary loan is handled through the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center.

The establishment of reciprocal services across state borders should be planned so as to strengthen all the libraries involved. There are areas in all three of the states where library service is negligible such as Wahkiakum County, Washington, and Columbia County, Oregon, where it is weak as in Umatilla County, Oregon, and Asotin County, Washington. The respective states need to find ways to build up the library services in these counties, to devise some organization or equalization plan that will bring at least adequate service to all. These areas will need substantial increases in their resources, staffs, and funds to bring their services up to a minimum standard. Improvement of the services in these areas could come from the formation of new county libraries; from unserved or poorly served counties joining with already established regions; by increase in local support; by the use of state aid.

"The states have been neglecting their obligations to aid financially the libraries within their borders . . . The state aid program should include strong incentives for local support of public library service, and at the same time, there should be some recognition of the differences which exist from one locality to another in the ability to pay for library service."²¹

There are a number of projects, some long term, some immediate, that could be agreed upon for the improvement of services along the border, but they cannot take the place of a good local program which would reach all of the residents of the poorly served counties. They

21. Nelson Associates, Public Library Systems in the United States. ALA. Public Library Association, Chicago, 1969, p. 254.

can serve, by their demonstration of accomplishment through joint effort, to point the way to further improvement resulting from combining forces.

There is a growing feeling in the library profession that more and more libraries must justify the monies they expend by the quality and extent of their reference services and by their ability to reach those sections of the population heretofore unreached.

"Although public Library Systems have an important role in pursuing equitable arrangements for meeting reference and research library needs, it is primarily a state responsibility, to plan, initiate, and help to support strong programs at this level . . . Plans for public library system development, especially at the state level, should recognize that the advanced reference and research information needs of users will require the resources of academic and special libraries and nonlibrary information networks."²²

An example of this could be an intensive and well publicized service for business and industry, as well as imaginative programs to reach the disadvantaged and minority groups within the library's community. The Asotin-Nez Perce, or the Fort Vancouver-Longview areas might present appropriate places for the cooperative development of strong collections in the field of business and industry with rapid, free communication tie-in with each other and the major libraries, such as Portland, Seattle, the state libraries, and the universities. The three states might jointly employ a person well qualified (not necessarily with an MLS) to work with minority and low income groups -- Indians, Chicanos, Blacks, migrant workers. Or, they might jointly employ additional staffs of

22. Nelson Associates, op. cit., p. 254-256.

varying ethnic backgrounds to assist the present employee of the Washington State Library who is responsible for this work, in order that such services could be extended to other states.

It will be noted from the statistics in Tables I through IV that only seven of the libraries in the sample areas have access to films. There is no reporting of framed art prints, but usually only the major libraries have either these or recordings. If these materials can be provided through cooperative efforts, it would bring to these communities a service fairly common to libraries now.

In each community meeting the need that ranked second only to the demand for an area wide library card was the need for an educational program directed, in differing appeals, to government officials, organizations, agencies, civic, professional and social groups, school and academic administrators, as well as the general public. The remark was made again and again, "People don't know about libraries." Lay people do hear rumors about library applications of rapid communication techniques and data processing and wonder when, and if, their libraries are responding. It was apparent at the group meetings that they should be told what steps are being taken to make use of these technological advances in their local libraries. The public information program should be well planned and well coordinated to do two things for the three states:

1. Present a public information program on what good library service is, in all of its aspects, what it can mean to a community,

what library service is available in the particular area, how that service can be improved.

2. Publicize aspects of good library service in the area, e.g., the teletype hookup in Nez Perce, or a specialized business service.

As Morton Kroll wrote in 1960,

"As almost any librarian will admit, many groups and individuals are unaware of what their library can do for them. At the risk of sounding overly didactic and telling the reader what he already knows too well, we shall repeat that the policy of the library has to be sold to a predominantly material-minded society by means of a rationale that society can accept. Any educational process presupposes a field of communication wherein ideas and information can be effectively set forth. We do not propose that the library sacrifice its standards or its purposes to improve its status. This is not, in our opinion, necessary. We do argue that it is essential for the library to persuade the community of its resources and services, of its contribution to the well being and vitality of the town, city or county. All of this has to be accomplished by a combination of persuasion, education and illustration,"²³

and the greatest of these is illustration.

The librarians at the meetings constantly expressed the need for more, better and faster communication. They seemed to have no preconceived ideas about what this should consist of -- hot line, teletype, SCAN -- but there was some reluctance to wait for the ultimate in hardware.

At each of the meetings there were present a few school and academic librarians. They were interested and took active part in the discussions, but it was evident that they felt the provision of overall

23. Morton Kroll, *The public libraries of the Pacific Northwest*, University of Washington Press, 1960, p. 416.

library service was the responsibility of the public libraries. It was evident, also, that in some of the areas the librarians of the different types of libraries work together very little and are not too knowledgeable about the collections and services of the other libraries in their communities. Undoubtedly, the public libraries will take the lead in the effort to coordinate the total library resources of an area to provide overall library service, but it will take the cooperation and support of all librarians to supply overall quality service to the public which supports practically all of their institutions.

The trend toward planning for, and providing, public services on a regional basis is apparent from the national to the local level. At each of the meetings this was stressed by participants who were members of planning boards or commissions. It is emphasized by the number of these boards and commissions that have been established at the federal, state, regional, and local level in recent years, by such things as Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act, by regulations governing grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other federal programs. There are places in the northwest where contiguous, across-the-border areas form a more natural region than some adjoining counties in the same state. Asotin and Nez Perce counties are a good example of this. There are areas in the three states, other than those included in the sampling, where regional developments across state borders could result in better library service and these should be developed in the future.

The decision to spend time, energy, and money on a new project should take three factors into consideration: need, readiness, and a fair chance of success. Certainly there is need for several kinds of services along the borders of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Whether or not there is readiness will depend to some extent on the projects envisioned and mutual agreement thereon. What is seen as a pressing need on one side of the border may not be so regarded by the neighbor on the other side. Unless there is real agreement on the need for a specific service which can best be provided cooperatively that service had better not be launched. Another aspect of readiness is the availability of staff and funds to do the job. New services should not be opposed because perfection in these two items is not available, but neither should services be inaugurated that have small chance of adequate support in personnel and funds. As reported, the people present at the three community meetings were enthusiastic about, and willing to work toward, the betterment of library services in their area through across-the-border agreements.

With so much stress being put on regional planning at all levels of government, this seems an ideal time for libraries to develop some cooperative services across their jurisdictional boundaries. Present plans for library development in these states do not preclude the kind of reciprocal agreements which were discussed in the three area meetings. The library network plan now being discussed by Oregon should include reciprocal agreements between the states, and the plans already being implemented by Idaho and Washington should keep interstate

agreements in mind since they do not conflict with their ongoing plans.

Recommendations

For Local Libraries

1. Cooperation between all of the libraries in the area on the building of collections of materials.

It is increasingly evident that cooperation between all types of libraries in rendering certain services and acquiring materials is expected by knowledgeable patrons who, in most cases, having paid for these services and materials, see no reason why they cannot use them no matter where they are located. Better service could be given by all libraries if the librarians in each area would work together in building their collections; on formulating agreements on subject specialization; on the purchase of expensive reference works; on the use of staff specialists; on providing reference services; on speedier communication and interlibrary loan. It is the responsibility of the library profession, no matter in what institution its members serve, to jointly see that the library service the community needs is provided to the extent of their combined abilities. There should be sufficient combined resources in the libraries of each area to provide adequate overall library service.

2. A demonstration, in one area at least, with the use of a library card usable throughout the area.

This should be a study of the problems, the costs, and how they might be met, its benefits, particularly in terms of satisfaction to the borrower.

3. Each area should establish a council, or committee, made up of representatives from each type of library within the area.

It would be the function of this council to keep abreast of the library needs of the community within which they are located, to make decisions as to how they can, through cooperation, give that community the best library service of which they are jointly capable. This should be an on-going council and should meet regularly.

4. In those areas where county and regional libraries now exist those cities and towns maintaining independent public libraries should become a part of the county or regional system in order to provide better service to all the people and to make a more efficient use of the tax dollar.

If a demonstration of library service can be set up for the lower Columbia counties of Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Clatsop and Columbia, it is hoped that a regional system will be the result. Otherwise, Clatsop and Cowlitz counties should establish county-wide service including all of the incorporated towns. The weaker counties of Columbia and Wahkiakum could then either contract for service or become a part of an adjoining regional system.

For State Libraries

1. The three states should continue to concentrate their efforts on gaining legislative approval of state aid for libraries.

The uneven distribution of wealth in the various counties in the states makes it difficult, even with a good millage rate, for some counties to support adequate service.

2. Serious consideration should be given to the possibility of setting up a four-county demonstration in Clatsop-Columbia-Cowlitz-Wahkiakum counties.
3. An experiment should be made with the joint employment of a specialist in an agreed upon field, e.g., children's librarian, special services personnel, public information officer, to serve one or more regions which cross state lines.
4. If across-the-border services are designed which will need increased resources for success, the state libraries in the two states involved should make grants to the participating institutions to supply those resources for an agreed upon period.
5. If state plans for the development of communications networks can be adjusted for the purpose, those areas in the sample should be provided with rapid communication facilities appropriate to insure good results in any across-the-border projects they may undertake.
6. A cooperatively planned and financed public information program, as described above, should be provided for the three states.
It should be considered as a long term operation since the effect of such programs builds slowly and is cumulative.
7. Development by the state libraries of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington of a common form for the collection of statistics, as suggested by Kroll in "Public Libraries of the Northwest."²⁴

24. Morton Kroll, op. cit., p. 430.

The availability of comparable data would aid in the development and evaluation of joint across-the-border services.

8. Establishment in each of the three state libraries of a method of following through on the interest and suggestions engendered in the community meetings.

This could be a staff assignment, a joint committee, or whatever device is deemed most appropriate and practical for insuring continuing action on the needs expressed.

Recommended Services Needing Further Study and Analysis

1. An in-depth study should be made of the possibilities and problems in establishing a joint acquisition and processing center for the Multnomah County and Fort Vancouver Regional libraries.

Its possible application to other libraries should be included.

The study should include an analysis of the processing operations of the Multnomah County Library, a proposed plan for a joint center (if this seems feasible) and a cost benefit statement of the expected results.

2. Establishment in one region of a demonstration of reference service.

There is need for a more intensified reference service on a regional basis such as is being developed in several states. Selection should be made of a subject area particularly relevant to one region, an assessment made of the collections of all types of libraries in the area, the necessary materials provided, and a complete program of

services and publicity planned. This could serve as an experiment and demonstration which might later spread to other areas.

General

1. The libraries at the state, regional, and local level should maintain close liaison with their planning boards and commissions to make sure that the library's position in the social and governmental structure is recognized.

It was apparent from the comments at the meetings, by both librarians and planning officials, that this is not being done.

APPENDIX A

OREGON-WASHINGTON-IDAHO BORDER STUDY

Meeting held at Longview Public Library
1:30 p.m. July 29, 1969

WASHINGTON

Present

Mr. J. Walter Barham
City Manager
Longview, Washington

Mr. Roy Dennis, Supt.
Kelso School Dist.
Kelso, Wash.

Mr. Russell M. Esvelt, Supt.
Longview School Dist.
Longview, Wash.

Mrs. Goodfellow, Board Member
Cathlamet Public Library
Cathlamet, Wash.

Mr. John M. McClelland, Jr., Editor
Longview Daily News
Longview, Washington

Miss Josephine Moore, Librarian
Longview Public Library
Longview, Wash.

Mrs. R. A. A. Smith, Member
Board of Trustees
Longview Public Library
1521 - 22nd Ave.
Longview, Wash.

Mrs. Ruth Thompson, Librarian
Kelso High School
3159 Wildwood Drive
Longview, Wash.

Mr. Terrence A. Thompson
Librarian
Lower Columbia College
Longview, Wash.

Cynda Webb
County Agent
Home Demonstration
Cathlamet, Washington

OREGON

Mrs. Roberta Anderson, Librarian
Clatsop Community College
Astoria, Oregon

Mrs. Edna Barton, Librarian
Rainier High School
P. O. Box 194
Rainier, Oregon

OREGON--ContinuedPresent

Mr. K. A. Bredleau
Public Relations
Crown Zellerbach Wauna Plant
Clatskanie, Oregon

Mr. Bruce Berney, Librarian
Astor Public Library
Astoria, Oregon

Mrs. William Ferguson
(Evelyn Neville - author)
P. O. Box 288
Rainier, Oregon

Mr. Ray Godsey, Supt.
Columbia County Schools
St. Helens, Oregon

Mrs. Lucile F. Hansen, Dist.
Library Supervisor, Columbia Co.,
Dist. #5J
Westport, Oregon

Mrs. Ragnar Nyback, President
Astor Public Library Board
685 Harrison
Astoria, Oregon

Meeting held at Fort Vancouver Regional Library
9:30 a.m. August 6, 1969

OREGON

Mr. James Burkhart
Library Association of Portland
Portland, Oregon

Mr. Homer Chandler, Exec. Dir.
Columbia Region Assn. of Governments
Portland, Oregon

Miss Marcia Erickson, Asst. Supt.
Multnomah County Schools
Portland, Oregon

Miss Margaret Hughes, Librarian
University of Oregon Medical School
Portland, Oregon

Mr. George McMath, Architect
Oregon State Planning Commission
Portland, Oregon

Miss Mary Phillips, Librarian
Multnomah County Library
Portland, Oregon

James W. Price, Librarian
Lewis and Clark College
Portland, Oregon

PresentWASHINGTON

Miss Louise Allen Librarian
 Crown Zellerbach
 Vancouver, Washington

Mr. Allen Harvey, City Manager
 Vancouver, Washington

Miss Barnardine Batters, Librarian
 Vancouver Public Schools
 Vancouver, Washington

Mr. John Otteson, Director
 Instructional Materials
 Vancouver Public Schools
 Vancouver, Washington

Mrs. Erma Coovert, Librarian
 Vancouver High School
 Vancouver, Washington

Mrs. Josephine Pohl, Librarian
 State School for the Blind
 Vancouver, Washington

Mr. Ivan Donaldson, Board Member
 Fort Vancouver Regional Library
 Stevenson, Washington

Mrs. Ruth Watson, Librarian
 Fort Vancouver Regional Library
 Vancouver, Washington

Mrs. Helen Dygert
 1000 S.E. 95th Avenue
 Vancouver, Washington

Mr. S.E. Westbrook, Pub. Util. Dept.
 Member Design for Clark County
 Planning
 Vancouver, Washington

Meeting Held at Centre Restaurant, Lewiston, Idaho
 7:30 p.m., August 19, 1969

IDAHO

Mrs. Nancy Barnes, Librarian
 Lewiston Public Library
 Lewiston, Idaho

Mr. Ed. Linkhart, Librarian
 Nez Perce County Free Library
 Lewiston, Idaho

Harley Carmen
 Nez Perce County Free Library
 Lewiston, Idaho

Miss Sarah McDuffie, Librarian
 Information Center
 Potlatch Forest Products
 Lewiston, Idaho

Dr. Jerrold Dugger, President
 Lewis-Clark Normal School
 Lewiston, Idaho

Miss Helen Miller, Librarian
 Idaho State Library
 Boise, Idaho

Dr. Frank Hyke, President
 Clearwater Valley Regional Planning
 Commission
 Lewiston, Idaho

Mr. Jim Snodgrass, Chairman
 Lewiston Public Library Board
 Lewiston, Idaho

Dr. Ray Stover, Chairman
 Nez Perce County Free Library Board
 Lewiston, Idaho

WASHINGTONPresent

Mrs. Clyde W. Hoidal
Friends of the Library
Clarkston, Washington

Mrs. Jerome McGuire, Chairman
Asotin County Library Board
Clarkston, Washington

Miss Eleanor Jeckert, Librarian
Clarkston High School
Clarkston, Washington

Mrs. Helen Randall, Librarian
Asotin County Library
Clarkston, Washington

Present at all of the meetings as resource people were:

Miss Dorothy Doyle, Consultant
Washington State Library
Olympia, Washington

Mr. Larry Solomon, Consultant
Oregon State Library
Salem, Oregon

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORTS CONSULTED

Annual Reports for 1967-68 from Idaho libraries:

Lewiston Public Library
Nez Perce County Free Library

Annual Reports for 1967-68 from Oregon libraries:

Astor Public Library (Astoria)
Clatskanie Public Library
Multnomah County Library
Rainier Public Library
St. Helens Public Library
Scappoose Public Library
Umatilla County Library

Annual Reports for 1968 from Washington libraries:

Asotin City Public Library
Asotin County Library
Camas Public Library
Castle Rock Public Library
Cathlamet Public Library
Fort Vancouver Regional Library
Kalama Public Library
Kelso Public Library
Longview Public Library
Mid-Columbia Regional Library
Pasco Public Library
Prosser Public Library
Richland Public Library
Walla Walla Public Library
Weller Public Library (Waitsburg)

APPENDIX C

LIBRARY SERVICES ACROSS THE BORDER

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you have borrowers from across the border? _____ How many? _____
2. Do you charge a fee to these borrowers? _____ How much? _____
3. Do these borrowers have any special subject interest? _____
4. If so, please list. _____

5. Are they employed in your city or county? _____
6. If so, what are their principal occupations? _____

7. Where do they come from? _____
8. Do they cross the border principally to shop? _____
9. Does your library take part in any cooperative services with other libraries, formal or informal? _____
10. Local or across the border? _____ Please describe. _____

11. What cooperative services would you like to see established across the border? _____
12. Does your library have particular strength in any one, or more, subject areas? _____
13. Please list. _____

14. Does your library belong to the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center? _____

Library _____ Librarian _____

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