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322 Interviewer: Linda Stiles-Taylor (LT)
323 Interviewee: Michael Smith (MS)

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LT: And you had finished your tenure here

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MS: In '85.

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LT: '85. So, I'd like to begin. You were still in library school when you got this job, right?, and still hadn't....

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MS: Right, I saw, there was an ad on the bulletin board at the library school at Berkelev and it said that this town in Oregon was trying to get a director and they said, director and city librarian, it was then. And they described, they said they wanted somebody that could help build the new library. And so, my wife and I thought that was a pretty good thing and so we had a call, set up an appointment and we came up around the 4th of July weekend in '74, and we looked around and we thought the town was nice and we were thoroughly exposed to what the library was about, and what was going on in the library. The first person we talked to in town was Ivan Burnett and he was the acting city manager then. And we sat down and talked with him, my wife and I both, Liz and I both, for a lengthy amount of time in the morning and then late in the morning we went and talked to the interim library board, and to get the background on that. What had happened was before the summer of '74, the library board had worked, negotiated an arrangement with the landlord at the then and now post office, a man named Joe Vanderbilt. And they wanted to take over that building, and they wanted to buy the building. The lease was about up for the post office and Joe was looking around for somebody else to perhaps purchase it. They took their proposal to the city council and the city council and the then, new city manager, Tony Baldwin, who'd only been on the premises a week or two, said Oh no, we think we can do better than that building. The library board was very upset. The library board was appointed under the state law which allows libraries to be created, boards appointed who have full administrative rights over the library and that's still the arrangement they have in Hillsboro, but not in many So, as a result of this meeting where the city council said libraries in Oregon anymore. no, the library board resigned, the librarian resigned, perhaps not in that order, but the librarian was a fellow named Bill Gregory who was the second professional librarian that the library had, and the interim library commission was appointed to help hire the new librarian and also to make recommendations about the future governance of the library.

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LT: Was there a sense, in some of the things I read they talked about them being mad about the misappropriation of funds because the city council decided to spend library money without their authorization on an appraisal of the real estate involved in the post office.

MS: That may be, you know, I don't remember that. And what I should say in regard to everything I'm saying here is that I'm working from memory. I didn't really go back to the sources to take a look at it. I'm really working out of memory here. That may be

370 LT: That's fine. I just, it was one piece that came up in the paper.

372 MS: Well, another thing that resulted from library board resigning was that the city 373 council took \$100,000 out of the light fund and put it in a special library fund. That had 374 happened before I arrived too. So that was part of the setting.

LT: Ooooo, So that they would be sure to deliver something in terms of a new building that was....

MS:Yeah, so there would be some seed money in there for a new building. So anyway the interim library board what was expected of them, I think, and what I was told about, and that was to recommend that a library commission be created and that they be an advisory board, not a governing board, and that they realize where the real authority was and where the real money was, was of course, the city council. The library had no other sources of income except the city general fund. So that was approved and that went into effect in the fall of '74. And some of the original library board members were on the interim board as well, and some of the people I remember particularly were Willetta Matson and Bobby Wish and Carolyn Howard who was the women's dean at PU at the time, and Beverly Young. And there were some others, I'm sorry I don't remember the names.

LT: Now was Willetta on the original one. Did she transfer over?

MS: She was, I'm pretty sure. She was on the interim board.

LT: She was the chairman, chairperson.

MS: And Willetta, I want to mention more than once here, was a tremendous help to me. She was a former librarian. She in fact had created some libraries in Alaska, where she and her husband went during the war. And he to set up airstrips and airports all over the state, and she got to work in libraries, and she actually was in on the founding of the Anchorage Public Library. And the thing about both those people, they knew what pioneering was about and they knew what needed to happen to have changes happen to really get things going.

LT: And they were both tough and gracious.

MS: They were. They were wonderful people. So, the library commission got started, I started to learn what it was like to be a city person, you know. One of the parts of the deal was that the city librarian would also be a department head of the library department. The library department at the time had two full time employees, and that was the city

411 librarian and one clerk.

LT: That was it??

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MS: Yeah, and then we had a part-time student that came in, usually hired out of the high school for their senior year, to come and work half time, so it was 2-1/2 FTE. Had fairly extensive hours, I think similar to what they had been for years and years.

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LT: And did you just see all this as an exciting challenge at the time, or did you not???

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MS: That's what I thought at the time, yeah (laughter). I was attracted to the idea of kind of running my own show, and I thought that it had lots of possibilities, and I liked the town. Both Liz and I liked the town. We had two sons

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LT: ...That were quite young at the time...

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MS: ..Quite young, they were two and six, umm, so I started to learn all the things about being a manager in the city, learning about budgeting and so on, and along in that first year as I recall, around that time, they hired a new city manager, who was Dan Durig, also known as the Eastern Wonder Boy. At the time, remember it was the '70s, and it was a particularly rough time I thought here, in all of Oregon, but here. There was some growth going on, there was inflation, there was a recession going on at the same time, and we had a limitation on how much the amount of money we could collect in property taxes could grow, and that was 6% a year, and we had inflation that was running through the '70s was more than that. The schools and so forth, everything in the town was starting to grow and the city council, they recognized that they had a problem on their hands because what they considered, when they got right down to it, no tax base. And in the '70s, the late '70s, after '75, we started having to go to annual levy elections to make sure the city had money to operate, especially the general fund. And there was a need for some capital improvements too. The City Hall needed some work on it, the Police Department was tucked in a little closet inside City Hall. The library had been in the same building since it was rebuilt after the fire in the teens I guess it was, but that same little store front. So there were a lot of capital needs and park needs too, and the fire hall needed work as well. So one of the projects the city got involved in, along with trying to keep going, was there was a federal grant program that was one of these counter-cyclical make work programs, it was under the Nixon administration. And we had at the time had a young intern, fellow named Art Heemstra, came in and he put together the program for that. He read what was needed by the law, thoroughly. The city council approved the purchase of a piece of property where the police department is now, and we were able to go ahead and make application for it, and in six weeks we hired an architect and they had a proposal that was three inches thick to send in saying what the building would look like, how many people it employed doing what, for how great a length of time, and we were able to win \$2.4 million.

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LT: So this the police and fire building?

457 MS: It was to build the library, to build the police building, to refurbish the fire

department, to build the parking lot between the library and the city hall and to refurnish

459 the city hall.

461 LT: This was major.

MS: Yeah, and in that same round of funding, the City of Portland got nothing. Neil Goldschmidt was upset.

466 LT: Oh, man. The voters were grumpy.

468 MS: No, we didn't have to go to the voters at all for this.

470 LT: This was all grant money.

472 MS: All grant money.

LT: 100%?

MS: 100%. No bond, no nothing. So that was quite a coup actually. So, that was actually in about 1976, or so. But, when we were in the old library there was a lot of things that I thought were very important, where the groundwork was laid. One of those was the children's program. We had a volunteer program that grew and grew because the volunteers invested their time in it, two of the main volunteers were Ann Dondero and Barbara Dunnette who went on to be our children's librarian, when we moved into the new library. And so that was really important, it really helped the library a great deal.

LT: Before your time, children's services were sporadic, if that, kind of not.

MS: Yeah, yeah. It all depended on volunteers, it really did. Of course, there was a little tiny space to work in. But we worked around the building and inside, and took things to the park sometimes, and so on. And Barbara and Ann had a great deal to do with getting that going.

And then of course when we were there too was the beginning of the cooperative starting in Washington County. And the main idea there was, we got some grant money and the staff, whatever staff we had, was really Donna Selle, who went on to become the first coordinator of the library cooperative. The problem we had was 2/3 of the county was where the population was, and it was a suburban area, and the library service was provided by the cities within their own borders. So, we had this big suburban population and we had to charge them a fee and the amount of support the cities could provide was so little compared to the need of this larger population. So we had a lot of catching up to do for our growing county.

LT: There was only a few libraries that really were seriously established in terms of the city libraries. Cornelius had one in the little fire department, right?

MS: Yeah, they had a small library. Forest Grove was in the storefront across the street from Pacific University. LT: Hillsboro was one that actually had a nice..... MS: Hillsboro had a Carnegie library that was built in the teens, and then they moved in 1975 to Shute Park. LT: Was that 1975? I thought Shute Park was older than that. So they were brand new. MS: Yeah, brand new. And Beaverton library was in a building that was built for a library, but it was very small, and it was next to their fire facility, right around the site of the new library, the library that opened this fall on Hall Blvd. And then Cedar Mill had a small volunteer library, I think. LT: I thought they had a bookmobile truck or something. MS: That's right, that's right. They started there, and then Bales Thriftway ended up funding a place for them to meet and actually got them four walls. That's right, because it was cooperative. In fact, I think they borrowed that, or rented that bookmobile from Multnomah County, as I recall, for a \$1 a year or something like that. LT: I think Sherwood had the little basement library under city hall that was tiny... MS: ...and the Tigard library was tucked in an old commercial building just stashed away in there. It was very small too. LT: With just junky furniture and everything broke down. MS: Everything donated and maybe one or two employees, tops. Of course at the time Tigard had about the same population as Forest Grove had. Beaverton was 50,000 or so. Hillsboro was about 20,000 when they built their library. LT: And Banks, didn't Banks have, share space with the school? MS: They did, they were in the high school, but I am not sure when that started, but that was around the beginning of the cooperative, too. Yeah. LT: And what was the relationship between the librarians prior to the development of the cooperative?

idea to finally get some to cooperate and to broaden the tax base. We just knew we had to do that and we needed a way to do it. So, we were able to get a grant, an LSCA grant, a federal grant through the state library for library development and hired a consultant

MS: They met now and then, they met now and then, but the great driving force was the

- 549 whose name was Phyllis Dalton, she was from California, had been an assistant state
- librarian in California. She, of course, did all these meetings and so on, and talked to all
- the managers a great deal and elected officials, and her recommendation was to build a
- county-wide service based on existing facilities with a county-wide tax, so that basically
- the county would collect the tax from the library levy and pay the cities to serve anybody
- from the county that came in the doors. And she also recommended some other
- programs, one of which was an outreach program that was invented by Linda Stiles and
- Jeff Haskin, two VISTA volunteers that worked out of the Forest Grove City Library,
- when we were in the old library.

559 LT: That was a grant and we were recruited so it was all in place.

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MS: Yeah, and VISTA volunteers were cheap labor.

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563 LT: And we just were game to come on board.

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MS: Yeah, and that was really important, and that has been a terrific part of the cooperative's offerings ever since it really got off the ground and got some funding.

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LT: Interestingly, when we interviewed Dave Pauli and he talked about how Forest Grove had a large print collection before anybody else was even talking large print. It was pretty substantial for the size of the library. You always had the perspective of serving everybody and that was very fundamental from the get-go.

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MS: We didn't have a very large budget. What sticks in my mind was about \$75,000 for the whole library budget when I got there. So, the book budget was not large, but we did have some standing orders for large print.

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577 LT: Considering how small it was, you certainly had a good representation.

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579 MS: But I didn't start that collection. That was started before I got here. We had a standing order for that.

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582 LT: Oh good.

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- MS: Also before I arrived, just before, in 1973, a friends group was established, called Friends of the Forest Grove Library, because then nobody was quite sure what was going
- to happen. It was suggested we move in with the Pacific Library, they didn't know what
- the name of the place was going to be, so that's how it got its name, just Friends of the
- 588 Forest Grove Library, not public library, not city library. That group has been a terrific
- boon to the library, the whole time it's been in existence. Win Walker (?) was one of the most active originators of that group.

- 592 LT: So, when these forces were all sort of converging, when the suggestions first came
- from Phyllis Dalton for this county wide service and this variety of programs, what kind
- of reception did the community give that, the residents of Forest Grove, the city council

and what not. Were people saying "isn't this is a grand idea" right from the get-go or was that a struggle, or....

MS: I thought they bought into the idea on this side of the county, but because we didn't have a big suburban population all around, the reception wasn't too enthusiastic. They didn't have the pressure to provide that service that Beaverton did and they had more people just outside their boundary that wanted that service and that's where it got the greatest support really at the start was in the eastern county. And then, as we had to go through many levies, it was always three year or five year levies, to keep that cooperative going, and we only actually lost one levy that I can recall, and that was specifically for an automated system which was too obscure I think for anybody to really vote for. But we were successful in some very hard times, to get that and through the years the amount of money collected on the levy increased, and it's become the major support for public library service. And it has helped, and always a concern in municipalities is, when we pay for our library, do we get enough from outside not to be double-taxing because everybody in the county was taxed for that levy and the growth of the levy funds helped to ameliorate the double taxation issues. It wasn't at the start and still isn't, the cooperative isn't there to build libraries. That was discussed for a while but the idea has been dropped since then. So it's still the responsibility of the cities to build their own libraries, but the operating funds come from that county-wide tax base.

LT: So, Forest Grove was in place to get a new library even without the cooperative then.

MS: Yes.

LT: But then as a result of the cooperative forming and the grant to build this building, everything was sort of exploding at once.

MS: Yeah, everything came together and also the other libraries in the county too started to grow quite a bit and it was that consistent enough operating funds from the county cooperative that helped with that a great deal. And then another important addition to our staff in the old library was Dave Pauli. He came to us and he was just a natural librarian. He was a tremendous help. He was shortly writing articles for the newspaper, book reviews and so forth. He loved to do reference work and he was just a tremendous help.

LT: In those days, people weren't so picky about who did reference, right?

MS: Oh, right.

636 LT: It was still a relative rarity to have an MLS in libraries in those days. Numbers of 637 the libraries in the county didn't have, even their library directors weren't necessarily 638 holders of an MLS.

MS: That's correct. There were about maybe four in the whole county.

LT: So there was this whole shift towards professionalization.

MS: Yeah. That's right.

646 LT: And you ended up mentoring quite a few future librarians because...

MS: I did that because they came to work in the library and that was one of my greatest pleasures of my whole time here, was doing that. And seeing this library grow was really important and one of the objectives, of course, of the cooperative from the start was that we thought that we could use an automated system to help us share our materials. When the cooperative started, we put together a union catalog and what that really amounted to was a card catalog that had one catalog card for every title held by every library all in author order and it had little stamps on it for all the libraries that owned it. Well, of course, you couldn't tell from that if it was checked out or anything, so it was all a manual system done by paper. The libraries would call, and it was housed at Pacific University, and I should say too, before I forget, Charlie Kemp, who was the university librarian at the time, he was a tremendous help in forming the cooperative, to no particular advantage to the university library or to him himself, but out of his recognition of the need for library development over the whole county.

LT: So he housed the reference service for WCCLS and this union catalog in the Pacific university library.

MS: Right. So the librarians stationed there would field these calls or these written requests and they would see what library had it and they would send paper requests to the library to send it to the library that wanted it. So, with this kind of a model we thought well, we could do better. If we had better communications and we could really see what was in the other libraries. And there were automated systems that could do that. So, we knew that we could get a turnkey system. We could go to one vendor and they would sell us all of the computer equipment, and they would sell us the software and would set it up for us and would do the data conversion and all that stuff, a huge job, and we started looking in the late 1970s but it wasn't until the mid-1980s that we were able to get the money together to do it as a cooperative project that was out of the cooperative budget. So, we were into the selection process and Donna Selle, who was the coordinator for the cooperative, asked me if I would manage the project.

LT: And you have to say the reason was because you were one of the, even before we began looking at an automated circulation system, you were one of the people who was always on the cutting edge of trying to figure out how to use technology and understood it and could figure out how to actually get it to run.

MS: Well, that's probably an overstating it. For example, I whined for years to get an Apple computer and it took a change of city managers to actually get one. I was the first city department head to use a spreadsheet and a computer to do my budget which was on Visicalc on an Apple II.

LT: It's primitive by today's standards what you were doing, but by those standards, you know, everybody else in the library world, a large proportion of them, were kind of in shock, and going how are we ever going to shift into this technological age, and you were in there with your running shoes, ready to go for it.

 MS: Another thing we did that was computer based was we got a grant for a Spanish collection for Hillsboro, Cornelius and Forest Grove. We wanted to put together some kind of a list of that, so we actually used a database program that was available on that Apple and we started typing the stuff in and it was a terrific learning experience for me to find out what it takes to do that. That was interesting, but that was a good start for our Spanish collection, for all those libraries actually.

LT: So Joe Matthews came in as a consultant....

MS: Yep, we hired a consultant from California, Joe Matthews, and he was quite an authority, as it should be, and published quite a bit about automated systems for libraries and so he was our consultant for this project and put together an RFP, mostly he did, and we sent it out to the vendors that were available that could do this for us. We picked the Dynix system which was fairly new at the time, in the mid '80s. And Donna had asked me to be the project manager for this, so I was on loan to the county for a year and then I extended for about four months, in 1985, and then I decided I wouldn't come back here. In the meantime, when we moved to this library, one of the new employees that we hired as a clerk was Colleen Winters and she had run the bookstore at PSU and she had very good management skills and people skills, and so we got her involved in the library world and she picked that up quickly. She decided to go to library school and she went to the University of Arizona, and she came back and then I went and did this automation project thing and she was the acting director through that. When I decided not to come back, she wound up being appointed director of the library, and she has been here now a lot longer than I was with the Forest Groye Library.

LT: One of the four people that you hired that ended up going to library school and becoming librarians.

MS: Yeah, that's true.

LT: And so, some of the other things, when you look at your tenure, policies that Forest Grove is known for in terms of their openness and their service, a lot of that dates back to you.

MS: Well, we did reach a decision point in the fall of 1974, we were charging a penny a day for overdue fines and we felt obliged to get the overdue notices out very promptly because fines started to accrue over the two-day grace period or something like that and it was only a two-week circulation period. So, we were making postcards and stuff and sending them out and that was a big clerical burden, and we knew that we weren't collecting as much in fines as we were expending on sending out the notices and doing all

- 733 that, so it occurred to me to ask the library commission: We could go two ways, we
- could either raise the fine to cover the costs or we could reduce the effort we put into it
- and do away with fines altogether. And no fines is still the policy, one of the few
- 736 libraries in the county.

738 LT: One of the few libraries in many areas.

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740 MS: Yeah, that's true.

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LT: The conscience fund was what it was named, which had an interesting impact on the community. People would put a dollar into the conscience fund when their fine would have been a couple of pennies.

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MS: They would do that. It was okay. I think the goodwill worked, and of course, it didn't mean you didn't have to bring it back. So we would charge people for the things they didn't bring back and we did send them notices, too.

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750 LT: You just stopped becoming such an adversarial relationship and more of a ...

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MS: Right, right, and it improved relations, I think, between the people at the desk and the people they dealt with, and I thought that was really important, I still do.

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The Theorem 755 LT: When the new building was designed and developed, there was a decision made not to put in a theft detection device.

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758 MS: That's true, that's true. I think one of the things there, those devices are an easy 759 sell, you can just about get them any time, and I wasn't convinced about the loss rate and how much was really walking out the door, so we did annual counts, where we counted 760 761 the little cards for everything that was checked out and we'd count everything that was on 762 the shelves and we could do it pretty quickly, in a few hours in the morning, and we 763 compared it to how many things we thought we should have, and we didn't think the loss 764 rate was enough to warrant a detection system, which are not cheap, and they become a 765 part of your everyday routine which can be a burden, I think.

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767 LT: Every book that's processed has to have...

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MS: Every book has to have a device in it and you have to run them through a machine to deactivate the security strips in the book.

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T72 LT: So, it increases the time for check-out and check-in as well as all the people who accidentally trigger the machine.

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MS: So, it's not a one time expenditure in any way. Got to call people back who have gone through the gate, and so on, and so forth.

BREAK IN TAPE MS: (picture from newspaper of Mike Smith with beard) I sent it attached to my application for the job, as I was required to do, and the part that's cropped off there is that I'm wearing a sweatshirt, a Dizzy Gillespie for President sweatshirt that I got at the Monterey Jazz Festival. LT: (Laughter).... So you felt that if Forest Grove could handle this.... MS: If people could handle my hirsute appearance, then maybe I could talk my way into the rest of it. LT: Turned out to be a good match. MS: Yeah, in fact people in the library, interim library commission said that they thought it was time for a change at the library and I guess I looked like some kind of change. I didn't talk like a mad man anyway. MS: (photo of table, chairs, people) This is a work table in the Rogers City Library and some of our volunteers are working there too. LT: Barbara Dunnette's back and Dave Pauli at the table. MS: And very limited working space in the stacks. We were very close together and you could hardly work a book truck in between the stacks. And when we moved to the new library, people said where did you get all the books? LT: (Laughter) MS: Once they were spread out and people could see them, they thought we had a whole lot more. It was an immense improvement. The old library was just over 1700 square feet and we occupy oh, 11,000 here, square feet. LT: It wasn't new books? MS: Absolutely not. No, we just moved them. (chuckles) LT: (photo of outside of library) And this is what the library looked like at the time you arrive. MS: Yeah, yeah. Actually it was kind of a green color when I arrived and it had a neon sign that said library that stuck out. You can see it in the old pictures.

LT: Ooh, so this is a refurbishment.

- MS: Yeah, on the corner of 21st and College. You probably know some history of the 824
- 825 building. It burned down, it was rebuilt, a brick, block building. The roof particularly in
- 826 the area of the librarian's office way in the back of the building, there was a bad leak
- 827 there, the water would back up, and it still has a leak. Even today, and it belongs to
- 828 Pacific University. The building had had some work done on it before I arrived. Before
- 829 it had just an open ceiling and it had globe lights in it and it had some big electrical
- 830 heaters that sat in my office for quite a while before I just chucked them out. There was a
- 831 drop ceiling and forced air heating was added before I got there and neon lighting and so
- 832 there were some real improvements as far as that went.

834 LT: And this was located next to the Forest Grove Creamery that had been turned into 835 the Hope Food Co-op.

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837 MS: Not at first, it was still the creamery when I arrived. It still had all the creamery 838 equipment and so forth. I did have the owner of that building come over and give me a 839 tour to just see what a library this would be if we just knocked out the wall and add his 840 building in too. We didn't pursue that and it became the Hope Co-op.

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842 LT: Was that after the library had moved then, that it became the Hope Co-op?

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844 MS: Oh no, it was while we were there.

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LT: So that was sort of a handy location. There was a lot of foot traffic and that used to be a major cultural center really for the city of Forest Grove for many years.

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849 MS: (photo showing Mike Smith in library) This is the back of the Rogers City Library. 850 There's our pamphlet files and so forth, we are looking over the children's area and some 851 of the stacks in the children's area. There's the library director in his lair.

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LT: You used to have a sign I remember, first thing when I first met you and we came in 853 854 to set up outreach service in Washington County and you had a sign that said "Library 855 Director: Please Disturb".

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857 MS: Yes, yeah.

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859 LT: I thought that was great.

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- MS: We had a little desk back there and I did the cataloging of what came in and so on. There's a, you can see a crawl hole there up into the ceiling and that was the access to the heating and air conditioning system that they'd have to piddle with every now and then. The door to my office there was a place where we had it very badly and one day we were having a children's story hour and that space, in front of the stacks you can see in the picture, was just packed with kids and listening to a story being done and there was a
- 866
 - 867 cloudburst and what would happen, the roof would fill up and there was one little exit it
- 868 had, and if it was blocked it, the water would rise and it would come under the flashing
- 869 and it would come down right in that doorway. And I was watching the children's story

hour and this sheet of water came down through that. Of course, the kids thought it was part of the story, so they were delighted with it.

LT: So, history is repeating itself with the library flooding situation in this library.

MS: We have lots of leak problems, lots of leak problems, well right from the start. We had many problems, well I think this is our third roof on this building.

LT: Well I guess a notable time was when Mt. St. Helens erupted and it broke the support beams in the ceiling of this library. There were cracks in them and that was when

MS: I don't think so.

LT: Remember when the came and put up some kind of scaffolding and had some engineers come and there was some problem with the beam because of the weight of the ash.

MS: Oh, I don't remember that. It could very well happen. I remember when the ash came this way, it was the eve of Friday the 13th, it was, in June.

LT: I thought it was May.

MS: Well, May was the initial eruption when it went up towards Spokane, but it was the next month that had the eruption where the wind was going the other direction and it came over the whole place. I got a call from the police department that evening, told me that I better come and shut off the air conditioning system so it didn't pull in any ash through the filters and so forth, so I came up to the library, drove up and of course the library was closed and so on, and got in. I turned off the AC system and then got back in my car and was driving home which really isn't very far away in the south part of town, and I could see the ash coming down, like this sort of strange rain through the street lights. The next day we got up and of course it was raining and there was a mess of mud flowing all over the place and we were really in an uproar. We did shut the library I think a day or two.

LT: (photo of new library interior) This beautiful expanse of new carpet you see just had ash ground in, because one of your other approaches was to close the library as seldom as possible.

MS: Yeah, as seldom as possible.

911 LT: So, it took a while to decide that this was really...

913 MS: We decided after we tried to clean around the entrances as much as we could,

that having the library open was a good thing to calm people down. And I still think the

library is an important part of the mental health of a community (laughter) and having it

open is a way that it helps. But, we had a time keeping up with that. But, you know that carpet was expensive when we got it originally, it was \$32 a square foot, back in 1977.

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LT: A square foot?

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MS: A square yard, so it was pretty expensive. I mean it was a wool carpet. And it still 921 922 held up really well, in fact long enough for that color to go way out of fashion.

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LT: (chuckles) Given all that it's been through, flood and ash, it stood well.

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926 LT: (photo of reading area by fireplace)sense of moving into the new building

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928 MS: There was a lot of space. That area there around the fireplace is now surrounded by 929 stacks where the periodicals are, the new periodicals. Um, we did have a lot of space in 930 there. That's one of the things that also allowed us to do the Jubilee celebration. We had some space to grow into, and we could move the furniture around. We didn't have 932 so many stacks filling up the floor space so we could move the furniture around and we could do the Jubilee.

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LT: (photo from Jubilee, 75th Anniversary) Photos from the Jubilee, 75th Anniversary, in 935 936 1984.

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MS: Um hm. In 1984, our whole idea really was to not only to celebrate the anniversary of the library, the founding of the library in 1909, but also to celebrate the Forest Grove way of life. And so we brought in, we had different themes on different days, but we brought in a whole lot of organizations and businesses and so on from the community to do demonstrations and set up booths and so on, and as I said we could move the furniture around then and have a real flexible space to do that sort of thing.

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LT: (photo of gymnasts doing demo)Forest Grove way of life.

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MS: This is a gymnastics school who put on a demonstration there. And we had a big crowd. We were really pleased that we attracted so many people for the celebration and that so many businesses and institutions in town got in and put up booths. There are some other pictures we have here of, Tektronics set up a booth, Hope Food Co-op came in, Pacific University was very active in that celebration. We had music and a keynote speech at the start by Jeanette Hamby, State Senator.

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954 MS: (photo of notables from celebration) This is a picture of some of the notables there at 955 the beginning of the festival. Gib Patterson, who I think was mayor then, Peg Gilbert, 956 retired of the university and a tremendous library supporter. She was on the library 957 commission. Jeanette Hamby, State Senator, Library Director Mike Smith, and Connie 958 Frees, who helped a lot in organizing the events.

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960 LT: (photo of Mike Smith) Here's one of your early pictures.

MS: Yeah, I think that was about the time the library here opened. Should mention too that we changed the name of the library, it was the Rogers City Library from 1909 I think. in the 20s, but when we moved, the city, in all its efforts to identify in people's minds that the library was part of the city organization which was one of the things that helped pass operating levies, they thought it was very important that the people knew that the library was a part of the city government. So, the city council and the city manager wanted to change the name of the library to the Forest Grove City Library but we kept the Rogers name for the meeting room in the new library. So it is still the Rogers meeting room.

LT: (photo of cartoons) In addition to your sense of humor which always was well known in the community, you were also known as a cartoonist and did a lot of cartoon work for the city, and this is Bookman and Supercritter from one of the early summer reading programs that Forest Grove Library sponsored under your leadership.

MS: Um hmm. I think that T-shirt on Bookman was one with a red heart on it, that was, we handed out T-shirts, reproduced T-shirts for the summer reading program.

LT: Was that I love libraries?

MS: I think it was something like that.

LT: I love libraries was a John Cotton Dana award-winning PR campaign that was county wide, that Chris Michael devised, but you drew on for this.

MS: This is the newspaper reader which is the bronze figure between the library and the police department and it was donated by Hugh McGilvra. The opening of the library coincided with I think his 50th anniversary in publishing in Forest Grove. He was the publisher of the News-Times. He had seen these bronze figures, I don't remember the artist's name but, in New Jersey and he specialized, of course, in these very lifelike figures, life-size too. He liked it so much and he wanted to do something for the beginning of the new library, so he donated this piece which is one of the nicest, I think, of the original art works we had in the new library. The newspaper actually has images of the announcement of the library getting the award, the city getting the award to build the new library. It has also the announcement of the, it was about the same era, of the football team winning the state championship. Is that right? Or at least the league championship, and some other things that happened right in that same period of time, including I think Hugh McGilvra's 50th anniversary as a publisher.

LT: (photo of four people) So this is a picture of you with two of the people you hired that ultimately became librarians?

MS: Um hmm. The picture was taken in.... The woman on the right is Judy Falzone, who had a master's degree when she came to work for us as a clerk. She went on to library school and is a professional librarian. And then next to me is, of course, Colleen Winters, who is the current director, and she came to work in the library as a clerk and

went on to library school and came back and became the library director. And between 1008 1009 them is Kyra Koester, Koaster, Koester, (chuckles) we'll forget her name now since she's 1010 just recently left the library, but she has been 15 years as the reference librarian here. 1011 Just tremendous, I think one of the best reference librarians in the county. 1012 1013 LT: And still at it at Beaverton now. 1014 1015 MS: Uh huh. Now working for the City of Beaverton. 1016 1017 LT: That covers just a few of the ways that your term impacted what has become Forest 1018 Grove City Library. I think one of the amazing contributions you've made Mike, is to let 1019 people know what the library could be in the City of Forest Grove. It's one of the points 1020 Dave Pauli made, is people just didn't know before you came what the possibilities were 1021 and now they certainly are aware and we have you to thank for that. 1022 1023 MS: Wow, thank you. I was lucky to be here at the right time I thought. I love Forest 1024 Grove, it's a great place. 1025