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ABSTRACT
        Public library service in the Barossa region of
southern Australia is surveyed with a view to considering the form
and implementation of future policies. The region is briefly
described and a history of its public libraries and library services
is provided. Present library services are analyzed and suggestions
made for improvement. For better library service in the future, the
author outlines a plan for the regional development of libraries, and
notes the place of Barossa libraries in a state library system.
(SJ)

C O N T E N T S

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INTRODUCTION

The need for this study developed as an outcome of
discussions among a number of persons in the Barossa
Valley concerned with the use and administration of the
Barossa Valley Public Library.   The library service
opened in 1959 and has since received continuous support
from the local reading public, although the administration
has had to contend with a series of difficulties, especially
affecting premises, finance and book collections.   I was
engaged by the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee to
examine the library service with a view to considering the
form and implementation of future policies in the Barossa
region.

Although my commission has been specified primarily by the
existing Barossa Valley Public Library with its branches in
Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda, I have interpreted my brief
in a wider sense.   This was done intentionally because of
the indefinitude of the regional boundaries to the Barossa
Valley, and because I have been very conscious of the types
of organisational change which are being introduced in library
services in various states of Australia at the present time.
As the study progressed it became necessary to formulate some
views on the likely development of public library services in
the State as a whole in order to place the Barossa Valley in
context.

The cost of this study has been borne by the District Councils
of Angaston and Tanunda with assistance from the Libraries
Board of South Australia.   The responsibility for the views
expressed and recommendations made in the report is, however,
mine.

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I would like to thank those persons who helped me in the
assembly of the necessary data and who provided other
essential background information for my work.

D.W. DUNSTAN, B.Ec., A.L.A.A.

Adelaide, South Australia

September 28, 1970

(This study was completed shortly before resigning from
the position of Chief Librarian of the Elizabeth-Salisbury
Public Library in South Australia to take up the post of
Deputy State Librarian at the State Library of Tasmania.)

1   THE BAROSSA REGION

The Barossa Valley was discovered by a party led by Colonel
Light in 1837 seeking a route from Adelaide to the River
Murray.   The potential value of the area for agriculture
and also mining was realised very early and the settlement
of selected parts proceeded almost immediately, including
that of a number of migrants from Germany following a
period of persecution in the Lutheran Church.

The first major settlement was made in 1842 at Bethany, a
hamlet one mile east of Tanunda.   Settlers from Silesia
in Eastern Europe saw the grape growing potential of the
area and the first vines were planted near Rowland Flat
in 1847.   Wine making proceeded slowly, in the midst of
wheat and cattle, until disease decimated vineyards in the
eastern states in the 1890s and the opportunities for vineyards
in South Australia increased.   In the ensuing years the
independent vigneron remained a significant figure and the
region has remained one dependent on the labour-intensive
productive base of the grape and wine industry.

There is some difficulty in determining what should be the
geographic limits to the area denoted by the term the
"Barossa Valley Region", although this is not necessarily
a disadvantage from a planning point of view.

Professor Lawton of the Geography Department of the University
of Adelaide said in 1956 that the region "covers an area from
Lyndoch to Stockwell along the North-East/South-West axis, and
from Greenock to Angaston in a North-West/South-East direction."
This area is flanked by hills on the north, west and east
enclosing a broad and comparatively shallow valley eight
miles wide by sixteen miles long, crossed by the North Para

River.   The gradual fall in this valley and the river
is indicated by the height above sea level of Moculta
(1,250 feet), Nuriootpa (900 feet), Tanunda (865 feet)
and Lyndoch (595 feet).

The Barossa Valley Vintage Festival uses a radius of
thirteen miles from Tanunda to delimit the Barossa region.
This definition brings in such towns as Freeling, Truro
and Williamstown, and borders on Gawler and Kapunda.

The Nuriootpa High School sets a limit of seventeen miles
radius from Nuriootpa, which includes an area served by
one other high school (Kapunda) and comes within four miles
of the Eudunda Area School.

From the viewpoint of those connected with tourist development,
or the economic basis of the grape and wine industry, the
Barossa Valley has no clear-cut limits.

In 1957, Dr. Thomson from the University of Adelaide examined
possible limits to the Barossa Valley in terms of the
predominance of Lutheranism, of the limits of viticulture,
of wine-making and of the concensus of community opinion.

There was no doubt that the three major towns of Angaston,
Nuriootpa and Tanunda belonged to the Barossa Valley, but
community opinion stopped just north-east of Stockwell, west
of Greenock, excluded Keyneton and included Lyndoch.

Lutheran influence extended a further three or four miles
north of this boundary; while viticultural activity went
as far south as Williamstown and Sandy Creek.

There seems no doubt that the Barossa Valley Region is one
of the few nationally known compact and cohesive geographic
regions in Australia.   Other national regions such as the
Blue Mountains (New South Wales), the Hunter Valley (New
South Wales), Gippsland (Victoria) are much more extensive
and have larger populations.

Dr. Thomson also drew attention to the unusual population distribution of the Barossa Valley Region and in particular the relatively dense rural and semi-rural distribution of the population. He noted the continued existence of villages like Stockwell and Light Pass despite their proximity to towns of much larger size. Such settlements as Marananga, Dorrien, Vine Vale, Gomersal and Seppeltsfield reinforce this situation.

His analysis of an area of 6,700 acres around Tanunda revealed a wide variety of economic activities, especially of a horticultural and agricultural basis. At that time (1956) 48% of rural land in this sample area was used for viticulture, 20% for pasture, 18% for cereals, 8% for orchards and 6% was not used. Also typical of the study sample was the small size of the farm units (average 54 acres) with half being less than 34 acres. Most farms contained a mixture of operations including (in order of importance) viticulture, dairying, poultry, orchards, market gardens, pigs, cereals and sheep. There may have been slight changes in this data over the last decade and a half.

It is important to note the significance of labour intensive activities in these farm operations - an important reason for the continued small settlements.

In addition to the agricultural basis for an intensive rural population, the continuance of small settlements is also due to the cultural origins of the early settlers whose religious ardour and doctrinal schisms created numerous hamlets consisting of a church, a school and a small cluster of houses (e.g., Bethany, or Kabininge).

Of the three main towns, Nuriootpa has a slightly larger population than Angaston or Tanunda and is the location of a number of government functions, such as the divisional police headquarters, offices for the Public Buildings Department, the Engineering and Water Supply Department, the Highways Department, and a major telephone exchange.

The region is served by two local newspapers, the Barossa and Light Herald, circulating between Saddleworth, Freeling, Lyndoch, Williamstown, Keyneton and Truro; and the Leader circulating from Tanunda to the Murray flats at Sedan and Cambrai.

The region is very conscious of the interest of tourists in its area, although the small size of the region and its proximity to Adelaide has not encouraged the construction of many accommodation units for persons staying more than a few hours.   Much of the charm of the Barossa Valley lies in its topography, its mixture of orderliness and natural bush, its old wineries, its unexpected nomenclature, and its relief from the repetition and ugliness of many parts of Adelaide a few miles to the south.

The economic viability of the region seems assured, at least based on such indicators as the level of local confidence and the observable continuing investment, often of some magnitude, in the wine industry.

There is reason to hope that these characteristics will endure for many years to come.

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Population

The population of the Barossa Valley region is shown in
the following table.   There are two important points
for public library planners to note from this data.
Firstly, the total population is very low to be considered
as the basis for a public library system.   The assistance
from the State Library of South Australia helps to offset
the problem of bookstock maintenance, but all aspects of
the service, especially books, staff and premises, will be
under some strain with a low population and hence financial
base.   In fact, there are only two councils, Angaston and
Tanunda, with a total estimated 1969 population of 8,500
which are at present supporting the scheme.

The second point is the comparatively static population of
the area - not necessarily a bad thing - since the early
1950s.   From this data, it appears that the growth which
has occurred is chiefly concentrated in the Angaston and
Tanunda council areas where the three dominant centres of
Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda are located.   All other
council areas have had a net loss of population between
1954 and 1969 except Kapunda where boundary changes occurred.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
IN THE BAROSSA VALLEY REGION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1969

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	1947	1954	1961	1966	1969[1]
(A Central Barossa Areas)					
Angaston	1,960	4,921	5,301	5,515	5,850
Barossa	1,087	2,452	2,344	2,211	2,200
Freeling	1,067	2,136	2,035	1,957	1,900
Tanunda	957	2,241	2,506	2,607	2,650
	5,071	11,750	12,186	12,290	12,600
(B Adjoining Areas)					
Eudunda	887	1,748	1,638	1,537	1,500
Kapunda	843	1,581	1,383[2]	2,368	2,300
Riverton	806	1,652	1,692	1,451	1,400
Sedan	562	1,006	906	882	900
Truro	368	677	596	588	600
	3,466	6,664	6,215	6,826	6,700
Combined (A + B) Population	8,537	18,414	18,401	19,116	19,300

(1)   Estimate by Bureau   **11**

(2)   Boundary revised between 1961 and 1966 Census

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics   ...

Table II shows the age distribution of the population of
the three dominant towns at the 1966 census.   This data
applies to the four census collector districts which in
each case are sufficient to satisfy the Census Bureau's
requirements for the delimitation of the urban boundaries
of these towns.   Table III shows the same data classified
into eight conventional age groupings related to educational,
occupational and social characteristics.   [Also included
for comparison is identical data for the City of Elizabeth,
S.A., and for the whole State].

One significant point from Table II is the very similar
size of the three towns when Census Bureau data is used to
isolate the actual urban areas in each case.   The
delimiting factor used is a population density rate of at
least 500 persons per square mile.

The data in Table III is now four years old which means that
about 80% of the population can be expected to have moved
into the next highest age group from that which was appropriate
in June 1966.   The table proves that Tanunda does have more
older people (age 65+) than the other towns, and that it has
fewer in the important workforce age group of 15 - 54.

The pattern in the Barossa Valley is generally a microcosm
of the State as a whole, against which the pattern in a new
urban area with many young family units is well illustrated
by the Elizabeth data.

Some additional information about the people of the Barossa
Valley has emerged from a recent Honours thesis by a graduate
of Flinders University, Miss E.S. Wundke of Tanunda.   Her
thesis was concerned with the pattern of retail shopping
behaviour in the Barossa Valley.

She found for example that, regarding the heads of households :

1)   The only four classes of professional occupations
      represented in her stratified random sample were ministers
      of religion, doctors, lawyers and teachers.

2)   Most professional, administrative, managerial and sales
     persons lived only in the three main towns.

3)   Farmers were a more common occupational group than any
     of the above with a "concentration in Tanunda, giving
     it the largest number of rural respondents of any of
     the major towns".

4)   Labourers and craftsmen were the largest group (33.1%)
     of all heads of households.

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TABLE II

AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR ANGASTON, NURIOOTPA AND TANUNDA
JUNE 1966

AGE GROUP	ANGASTON			NURIOOTPA			TANUNDA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	78	103	181	106	93	199	77	81	158
5-9	88	110	198	96	97	193	93	97	190
10-14	116	98	214	88	117	205	85	66	151
15-19	76	84	160	84	63	147	73	78	151
20-24	48	55	103	54	71	125	58	45	103
25-29	43	52	95	63	49	112	48	48	96
30-34	52	59	110	57	53	110	55	54	109
35-39	64	66	130	77	62	139	53	54	107
40-44	49	46	95	65	68	133	60	61	121
45-49	65	75	140	57	57	114	55	55	110
50-54	62	55	117	53	62	115	42	52	94
55-59	48	40	88	64	57	121	38	60	98
60-64	41	44	85	50	55	105	49	64	111
65-69	32	21	53	28	45	73	44	71	115
70-74	15	23	38	26	42	68	47	71	118
75-79	20	24	44	15	27	42	42	40	82
80-84	16	11	27	13	12	25	13	26	39
85-89	3	4	7	3	8	11	13	13	26
90-94	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	4
95-99	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
100+	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	916	971	1,887	999	1,042	2,041	946	1,040	1,986

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics

TABLE   III

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
FOR THREE BAROSSA VALLEY TOWNS
COMPARED WITH ELIZABETH AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA
JUNE 30, 1966

AGE GROUP	BAROSSA VALLEY TOWNS			ELIZABETH	ALL SOUTH AUSTRALIA
	ANGASTON	NURIOOTPA	TANUNDA		
Under 5	9.6%	9.8%	8.0%	13.4%	9.9%
5 - 14	21.8%	19.6%	17.2%	28.4%	20.2%
15 - 24	14.0%	13.3%	12.8%	14.6%	16.6%
25 - 39	17.8%	17.7%	15.7%	22.8%	18.3%
40 - 54	18.7%	17.7%	16.4%	15.7%	18.4%
55 - 64	9.2%	11.1%	10.6%	2.9%	8.1%
65 - 74	4.8%	6.9%	11.7%	1.5%	5.3%
Over 75	4.2%	3.9%	7.6%	0.7%	3.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Shopping

Among the shopping patterns which Miss Wundke found from
her sample were the following characteristics :

1) That different sized trading areas emerged for each
good and service, and for each town.

2) That for groceries :

a) residents of urban centres tend to shop in their
own town.

b) rural shoppers are less loyal to the nearest town.

c) Gawler has a strong attraction for rural residents.

d) very small towns like Rowland Flat and Stockwell
fail to attract rural and even local urban grocery
shoppers.

3) That for meat, the average distance travelled is less
than that for groceries.

4) That for underclothing, Adelaide has a marked preference,
perhaps because it is purchased whilst on trips for other
reasons.

5) That for doctors, Tanunda is the most dominant centre.

6) That for furniture, 31.5% of all furniture bought in the
Barossa Valley is purchased in Adelaide.

7) That in general a greater percentage of urban, than rural
residents visit the nearest town offering a particular good.

8) That the historical accident of location can be important.
   For example, Freeling, although having fewer township
   functions than Greenock, has retained a children's
   clothing shop because it was once a larger settlement.

It is suggested that stores locate where most customers can
be gained, depending not necessarily on the population of a
town, but on the distance that people are prepared to travel
for different goods and services.   In this situation, the
pattern of shopping behaviour for convenience, as distinct
from comparison, goods (and services) is not as obviously
different as is sometimes supposed.

The relevance of this for library planners lies in the
difficulty of finding any type of information likely to
give advice on the best location for public library services
based on people's travel patterns and preferences.

2   PUBLIC   LIBRARY   SERVICE   IN   THE   BAROSSA   REGION

Background

The comparatively short history of the Barossa Valley Public
Library, starting as it did in March 1959, makes it easy to
overlook the efforts of our forbears to provide a similar
service under the limitations of finance and social
administration of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The present context of public library development in South
Australia makes it imperative that we review briefly the
mechanics institute or school of art movement which preceded
it.   Mechanics institutes began in Glasgow in 1800 as an
agency of self-help and education for working class people
able to pay the subscription fee required for membership.
These institutes provided an opportunity for ordinary people
to improve on their rudimentary education, and also to enjoy
some social and recreational activities.   Included in the
institutes' facilities was a library.   The movement spread
to Australia and it is only necessary to reflect on the
quality of construction and the relative cost at the time of
the very substantial institute buildings which were erected
in this State to realise how important the institute movement
was.   In the Barossa region, institutes were established in
most of the towns and villages (see below).

It must also be remembered that legislation making education
compulsory in South Australia was not passed until 1875 and
assented to in 1878.   This legislation required all children
aged seven to thirteen to attend school for not less than
140 days each year.   (Today children attend school for
approximately 200 days per year).

Although institutes started out as popular and important
social agencies, most were in a serious financial and
membership situation by the early decades of this century,
although there was a brief revival of interest in the 1920s
and 1950s.   Table IV shows the pattern since 1911.   By
this time all their educational functions and most of their
recreational functions had been taken over by other agencies,
for example, the Education Department and the South Australian
Institute of Technology, or abandoned.   All that was left
was the institute hall (the local 'Town Hall' in many
municipal areas) with its library serving a small nucleus
of readers.

TABLE IV

MEMBERSHIP OF INSTITUTES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE STATE POPULATION

CENSUS	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
State Population (a)	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,090,723
Institutes Membership (b)	15,123	21,106*	18,777*	26,085	27,920	24,415	22,563
b/a	3.7%	4.3%	3.2%	4.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.1%

*   A few institutes did not submit returns and the actual figures may
be fractionally higher.

In the Barossa region there are still a small group of
people supporting the institute libraries and any review
of the public library facilities of the town must consider
the interests of institute readers and any persons gaining
employment from institutes.   It is, therefore, worthwhile
summarising the position of institute libraries today :

1)   The original purpose of mechanics institutes and their
      early success was an important factor in the settlement
      and establishment years of this State.

2)   The institutes' earlier attempts to cater for the
      educational interests of readers are evidenced today
      by the old, dusty sets of once valuable encyclopaedic
      works still to be found on many of their shelves.

3)   The volunteer subscription basis of use and membership
      is no longer acceptable or practicable today as a means
      of supporting an organisation whose origins were those
      of an educational agency of the nineteenth century.

4)   The recreational reading provided through the central
      Institutes Association is unable to cater for the
      interests of a sufficient number of readers.   Children's
      literature is usually of poor quality and quantity; adult
      literature covers only the lightest and more ephemeral
      areas.

5)   A major factor in public apathy towards the institute
      library today is due to the lack of professionalism in
      the organisation and operation of the service.   The
      purpose and operation of institute libraries is not based
      on any concept of professional theory and practice of
      communication.   Public libraries, for example, are
      supported by State and Local Government because of a
      belief in the obligation of the state to provide a wide
      range of informational and educational materials for all
      citizens.   Professional library training courses examine
      the basis for this belief in depth.

6)   The plight of the 192 institutes in South Australia is
well documented in their annual reports and is the
subject of present investigations at the State Government
level.

A report on the future role of institute and public
libraries in South Australia was prepared by Mr. E.
Mander-Jones, at the request of the Hall Government,
in 1969. While the report is well intentioned, it
is, unfortunately, inadequate in its choice of a solution
for the dilemma that institutes find themselves in at
present. It is possible that Mr. Mander-Jones should
have interpreted the special instruction that no increase
in the financial burden occur, with more courage, for
there comes a point when a surveyor must deal with goals
and ultimate objectives. It may, in fact, be impossible
to find an acceptable cost-free or cost-minimal solution,
but there is always the option of phasing, into the
future, an expensive programme to reduce the immediate
outlay.

Mr. Mander-Jones also fails to place a social and
historical perspective on the whole question, and
recommends an indefinite period of multi-standard,
differential services to the people of the State.
Undoubtedly, there will be many people who feel that
their own local situation would be improved if
Mr. Mander-Jones' recommendations were adopted. There
are many more, however, who realise that the report
creates more confusion and perplexity as to goals and
eventual targets, than it solves. It is unfortunate
that Mr. Mander-Jones was not asked to work directly
with a professional librarian on this matter.

It is quite plain to this consultant that the institute
libraries in the Barossa Valley region are as obsolete
as the institutes in numerous other centres in the State.
No matter how useful their earlier years of operation,
it is no longer necessary to pretend that the voluntary
subscription basis on which institute libraries depend
is providing this region with a useful service when the
statistics of public use of these libraries is considered.
These are given on the following page for 1969.

TABLE V

OPERATING STATISTICS FOR INSTITUTE LIBRARIES
IN THE BAROSSA VALLEY REGION, 1969

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	POPULATION (31.12.69)	INSTITUTE LIBRARIES	MEMBERS[1] (Total as % of Population)		BOOKSTOCK	BOOKS LENT
Angaston	5,850	Angaston	152	(3.3%)	4,397	5,177
"		Nuriootpa	42			
Barossa	2,250	Lyndoch	16	(0.7%)	2,350	475
Freeling	1,950	Freeling	75	(8.1%)	2,990	1,670
"		Greenock	83		2,295	1,802
Kapunda	2,300	Kapunda	58	(2.5%)	3,643	2,100
Sedan	900	Keyneton	26	(6.0%)	478	250
"		Sedan	28		1,110	840
Tanunda	2,650	Tanunda	67	(1.7%)	4,600	500
Truro	600	Truro	19	(3.2%)	2,680	160

[1] Membership statistics may be partially optimistic due to the
inclusion of Committee memberships and 'courtesy memberships'
which are related to the civic function of the hall and
building.

Source: Mander-Jones, E. The Future Role of the Institutes
Association and Institute Libraries in South Australia,
1970

Public Libraries

Consciousness of the need for better library facilities
occurred a number of years ago for, as Mr. A. Reusch told
the University of Sydney Colombo Plan seminar in Nuriootpa
in 1956, there were some people connected with the community
work of the region who would have preferred a new library
to the pool which was built in 1943.

In 1953 the South Australian Branch of the Library Association
of Australia operated a model public library in the first
floor of the Nuriootpa Institute as part of a demonstration
project.   Whether this display played any part in the moves
to open the public library in 1959 is not known.

The opening of the three Barossa branch libraries in quick
succession: Nuriootpa (March 20, 1959), Tanunda (May 13, 1960)
and Angaston (June 2, 1960) was a notable event for South
Australia, quite apart from its importance in the Barossa
Valley itself.   These branches were significant because
they were among the earliest public libraries to open under
the Libraries (Subsidies) Act, and because they represented
the first cooperative service involving more than one supporting
council in South Australia.

Throughout the first decade of operation of the Barossa
Valley Public Library, there has been a sequence of ideas
for the expansion and extension of the service:

*   January 1961:   ideas for a deposit station at Swan Reach
     (34 miles east of Angaston in Sedan District Council Area)
     were considered but not adopted.

*   June 1961:   collections of books were placed in the
     Angaston and Tanunda Hospital and the Tanunda Lutheran
     Rest Home.

* October 1961: 1) approaches were made to the Barossa
Valley Public Library Committee to
open a deposit station in premises
at Stockwell (four miles north-east
of Nuriootpa). Discussions continued
for the next sixteen months before
the idea was abandoned.

2) approaches were made to Freeling
District Council asking for financial
assistance in the operation of the
Barossa Valley Public Library and
offering to assist in developing
library services in Freeling.

* March 1962: a deposit station was opened at Moculta
(six miles east of Angaston).

* April 1967: talks were held with the Barossa District
Council regarding a branch in Lyndoch (seven miles south-
west of Tanunda) but no conclusions were reached.

* July 1967: Keyneton (seven miles east of Angaston) book
deposit centre was opened.

There has also been a record of difficulties with premises
in the three towns and even today all three premises are
inadequate in terms of public areas, despite the good work
of the Library Committee, the local government authorities
and other interested parties. The minimum desirable
standards for a small branch library, as recommended in the
interim standards of the Library Association of Australia,
are for areas of 450 square feet per 1,000 population served
for small libraries serving less than 20,000 people. Further
comment on library buildings is made in Chapter 5.

While the importance of library buildings cannot be over-
emphasised, they are still not as important as the book
collections, nor as important as the staff who are planning,
selecting and guiding public use of the book collection.

24

PRESENT   PATTERN   OF   SERVICE

Premises

ANGASTON

At the inception of this branch in 1960, the use of the
Angaston Institute premises was considered but was rejected
as being unsuitable, partly on the view of the then State
Librarian who was not prepared to accept the operation of
an institute library and a public library in the same building.
Rented premises in the form of a shop were obtained in
Murray Street and used until 1965 when the public library
was moved to the Institute building because of the withdrawal
of the lease.   Apparently the State Librarian now found
the Institute building acceptable and an effort was made to
brighten the appearance and quality of the two front ground
floor rooms which have been used ever since.

Like many South Australian institutes, the building is a
substantial and attractive example of earlier architecture
which is now incompletely suited to its present use.   The
main activity of the library is conducted in one of the rooms,
an area of perhaps 400 square feet, while an identical room
across the passage is available for student study and for
the storage of lesser used materials.   The premises are
far from ideal and the inconvenience of the separate rooms
needs more attention in the future.   Further comment on
accommodation is made later in this report.

NURIOOTPA

The present location of this branch is in a converted shop
at the eastern end of Gawler Street, a few doors from the
original location in 1959.   The premises suffer from the

disadvantages of the adapted building, however, the floor
area of approximately 1,100 square feet is no worse than
some other branch libraries in South Australia operating
under similar constraints.   The branch provides seating
for about ten readers within the rear section of the
building and allows reasonable separation of the adult and
children's sections.

The premises are part of a small shopping centre and are
flanked by the Community Coop Store, a hairdresser, cafe
and local tourist office.   Parking is available immediately
in front of the premises and in a large car park to the west.

TANUNDA

This branch at first occupied a front room in the institute
building in Basedow Road, but was later (1967) moved to
rental premises in Murray Street, perhaps the most attractive
and interesting main street in the whole valley region.

The premises, a converted shop, are quite central although
the quaint appeal of the old shop from the outside cannot
disguise its crowded interior.   There are plans for a new
location in a proposed civic centre on the other opposite
side of Murray Street.

Book Collections

At the time of this study, the Barossa Valley Public Library
Committee was giving consideration to the financial planning
for bookstocks, following discussions with the State
Librarian.

There appear to have been a series of misunderstandings
on the operation of the bookstock system between the
Committee and the Libraries Board during the eleven year
operation of the public library, which reached a climax
situation at June 1970 when the three branch libraries held
a total of 10,402 volumes, yet were entitled to only 2,343
based on past financial contributions.   While further
comment is made later on book collections, it is vital that
local government accept the need for regular bookstock
contributions based on an appropriate long-term plan.
Details of preparing such plans are also mentioned again
below.

The branch collections present a good coverage of most subject
areas within the limitations of the very small numbers of
books available: Angaston (3,338), Nuriootpa (3,266) and
Tanunda (3,798).   Reductions in these numbers are proceeding
in order to achieve closer parity with the re-organisation
previously mentioned.   As in all South Australian public
libraries, book supply is a State Library function and
considerable uniformity in general selection and physical
presentation is noticeable throughout the State.   A small
range only of reference materials is provided with some
reliance on general encyclopaedias.   The Tanunda branch,
for example, had one set each of the Australian Encyclopaedia,
Everyman's Encyclopaedia (1958), Junior Oxford Encyclopaedia
and World Book Encyclopaedia.

Approximately $400 is spent each year in total on periodicals
and there is emphasis on popular interest titles such as Wheels,
Australian Outdoors, Australian House and Garden and National

Geographic, which are heavily borrowed.   Loan figures for
the three branches for the last six years are given in
Table VI and some of the variation, for example at Tanunda
Branch, is due to the change of location of the library
premises.

TABLE VI

BOOKS LENT BY THE BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
1964/5 - 1969/70

YEAR	ANGASTON	NURIOOTPA	TANUNDA	TOTAL
1964/5	11,718	11,948	9,051	32,717
1965/6	11,160	13,513	8,955	33,628
1966/7	15,231	14,711	10,028	39,970
1967/8	10,603	13,870	17,631	42,104
1968/9	9,753	13,211	16,422	39,386
1969/70	10,214	11,679	16,811	38,704

Public Support

.The branch libraries are open for the following hours:
Angaston - 19.0 hours per week, Nuriootpa - 22.5 hours
per week, Tanunda - 20.5 hours per week.   Emphasis
is given to afternoon service with usually one morning
and at least one evening per week.   The total public
hours are 62 per week and a total of 62 staff hours are
worked by four staff.   Reader registrations for the
last six years are given in the following table :

TABLE VII

READER REGISTRATIONS AT THE
BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
1964/5 - 1969/70

YEAR	ANGASTON	NURIOOTPA	TANUNDA	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED
1964/5	980	961	670	2,611	32.8%
1965/6	863	855	563	2,281	28.6%
1966/7	863	930	697	2,490	30.7%
1967/8	904	853	759	2,516	30.9%
1968/9	958	337	777	2,572	30.2%
1969/70	868	872	840	2,580	30.2%

For the purposes of this study, a crude inspection of
reader registrations at each branch was made, which
showed that 88% of readers using the Angaston branch
nominated Angaston as a home address and that similar
local percentages for the Nuriootpa and Tanunda branches
were 83% and 93% respectively.   Without more precise
analysis of readers' addresses, it is not possible to
reach any accurate conclusion as to the area served by
these branches, partly because of the location of
municipal boundaries.   The boundaries of Freeling
District Council penetrate very closely to the urban
boundaries of Tanunda and Nuriootpa, while some persons
probably nominating Nuriootpa as their postal address
are administered by Kapunda District Council.

Within these limitations there is evidence of the Angaston
branch being used by readers from Eden Valley, Keyneton,
Stockwell and Truro.   Nuriootpa branch has readers from
Dutton, Freeling, Greenock, Kapunda, Koonunga, Sedan and
Truro; and Tanunda branch has readers from Freeling,
Gomersal, Marananga, Rowland Flat and Vine Vale.

Staff

The four staff, all ladies, offer a blend of interest in their work with reasonable experience in the operation of the library, although all are lacking formal training in librarianship.   The chief librarian has held this position for nearly five years and spends some time at each branch each week at which time the normal branch officer is off duty.   The service appears to run smoothly under the guidance of the chief librarian who also has the support of the library committee.   A professional librarian would notice some lack of professionalism in a few aspects of the service and there is little time for extension work outside the branches.   In this respect the service has suffered, as have all smaller public libraries in South Australia. from the absence of regular visits by an experienced librarian from the State Library of South Australia. The provision of professional staff is an important consideration for smaller public libraries and further attention is given to this below.

...

Expenditure

Table VIII below shows the actual expenditure on the
library service for the calendar years 1967 - 1969 with
the estimates for 1970.   To this expenditure has been
added the value of the book subsidy provided by the
State Library of South Australia to reach a total outlay
figure used as the basis for calculating the per capita
cost in the last column.

There has been very little information published about
the cost structure of South Australian public libraries.
However, it is likely that the per capita cost levels now
reached in the Barossa Valley - viz., approximately 80 cents
per capita, are a reasonably satisfactory figure for this
State, especially in the absence of clear-cut guidelines
and targets set by the Libraries Board of South Australia.
A possible target for future consideration is a figure
of £1-50 per capita, which might be achievable within
five or six years.   The extent to which councils receive
State grants for roads and other works affects the budget
allocations of those councils.   It is now clear, however,
that local government is assuming an increasing role in
the provision of broader social community services and
public libraries should receive important priorities in
local government budgets.

TABLE VIII

EXPENDITURE OF THE BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY
1967 - 1970

YEAR	POPULATION (a)	COUNCIL PAYMENTS (b)	L.B.S.A. BOOK SUBSIDIES (c)	TOTAL OUTLAYS (d)	PER CAPITA COST (d/a)
1967	8,250	$5,295	$680	$5,975	$0-72
1968	8,400	$5,170	$750	$5,920	$0-70
1969	8,450	$5,961	$750	$6,711	$0-79
1970	8,500	$6,105	$750	$6,855	$0-81

3   ANALYSIS   OF   PRESENT   SITUATION

Before attempting to decide whether a problem exists in
the Barossa Valley Public Library, it is essential to
outline the responsibilities of the two agencies vested
by legislation with the provision of public library
service in South Australia :

1)   Public library service in South Australia is the
     initial responsibility of local government, either
     directly or through an approved body such as exists
     in the Barossa Valley.   Such service must conform
     to the standards and requirements of the Libraries
     Board of South Australia which administers the
     application of State Government subsidy in cash and
     in kind to the local approved body.

2)   Professional services provided by the Libraries Board
     of South Australia through the State Library of South
     Australia include the centralised selection, processing
     and management of bookstocks for the many public
     library service points now provided by local authorities
     in the State.   The responsibility for the actual
     range of titles on the shelves of public libraries,
     selected from the State Library's collections, is that
     of the local Chief Librarian or branch librarians.
     Local staff are expected to maintain a continual
     review of their collections and provide a flow of
     exchange books between the State Library and their
     particular branch or branches.

3)   The provision of practical and advisory services by
     the State Library tends to reduce both the need and
     the opportunity for the employment of qualified
     professional librarians in municipal areas.

Local professional work is, therefore, restricted to
the analysis of local bibliographic requirements; to
the selection of suitable book, periodical, pamphlet,
map and other related materials to suit local
requirements from the State Library's central
collection; to the training of other local staff
in the scope, purpose and use of such materials;
and to interpreting and advising the public in the
selection and use of such materials.

4) All staff are selected and employed by the local
government authority or other approved local body
and at present there are no minimum standards for
qualifications required in various library positions.
Until August 1970, there was no salary award for
municipal librarians, but a new clause in the Municipal
Officers' (S.A.) Award now covers such staff.   No
visits to public libraries by Libraries Board staff
are made except on special occasions mainly concerned
with local government administration, although recently
introduced changes in the State Library staff structure
suggest that this important defect will be corrected
shortly.

5) Buildings are the sole responsibility of the local
authority, although a Libraries Board subsidy of up
to $10,000 (1969/70) is available for approved new
structures and the State Library staff are able to
advise on building design.

6) The operation of the public library service is basically
controlled by the amount of money the local authority
is prepared to make available.   Such funds are
considered in three categories: buildings, books and
administration -

Buildings outlays are treated as capital items
and are eligible for subsidy as mentioned above.

Bookstock funds provided by local authorities are
subject to a matching dollar for dollar subsidy
from the Libraries Board with ceilings specified

from time to time by the Government. Book
quotas are allocated to public libraries by
the Board on the present basis of one volume
for every $3-00 provided by the State and Local
Government as just outlined. ` (A detailed
statement of the operation of the South Australian
Public Library Bookstock System has been prepared
by the Municipal Librarians' Association of
South Australia and is available in all public
libraries or from the Association).

Administration funds cover all other outlays
including salaries, rent where buildings are not
owned, printing, periodicals and cleaning.
Dollar for dollar subsidies are available for
administration outlays with ceilings specified
from time to time by the State Government.

Small Public Libraries

The Barossa Valley Public Library is a particularly good
example of a small public library.   Such libraries, like
any other small-scale activity, are liable to suffer from
a higher cost per unit of service given than larger more
economic units of service.   While such higher unit costs
of operation of small-scale organisations may not always
occur, it is more likely to be significant if the
organisation requires comparatively large, indivisible
units of input, the costs of which are preferably spread
over a higher volume or level of activity than that
available.   In public libraries trained staff is a major
example of such an indivisible input.

All public libraries are non-profit services and most
libraries are subject to fairly loose financial control,
especially the control over how effective a service is
given for the funds outlayed.   For this and other reasons,
there is no break-even point for public library service, for
example, showing that below certain population levels, it is
not economic to maintain fixed branch premises, as distinct
from a bookmobile service or deposit station.   A more
likely constraint on public library finance will be the
demands of alternative municipal services which must be
financed out of the same budget.

Library authorities in other states use the concept of per
capita expenditure as a guide to the overall professional
performance in public libraries and this concept must be
coupled with some uniformity and agreement on professional
performance standards.   The unique aspects of the State/Local
responsibility for public library service in South Australia
makes it less helpful to adopt, without modification, the
per capita expenditure targets of other states.

It has already been noted above, however, that per capita
expenditure in the Barossa Valley, if not at extravagant
levels, is certainly above an unacceptable minimum.

The small scale operation of some public libraries in South
Australia will affect the three main inputs to public
library service, books, staff and buildings in the following
ways :

Books

Such libraries will have a smaller range of titles and
subject materials on any given topic available to answer
the requests of readers.   They will need to rely more
heavily on the opportunities for exchanging their book
collections with the State Library reserve collection; and
on the ability to request particular titles or subject
books on short term loan from other public libraries.

All public libraries in South Australia will in any case be
limited by the overall quantity of books and other materials
in the State public library system available for permanent
allocation to local libraries.

The State bookstock system is still inadequate in terms of
total numbers of books, despite comparatively large sums
of money contributed annually by the State Treasury.
Table IX shows the payments for bookstocks by Councils and
the Treasury for the last five years.

If an allowance is made for readers in country areas receiving
individual service from this same limited State bookstock
system (allowing 6.5 books per individual country reader)
the total number of books in the South Australian public
library system has averaged 0.48 books per head of population
served for the ten years 1959/60 to 1968/9.   This figure
is too low for adequate service and has resulted in between
78% (1963/4) and 83% (1967/8) of all such books being in
public libraries and the balance in the State Library as an
exchange reserve.   A significant proportion of this

exchange reserve is older, less demanded material and the
opportunities of public libraries exchanging their books
with new stock from this reserve are very limited in
practice.

The answer to this book shortage is that both State and
Local Government will need to increase their contributions
for book expenditure with the immediate objective of
reaching a figure of 1.0 books per head of population
served in the state.

TABLE   IX

PAYMENTS FOR BOOKS FOR SUBSIDISED LIBRARIES
1964/5 - 1968/9

YEAR	PAYMENTS BY COUNCILS, ETC FOR PURCHASE OF BOOKS [1]	TREASURY CONTRIBUTION FOR PURCHASE OF BOOKS [2]	DIFFERENCE REPRESENTING ADDITIONAL STATE LIBRARY INVESTMENT
1964/5	$13,057	$69,438	$56,381
1965/6	35,539	70,010	34,471
1966/7	41,091	69,211	28,120
1967/8	48,310	60,000	11,690
1968/9	69,659	75,275	5,616

[1]   Annual Reports of Auditor-General's Department

Given the overall weaknesses in this situation from a
State point of view, small branch libraries like those
in the Barossa Valley are able to exchange their holdings
as often as they like with those in the State Library
reserve or in any other public library if that library
is willing to release the books concerned.   Small
library systems are still likely to suffer from a
shortage of total book titles and especially of more
specialised reference and periodical materials which can
only be considered economic in larger library systems.

Staff

Small library systems will be seriously handicapped by
their inability to pay the salaries required to attract
well qualified and experienced librarians.   As a
corollary competent librarians will not find small library
systems sufficiently challenging to attract their attention.
Such a problem is accentuated in South Australia where some
of the more interesting professional work is performed
centrally in the State Library and is not repeated in public
libraries.

The elimination of some of the professional content from
the duties of librarians in small public libraries in South
Australia still leaves scope for several important areas
of professional work to be performed locally :

1)   Local book collection building and maintenance to
      ensure that the best collections of the most appropriate
      books, periodicals, pamphlets, reports, maps and other
      materials are provided.

2)   Organisation of the local branch collections to maximise
      public awareness of the materials available and the
      publicising of the availability of this material outside
      and inside the library.

3)	Assistance and guidance in the use of the library's
	materials by the public.

4)	Training of less well qualified staff in the objectives,
	purposes and methods of public library service.

5)	Participation in local and state discussions on
	broad issues of public library provision and
	organisation.

6)	Financial budgeting and local political liaison.

Most of the library systems in South Australia at present
display some weaknesses in these areas because of the lack
of opportunity offered to attract qualified librarians
and because of an unwillingness to pay the salaries
necessary to attract competent librarians.

In the Barossa Valley Public Library system there has been
an absence of professionally trained leadership over almost
the entire ten years of operation.   No reflection is cast
on the present staff because every smaller public library
system will need and value the services of intelligent,
interested local staffs working under the guidance of the
professionally trained librarian.   It is this latter
element which has been missing and which tends to justify
the present feeling that the three branches are little
more than lending depots.

Buildings

Small towns and villages do not always warrant the permanent
capital investment of a branch library building.   Alternative
solutions are deposit stations and bookmobiles or mobile
libraries.

Deposit stations are small collections of well chosen
books placed in some central point in the town or settlement
and managed by a partially trained part-time officer.
Regular visits to the deposit station should be made by
the qualified librarian in charge of the region to brief
the assisting officer and review the effectiveness of the
collection and service.

Bookmobiles are large self-propelled vehicles or detachable
trailers fitted with bookshelves and compact staff
facilities, which make regular visits to specified centres
and points.   They are staffed by one, two or more persons,
one of whom should preferably be a qualified librarian.
The ability to vary the route, the publicity presented by
the vehicle itself, and the good use of capital represented
by bookmobiles makes them well suited to sparsely scattered,
low population-density areas.

The Barossa Valley region is well suited to the use of
such a bookmobile service.

If the foregoing comments on the problems of operating small
public libraries liko the Barossa Valley Public Library are
correct, and I believe they are, it becomes necessary to ask
a few pertinent questions :

1)   ARE THERE ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WHICH SHOULD BE
     MADE IN THE PRESENT STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF
     THE BAROSSA VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES?

     I can see no obvious changes which are necessary to
     make at this time.   The library has a management
     committee comprising three representatives from Tanunda
     and six representatives from Angaston Council.   This
     committee has provided sympathetic and continuous
     interest in the public library and the work and
     dedication of the Chairman, Mr. T.A. Laing, and the
     Secretary, Mr. C. Reuter, deserve particular mention.

     The committee is providing an adequate library service,
     although without any sophistication, to a standard
     similar to that of a number of other smaller public
     libraries in South Australia.   The lack of professional
     direction in detail is one of the most important
     weaknesses, as has been mentioned before.   The
     premises also are inadequate if the long term is
     considered.   On the other hand, very little detailed
     guidance has been established for South Australian
     public libraries by the Libraries Board.

     With these qualifications, the Barossa Valley Public
     Library falls short of the better South Australian
     services and quite a way below the best Australian
     public libraries.

     Although the Barossa Valley region has a viable economic
     base, has a steady growth programme of industrial,
     commercial and service activities, especially in
     Nuriootpa, and has other demands for library services

(especially agriculture and formal education), it is
impossible to overlook the limitations of the population
of the area.   As analysed above, this reveals that
the total population of the three urban centres of
Angaston, Nuriootpa and Tanunda was 5,914 on June 30,
1966; that the population of the two contributing
local authorities (Angaston and Tanunda) at December 31,
1969, was estimated as 8,500 and that the total
estimated population of the nine local authorities
which can be considered as having some immediate basis
for a potential relationship with the Barossa Valley
Public Library (Angaston, Barossa, Eudunda, Freeling,
Kapunda, Riverton, Sedan, Tanunda and Truro) was
19,300 at December 31, 1969.

Without a broadened population base and especially
without a larger urban centre, there is difficulty
in suggesting any change which is likely to offer
significant, continuous improvements in the future.

2)   SHOULD OTHER NEIGHBOURING LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
      BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT?

A number of other councils have already been mentioned
in this report due to their regional links with the
Barossa Valley.   It can be stated as almost inevitable
that all councils in South Australia will eventually
become involved in the provision of public library
services.   This will be so both for historic and for
social reasons.

Historically, local government has been involved from
time to time with the operation of institutes and
section 287 (1) (f) of the Local Government Act provides
for councils to make contributions to institutes.
Section 333 (1) XVII states that councils may construct
and provide libraries.   Divisions VI and VII of the
Libraries and Institutes Act allow for the transfer of
institutes and their libraries to councils.

Socially, the provision of public libraries by local
government, with the assistance of the State Government,
is the accepted form of organisation and is spelt
out in the Libraries (Subsidies) Act, 1955-8.   In
Victoria, under similar legislation, 92.5% (1970) of
the population are living in municipalities receiving
subsidy from the State for library purposes.

It is not likely that the Barossa Valley Public Library
Committee will be able to persuade other neighbouring
councils to join Angaston and Tanunda in the extension
of the present public library without the active support
of the Libraries Board of South Australia.   Apart
from the need to secure Libraries Board approval in
principle, and Treasury agreement to the provision of
subsidies, in my view the Libraries Board of South
Australia, and the senior staff of the State Library,
will need to adopt a forthright planned programme of
expansion in the future in order to assist councils
like Angaston and Tanunda to expand if this is the
appropriate step to take.   This will involve close
liaison with all councils, whether providing public
library services or not.

3)   WHERE SHOULD THE BOUNDARIES FOR SUCH A BROADENED
     REGIONAL LIBRARY CONCEPT BE?

To the west of the Barossa Valley region there are no
significant centres except Gawler.   To the north
there are the smaller centres of Kapunda, Eudunda,
Riverton, Saddleworth, Auburn and Clare.   To the
east there is little past Sedan and Truro until the
River Murray is reached.   To the south is Williamstown
and the Mount Lofty Ranges towns.

It is not immediately apparent how far cooperation can
be expected to extend in any direction outside the
Barossa Valley.

4) WHAT ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THE
LIBRARIES BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA?

In particular, is there likely to be any alternative
to the present service arrangement between the
Libraries Board of South Australia and the Barossa
Valley Public Library (and all public libraries)
whereby more of the benefits of large scale
operation can be introduced, especially those
resulting in more professional time being made
available in the Barossa Valley Region?

The most pressing need is for the appointment of field
office librarians on the staff of the State Library,
who can circulate frequently throughout all country
and city areas inspecting services, advising librarians
and conducting training courses.   Also needed are
periodic visits to district clerks and chief librarians
by the State Librarian or other officers able to make
policy decisions on matters of finance, planning and
professional service.

There is some hope that these weaknesses will be met
in the near future and the State Librarian and his
staff are well aware of the need and its priority.

It is not, in my view, sufficient to rely on the provision
of such additional State Library services alone to
help regions like the Barossa Valley (and townships
like Barmera) which are providing as good a level of
service at present as is generally possible.   There
are other such regions in the State, and especially a
number of small towns of similar size, or smaller, to
those in the Barossa Valley which will consider opening
public libraries in the future and which will face very
similar problems of size, of distance from Adelaide and
of appeal to good librarians.

Although the Annual Reports of the Libraries Board of
South Australia now record the existence of a
considerable number of single unit libraries and a
few multi-branch systems, these libraries have tended
to be stronger in those municipalities with larger
populations - usually metropolitan councils.   The
following large councils, for example, are now
conducting public library services: Brighton,
Burnside, Elizabeth, Enfield, Marion, Mitcham,
Noarlunga, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Unley and
West Torrens.

The population of the State is heavily concentrated
in a few municipal areas with large populations and
the following decile table (Table X) shows that the
fourteen council areas with the highest populations
in South Australia (all metropolitan councils except
Whyalla) represented 55% of the State's population at
June 30, 1966.   The thirty-two councils in the
metropolitan area in total represented 71% of the
State's population.   Therefore, 29% of the State's
population is administered by 110 councils averaging
a little over 3,000 persons per council.   Table X
is a decile table and shows how many of the 143 councils
in South Australia are larger or smaller (by population)
than the nine councils which divide the complete list
of South Australian councils into ten equal classes.
For example, the fifth decile council (corresponding
to the median) is Port Elliot and Goolwa (population
2,335) which can be interpreted as saying that there
are seventy-one councils (or 50% of the Local Government
Authorities in the State) with populations larger than
Port Elliot and Goolwa and seventy-one councils with
populations smaller than Port Elliot and Goolwa.
Likewise, for the seventh decile council, Strathalbyn
(Municipality), it can be said that 70% of councils
have populations greater than Strathalbyn (1,449).

The purpose of this table and its explanation is to
emphasise that South Australia is a state of many
small councils in each of which are many small towns.
90% (or 129) of South Australian councils are smaller
than Prospect (21,415) and 80% (or 115) are smaller
than Port Augusta (10,132).   When public library

service comes to these towns, their problem will be
the same as that now faced by the Barossa Valley
Public Library — viz., how do we ensure viable public
library operation in the long term?   The problems
will be greater for councils lacking any large town.
in their area and for all country people expecting
but not always getting the best possible service.
Such a proliferation of the problems now raised by
the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee will be
a major difficulty for the State Library and we cannot
be confident of the State Library's future field
staff being adequate to cope with the situation,
irrespective of the awareness of the problem by all
concerned.   We cannot be satisfied with allowing
small local government areas or other communities to
operate public library services under conditions
which may not ensure the continual permeation of the
best professional standards of service, because of the
inherent weaknesses due only to population.

TABLE X

DECILE POPULATION FIGURES FOR
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES [1]
JUNE 30, 1966

DECILE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY [2]	POPULATION	TOTAL DECILE POPULATION	DECILE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATE POPULATION
1st	Prospect	21,415	602,314	55.0%
2nd	Port Augusta	10,132	202,493	18.4%
3rd	Penola	4,425	89,720	8.2%
4th	Mannum	3,055	50,354	4.9%
5th	Port Elliot and Goolwa	2,335	38,732	3.5%
6th	Strathalbyn (D.C.)	1,912	28,636	2.6%
7th	Strathalbyn (M)	1,449	23,639	2.2%
8th	Burra Burra	1,269	20,075	1.8%
9th	Upper Wakefield	905	14,837	1.4%
10th	Migratory and other	–	9,228 14,956	0.8% 1.2%
Total		1,094,984	1,094,984	100.0%

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[1] Calculated from Census Bureau population bulletins
[2] Calculated on the basis of 143 local government authorities.

Conclusion

It now becomes apparent that the major reason for
uncertainty by the Barossa Valley Public Library
authorities derives from the lack of leadership by the
Libraries Board of South Australia and the State Library
in accurately defining the details of long term public
library development for the State as a whole.

In the thirteen years since the first public library
opened in South Australia, there has been a remarkable
lack of communication by the Libraries Board with local
government.   Most of this is probably due to the
failure of the former State Librarian to consider the
need for adequate goals and detailed planning and to
have policies on these matters presented to the Board.

Whatever the omissions of the past, it is now imperative
that broad guidelines be set down covering the next ten
year operation under the Libraries (Subsidies) Act and
within the hoped for conversion of the institute library
system.

Such guidelines should take the form of a State Plan for
Library Services.   The purpose of such a Plan is to have
an accepted professional and political document for the
guidance of all decisions on the future development of
library services.

The development of such a plan will involve the following
sequence of steps :

1)   The selection of goals and objectives (in broad terms -
      i.e., unquantified) towards which it is hoped that
      the State's public library and information service
      will develop.

2) The assembly of data relevant to the provision of
    public library services.   Such data will include
    demographic information similar to that presented
    here, together with other economic and social data
    sufficient to allow South Australia to be viewed as
    a dynamic, growing entity representing historical,
    social and economic developments over time.   In
    assembling this data, selection of information will
    be qualified by its relevance for the planning of
    a library and information service for all citizens.

3) The preparation of alternative proposals and programmes
    for a complete library and information service for
    South Australia (for example, various regional
    proposals compared with various centralised proposals).

4) The testing of the performance and appropriateness
    of each alternative proposal for library organisation
    against the State and its social, financial and
    political situation using a range of disciplines.

5) The evaluation of each alternative proposal against
    the predetermined goals.   As part of this evaluation,
    the goal statement itself may need to be revised.

6) The adjustment of preferred alternative programmes
    leading to the selection of a final programme.

7) The adoption of the final State Plan for Library
    Services.

8) The continuous review of the chosen programme for
    modifications necessary in the light of changes in
    development of the State.

Some of the steps spelt out above will be performed intuitively
by experienced librarians, but it is important that the
purpose of each step be understood.

Although these steps appear quite logical as a method of planning, there is very little evidence of the use of these procedures in the past. The involvement of local government in the operation of library services also means that the views of councils will need to be sought from time to time and that useful consequences will result from the joint participation in the planning process. While it cannot be expected that all councils will support all proposals placed before them, their understanding will be assisted if they are brought into the planning stage. The advantages of this were well illustrated early in 1970 when the new State Librarian and two of his senior officers visited every council concerned with public libraries on the matter of bookstock planning, including those in the Barossa Valley. A considerable change of attitude towards the State Library and its problems was evident by local government following these visits.

The preparation of a State Plan for Library Services in South Australia will allow proper consideration to be given to the professional and political skills needed to guide and implement the plan. Without both skills, the success of the plan cannot be guaranteed.

It is not my brief to prepare such a plan; however, I find it impossible to proceed further with regard to the Barossa Valley without making some assumptions about the direction in which the State's public library service is likely to develop in the future.

In the next chapter, I therefore submit an outline of a proposed regional plan for South Australian public library development. The regional plan suggested has been prepared with some care and thought, but does not necessarily represent a final solution to a programme of regionalisation of public library services in South Australia. It should be used subject to the type of total library planning and analysis just outlined as part of a State Plan. It is emphasised, however, that :

1) such a State Plan is more important for the rural areas of the State than for the urban areas at this point of time.

2)   such a <u>State Plan</u> is necessary before a final answer
        can be given to the future policies necessary in the
        Barossa Valley.

3)   such a <u>State Plan</u> needs a strong, determined Libraries
        Board and administration, to give guidance with
        sympathy.

Chapter 5 will return in more detail to the problems of
the Barossa Valley Public Library.

4   REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The regional development of public library services must
be planned by librarians.   We cannot expect local
government to know how to analyse structural problems in
the organisation of its public library services.   Nor
can we expect local government to plan the detailed
correction of such problems.   Both the analysis and
the planning must be performed by librarians, participating
closely with local government and other agencies which
may be important in differing situations.

The regionalisation of public library services in South
Australia is not a new idea for it was first suggested by
a former State Library officer, Mr. W.G. Buick, in 1952
(Australian Library Journal 7:103-7).   It was also
suggested by this consultant - initially for the Adelaide
area only - in an article in 1966 (Australian Library
Journal 15:240-5).

Other States of Australia are proceeding steadily with
plans for the regionalisation of public library services
in both metropolitan and country areas.   The most
interesting case for South Australia to contemplate is
Tasmania, which is faced with a quite similar problem to
South Australia as far as numbers of small municipal areas
are concerned.   The principle adopted in Tasmania is the
creation of opportunities for qualified librarians to work
in multi-jurisdictional regional libraries.   In the first
such regional library in the north-west of the State, five
municipalities have formed a local committee to advise and
assist the Tasmanian Library Board in the management of the
service.   The Regional Librarian - a well qualified
officer - is an employee of the State Library of Tasmania
as are all other regional library staff.

The professional literature of librarians now contains
many references to a wide variety of cooperative schemes
all intended to reduce the weaknesses of completely or
partially isolated units of library service, especially
away from the large cities or population centres.

The regional scheme proposed here attempts to take
advantage of the expected patterns of communication and
local cohesiveness in various parts of the State in
addition to economic and social features of the different
regions.   The objective in every case is to obtain an
appropriate population base to justify the employment of
well qualified librarians in charge, to allow the
economies of larger scale operation, and the improved use
of specialised book and periodical materials.   It is
also likely to assist the Libraries Board in the submission
of claims to the Treasury for increased allocations to the
subsidised library service and in the claims of this State
for federal aid.

A marked difference will be noticed between most of the
rural regional libraries and the metropolitan libraries
in terms of the size of the population base.   The
metropolitan regions have been planned with general
targets of 100,000 people as a satisfactory base for the
employment of the best qualified librarians.   Under the
proposed scheme there will be at least seven such positions
created and it is from these that the real leadership of
municipal library services should emerge.   Smaller regional
library units will still provide interesting challenges for
experienced librarians, in addition to which it will be
suggested below that some differential financial support
be offered to smaller regions.

The idea of regional service units in which a larger scale
of service is shared between a greater number of people is
quite common and can be found in such examples as area
schools, adult education services and telephone services.
It is consistent with the policy of other State/Local
services such as that of the Highways Department's
District Engineers.   We must accept that a high degree
of centralisation already exists in South Australian activity
and must be used for its advantages rather than be avoided.

In each region there will be found one town or city which
is likely to satisfy the requirements of sufficient
centrality within the region to act as the central library
or headquarters for the region.   The state library system
will thus comprise the State Library as the focal point
for public library organisation and service, with a series
of regional libraries serving all incorporated areas in
the State.   The regional libraries will have central
libraries located either in the metropolitan area, or in
country towns or cities.   Under this scheme, it can be
seen that the Barossa Valley has been included as a
significant partner in a regional scheme based on Gawler
(see map on page 83).   The communication and travel
pattern of almost all persons living within the proposed
Light Regional Library and especially the Barossa Valley
are strongly oriented to Gawler as the main access point
for the trip to Adelaide.   As the proximity of these
thirteen councils to Adelaide means that trips to the city
can be frequent, so the significance of Gawler is likely
to be important.   This link with Gawler by a significant
number of Barossa Valley people was apparent from
Miss Wundke's thesis referred to earlier.

The following table summarises the proposed scheme and
the following chapter examines the suggested Light Regional
Library in more detail.

The appendix to this report provides further details on
each regional library area.

TABLE XI

PROPOSED REGIONAL LIBRARY ORGANISATION (1)

NO.	SUGGESTED NAME	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCATION	AREA SERVED	1969 POPULATION
1	Light Regional Library	Gawler	Thirteen local authorities north of the greater metropolitan area between Mallala and Sedan, including the Barossa Valley	30,450
2	Lower North Regional Library	Clare	Nine local authorities immediately north of the Light Regional Library	14,950
3	Yorke Peninsula Regional Library	Kadina	Eight local authorities on the Yorke Peninsula	20,900
4	Mid-North Regional Library	Port Pirie	Sixteen local authorities from Port Broughton to Port Germein west to Hallett and Peterborough	36,150
5	Northern Spencer Gulf Regional Library	Port Augusta	Six local authorities east of Port Augusta	14,750
6	Whyalla/Iron Knob Regional Library	Whyalla	Whyalla and Iron Knob	29,700

...

NO.	SUGGESTED NAME	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCATION	AREA SERVED	1969 POPULATION
7	Eyre Regional Library	Port Lincoln	Seven local authorities on Eyre Peninsula	30,850
8	Upper Murray Regional Library	Renmark	Six local authorities along the River Murray including Brown's Well	29,100
9	Lower Murray Regional Library	Murray Bridge	Eleven local authorities east and south-east of Murray Bridge	27,900
10	South East Regional Library	Mount Gambier	Thirteen local authorities in the south-east	57,600
11	Encounter Bay Regional Library	Victor Harbour	Six local authorities between Strathalbyn and Yankalilla	12,750
12	Central Districts Regional Library	Elizabeth	Elizabeth, Munno Para and Salisbury councils	100,900
13	North Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Enfield, Prospect and Walkerville councils	106,000
14	Torrens Regional Library	Undecided	Tea Tree Gully, Gumeracha, Mount Pleasant councils	34,350
15	Sturt Regional Library	Undecided	Colonel Light Gardens, Mitcham, Stirling councils	103,900

NO.	SUGGESTED NAME	CENTRAL LIBRARY LOCATION	AREA SERVED	1969 POPULATION
16	East Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Burnside, Campbelltown, East Torrens, Kensington and Norwood, Onkaparinga, Payneham and St. Peters councils	125,030
17	Southern Vales Regional Library	Undecided	Meadows, Noarlunga, Willunga councils	32,350
18	Holdfast Regional Library	Undecided	Brighton, Glenelg, Marion councils	106,500
19	West Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Henley and Grange, Thebarton, West Torrens councils	75,800
20	North-West Adelaide Regional Library	Undecided	Hindmarsh, Port Adelaide, Woodville councils	123,100

(1)   Excluded from the table are the following areas :

    a)   Woomera,   which is regarded as a special case in which there is a Commonwealth interest through the Department of Supply.

    b)   Kangaroo Island,   which needs further examination in order to determine what links it has with the mainland.

c)   Adelaide City Council,   which has been characterised by a
                              declining resident population but
                              an expansion in other indicators.
                              Further comment on the Adelaide
                              City Council and its need for
                              public library services is beyond
                              the scope of this report.

5   THE   BAROSSA   VALLEY   REGION   IN   A   STATE   PLAN

Summary

It is hoped that my views on the development of public
library services in the Barossa Valley within the context
of the statewide system are now clear.   They can be
summarised as follows :

1)   The present service has operated for over eleven
      years, during which time there has been a record of
      continuous public support and use, to an extent
      consistent with that experienced by other public
      libraries.   We can therefore have no doubts that
      the service is worthwhile and appreciated.

2)   The level of Libraries Board support for, and
      communication with, the Barossa Valley Public Library
      (and most other South Australian public libraries)
      has been inadequate.

3)   There have been almost no professional field advisory
      services available to ensure that the Chief Librarian
      of the Barossa Valley Public Library and the members
      of the Library Committee are informed of procedural
      and policy changes and to help them maintain a
      satisfactory level of performance.

4)   The existence of the institute library system, long
      past its useful life, is confusing the public and
      local government on the precise nature of modern

library service.   It is also clear, from the
continuance of institute subsidies and the nomination
of five of the twelve Institutes Association Council
members by the South Australian Government, that the
State Government is unsure of the precise nature of
modern library service.   (Institute libraries
should be distinguished from institute buildings).

5)   The uncertainty about the future felt by the Barossa
      Valley Public Library Committee which has led to
      this report, and the inadequacy of the last decade
      of Libraries Board control over some aspects of the
      subsidised library system, especially those not
      concerned with bookstocks, can be attributed to the
      planning gap which exists in total South Australian
      state and municipal library services.

6)   This planning gap is a most important matter requiring
      attention at three levels of control :

      a)   At the State level attention should be given to a
            revision of the overall planning and control through
            the Libraries Board of South Australia, which is
            the appropriate library planning and administering
            body.   At the same time it is clear that the
            constitution of the Libraries Board of South
            Australia needs a careful re-examination to allow
            for participation by local government and perhaps
            other agencies or interests in the policy decisions
            affecting the statewide system of public libraries.
            When this occurs local government will, in turn,
            have to broaden its view of the purpose and scope
            of modern library service.

      b)   At the Local Government level the work now performed
            by the Local Government Subsidised Libraries
            Committee in providing a useful discussion forum
            needs to be formalised, continued and supported.

...

    c)   At the regional level attention needs to be
                given to the committee function as an agency
                of local control for public library services.
                The committee functions carried out in the
                Barossa Valley by the Barossa Valley Public
                Library Committee are a landmark in regional
                organisation in South Australia which should
                be admired and more widely copied.

7)   This _planning gap_ needs to be filled by the
       preparation of a _State Plan for Library Services_
       as described earlier.

8)   As a possible consequence of the _State Plan_ a scheme
       of regional libraries should be prepared for South
       Australia outlining methods of future library
       organisation and implementation.

9)   Within this _State Plan_ the Barossa Valley Public
       Library will become an important section of the
       proposed Light Regional Library.

The proposal to form a Light Regional Library must be
viewed essentially as a long-term target for the
following reasons :

1)   The proposal will require much more detailed planning
       by the Libraries Board of South Australia.

2)   The proposal will need to be seen as a cohesive facet
       of the _State Plan_.

3)   All the other local government areas involved are at
       present not conducting public library services and
       will be unaware of this report.

4)   There is no public library in Gawler at present to
       act as the central library for the Light region.

The precise organisational details of the proposed Light
Regional Library, including the desirable buildings and
other service features, are beyond the scope of this
report.   It is possible to suggest, however, the
following broad outline for further investigation :

Central Library

To be located in Gawler on a site to be selected.
(The present Institute building is unsuitable for
structural reasons although its site is excellent).
This central library should be planned according to
the Standards being prepared by the Library Association
of Australia - viz., providing for 450 square feet
of floor area per 1,000 persons served by the central
library - i.e., the regional population.   This will
require a library of 9,000 square feet costing
approximately $15-00 - $20-00 per square foot or
$135,000 to $180,000.   It is recommended that
perhaps 75% of the cost of this central library be
provided by the Libraries Board of South Australia
as its contribution to the viability and regional
nature of the library system.   The balance of 25%
will have to be provided by the Corporation of Gawler.

Branch Libraries

These should be located in urban centres of perhaps
2,000 persons and higher, using Census Bureau delimiting
criteria, including such towns as Kapunda and Eudunda.
They also should have floor areas to the above Standards
with similar costs per square foot.

Service to other parts of the region should be provided
by deposit stations where these can be adequately
supervised by an appropriate person and regularly
visited by the regional librarian; and by a bookmobile
service.

The bookmobile should have a capacity of at least
2,500 books and be equipped with a self-contained
air conditioning system.   It is recommended that
the C.M.V. Foundation be approached on this matter
as they have already donated bookmobiles to three
South Australian councils.·   The capital cost,
recurrent cost, operating details and routing of
the bookmobile service needs to be investigated in
more detail, perhaps as part of the State Plan.
It is recommended that representatives of the
C.M.V. Foundation be invited to participate in
discussions on the State Plan.

It is suggested that most of the recurrent operating
costs of the regional library should be carried
jointly by local and state government as at present,
however, it is recommended that the salary of the
regional librarian and the provision of special
bibliographic reference materials and aids, be
considered as a matter requiring special regional
grants by the Libraries Board of South Australia.
The whole of the salary of the regional librarian,
for example, might be borne by the Libraries Board.

The rest of this chapter examines the Barossa Valley
Public Library in more detail within its context in the
proposed Light Regional Library.   This will be considered
from two points of view :

*   Long Term principles and procedures.

*   Short Term principles and procedures.

Long   Term   Development

a)   Principles

1)   It is recommended that the Barossa Valley Public
Library Committee consider the adoption of the
principle of regional organisation as a future
goal for the Barossa Valley Region.   This
does not mean that there will be a lack of
local identity if the Barossa Valley region
links up eventually with a total of thirteen
councils.'   The main advantages will result
from the opportunity of planning and controlling
the public library on a more economic and enlarged
scale, from the access to a standard of professional
guidance not possible at present, and from
improvement in the standard of Libraries Board
services which should be encouraged as a corollary
to regional development.

Local identity will still occur because of the
local staffing, book collections, displays, press
items and other matters directly related to branch
activity in the Barossa Valley and because of local
representation on the proposed regional library
board.   It should be possible, in fact, to
increase local identity through the achievement
of higher levels of public use.

It is understandably difficult for the Barossa
Valley Public Library Committee to adopt the
above principle of regional development which is
as yet incompletely defined, but which offers
the opportunities of future benefits for the
several thousand people in the region dependent
on the Committee.

2)   The Barossa Valley Public Library Committee
     should adopt a statement of policy.   This
     document should include an outline of the aims
     and objectives of the library system, relating
     particular local requirements to the general
     purposes and objectives of public library service
     in South Australia.

     The statement of policy should also :

     i)   Define and outline the duties and
           responsibilities of the Chief Librarian
           and other staff.

     ii)   Incorporate a statement on freedom to
           read.

     This policy statement should be drawn up in
     consultation with the State Librarian.

3)   The Barossa Valley Public Library Committee
     should accept the need for a gradual change in
     the composition and structure of the Regional
     Library Committee as part of the future planning.
     The present basis of representation by local
     government appears to be quite satisfactory, but
     future enlarged committees will have to ensure
     the equitable representation of both larger and
     smaller councils.   The use of a consistent per
     capita financial contribution by constituent
     councils will be important here.   (For other
     details and suggestions for a draft regional
     library agreement, reference should be made to
     the Proposal submitted to the Elizabeth and
     Salisbury Councils by myself for the formation
     of a Central Districts Regional Library in
     August 1970.   Two copies have been given to
     the Chairman of the Barossa Valley Public Library
     Committee.)

     Eventually there should be established a Light
     Regional Library Board along similar lines to

the proposed Central Districts Regional
Library Board.   An important participating
but non-voting member of this Board should be
the State Librarian or his Deputy.

b) <u>Procedures</u>

Once the Committee has accepted the principle of
the long term development proposal outlined in this
report, it can provide a lead for the rest of the
State by taking the following actions :

1)   Notify the Libraries Boar   ustralia
of the principles adopte(.ie   .....ittee
with regard to future deve...p..iCu.o and ask that
the Board consider and adopt the need for a
<u>State Plan for Library Services</u>.

2)   Offer support to the Libraries Board of South
Australia in the preparation of the <u>State Plan</u>.

3)   Ask that the Libraries Board give consideration
to the following features in the <u>State Plan</u> :

    i)   The preparation of goal and policy
statements for the statewide improvement
of public library service.

    ii)   Employment of field office staff to visit
all public libraries regularly.

    iii)   Regular visits by the State Librarian or
his Deputy to the regional boards, town
and district clerks and chief librarians
of all public libraries.

    iv)   Publication of periodic bulletins giving
news of professional developments and
decisions relevant to public library service.

Short   Term   Development

a)   Principles

The Barossa Valley Public Library Committee should
endeavour to support the following principles in
the short term, or that period between the present
time and the emergence of more clear-cut statements
of statewide library policy by the Libraries Board
leading to the State Plan.:

1)   The Committee should endeavour at all times to
     work in a cooperative manner with the Libraries
     Board of South Australia and its officers.

2)   The Committee should seek frequent consultation
     with the Board's representatives for explanation
     of policy and for the interpretation of the
     Board's views on current problems, for example,
     censorship, bookstock planning, extension services,
     and institute library developments.

3)   The Committee should seek an amendment to the
     rules governing its composition to require the
     appointment of the State Librarian or his Deputy
     as a participating but non-voting member of the
     Barossa Valley Public Library Committee.

4)   The Committee should take every opportunity of
     encouraging neighbouring local government areas
     to contribute to the work of the Barossa Valley
     Public Library with a view to eventual cooperation
     in the practical extension of the service.

5)   The Committee should recognise the following
     broad priorities in financial and administrative
     planning :

     i)   Bibliographical Materials (books,
             periodicals, reports, maps, films and
             any other media of communication)

             A library without bibliographical materials
             is not a library.   The adequate financial
             planning for these materials is therefore
             the most important priority in the Barossa
             Valley Public Library budget.

     ii)   Staff

             A collection of bibliographical materials
             without a qualified and experienced librarian
             directing and guiding its use will tend to
             be an under-utilised library not realising
             its full potential.   The need for
             interested, intelligent local library
             assistants in smaller communities as occurs
             in the Barossa Valley has already been
             mentioned and no reflection on the present
             staff is intended.

     iii)   Buildings

             An adequate bibliographical collection and
             a competent librarian can provide a high
             standard of service in inadequate premises.
             Although buildings are important, there can
             be a tendency to over concentrate on premises
             because of their physical importance and
             management and because of the public image
             and use which is involved.

     Most library authorities attempt to achieve some
     balance in the allocation of resources between
     these priorities and the decisions involved are
     not easy.

6)   The Committee should continue its support for the
     work of the Local Government Subsidised Libraries
     Committee and encourage this body to become a
     permanent agency for the mutual discussion of
     municipal public library issues.

7)   The Committee should take a supporting interest
      in the broad issues of librarianship and the
      education for librarianship and give support
      to the attendance of library staff at
      professional meetings.

b) Procedures

    The following comments are made on a number of issues
    which are likely to concern the Committee in the
    immediate future :

    1)   Institutes and Public Libraries

          Mention has already been made (Chapter 2) of the
          general reluctance to accept the obsolescence
          of the institute library in South Australia.
          Confusion is still caused by the word 'institute'
          itself and the abandonment of the prefix 'mechanics'
          from an early date has been responsible for much
          of the failure to appreciate their early origins
          and difficulties during the last few decades.

          The following background points need to be
          emphasised about the present situation with
          respect to institutes and institute libraries
          in the Barossa Valley :

          i)   There are still a few persons gaining some
                satisfaction from reading books obtainable
                through the institutes in the Barossa Valley.
                It is accepted that statistics of readers
                registered at either institute or free
                public libraries can be out-of-date or
                subject to slight variation in the number
                of persons actually benefitting from a
                single registration or membership.   It
                is still inescapable, however, that there

is a considerably higher proportion of
the residents of the region using the
free public library than the institute
libraries.   This data can be verified
from Table V (page 22) and Table VII
(page 29).

ii)   The institute buildings are important
social and community assets and the
Angaston building in particular is a
beautiful structure to see.   Because
of their social importance and because
of their generally sound physical condition,
it is quite clear that they should be
owned by the councils concerned and this
is now the case at Angaston, Nuriootpa and
Tanunda.

iii)   Apart from a small number of recent fiction
and non-fiction books circulating as part
of the box system from the Institutes
Association headquarters in Adelaide, the
actual book collections in the institute
libraries are obsolete, dusty and lacking
in adequate coverage of most fields of
knowledge and the better contemporary
novelists except best sellers.   The best
section in some institutes is the periodical
collection and it appears as though periodical
or magazine subscriptions occupy a significant
part of some institute budgets.   (A few of
the larger South Australian institute libraries
have relatively better book collections.
Included here are such institute libraries as
Port Adelaide, Glenelg, Brighton and Mount
Gambier.   Also noticeable at such libraries
were the interested, helpful nature of many
institute librarians.   The amateurish
approach of the whole organisation is most
obvious, however, and in complete contrast
with developments in library service so
readily documented elsewhere in this country
and overseas).

iv) The local members of institute committees
are, in most cases, business, professional
or retired people who hold other positions
of respect and competence in the community.
However, there are likely to be very few
institute committee members who are familiar
with the historical origins and nineteenth
century social problems which led to the
original mechanics institutes movement.
It is quite likely that very few have had
the time or opportunity to read the 111
clauses of the Libraries and Institutes
Act, 1939, which covers the control and
dissolution of institutes.

v) A common reason given for the continued
existence of, and support for, institute
libraries in areas where public libraries
also exist is the provision of a lighter
range of material than that available through
the free public library system.   (This
difference in reading materials has been in
part due to the reluctance of the Libraries
Board of South Australia to accept a wider
range of recreational reading interests and
abilities in public libraries as being
within its franchise or its financial
resources).

vi) The operation of a small institute library
in a side room of an institute building
comprising a large hall with associated
facilities has sometimes been used as the
basis for securing some State maintenance
subsidies, ostensibly for the library, but
in reality applied to the whole building.
In such cases, the amount of State subsidy
may only be 10% to 15%.   It does seem,
however, to be another reason why the
provision and purpose of the institute and
its library needs more detailed examination.

vii) The continued workings of the headquarters
organisation, the Institutes Association of
South Australia in Adelaide under a competent
and energetic Secretary, while commendable

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within the context of offering a centralised
service agency for institute libraries,
does not really help us to find a solution
to what all admit to be a dilemma - viz.,
why does South Australia persist in operating
a parallel library system when every other
state has merged the two movements and
recognised the complete obsolescence of
the subscriber based institute principle?

Therefore, to summarise :

i)   Three institute libraries are still operating
        but with very small memberships and with
        book collections containing a high proportion
        of obsolete material and concentrating on
        light, recreational reading.   They are
        open a total of 11.5 hours per week.   Three
        public libraries are operating with
        considerably greater public usage in¹ ide
        range of book materials.   They are open a
        total of 62.0 hours per week.

ii)   The public libraries are managed by a
        Committee approved by the Libraries Board
        of South Australia and supported financially
        by the District Councils of Angaston and
        Tanunda.   The institute libraries are
        managed by separate Committees in the two
        local government areas, which committees
        are elected at public meetings and ratified
        by the respective councils.

iii)   The public libraries work closely with the
        Libraries Board of South Australia through
        the State Library of South Australia,
        especially regarding the provision of
        bookstocks which are subsidised by the
        Treasury on a dollar for dollar basis with
        variable ceilings.   The institute libraries

usually work through the Institutes
Association of South Australia which offers
assistance in the purchase of bookstocks
and the circulation of boxes of recent
books.   A State Government subsidy is
available up to 35 cents in the dollar
with a variable ceiling.

iv)   Institute libraries charge subscriptions
to readers at a level determined by the
local committee;   public libraries are
provided as a free educational, informational
and recreational service.

In analysing this situation it appears as though
the more important responsibility of e institute
committees is that of managing the institute hall
and building, although this could be handled
alternatively by a committee within the council
as the properties are now owned by the councils.

If adequate alternative arrangements are made to
ensure that the few readers who at present use
the institute libraries can obtain their books
from the public library, the readers should not
complain if the institute library is dissolved as
the Libraries and Institutes Act provides and as
many other institutes have already done.   It is
likely that the councils may find their outlays
on the institute buildings to be marginally higher
if the institute library closes.   This will be
only a very small item in the overall capitalisation
of the building.

The Libraries Board will need to re-examine its
book selection policies in the light of this
change, although the numbers of institute readers
involved in the situation, even on a statewide
basis, is quite small (approximately 2% of the
population).

The future of this aspect of library service in
the Barossa Valley, therefore, falls heavily on
the institute committees who will be called upon
to consider the dissolution of the institute
library and by implication of the committee
itself.   Before this occurs, I recommend that
the institute committees take the following
action :

i)   Undertake a tour of inspection of the
        institute libraries in Angaston, Nuriootpa
        a d Tanunda.

ii)   T.... take a tour of inspection of the
        public libraries in Angaston, Nuriootpa
        and Tanunda.

(In each case the committees should examine the
ability of each library to provide a wide range
of general interest materials and compare the
books on a few particular subjects such as music,
history, science and motor cars for both children
and adults).

iii)   If possible, also inspect one of the larger
        metropolitan institute libraries (e.g.,
        Glenelg, Kensington and Norwood or Port
        Adelaide) and one of the larger public
        libraries (e.g., Burnside, Elizabeth or
        Mitcham) for the same purpose.

iv)   Have discussions with the Secretary of the
        Institutes Association of South Australia
        and the State Librarian of the State Library
        of South Australia on the future policy for
        the institute libraries in the Barossa
        Valley and the possible distribution of
        assets following dissolution.

The institutes system in South Australia as a
whole, although well directed from the central
Institutes Association, is now quite obsolete in
principle and needs to be smoothly phased into a
unification with the Libraries Board of South

Australia.   In this process the following main
points need careful attention :

i)   The continuing interests of present institute
       library readers.

ii)   The welfare of full-time institute staffs.

iii)   The complete abandonment of subscriptions.

iv)   The broadening of Libraries Board book
       selection policies, if necessary more broadly
       in the short-term than the long-term, to
       allow the unification to proceed.

v)   The examination of properties, book
       collections and assets to determine
       appropriate distribution policies.

vi)   An appropriate phasing timetable.

(A possible procedure is for the Government to ask
the Standing Committee of the Library Association
of Australia, or the Australian Council for
Educational Research, for its impartial advice on
the most appropriate way of implementing such a
unification programme.   Such a programme also
needs to be seen as a component part of the proposed
State Plan for Library Services.)

The only answer to the dilemma of the institute
library in South Australia is firm, clear,
considerate action.   The people of the Barossa
Valley can show a lead by using these characteristics
in solving their own problem and in supporting moves
for similar firm debate and action by the South
Australian Government.

2)   Premises

It is most important that public libraries be
sited in spacious, prominent buildings, although
this should not be done at the expense of the
book collection or the staffing standards, as
was mentioned earlier.

The Committee should hesitate to use premises
just because they are cheap, if they are also
poorly sited.   Therefore, the Committee should
plan to take the following action on premises :

i)   Accept the need for permanent branch
       premises in Angaston, Nuriootpa and
       Tanunda.

ii)   Plan to introduce an eventual bookmobile
       service for most of the other sections of
       the Barossa Valley including Lyndoch,
       Rowland Flat, Greenock and other towns on
       the advice of the Libraries Board of South
       Australia and with the cooperation of other
       local government authorities.

iii)   Consider an approach to the C.M.V. Foundation
       to find out under what conditions the
       C.M.V. Foundation would consider donating
       a bookmobile to the Barossa Valley Public
       Library.

The Tanunda branch development appears to be
dependent on other property transactions in the
town, but it is recommended that the Council
persist with its plans for the new branch library
on Murray Street with a floor area of approximately
1,350 square feet.

In Nuriootpa the present shop should not be
regarded as a final solution, although it may be
necessary to continue its use for some time if

other developments are delayed.   There appears
to be some support for the view that the institute
building should be used for the library in order
to save outlays on two buildings.   Unfortunately,
I have been unable to inspect this building
thoroughly from a structural point of view.

I would, however, recommend that the Committee
invite the State Librarian and an architect to
undertake a thorough inspection of this building
to see whether a structural reorganisation of the
front ground floor area can be made and at what
cost.   This examination should include a
comparative cost with a new building on the one
or two central sites which have already been
suggested.   In Nuriootpa, I would recommend that
a building of 1,500 to 1,800 square feet be planned
for.   Discussions with the State Librarian.
should include the likely capital subsidy available
on such a building and the possibility of establishing
a building fund into which allocations can be placed
every year with a view to commencing construction
in say five years' time.

The situation in Angaston is rather similar and,
although the institute building is not as central
as is desirable, it may be possible to create a
single library area at the front ground floor
section of the building if satisfactory arrangements
can be made for public access to the upper section.
An area of 1,350 square feet should be used as a
target.

In all cases it is strongly recommended that loan
funds be considered to help get this aspect of the
service moving and save rent where appropriate.

All premises should aim to provide the following
approximate area allocations :

	Angaston	Nuriootpa	Tanunda
Adult Department	700	900	700
Children's Department and Study	450	625	450
Work/Staff Room	150	200	150
Control desk	50	75	50
	1,350 sf	1,800 sf	1,350 sf

Most new public library buildings being erected
today have carpet floors and either full or
partial air-conditioning.

Future buildings should endeavour to offer the
following special features :

* Ample seating for young people from infants to
  senior students. Stools and low tables are
  satisfactory for younger children.

* Ample seating for adults comprising table and
  chair accommodation for writing te taking
  and lounge chairs and low tables or eaders
  wishing to browse.

* Well designed picture book shelving units for
  the children's library.

* Ample pin-board space for displays of posters
  and subject materials in adult and children's
  libraries.

* Glass display cabinet, either free standing
  or built-in to the wall near the entry.

* Convenient but unobtrusive provision for bags.

* Segregation of reference materials and study
  tables from main traffic areas.

* Ample storage in staff and work areas.

3) **Bibliographical Materials**

It should now be clear that the selection and
presentation of books, periodicals, maps,
pamphlets and other materials, collectively
called bibliographical materials, is a joint
matter between Local and State Government with
the State Library fulfilling a dominant role.
This is the most appropriate arrangement for this
State and should be continued.

Within this arrangement, the Barossa Valley
Public Library Committee has three aspects
needing attention :

i)   Every encouragement should be offered to
       the Chief Librarian to make regular visits
       to the State Library for the inspection,
       selection and exchange of bookstocks and
       for discussions with State Library staff.

ii)   Continuous support is needed for the
       reorganised approach to the financial
       planning, over the long term (e.g., five

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to ten years), for book expenditure along
the lines recommended by the State Library
early in 1970.

iii) Suggestions have been made from time to
time that increased cooperation could be
achieved with other libraries and
librarians in the Barossa Valley region.
In almost every case these are likely to
be libraries serving special institutions
or special needs, for example, the schools,
the Agriculture Department, or wine
interests. There is no doubt that
cooperation between different libraries
should be encouraged wherever and however
possible; but I can see no purpose at this
stage in attempting to achieve any formal
links with other libraries, especially
regarding premises. The main difficulties
in such arrangements are those of reaching
agreement on an appropriate arrangement
and of ensuring satisfactory operation on
a permanent basis.

One of the functions of a regional librarian under
the regional library proposal outlined in this
report is that of maintaining overall communication
with the various libraries and related agencies
in the region. This officer would have
appropriate training in the best methods of
obtaining such cooperation.

4) Hours of Opening

The present hours of opening appear to be satisfactory
although consideration could be given to opening the
Tanunda branch one morning a week, especially on
the busiest shopping day.

CONCLUSION

It is thirty-five years since the report of the famous
Munn-Pitt survey of Australian libraries (1935) lamented
on "the pride and complacency with which local committees
exhibit wretched little institutes which have long since
become cemeteries of old and forgotten books". It is
a pity that this frequently quoted phrase does not
summarise more adequately the dynamic social role that
institute libraries once had. It is also a pity that
the South Australian Government has not found occasion
before now to undertake a thorough review of the future
needs of South Australian citizens for a modern library
service.

The last occasion on which the Government expressed any
interest in such a study was in 1936 when it asked
Dr. A. Grenfell Price to review the relevance of the
Munn-Pitt Report for South Australia, and then promptly
ignored most of Dr. Price's recommendations.

Following some pressure from the Institutes Association
of South Australia at the end of 1968, the Government of
the day asked Mr. E. Mander-Jones to investigate the future
role of institute libraries within the present library
context. Unfortunately, Mr. Mander-Jones found himself
unable to come face to face with the real needs of South
Australians in 1970 and the developments in our sister
states. His report has been widely criticised and, in
my view, should not be adopted.

The passage of the Libraries (Subsidies) Act in 1955 was a
surprising and refreshing landmark in this State's rather
barren library history; however, the implementation of
library services under the Act has been spasmodic and

comparatively undistinguished for a wide variety of reasons.
Within this context it is encouraging to have the opportunity
of focussing our attention on the Barossa Valley and its
public library.

This library was one of the earliest to be established in
South Australia and has a record of difficulties met and
overcome which no other public library in South Australia
can match.   It has survived these hazards and maintained
a steady expansion from its modest population base in 1959
of 3,000 in the two council areas of Angaston and Tanunda.
The actual committee form of management and the support
given from time to time by such community organisations
as Apex have contributed to the success of the library,
in keeping with the reputation the Barossa Valley has
for civic achievement.   At this point it is appropriate
to note the continuity of service given by the Committee
Chairman, Mr. T.A. Laing, and the Secretary, Mr. C.A. Reuter,
both of whom have served since 1960 in these capacities.
Their continuing interest and concern is shared by a number
of others and should be a matter of public gratitude by
the citizens of the Barossa Valley region.

My original attitude to my commission was to consider ways
in which the detailed operation of the three branch system
in the Barossa Valley could be improved and extended.
It gradually became quite clear, however, that there were
very few changes which I could recommend which would have
any lasting and significant effect on a public library with
a comparatively small population base.   What was needed,
however, was some guidance on how the Barossa Valley Public
Library should fit into the concept of a total public library
service for South Australia.   The existence of a significant
planning gap in the total approach to public library services
needed to be bridged before the Barossa Valley could be
definitively examined.

The bridging of such a planning gap was not part of my brief,
however, I found the crossing irresistable and this Report
in part outlines my view on the next stage of South Australian
public library development.   For this reason, there may be
some who feel that I have not concentrated sufficiently on
a detailed analysis of the Barossa Valley Public Library,
its objectives, functions and management.

In return, I would repeat my previous paragraph - viz., that
there is a limit to the value of detailed criticism and
change in a small institution with a proven record of
survival.   I would, however, go further and urge the
citizens of the Barossa Valley to examine, consider and,
if possible, accept the arguments I have presented and
work for their adoption at the State level.   In this
way, the Barossa Library Study will become a landmark in
local achievement in the field of public library service
in Australia.

I hope it is now clear from this report that the Barossa
Valley Public Library has much to lose by a continuation
of past ad hoc State decisions and much to gain by the
substitution of a thoughtful, planned state-wide system.

I hope that this document will be read, criticised,
analysed and used as a starting point for a fresh look at
total library services to the public of the State by both
Local and State Governments.

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS

1) That the Libraries Board of South Australia be asked
to prepare more detailed economic and financial
analysis of the costs of public library service under
South Australian conditions for the guidance of local
government (see page 32).

2) That the planning of bookstocks for the South
Australian public library system be revised to
provide for an immediate objective of reaching one
book per head of population served (page 39).

3) That the Libraries Board of South Australia be asked
to prepare a State Plan for Library Services as
described in this report (page 50+).

4) That the constitution of the Libraries Board of South
Australia be re-examined with a view to introducing
participation by local government and other agencies
in the planning and decision making process of South
Australian public library services (page 62).

5) That the need for differential financing between State
and Local Government of the capital costs and recurrent
costs of public library service in different areas
in South Australia be investigated (page 64+).

6) That the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee
consider the adoption of the principle of regional
organisation as outlined in this report as a future
goal for the Barossa Valley Region (page 66).

7)   That the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee adopt
     a statement of policy covering the following matters :

     a)   the aims and objectives of the Barossa Valley
          Public Library

     b)   the definition of the duties and responsibilities
          of the Chief Librarian and other staff

     c)   support for the concept of the freedom to read.

8)   That the Barossa Valley Public Library Committee give
     consideration to the principles and procedures for
     short term development outlined in this Report
     (page 69+).
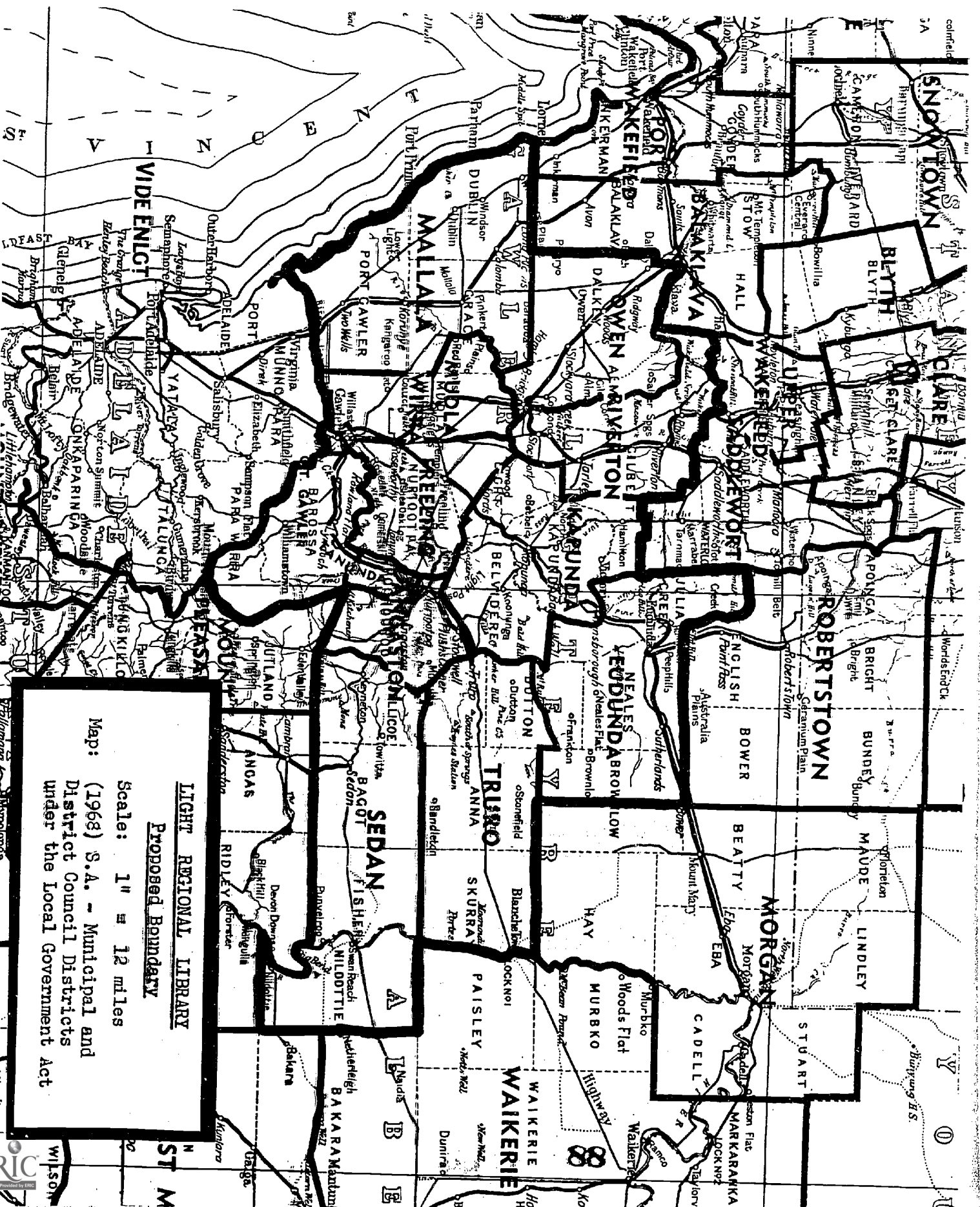
LIGHT REGIONAL LIBRARY

Proposed Boundary

Scale: 1" = 12 miles

Map: (1968) S.A. — Municipal and
      District Council Districts
      under the Local Government Act

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A P P E N D I X

PROPOSED REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

As indicated in the text in Chapter 4, it is recommended
that a system of regional libraries be instituted for
South Australia in order to allow an effective standard
of service within the existing framework of local government
boundaries.   The following schedule of twenty regional
libraries is suggested subject to more detailed investigation
of local movement patterns, natural central places,
economic homogeneity and other factors :

NUMBER OF LIBRARY AND SUGGESTED NAME	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS INCLUDED	AREA (Square Miles)	POPULATION [1]	PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1966
1. LIGHT REGIONAL LIBRARY (Based on Gawler)	Angaston	82.75	5,850	+ 6.1%
	Barossa	146.43	2,250	+ 1.8%
	Eudunda	289.58	1,500	- 2.4%
	Freeling	130.78	1,950	- 0.4%
	Gawler	3.40	5,700	0.0%
	Kapunda	230.05	2,300	- 2.9%
	Mallala	357.81	2,450	+ 1.6%
	Mudla Wirra	124.89	1,600	+ 2.6%
	Owen	189.00	1,300	- 4.1%

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...

[1]   Census Bureau estimate at December 31, 1969

LIGHT REGIONAL LIBRARY (cont..)	Riverton Sedan Tanunda Truro	166.11 400.50 17.75 306.00	1,400 900 2,650 600	- 3.5% + 2.0% + 1.6% + 2.0%
	Total	2,444.95	30,450	+ 1.0%

This region is one of the more difficult in the state because of the absence of a dominant urban centre of a size larger than Gawler. The almost complete concentration on primary production throughout this area coupled with the flat, easily accessible terrain and the proximity to Adelaide, are likely to have been contributing factors limiting the opportunities for more dominant urban centres arising. The communication pattern. - chiefly based on road transport - makes Gawler a logical centre-point to use for travellers from all parts of the region except Mallala District Council area. The centre of the Light Regional Library should be in Gawler.

2. LOWER NORTH REGIONAL LIBRARY (Clare)	Balaklava Blyth Burra Burra Clare Port Wakefield Robertstown Saddleworth Snowtown Upper Wakefield	267.19 240.62 855.49 238.32 189.88 512.89 205.00 430.50 91.99	1,950 850 2,550 3,600 1,050 1,100 1,300 1,650 900	0.0% - 5.0% - 1.2% + 2.8% + 2.4% - 4.2% - 2.6% - 2.6% - 0.6%
	Total	3,031.88	14,950	- 0.8%

Although the population of Clare is not as large as is desirable for the centre of a regional library service, it is sufficiently central and important within the proposed region to be considered for this

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purpose.   An alternative proposal is to divide the area of the
Lower North Regional Library between the Light Regional Library and
the Mid-North Regional Library.

3. YORKE PENINSULA REGIONAL LIBRARY (Kadina)	Bute Central Yorke Peninsula Clinton Kadina (DC) Kadina (M) Minlaton Moonta (M) Wallaroo Warooka Yorketown	382.53 601.86 406.06 283.45 1.62 358.00 3.66 3.24 567.13 312.94	1,300 4,250 1,250 2,600 1,900 2,550 1,200 2,050 1,000 2,800	- 4.2% + 1.5% - 2.4% - 3.7% + 1.9% + 1.8% + 6.9% - 2.1% + 1.2% + 2.4%
	Total	2,920.49	20,900	+ 0.8%

This region takes advantage of the natural boundaries of the
peninsula and the good communications between towns and settlements.
Kadina at the head of the peninsula is suggested as the central town
because of its location and its tendency already to act as a central
place for the Yorke Peninsula area.

4.	Crystal Brook	123.50	1,750	+ 0.6%
	Georgetown	246.25	950	- 3.6%
MID-NORTH	Gladstone	118.25	1,350	0.0%
REGIONAL	Hallett	905.78	1,100	- 6.8%
LIBRARY	Jamestown (DC)	456.41	1,350	- 3.5%
(Port Pirie)	Jamestown (M)	1.62	1,200	- 6.4%
	Laura	62.50	750	- 3.8%
	Orroroo	504.50	1,250	+ 1.8%
	Peterborough (DC)	1,154.69	600	+ 2.2%
	Peterborough (M)	2.27	3,000	+ 3.8%
	Pirie	387.50	3,500	+11.4%
	Port Broughton	224.69	950	- 0.6%
	Port Germein	760.00	3,150	- 1.7%
	Port Pirie	6.68	13,850	- 0.8%
	Redhill	191.00	700	- 5.1%
	Spalding	205.00	700	- 0.7%
		5,350.64	36,150	- 0.6%

The dominance of Port Pirie as an industrial, commercial and government centre in the mid-north makes it a logical centre for one of the largest country regional libraries in the State serving sixteen local government areas eastward as far as the unincorporated mid-north-eastern section of South Australia. Most parts of the region are in good road communication and are additionally linked by the local television and press facilities.

5.	Carrieton	767.50	300	- 3.5%
	Hawker	751.31	550	+ 6.8%
NORTHERN	Kanyaka-Quorn	902.82	1,850	- 17.2%
SPENCER GULF	Port Augusta	9.40	11,250	+ 11.0%
REGIONAL	Wilmington	635.08	800	- 3.7%
LIBRARY				
(Port Augusta)				
		3,066.11	14,750	+ 5.2%

The sparsely settled municipal areas north and east of Port Augusta
represent a problem for the provision of public library services
and their link with Port Augusta is quite logical.   As an
alternative arrangement, this regional library might be linked with
the Whyalla/Iron Knob Regional Library.

6. WHYALLA-IRON KNOB REGIONAL LIBRARY (Whyalla)	Whyalla (Iron Knob not incorporated)	10.34 ?	29,700 ?	+34.2%
	Total	10.34+	29,700+	+34.2%

This regional library might also be linked with the Upper Spencer
Gulf Regional Library.

7. EYRE REGIONAL LIBRARY (Port Lincoln)	Cleve	2,001.64	3,050	+ 7.8%
	Elliston	2,294.84	1,500	+ 4.9%
	Franklin Harbour	1,219.93	1,250	- 3.1%
	Kimba	1,332.03	1,350	+ 2.6%
	Le Hunte	1,984.43	2,050	+ 3.3%
	Lincoln	1,812.43	3,750	+ 5.6%
	Murat Bay	2,096.98	2,700	+10.7%
	Port Lincoln	3.91	9,600	+ 7.7%
	Streaky Bay	2,397.50	2,350	+ 9.3%
	Tumby Bay	1,010.00	2,850	+ 3.0%
	Total	16,153.69	30,850	+ 6.4%

Port Lincoln is the logical centre for this region because of its
size and importance for a range of business, professional and
government functions.

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8.	Barmera	114.36	3,700	+ 4.3%
	Berri	41.96	5,200	+ 3.2%
UPPER MURRAY	Brown's Well	826.91	650	+ 4.5%
REGIONAL	Loxton	1,082.66	6,500	+ 2.8%
LIBRARY	Morgan	830.53	1,200	+ 0.7%
(Renmark)	Paringa	287.97	1,350	+ 6.3%
	Renmark	50.78	6,450	+ 2.8%
	Waikerie	1,159.15	4,050	+ 5.8%
	Total	4,394.32	29,100	+ 3.6%

The Upper Murray areas have always been linked through their common
reliance on the river, in both official and development organisation.
Although not in the centre of the region, Renmark is an important
administrative and population centre.

9.	Coonalpyn Downs	1,664.42	2,150	+ 7.5%
	East Murray	867.50	700	- 4.5%
LOWER MURRAY	Karoonda	784.38	1,350	- 3.3%
REGIONAL	Lameroo	1,077.17	1,950	0.0%
LIBRARY	Mannum	263.06	3,050	0.0%
(Murray Bridge)	Marne	488.39	950	- 1.6%
	Meningie	1,107.74	4,150	+ 0.3%
	Mobilong	680.68	4,100	+ 5.9%
	Murray Bridge	3.48	6,600	+10.8%
	Peake	642.03	1,200	+ 1.5%
	Pinnaroo	1,016.74	1,700	0.0%
	Total	8,595.59	27,900	+ 3.5%

The pattern of settlement in the Murray Mallee has been more recent
than areas of the mid-north and the better watered parts of the State.
Consequently, the comparatively low yield acreages and the main
communication routes were significant in dictating the population
distribution for this area.   Other natural boundaries have made
Murray Bridge a focal point in this communication pattern and it
should, therefore, be considered for the centre of this region.

10.	Beachport	531.66	1,900	0.0%
	Lacepede	1,238.69	2,250	+ 3.9%
SOUTH EAST	Lucindale	912.50	1,950	+ 2.3%
REGIONAL	Millicent	208.90	6,700	+13.2%
LIBRARY	Mount Gambier (C)	7.32	17,650	+ 2.3%
(Mount Gambier)	Mount Gambier (DC)	371.80	4,300	+ 4.3%
	Naracoorte (DC)	877.00	2,500	0.0%
	Naracoorte (M)	8.99	4,500	+ 2.7%
	Penola	587.08	4,300	- 2.8%
	Port MacDonnell	358.42	1,950	0.0%
	Robe	426.00	1,050	+11.7%
	Tantanoola	158.63	1,250	- 3.3%
	Tatiara	2,453.40	7,300	+ 6.7%
	Total	8,140.39	57,600	+ 3.6%

The south-east of the State is a relatively homogeneous area with a
strong local and regional identity and forms a logical unit to
organise and control its own regional public library.

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11.	Encounter Bay	131.90	2,150	+ 6.5%
	Port Elliot and			
ENCOUNTER BAY	Goolwa	170.00	2,450	+ 4.9%
REGIONAL	Strathalbyn (DC)	339.84	1,950	+ 2.0%
LIBRARY	Strathalbyn (M)	1.70	1,500	0.0%
(Victor Harbour)	Victor Harbour	1.17	2,300	+ 6.2%
	Yankalilla	299.80	2,400	- 0.8%
	Total	944.41	12,750	+ 3.7%

This region links six local authorities on the southern limits of the Mount Lofty Ranges System and the Murray mouth.   Victor Harbour is a natural centre point for this mixed residential and agricultural area.

12.	Elizabeth	7.34	33,600	+ 1.9%
	Munno Para	134.38	19,300	+35.2%
CENTRAL	Salisbury	61.41	48,000	+34.2%
DISTRICTS				
REGIONAL				
LIBRARY				
(Elizabeth)	Total	203.13	100.900	+21.6%

These three areas are bound together by their boundaries of the Gulf St. Vincent, the Gawler River and the Mount Lofty Ranges lower fault block.   The commercial and government centre of Elizabeth is proposed using the existing Central Library.

13. NORTH ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Enfield Prospect Walkerville	19.93 3.11 0.94	81,500 20,800 4,600	+ 1.4% - 2.9% 0.0%
	Total	23.98	106,900	+ 1.5%

The boundary of the Torrens valley on the east and the road system
with its reasonably good cross communication have been used to
justify this region.

14. TORRENS REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Gumeracha Mount Pleasant Tea Tree Gully	118.75 244.57 48.72	2,650 1,400 30,300	0.0% - 2.3% +41.5%
	Total	412.04	34,350	+35.2%

The size and importance of the expanding City of Tea Tree Gully has
been used as a resources base to serve two non-metropolitan councils
which still have strong links by function and communication with the
metropolitan area.

[a]   To be the subject of more detailed analysis.

15. STURT REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Colonel Light Gardens Mitcham Stirling Unley	0.58 27.02 41.58 5.49	3,300 53,200 8,200 39,200	- 3.1% + 7.5% + 8.6% - 1.3%
	Total	74.67	103,900	+ 3.7%

The considerable common boundary of the District Council of Stirling
and the City of Mitcham, despite the two large parks, and especially
the important road link between the Mount Lofty area and the
Blackwood area, are used to provide the hills towns with a strong
resources centre in the city.   Cross communication patterns
provide a logical link between these four areas.

16. EAST ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Burnside Campbelltown East Torrens Kensington and Norwood Onkaparinga Payneham St. Peters	9.36 9.00 46.88 1.51 81.56 2.74 1.44	39,600 36,300 4,100 11,100 5,950 17,100 10,900	+ 2.1% + 1.3% + 7.3% - 7.1% + 5.3% + 1.5% - 3.9%
	Total	152.49	125,050	+ 3.8%

These areas share a homogeneity, not perhaps obvious, by their
northern boundary along the Torrens River system, their foothills
orientation towards central Adelaide and the road system.   The
strength of the metropolitan areas is used to ensure strength to the
contiguous hills councils.

[a]   To be the subject of more detailed analysis.

17.	Meadows	223.45	6,950	+22.6%
	Noarlunga	64.14	22,900	+61.2%
SOUTHERN VALES	Willunga	102.99	2,500	- 0.7%
REGIONAL				
LIBRARY				
[a]	Total	390.58	32,350	+44.5%

The dominance of coastal development, as yet only partly commenced,
is likely to increase the importance of this region in which the
hills areas are linked to the coast for strength of professional
services.

18.	Brighton	3.30	22,900	+ 1.1%
	Glenelg	1.84	15,100	+ 2.3%
HOLDFAST	Marion	20.97	68,500	+ 2.3%
REGIONAL				
LIBRARY				
[a]	Total	26.11	106,500	+ 1.9%

The industrialised and commercialised South Road which marks part of
the eastern boundary of the City of Marion contains a well populated
residential and industrial belt oriented both to the coast and to
north-south movement.

19.	Henley and			
	Grange	2.64	15,300	+ 8.8%
WEST ADELAIDE	Thebarton	1.62	11,700	- 4.9%
REGIONAL	West Torrens	12.05	48,800	+ 5.8%
LIBRARY				
[a]	Total **100**	16.31	75,800	+ 4.3%

[a]   To be the subject of more detailed analysis

The road system between the business centre of Adelaide and the
airport and western beaches helps to bind together these three
contiguous areas bordered additionally by the River Torrens and
the Glenelg tram route.

20.	Hindmarsh	1.84	10,600	- 6.8%
	Port Adelaide	13.57	39,400	- 1.1%
NORTH-WEST ADELAIDE REGIONAL LIBRARY [a]	Woodville	16.60	73,100	- 1.1%
	Total	32.01	123,100	- 1.6%

These three areas are linked by the road communication system between
Central Adelaide and Port Adelaide and the industrial activity of
this corridor.