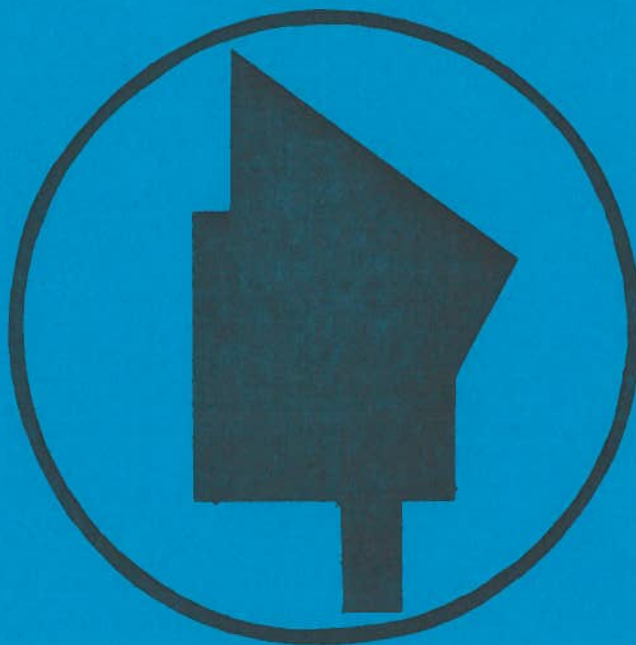


**OOMBULGURRI**  
**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**



**CONSULTATION**  
**SUMMARY STATEMENT**

**AUGUST 1975**

## OOMBULGURRI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### The Consult Report

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This is a publication summarizing the  
Oombulgurri Human Development Consultation  
and recommendations towards the actualization of it  
which took place at  
Oombulgurri, West Australia  
August 9 - 15, 1975  
organized by  
THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
SYDNEY, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

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1 East Crescent Street  
McMahon's Point  
SYDNEY, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA.

## PROLEGOMENA

### THE OOMBULGURRI CONSULTATION

OHDP

The Oombulgurri Human Development Project (OHDP) is a Community Development Programme of the Aboriginal people of north west Australia. It is a comprehensive effort that involves both the social development and the economic development of the Oombulgurri people. The local citizens conceived of the project, provided the substance for the planning of it, and are quite ready now to do the actuation of it themselves. Their intent is to move their economy toward self-sufficiency, to transpose their ancient heritage into a social fabric relevant to the modern world, and to create the training structures that will enable them to participate effectively in that world. The O.H.D.P. is further seen both as a pilot project that can be replicated in other Aboriginal communities and as a demonstration project that can be of service to the whole nation, and perhaps elsewhere in the world.

OOMBULGURRI

Two years ago fifty Aboriginal people decided to travel up the Forrest River north of Wyndham to resettle on their tribal land that had been abandoned in 1968. With an initial grant from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and several staff members of the Institute of Cultural Affairs, they began the journey. Within six months they had made a second major decision: to create for themselves and other Aboriginals a new life within today's world no matter what the cost. They have now grown to 200 with 100 children attending the local Aboriginal school. Most important is that the Aboriginals are now walking tall, seeing themselves through new eyes. They decided to go off direct welfare in 1974 because it was an assault to their dignity. Recently a third major decision was made: to create a comprehensive plan for their future and to experiment in building a community development model that could be replicated among other tribal communities. This is the beginning of the Oombulgurri Human Development Project.



## OHDP

The Aboriginal people of Australia are at a critical crossroad of their history. After 40,000 years they are seeking new approaches to their problems within society. Socio-economic development is unavoidably required of them. With the growing realization that no community can exist today in isolation, the people of Oombulgurri have begun this task. In order to build a comprehensive model and to accelerate their development, a decision was made to draw on the wisdom and resources of a wide variety of people. They decided to hold a consultation on the future of Oombulgurri with a group of business and professional people in various arenas joining them in a week of practical planning for the social and economic development of their community. An invitation was sent by the Oombulgurri Council and community leaders to the Institute of Cultural Affairs to co-ordinate the consultation and provide systematic planning methods for its outcome.

## ABORIGINES

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a global research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. Toward this end the Institute is engaged in planning and actuating community development projects. It has headquarters in Brussels, Bombay, Singapore, Hong Kong, Nairobi and Chicago with over one hundred offices in the major cities of the world in some twenty-three nations, including seven in Australia where it is registered in the State of New South Wales as a not-for-profit organization. The parent corporation for the I.C.A. is the Ecumenical Institute. The support of the Institute around the world comes from Government departments and agencies on the federal, state and municipal levels, from private foundations, major corporations, denominational bodies and concerned individuals. The I.C.A. is concerned with human development on a global scale and is convinced that effective human development must be initiated in local community.

## I.C.A.

## CONSULT

The Consultation was held at Oombulgurri for nine days in August 1975 with the consent of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. A team of thirty-two people met with the Aboriginal leaders. This team was comprised of people in construction, social medicine, farming, animal husbandry, town planning, architecture, boat building, family education, chemical engineering, manufacturing industry, water supply, soil sciences, community dietetics, transport operations, communications, veterinary science and other fields. The team members came from Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Darwin, and Canberra as well as several smaller cities and towns. They represented both the private and public sectors. The gracious reception of the team by the Oombulgurri people and the enthusiastic participation of the community's life by the team greatly facilitated the work of the consult.

OHDP

SUPPORT

will, of course, also be desperately needed. Although this is not the place for detailed discussion of programme budgets, the overall requests for funds from the government will be surprisingly low. This is due to several factors. First, the Oombulgurri people are prepared to channel their energies and resources toward maximizing the expenditure of available funds. Secondly, as indicated above, funding can be obtained from the private sector through several concerned bodies and individuals. Third, as the programmes directed toward reducing the level of imports become operational, more local manpower and resources will be released to focus on money earning activities. It is assumed that implementation of the programmes will occur within the first year and that programme funding will be of a lesser magnitude in the ensuing three years as the Oombulgurri people become increasingly self-supporting and autonomous.

FUNDAMENTALS

To understand more fully the operation of the Oombulgurri Human Development Project the underlying principles need to be drawn together. These principles are grouped into two sections, of four each, eight altogether. The initial section pertains more to the construction and operation of the model. The first principle is that Community development must be comprehensive. Only if all the issues facing a community, all the social groupings and all the community dynamics are dealt with can anything creative and enduring be expected to happen. The second principle is that the social and economic development of a community go hand in hand. To do one without the other either reduces the potential for human development, or leaves the community without the means to sustain itself. Eventually either alone is self-defeating. The third principle is that community development requires the coordinated efforts of the public and private sectors. Neither sector can succeed by itself. The fourth principle in this section is that the emphasis must be on methods of actualization. Good planning is obviously important, but the ways and means of actuation are what insure the effectivity of a project.

PRINCIPLES

The second set of principles is basically concerned with the relation of local people to the project. The first principle is that only the local people can supply the substance of the project planning if it is to be realistic and they alone can actualize their project. Second, because the local people must themselves do the project, ninety percent of the work of consultants is to supply the methods of human motivation. The key to this is to see that the whole model is actuated all at once. Effective actuation lies in drawing upon the inner relationships of the whole society and requires broad participation from the outset. The third principle is that the auxiliary or consultant's role is also one of trainer. The methods must be transmitted to the people. This enables the local people

## OHDP

to replace the consultants. Finally, the project as a method must be replicable. It must be usable by any developing people in the world. In the first instance, this is not for the sake of the other people but for those who are presently building the project.

## IMPORT

The Aboriginal leaders of Oombulgurri are expectant about building a secure base for their future and confidently anticipate the successful outcome of the project. The community has taken on a sense of stability and readied itself for a major step forward in its growth. The project has already extended its influence. Recently a Wyndham Councillor stated in reference to the Oombulgurri experiment, "Two years ago people were leaving the town because of the unstable situation but are now saying that it is a good place to live." This remark pointed to Oombulgurri's contribution to a new orderliness in the area. Sir William McKell, previous Governor General of Australia, upon learning about O.H.D.P. stated, "It has the ingredients for building a new direction for Aboriginal communities across Australia." Because of the Aboriginal kinship lines, running west through the Kimberleys, south to Hall's Creek and east to Darwin, the initial success of the project already relates to a much larger population. The possibility of replicating the project throughout the Kimberleys is most feasible. Indeed, the success of Oombulgurri could in time prompt the government to undertake similar projects with all Aboriginal communities who would desire such. Furthermore, the effort of this Australian community development experiment could give confidence to other countries which are also concerned with the developing people in their midst.

Mr. Garnet Banks  
Institute of Cultural Affairs  
P.O. Box 947  
Canberra City A.C.T.

2nd July 1975

Dear Mr. Banks,

Here in Oombulgurri we have been looking at and discussing amongst ourselves and the council ways of how to intensify dramatically the development of our industries and the community generally.

It is with this purpose in mind that we invite the Institute of Cultural Affairs to do all that is necessary to set up a consultation of Australian and Overseas businessmen, professionals, tradesmen, doctors etc; to take place in Oombulgurri beginning August 10th 1975. The intent of this consult would be to have about 30 people come to Oombulgurri, and we will match an equivalent number of adults from amongst ourselves to plan and build together a comprehensive proposal for the economic and social development of Oombulgurri.

Looking forward to hearing from you on how the consult set up develops.

Yours Sincerely

THE PEOPLE AND COUNCIL OF OOMBULGURRI.

A. Mehan  
O. Evans  
R. Roberts  
E. Johnston  
L. TAYLOR  
ROBERT R  
PJ  
V. Edwards.  
Clara Mitchell  
Sam. Alberts.  
Barbara M

M MITCHELL  
A Roberts  
P. Alberts  
C. Mitchell  
M. Williams.  
M. Johnson.  
S. Alberts  
May Smith  
Edmund Evans  
Doreen Evans  
Judith Martin  
FRANKMN



## PART ONE

THE PRACTICAL VISION

## METHOD

The first phase of the consult was to objectify the practical operating vision of the future held by the people of Oombulgurri. Since such visions are never totally explicit but are concealed in the stories, frustrations, yearnings, styles and dreams that are deeply part of a people, the process of producing a formal model was lengthy. The method used included the informal conversation between the local people and the consult team while they toured the village and discussed various aspects of community life, as well as workshop sessions during which the whole group assembled lists of the hopes and wishes of the people. Through the ordering of this mass of data, new information was shared and heretofore unarticulated insights were volunteered. All of this data became part of the present model in which all insights were grouped into the basic categories. Rendering overt the practical vision that exists more or less consciously in the minds and relationships of a local people is the unavoidable beginning point for serious planning for an effective community development project. It is in relation to such a model that one can discern the underlying contradictions that enable the rest of the steps in the consult.

## VISION

The following Practical Vision chart is separated into two parts: A- toward Social Self-Dependence and B- toward Economic Self-Sufficiency. The community was clear that both were required to state their vision. While they desperately long for an economic breakthrough which would allow them to stand on their own feet, they also seek to be trained in modern skills and to develop their culture in new ways so they can be fitted for the tasks of building their total community. The vision is further organized under five major categories and seventeen subcategories. Each of the seventeen have four subdivisions totalling sixty-eight items. These last categories provide the substance of the vision. Two of the five major categories are under the social thrust: Functional

Training and Community Formulation. Three categories make up the economic thrust: Local Sustenance, Basic Services, and Income Systems.

## SOCIAL

In the arena of Functional Training the necessity of formal training and technical skills is obvious. The future of Oombulgurri depends on how quickly the young can be equipped to do the tasks required to build their community. The other aspect of this is the immediate need for adult education which can hasten the day when as a people they stand on their own. Integral to the very practical education, skills training is perhaps the most crucial part of the vision formulating their community. Since the Aboriginal culture had little to do with the technical advances that altered European culture, the task in this moment of history requires a tremendous leap into the future in a short time. They have the complex task of building their community into a modern expression of their culture in relation to the global-technical society of our time.

## ECONOMIC

The search for economic self-sufficiency is foundational for the people of Oombulgurri. Without success here they know that educational and cultural gestures become hollow and have no enduring effect. Their first step is clear: local production of food and usable supplies. Their anticipations in this arena are now deeply embedded in the mind of the community. Similarly, stabilizing basic services to the point of having dependable water supplies, communications, transportation and housing has become crucial to the people. The securing of these intermesh with the third, Income Systems, where the creative energies of the people can be freed to flow into producing animals, market produce and other items for export. As all of these begin to be realized, Oombulgurri's thrust into the future can be expected to move the whole community into a new day.





## PART TWO

## THE UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS

## METHOD

The second phase in the methodology of the consult had to do with locating the basic contradictions relative to the practical vision of the Oombulgurri Community. "Contradiction," as the term is used here, does not refer to obvious problems but to coagulations of underlying blocks to the declared intent. Invariably they are closely related to the relatively invisible deep currents of history and hence, are difficult to locate. They cannot be located directly. One begins by attending to what might be termed "irritants" relative to moving a situation. Next, one attempts to discern specific deterrents to the various parts of a vision. These particular obstacles are then rationally organized to disclose the basic blocks to the total model. It is by looking through these coagulations of blocks toward the trends of history that the underlying contradictions are located. If these underlying contradictions are not at least roughly discerned, there is little chance of success in planned social change. Effective community development does not directly deal with goals. It is in dealing with the contradictions to goals that social change occurs. For this reason contradictions are not negative categories but are the bearers of significant creativity.

## PROCEDURE

At Oombulgurri, of course, the contradictions were plotted relative to the practical vision model produced in the first phase of the consult. This was done by dividing the consult participants into five groups of twelve people each, with equal representation of consultants and local residents. Each group, through brainstorming, workshopping, site visits and conversations built the lists of blocks and deterrents to the community's moving into the future. Then the consult as a whole brought its work together and gestalted it into the comprehensive underlying contradictions facing the Oombulgurri people.

## CHART

As the accompanying chart shows, eleven foundational or paramount contradictions were discerned. Under these are subsumed all of the specific deterrents uncovered. The eleven are prioritized simply by the number of blocks listed under each. This indicates roughly the amount of attention each arena elicited from the group. It does not necessarily indicate which is the major contradiction. The major contradiction is the most critical or difficult to deal with. The underlying contradictions are briefly described in the following paragraphs. In each, something of the larger trends of history are indicated as well as the unique situation in Oombulgurri. Furthermore, the way each affects the total community both objectively and subjectively is indicated. The importance of locating the contradictions cannot be over-stressed. They determine both the operating proposals and the tactical systems built in the subsequent consult sessions.

## CONTRADICTION I

## SUPPORT

The major contradiction has to do with the objective caring for particular social units through the broad inter-relationships of twentieth century society. Neglect and malfunction are measured in terms of how well these support lines are maintained today. The welfare and development of communities are deeply dependent upon these networks of relations to the larger society. This is true in both the social and economic dynamics of society. The absence of effective support systems linking Oombulgurri to the web of resources, services, and expertise available throughout Australia not only prevents development but produces a debilitating sense of isolation and insignificance. This same cloud of remoteness in an inverse way, affects the rest of the nation's response to Oombulgurri. Isolation and remoteness are repeatedly given as the reason for the failure of the private sector to respond to this part of Australia. Practically this means that funding sources are largely untapped, credit lines undeveloped, equipment acquisition difficult and government liaison inadequate.

## CONTRADICTION II

The second major contradiction is an expression of a strange mentality that grips our society and allows people to be sustained on a dole rather than be encouraged to risk their development through innovation. The fact that little in the way of food production has gone on at Oombulgurri has to do with the notion that development of new enterprises can be done



## SUSTENANCE

only within certain technological means, levels and profit margins. The refusal to adopt technology and to differentiate between established and developing economies has fostered the tragic inequities of food production throughout the world. This serves more to perpetuate the existing lack of experience in agricultural and animal husbandry of the Oombulgurri people, than it does to explain poor food production. The seriousness of this is that until local sustenance is achieved all programmes are relatively paralyzed.

## CONTRADICTION III

## .DITIONS

The third major contradiction has to do with the global struggle over the emergence of a new society. All men are losing their pasts and are confronted by the unknown of the "new." This is intensely manifested in a community such as Oombulgurri whose identity has been publically attached to an ancient culture which is now totally inapplicable in its traditional forms. The particular quirk that presses Aborigines back to their ancient traditions is that, unlike fellow Europeans, their deep wisdom and social forms did not participate in the shaping of the technological society. Their only source of uniqueness is the remembrance of the past. The painful struggle to transpose their wisdom, life style and symbol system into meaningful and operable forms is intensified because they have become a dependent people whose social burden cannot be relieved apart from regaining self sufficiency in the economic arenas.

## CONTRADICTION IV

## SUPPLY

The fourth major contradiction has to do with the supply and distribution of goods. This relates to the first major contradiction. The posture of the private sector disallows the stockpiling and distribution of goods beyond 'the South'. This in turn stretches supply lines to unreliable lengths and increases the transportation costs to the individual buyer. This pattern is further entrenched by narrowing the range and selection of goods. The cycle thus completed is difficult to reverse. The store at Oombulgurri is but a part of this whirlpool. Its goods have been made even more expensive through the high interest and short term payment arrangements. As long as the cash flow streams constantly southward, and the products being brought in or marketed are trapped in the present inadequate system, Oombulgurri will suffer and pay more for less with irregular supply and unreliable service. This means that the final local distribution of goods will continue to be reduced and unreliable.

## CONTRADICTION V

## CHANNELS

The fifth major contradiction relates to the need in the modern world for the regular and relatively rapid flow of people, goods, information and ideas. The inadequate communications and transportation systems at Oombulgurri make the local development effort insurmountable. Simply from an economic point of view it is indefensible. It necessitates the continuation of costly subsidies well into the foreseeable future. There is little hope for any significant move toward self sufficiency under these circumstances. The need for telephone communication and reliable and rapid transportation are essential for the conduct of any serious business. In human costs, this continues to confirm the people's self image of unimportance. The delays, disruptions, anxieties about the prospect of an emergency, and the reduced understanding of the world outside add to the weight that must be borne beyond the mountainous task of pioneering their community.

## CONTRADICTION VI

## ADULTS

The sixth major contradiction relates to the development of the adult generation of the community. The great void that exists between developed and underdeveloped peoples around the world is no longer a question of natural resources or wealth, but methods for planning and acting. This is the function of the adults and elders in a community such as Oombulgurri. Therefore the education of the adults cannot be valued too highly. During the last two years most of the adults in Oombulgurri have grown beyond any expectation. Nonetheless the young are developing much faster, due to the focus of the programme thus far. One would not have this otherwise, yet it throws the community as a whole out of balance. Training only the next generation is to be finally unserious about total human development and effecting significant social change. Perhaps the most crucial vacuum in Oombulgurri is this lack of training in methods for the adult generation. Without serious practical adult education there can be no trained leadership capable of taking charge of the community and charting the new destiny.

## CONTRADICTION VII

The seventh major contradiction relates to maintaining an adequate water supply. Isolated communities, endeavouring to meet twentieth century living standards, depend on consistent water supplies for domestic hygiene, public parks

## WATER

and gardens and ensuring a balanced nutritional diet. The only exploited all-year-round water source is virtually inaccessible by vehicles and serviced by unreliable installations. This factor casts uncertainty over the lives of the people and instigates a mindset of instability in the community, burdening them unnecessarily with anxieties and diverting their energy. The total economic and social development of the community is dependent upon an assured, increasing supply of water.

## CONTRADICTION VIII

## CATTLE

The eighth major contradiction is in cattle management systems. In any enterprise today a systematic operational procedure is fundamental for economic viability. Succeeding with the cattle is the pre-requisite which nourishes the necessary confidence before embarking on any further business venture whether related to export or internal support. Most of the cattle are distant from the village over extremely rough terrain. Mustering cattle without sufficient horses and strong trap yards consumes manpower. Frequent failure to bring cattle home after a three-week muster causes wide-spread depression throughout the community and propagates a dependence on outside relief. Watered and cattle-proof subdivided paddocks adjacent to the community to keep the donkeys out and the mustered cattle in, sufficient developed pastures and the upgrading of stock with quality bulls are all necessary to bring off a sign of major economic accomplishment and prowess.

## CONTRADICTION IX

## SKILLS

The ninth major contradiction centers on the shortage of all kinds of practical and operational skills such as mechanical, domestic, construction and managerial. Development is dependent on ready access to a multiplicity of skills and experience. Remote communities often pay dearly for these skills. Highly populated areas consciously or unconsciously rely on networks of social and business relationship to select appropriate skills for their needs and in doing so informally develop their own managerial prowess. Selection of appropriate skills at Oombulgurri is limited, but more importantly the managerial experience indirectly gained from coordinating those skills is almost negligible. In-service training is limited to rare occasions when tradesmen visit for specific tasks and due to time pressure cannot train potential people seriously. Because of the limited social and business interaction, the rarity and difficulty of obtaining skills produces a failure mentality which discourages even seeking skills training.



## CONTRADICTION X

## STRUCTURES

The tenth major contradiction has to do with factors relating to structured relations. Just as communities are dependent on their relationship to the larger society, even more so are communities dependent on the structures within themselves. Small, simple communities are perhaps more in need of tight social structures than larger and more complex social units. Their very survival, not to mention their social self-dependence and economic self-sufficiency, depends on clear, well functioning community dynamics. At the centre of this is the development of the community's will and its ability to accomplish its tasks. Without this expression of corporate power, a community is consumed by the subjective fancies of the moment, or driven about by every new wind that comes along. To perform the painful job of determining tasks, assigning forces, and demanding successful performance, clear and rational internal community structures are needed. Without such corporate self-discipline relative to the common vision there can be no significant movement into a new future.

## CONTRADICTION XI

## FACILITIES

Matters relating to the complicated delay factors in the community building programme is the last of the contradictions. In one sense, this is the most serious of the contradictions, perhaps because it is so obvious. Yet it has subtle qualities. It is more than just having houses to live in and shelters for the work to be done. It is a sign of having the land again, or of "being home". It is a sign of being serious about trying once more to rebuild a people. It is a sign to the community that it is not alone in the effort. As long as the houses are not there, in a certain sense the people are not quite tied down to the difficult burden of building anew their future. All the other dynamics of the project in one way or another rest on this one. This is why many of the delay factors are really local. There is a way out as long as the facilities remain unconstructed.

Oombulgurri  
Human Development  
Project

AUGUST  
Consult  
1975

### UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS CHART

[illegible]

## PART THREE

THE FUTURIC PROPOSALS

## PROPOSALS

The third phase in the consult methods had to do with corporately building futuric proposals. The word "proposal" used here is a technical term that indicates a plan of practical action in relation to releasing or unblocking configurations of contradictions. A "proposal" is a grouping of actional programmes that is between what usually is meant by strategies and tactics. The local leaders and the consultants, working in groups, forged a body of detailed proposals aimed at releasing the contradictions. The total consult took this mass of data from the various groups and cut across it to organize new patterns of related ideas and insights. This method is called a cross gestalt. The result was the following "Future Proposal Chart" which serves as the new operating model of the community toward shaping their future.

## CHART

The Future Proposal Chart is comprised of twenty-eight proposals called programmes on the chart, with 112 sub-programmes subsumed under them. The twenty-eight are organized under seven master proposals which reflect the major contradictions. Three of the seven master proposals relate more to social development and three relate more to economic development. The seventh proposal stands alone and deals with what perhaps turned out to be the primary contradiction to the Oombulgurri dream: the lack of adequate support systems across the nation. Below is a brief description of each master proposal and the programmes it contains. The sub-proposals are contained in separate charts with descriptive phrases. It is important to note that all of these proposals do not indicate "What to do". "What to do" is the concern of the next phase where the tactical systems are built.



## LOCAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ARENA

The first tactical arena, Local Social Development, involves the building of Physical Facilities, the systematizing of Village Structures and the expanding and upgrading of Functional Training. The three are intermeshed. Only as adequate facilities for living and working are related to designs of social care can the training of every member of the community advance. As the physical space of the community is transformed, new opportunities are dramatized for making more adequate the village care structures. Undergirding this are the formal and informal educational designs which take seriously the ongoing training of each citizen for effective living in the village, the nation and the world.

A.  
PHYSICAL  
FACILITIES

The upgrading of physical facilities is a crucial aspect of the local social development of Oombulgurri. As the physical permanence and reliability of the buildings and services of the village become evident, the stability of the human settlement itself will be dramatized. Three programmes are designed in this arena: Residential Housing, Public Buildings and Utility Structures. The first calls for building homes for the families of Oombulgurri which are designed to include both the basic utilities and living space necessary for family health and growth. The second involves renovating and expanding the public buildings crucial to the economic progress and cultural well-being of the community. The third is directed toward construction of adequate Utility Structures such as storage facilities, animal shelters, and processing sheds which are critical to the community's agricultural and husbandry designs.

B.  
SOCIAL  
STRUCTURES

The village structures by which varied arenas of community life are orchestrated to provide total care are foundational to local social development. Effective operations in this arena will involve six programmes which were selected as priorities in the light of the special situation at Oombulgurri. The Cultural Centre will assure the dynamic of discussion and deliberation upon which community consensus is forged. Community Organization enables the prioritizing and coordination of common tasks. Public Health embraces health and hygiene and the streamlining of medical services to insure the physical well-being of the citizens. The Village Care Programme deals directly with the problem of dust irritation

and pollution, and at the same time brings about the artful landscaping of external village space. The Communications System facilitates intra-village and external communications, more effectively relating the Oombulgurri residents to each other and to locations beyond the village. The Trading Company contributes to the flow of goods available to the community and provides for a broad choice of consumer items to answer daily living needs.

C.  
FUNCTIONAL  
TRAINING

Functional Training enriches the fabric of community life by providing foundational learning opportunities and practical skills training for the whole community. The programmes for effecting this training are three: Early Education, Apprenticeship System and Community Curriculum. The first is aimed at providing expanded training for all pre-primary children and at demonstrating new educational seriousness in the community. The second involves the guided training of the youth and adults in a programme of practical apprenticeship which builds upon both individual interest and specialized community needs. The third, Community Curriculum, lies at the heart of foundational training. It directly demonstrates the fact that every life situation is an educational occasion and gives permission for significant adult education to occur in the midst of the every day life of the community.

II

CONTINENTAL ENABLEMENT NETWORK ARENA

Successful development of work in the north west has depended upon support from the south. Development of the Oombulgurri community should not be expected to be different. A network of concerned individuals from both the private and public sectors is emerging through the consult and various similar programmes. These people are able to supply particular expertise, assist in funding, generate promotion and enable supplies to be expedited. Such a network, while providing practical assistance, reaches far beyond Oombulgurri and suggests the interweaving of concerns which is an important sign of the future of Australia.

D.  
ENABLEMENT  
NETWORKS

The fundamental work of this arena is to provide the necessary interest and back-up systems to insure the ongoing development of Oombulgurri. Consultative services which can be volunteered when needed accelerate development. The interest of established professional and business people allows for proper backing to secure needed credit which can allow a more flexible use of funds. In this way Oombulgurri's cash flow can be put to

maximum use rather than being spent prior to the use of goods. Also, this network of concerned people can raise project funding and effectively explore grants and other sorts of financial backing. Through the interest and influence of those across Australia, the concerns of Oombulgurri can be more constantly met.

### III

#### LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The third arena of the Oombulgurri Human Development Plan is its Local Economic Development. The future of the Aboriginal in Australia rests on his having the tools and possibility to sustain himself and enable the economic growth of his community. This is certainly true for the people of Oombulgurri. Three proposed systems aim at insuring the community's self-sufficiency and productivity in the near future: Public Services, Food Production and Income Activities. The major issues facing agricultural and livestock development are met here, namely water supply, transportation, crops and animals. An integrated system is necessary for both the short and long range existence of the community.

E.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

The first key to successful development is guaranteeing the basics of water, transportation and operative machinery. A great deal of Oombulgurri's energies have been wasted on having to constantly watch over and repair a deficient water system. The surveyed and proven water supply could be made readily available through an adequate pumping and storage system. This would also free manpower for the developmental tasks. Water for irrigation, available from an existing secondary pool, will amply furnish the water requirements of Oombulgurri. An adequate barge and motor launch to provide dependable transportation for passengers, goods and livestock would diminish the current expensive, poor transportation and enhance market access. An improved repair shop and parts supply could end costly delays which tend to hamper the community's momentum and place in jeopardy seasonal projects.

For Oombulgurri to be self-sufficient it must produce the majority of its food supply. With very little assistance this is a real possibility. Already a half acre garden using a trickle irrigation system has produced a supplementary



## F.

FOOD  
PRODUCTION

supply of vegetables. It is estimated that two acres in cultivation could supply the needs of the community, and another acre in production could be used for marketing outside the community. Additional trickle equipment, fertilizer and garden tools are needed. A tropical orchard project lacks only the plants and a small amount of equipment to begin. This would supply the community with nutritious food and could in time be marketed as well. A local apiary is needed for increased pollination of the garden plants. A small piggery has already begun and needs an additional ten sows to meet community needs. A goat herd would supply both meat and milk. Dry crops for animal feed have been raised on a small scale and, for relatively small expense, can be sufficiently increased to supply the livestock. All of these together provide a way for Oombulgurri to move to self sufficiency in food production, to provide the kind of healthy diet that is needed and to move toward the production levels to market its own produce.

## G.

INCOME  
ACTIVITIES

For Oombulgurri to be self-sufficient it needs to market its own products for profits. There are many unmustered cattle on the community's land. Additional horses and equipment for mustering are needed as well as materials for fencing the cows and transporting beef by barge to the Wyndham meat works. New bulls need to be introduced to upgrade the herd. Horse breeding can go on simultaneously. Breaking and training the horses can result in a product of high demand and value in the Kimberleys. A few breeding stock are all that is required. Oombulgurri now raises a few chickens. These should be increased to 1000 layers and a license should be obtained for the selling of eggs as a service to Wyndham. A combination of such programmes could bring in the necessary income to move Oombulgurri toward becoming self supporting and functioning as a continuing force in the development of the north west. Experimentation with a variety of market crops, such as that which is already being done with peanuts, needs to be accelerated.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs, Consultants.

# COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS CHART

August  
Consult  
1975

I SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS			II CONTINENTAL SUPPORT LINES PROPOSALS	III ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS		
VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL A	SOCIAL STRUCTURES PROPOSAL B	FUNCTIONAL TRAINING PROPOSAL C	D	ESSENTIAL SERVICES PROPOSAL E	FOOD PRODUCTION PROPOSAL F	INCOME ACTIVITIES PROPOSAL G
RESIDENTIAL HOUSING PROGRAMME  1	CULTURAL CENTRE PROGRAMME 4	EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMME  10	CONSULTANT NETWORK PROGRAMME  13	WATER RETICULATION PROGRAMME  17	VEGETABLE GARDEN PROGRAMME 20	CATTLE STATION PROGRAMME  26
	VILLAGE ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME 5				TROPICAL ORCHARD PROGRAMME 21	
PUBLIC FACILITIES PROGRAMME  2	COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME 6	YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME  11	FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 14	ALL-PURPOSE TRANSPORT PROGRAMME  18	BEEHIVE POLLINATION PROGRAMME 22	HORSE FARM PROGRAMME  27
	VILLAGE CARE PROGRAMME 7		PROJECT PROMOTION PROGRAMME  15		MILCH-GOAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 23	
UTILITY BUILDINGS PROGRAMME  3	TRADING CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME 8	COMMUNITY CURRICULUM PROGRAMME  12	SUPPLY SYSTEMS PROGRAMME  16	COMMUNICATION NETWORK PROGRAMME  19	LOCAL PIGGERY PROGRAMME 24	POULTRY RAISING PROGRAMME  28
	INCLUSIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME 9				FEED-CROP FARMING PROGRAMME 25	

OHDP

I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
A. Village Construction Proposal

1. RESIDENTIAL HOUSING PROGRAMME	1) Family Dwellings	building adequate local housing
	2) Housing Association	furnishing local construction labour
	3) Home Furnishings	procuring interior home equipment
	4) Public Services	extending available electricity & water
2. PUBLIC FACILITIES PROGRAMME	5) Education Complex	expanding local classroom space
	6) Community Centre	providing common public facilities
	7) General Store	expanding available retail space
	8) Village Plan	designing total community layout
3. UTILITY BUILDINGS PROGRAMME	9) Cold Storage	supplying refrigerated storage space
	10) Vehicle Garage	sheltering community machinery
	11) Slaughter Facility	enabling sanitary community butchering
	12) Agricultural Sheds	housing necessary farm activities

I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
B. Social Structures Proposal

4. CULTURE CENTRE PROGRAMME	13) Craft Shop	transmitting Aboriginal art skills
	14) Heritage Course	transposing Aboriginal culture gifts
	15) Meeting Rooms	symbolizing local leadership dynamics
	16) Community Tours	providing global travel experience
5. VILLAGE ORGANIZATION PROGRAMME	17) Village Council	developing formal community leadership
	18) Elders Mawaba	formulating local tribal wisdom
	19) Work Guilds	engaging total community effort
	20) Community Forums	building total community consensus
6. COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME	21) Nutritional Kitchen	ensuring minimum dietary requirements
	22) Preventative Care	systematizing community health care
	23) Health Outpost	furnishing local health facilities
	24) Sanitation System	enabling adequate waste disposal
7. VILLAGE CARE PROGRAMME	25) Gravelled Arteries	reducing general village dust
	26) Community Greenery	landscaping village public areas
	27) Community Parks	improving designated recreation areas
	28) Clean-up Programme	maintaining village neatness
8. TRADING COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME	29) Business Office	concentrating official town operations
	30) Local Purchasing	centralizing wholesale buying orders
	31) Trading Company	formalizing external trade relations
	32) Stock Expansion	increasing consumer goods availability
9. INCLUSIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME	33) Parts supply	securing essential spares inventory
	34) Machinery Workshop	equipping local repair facilities
	35) Maintenance Schedule	ensuring regular vehicle service
	36) Tools Supply	expanding effective tools stock



I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
C. Functional Training Proposal

10. EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMME	37) Infant Care	ensuring early childhood development
	38) Preschooling Centre	accelerating young children's education
	39) Community School	providing basic formal education
	40) Evening School	structuring evening child care
11. YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME	41) Construction Trades	training potential village tradesmen
	42) Agricultural Skills	communicating vital farming techniques
	43) Business Management	upgrading community commercial skills
	44) Domestic Science	practising adequate home management
12. COMMUNITY CURRICULUM PROGRAMME	45) Daily Collegium	enabling regular community interchange
	46) Continuing Education	structuring further adult education
	47) Cultural Exchange	expanding crosscultural exposure
	48) Advanced Schooling	facilitating higher level education

## II. CONTINENTAL SUPPORT LINES PROPOSALS

13. CONSULTANT NETWORK PROGRAMME	49) Resource Databank	providing technical backup information
	50) Project Guardians	forming ongoing consultant relations
	51) Short-term Visits	securing particular project expertise
	52) Resident Consultants	providing on-site guild advisors
14. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	53) Credit Expansion	extending project credit access
	54) Project Grants	securing government subsidies
	55) Private Funding	tapping private sector monies
	56) Low-interest Loans	providing low-cost reserve funds
15. PROJECT PROMOTION PROGRAMME	57) Wyndham Liaison	developing shire/community relations
	58) National Campaign	spreading the Oombulgurri Story
	59) Speaker's Network	making skilled group presentations
	60) Government Relations	maintaining clear official contacts
16. SUPPLY SYSTEMS PROGRAMME	61) Purchasing Agency	developing wholesale buying contacts
	62) Community Broker	securing project commercial advantages
	63) Inkind Donations	acquiring goods and services free
	64) Service Assurances	prompting quick, responsive services



III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
E. Essential Services Proposal

17. WATER RETICULATION PROGRAMME	65) Pumping Station	providing adequate water supply
	66) Well development	supplementing community water sources
	67) Pipeline System	extending agricultural supply lines
	68) Storage System	increasing reserve water supplies
18. ALL-PURPOSE TRANSPORT PROGRAMME	69) Boat Dock	installing suitable landing facilities
	70) Service Roads	maintaining critical access tracks
	71) Air Strip	constructing all-weather airfield
	72) Vehicle Fleet	expanding road and water transportation
19. COMMUNICATION NETWORK PROGRAMME	73) Telephone System	providing immediate outside contact
	74) Village Intercom	facilitating rapid local communication
	75) Town Bell	establishing symbolic community signal
	76) Field Radios	enabling village-bush communication

III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
F. Food Production Proposal

20.  VEGETABLE GARDEN PROGRAMME	77) Garden Expansion	enlarging acreage under cultivation
	78) Plant Nursery	preparing seedlings for transplant
	79) Trickle Irrigation	expanding garden watering system
	80) Harvesting System	providing village vegetable requirements
21.  TROPICAL ORCHARD PROGRAMME	81) Tree Nursery	nurturing seedlings and young trees
	82) Irrigation System	installing orchard trickle system
	83) Pest Control	providing systematic insect spraying
	84) Produce Harvesting	collecting and preserving orchard crops
22.  BEEHIVE POLLINATION PROGRAMME	85) Hive Establishment	introducing ten beehives
	86) Pollination Siting	locating hives for maximum pollination
	87) Virility Control	maintaining hive quality
	88) Honey Extraction	recovering product for local consumption
23.  MILCH-GOAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	89) Initial Herd	acquiring fifty goats
	90) Rotational Grazing	providing balanced local diet
	91) Goat Pens	providing sheltered herd enclosures
	92) Local Dairy	providing milk processing facilities
24.  LOCAL PIGGERY PROGRAMME	93) Improved Stock	upgrading local swine herd
	94) Sty Creation	erecting piggery pens and fences
	95) Balanced Feeding	ensuring adequate swine diet
	96) Meat Supply	supplementing village protein stocks
25.  FEED-CROP FARMING PROGRAMME	97) Field Containment	enclosing adequate arable land
	98) Crop Planting	sowing mixed stock-feed grains
	99) Farm Equipment	procuring adequate cultivation machinery
	100) General Granary	storing crop harvests safely

III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS  
G. Income Activities Proposal

26. CATTLE STATION PROGRAMME	101) Range Development	facilitating regular cattle muster
	102) Controlled Herd	introducing quality beef bloodlines
	103) Vermin Removal	eliminating competitive range animals
	104) Selective Butchering	maintaining adequate meat supplies
27. HORSE FARM PROGRAMME	105) Herd Expansion	increasing available work stock
	106) Breeding Plan	raising quality equine stock
	107) Stable Facilities	maintaining necessary horse gear
	108) Training Programme	producing saleable stock horses
28. POULTRY RAISING PROGRAMME	109) Chicken Coop	securing necessary poultry equipment
	110) Flock Management	maintaining viable laying flock
	111) Egg Marketing	establishing retail sales outlets
	112) Selective Harvest	supplementing community food supply

## PART FOUR

## THE TACTICAL SYSTEMS

## TACTICS

The fourth phase in the method has to do with building the tactical systems for actualizing the model. The tactics are the last step in the consult, and represent its final product. Therefore Phase Four is reported in extensive detail. The consult began by objectifying the practical vision of Oombulgurri and locating the major underlying contradictions in relation to that vision. The contradictions, then, became the basis from which the proposals were developed to form the new operating model of the community. The tactical systems were next constructed as the means to actualize the proposal. Indeed if all the tactical systems are put into operation at once, the social reality that the practical vision points to will come into being. Doing the tactics will occasion the profound social change required for the people of Oombulgurri to operate as an economically self-sufficient and socially self-dependent human community.

## CHART

To build the tactics the consult once again assembled detailed "how-to" data under each of the proposals and "cross-gestalted" it into distinct systems. These tactical systems are composed of five tactical arenas, nine paratactics, twenty-six basic tactics and 124 subtactics. These basic tactics and their related subtactics indicate the specific tasks of the total project. They are listed and described in detail following the master chart. The nine paratactics under which the basic and subtactics are grouped point to certain major aspects of the tactical arenas which are put in motion when sets of basic tactics are implemented. The five tactical arenas, A, B, C, D, E, which hold the whole system together represent the overarching tasks to be accomplished.



## ARENAS A-B

Tactical Arena A, Developing Socio-Physical Community Structures, consists of two paratactics and eight basic tactics. A community is stirred into new life when external and internal signs of accomplishment appear. The tactics in Arena A do this by activating the building of new facilities and by creating the social forms and training designs that enable the people to self-consciously order, plan and direct the future of Oombulgurri. Tactical Arena B, Procuring Comprehensive Initiating Inventory, the second tactical arena, consists of two paratactics and four basic tactics. This arena is directed at making available the stock and, equipment needed for a viable economic project. The importance of the Operating Equipment paratactic lies in its power to shift the community's energy away from crisis operation to economic development. The Start-up Stock paratactic provides the basic ingredients for a realistic development project.

## ARENAS C-D

Tactical Arena C, Installing Necessary Back-Up Systems, is divided into two paratactics and six basic tactics. The aim of this arena is to provide the necessary water, communications, feed and produce for the community and the successful operation of the production components. Tactical Arena D, Ordering Basic Dynamics, contains two paratactics and four basic tactics. These are concerned with providing the means to keep the project moving without delays and to supply the services that enable the people to participate with as little hindrance as possible. The tactics are intended to increase the flow of necessary goods, to keep equipment repaired, to upgrade health conditions and to provide for the care and improvement of the village. For the community to carry on its work, for the various projects to prosper, and for Oombulgurri's development as a whole to succeed, these tactics must be actuated.

## ARENA E

At the center of the model is Tactical Arena E, Establishing Support Systems, which is one paratactic with four basic tactics. This is a crucial tactical arena for it furnishes ongoing support for the entire project. In addition to releasing necessary financial support from the private and public sectors, the basic tactics serve to keep a broad cross-section of Australians informed about Oombulgurri. This project, or any like it, cannot survive for long without the concern, goodwill and contributions of fellow Australians. These tactics make available a range of consultants and expertise for problem-solving and researching new possibilities. They also release individuals and groups of volunteers who can contribute their labours, working side by side with the Oombulgurri people. This is an extremely important tactic in enabling the people of Oombulgurri to stand on their own.

**TACTICAL ARENA A: DEVELOPING SOCIO-PHYSICAL COMMUNITY STRUCTURES****PARATACTIC I: PHYSICAL FACILITIES**

To enable the Oombulgurri Community to function above sub-standard existence a facilities development plan will be inaugurated immediately. The present over-crowded living quarters of the 200 member community, consisting of one house on piles, five mud huts without partitions or services and an assortment of tents, are to be replaced in an initial phase of constructing twenty residences. Community functions are to be relocated in the present community space and will be augmented by acquiring two Nisson-type buildings. Local utility buildings are to be constructed and improvements made in the school complex with the erection of two additional prefabricated units.

**TACTIC 1: CONSTRUCTING GOVERNMENT HOUSING ALLOTMENT**

**SUBTACTICS:** To provide complete housing for every member of the community, twenty, three-to-four-bedroom houses will be erected. The average floor plan will cover 360 square metres and consist of a central lounge area with bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, shower and toilet, all positioned around the perimeter of the dwelling. When the buildings are completed, gravel and tree landscaping will ensure that this construction complements the natural surroundings. In order to lower costs, on-site equipment and operators will be used and approximately twenty persons will assist the contractor. Special regard to the practical training for the youth will be given by skilled tradesmen. An architect and a design engineer are ready on notice to work at the site and indicate that the housing could be assembled within ninety days. This work needs to be completed before the wet.

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**TACTIC 2: CONSTRUCTING RELOCATED PUBLIC BUILDINGS**

**SUBTACTICS:** Community activities will be centralized in buildings appropriate to their size and function. These buildings will include the Cultural Life Centre, the Community Trading Company, and the Council Hall. The cultural centre will be a complex of the community's activities including the Health Clinic, the community kitchen and dining facilities, laundry, business office, communications centre, hostel, arts and crafts workroom and display area, and a general purpose hall with a stage.

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- 7 The community store will be expanded from 300 to 3000 square feet to handle increased stock display and storage. A finance office and walk-in cold storage unit will also be provided. Two Nisson huts will be acquired from military surplus, transported to Oombulgurri and erected within the next six months. The Council Hall for daily and weekly meetings will be constructed entirely out of on-site materials, using stone masonry for the exterior.
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### TACTIC 3: CONSTRUCTING UTILITY SERVICE SHELTERS

- SUBTACTICS: Utility buildings will be constructed to house and expand certain community services and industries.
- 9 Next to the cattle yards and boat landing a combination smokehouse and slaughterhouse, complete with a walk-in cold storage unit, will be built. Other buildings to be constructed are a Granary, an enlarged Maintenance and Equipment Centre and Garage, and various sheds for animals. These include a Pig Pen, a Goat Shed, a Chicken Coop and a Dairy Shed. Materials for these buildings are either on site or can be secured by dismantling a building currently owned by the community, which is located in Wyndham. A concrete loading ramp will also be built at the Oombulgurri landing.
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### TACTIC 4: CONSTRUCTING EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

- SUBTACTICS: The development of the education complex will require refurbishing the current facility, constructing two buildings for the adult vocational school and preschool, and constructing standard sanitation units. Provision is to be made in the construction of the adult vocational school for a room suitable for meetings and preparatory work of the Education Guild and teachers. The materials for one of the additional buildings are on site, and those for the second are in transit. Comprehensive landscaping, which incorporates the design developed by the school students, will be implemented by the Parks and Gardens Guild and the students. This will include laying out a temporary sports ground, upgrading the infant play area, clearing all surrounding scrub land, and planting couch grass, fruit trees and flowers. It will also be necessary to create library shelving, paint all the buildings and enclose the entire area with approximately 200 metres of six-foot cyclone fencing.
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## TACTICAL ARENA B: PROCURING COMPREHENSIVE INITIATING INVENTORY

## PARATACTIC II: OPERATING EQUIPMENT

No community can prosper today in isolation from basic 20th Century technology. The future development of Oombulgurri now depends upon procuring the equipment and machinery necessary for the life of the community. Electrical power, refrigeration, water transportation, farm vehicles and agricultural machinery are all necessary for the health, production and welfare of the community. Hand tools and supplies will also need to be procured.

## TACTIC 5: PROCURING NECESSARY HEAVY EQUIPMENT

SUBTACTICS: New community projects demand increased electrical power. A new 50 KVA generator will be secured, and new power points located throughout the village. Growing foodstuffs for community consumption and marketing necessitates refrigeration for reasons of health, nutrition and storage. An additional freezer for the store and a portable chiller for transporting foodstuffs will be secured and a cold storage unit will be built. Increased passenger services and goods transport on the Forrest River require a fleet of four ships. A 26' x 10' welded aluminium drop-front landing barge and a second-hand 21' moderate V fibreglass hull auxiliary boat will be obtained. A boat currently in use will be reconditioned and the present barge retained. The addition of a winch and hoist will facilitate landing and loading at the river landing stage. Planting three feed crops covering 150 acres before the wet, doubling the size of the market garden, and starting an orchard all demand machinery and equipment immediately. A second-hand tractor and a one-ton truck will be secured along with planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery. These include a twenty-row drill, a disc harrow, a hay rake, a fourteen tyne cultivator, an auger elevator and a combine harvester. To equip the maintenance centre, the following basic tools will be procured: a metal lathe, a wood lathe, a drill press, a tool grinder, an electric welder, two chain blocks, a metal saw and a platform lift.



**TACTIC 6: PROCURING NECESSARY PROJECT EQUIPMENT**

**SUBTACTICS:** Physical construction, experimental farming and programme activities require a variety of light capital equipment and supplies. For the development of the village water system, a Lister air-cool water engine, mono and centrifuge pumps, trickle irrigation equipment and assorted pipes, fittings and flanges will be secured. For the farm and orchard, a hammermill, a Massey Ferguson No. 135 engine, three knapsack sprays, shade and silo mesh, a market garden cart, and veterinary supplies are needed. For construction purposes a cement mixer, hand tools and paint are required. A duplicating machine, an adding machine and a cash register will be obtained for the office. Fencing throughout the farm area will necessitate procuring three miles of barbed wire fence and an electric fencer. Twenty metres of 6' cyclone fence will be required for the school complex.

**TACTICAL ARENA C: INSTALLING NECESSARY BACK-UP STRUCTURE****PARATACTIC III: PRIMARY SYSTEMS**

Meeting the needs of a growing farming village complex in an area as remote as Oombulgurri will require the installation of dependable equipment to assure a sound domestic water supply, an adequate irrigation system for stock and crops, and a communication system to allow for local community interchange.

**TACTIC 7: INSTALLING DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM**

**SUBTACTICS:** The immediate improvement of the existing village water supply will be made by installing a new Mono Pump C.D. 640 r.p.m. at the Camera Pool, Jandungi and replacing sections of the piping according to specifications. The pump in current use will be overhauled and stored as a spare. The two tanks now used will be cleaned and covered. This work can be done in three days by three men currently living in the community.

**TACTIC 8: INSTALLING IRRIGATION WATER SYSTEM**

**SUBTACTICS:** To ensure continuous irrigation of the market garden, orchard, feed crops and watering troughs, as well as for grass, parks and gardens planted throughout the

86 village, a simple irrigation system will be installed  
 87 from a secondary supply at the Djinini Pool located  
 88 four miles north of the village. This source will  
 89 be tested in August 1975. A three-inch plastic pipe-  
 90 line will be laid along the escarpment and two identical  
 two-cylinder Lister diesels and pumps will be installed.  
 An existing 10,000 gallon storage tank located on the  
 escarpment will be repaired and cleaned to be used as  
 an initial reservoir. The trickle irrigation system  
 will be expanded by one acre in the market garden and  
 by an additional acre for the orchard. For this system  
 to be completed before the 1975 "wet", a work force of  
 six men using on-site equipment will be engaged for  
 two weeks. As use and demand increase, a storage tank  
 of 50,000 gallon capacity will be constructed. The  
 Community Council will appoint personnel to be respon-  
 sible for the operation and maintenance of the water  
 supply and the reticulation system.

#### TACTIC 9: INSTALLING EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

SUBTACTICS: To ensure communication service to the Oombulgurri  
 91 community a dependable external and internal network  
 will be installed during September 1975. A twenty-six  
 mile land telephone cable will be laid by helicopter  
 92 from Wyndham to Oombulgurri. The Department of the  
 Postmaster General will install service units at both  
 terminals for one business line and an extension, and  
 one pay telephone line. For communications within the  
 93 community a walkie-talkie system will be installed at  
 fixed points and portable sets will be available for  
 field work. Additionally, a public address system  
 94 will be installed to facilitate village announcements  
 and community-wide gatherings.

#### TACTICAL ARENA D: ORDERING BASIC DYNAMICS

#### PARATACTIC IV: ECONOMIC ENABLEMENT

To enable the Oombulgurri community in its economic enterprises,  
 it will be necessary to create two basic economic systems. These  
 will entail organizing a Community Trading Company which will begin  
 handling both import and export of products, and a small machinery  
 and spare parts shop which will be the basis for providing all types  
 of machinery maintenance service and small construction.

## TACTIC 10: ORGANIZING COMMUNITY TRADING COMPANY

- SUBTACTICS: A centralised community trading scheme is envisaged for Oombulgurri. It will engage in importing and exporting goods, include a community store and offer banking services. This will provide collective purchasing power and orderly selling to the economic advantage of the community. The community trading company will include four systems consisting of a registered wholesale agency, an export market agency, a retail market, and a banking and accounting system. The wholesale agency will be registered and incorporated to procure fuels, equipment, fertilizer, chemicals, feed supplements, plumbing materials, timber supplies, seed and basic construction materials. It will organize mail orders and set up supply lines with collection offices in capital cities. It will also take advantage of bulk purchasing for retail market inventories. The trading company will act as an export marketing agency for cattle, horses, eggs, vegetables, fruit and artifact sales, using sales brochures and ensuring prompt delivery to markets or individuals. A retail market for the community will stock clothing, household commodities, chemist goods, grocery items, refrigerated foods, school supplies and tools. Magazine and newspaper subscriptions will be available and a pay phone installed. The company will facilitate banking service, investment, safe keeping, secretarial work, printing, duplicating, business transactions and a business office. It will organize an accounting system, collateral and capital liquidity and will offer shares to the community at one dollar per share. It will act as a coordinating agency for water, air and land transportation, and will organize mail delivery and collection.
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## TACTIC 11: ORGANIZING COMMUNITY MAINTENANCE CENTRE

- SUBTACTICS: Systematic maintenance and repairs of machinery, land and water transport vehicles and electrical equipment need to be centralised for the sake of orderly functioning. These include, first, a workshop to service vehicles and farm machinery. It will be equipped with a lockable tool room. Secondly, a complete range of service manuals will be kept on hand and a schedule for the regular servicing of vehicles will be posted and implemented. Thirdly, a section specifically for electrical and plumbing tools will be created. In addition, a cabinet making shop equipped with wood-working tools will demonstrate handyman techniques and be a place for carpentry repair. Finally, equipment for construction and village ground maintenance will be stored and put under supervision.
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## TACTICAL ARENA E: ESTABLISHING SUPPORT SYSTEMS

## PARATACTIC V: SUPPORT SYSTEMS

To enable the support of Oombulgurri in its development, a system will be initiated to channel professional and practical expertise from both the public and private sector. A network across Australia will assist in the research, planning and actualization of building Oombulgurri. This tactical system includes creating the national guardian network, providing systematic consult services, promoting the Oombulgurri project, and enabling continuous futuristic planning.

## TACTIC 12: CREATING NATIONAL GUARDIAN NETWORK

SUBTACTICS: The forming of a guardian network is necessary across Australia to undergird Oombulgurri with resources, expertise and opening market outlets. The guardians will act directly in a liaison capacity whenever required and forge a broad base for dialogue in business and professional fields. As more people who care become informed of the comprehensive nature of the project it is anticipated that skilled people will temporarily make themselves available to work as task forces with the community. Secondly, they will assist in creating promotional materials to solicit goods and funding for the project. The Guardians will meet at Oombulgurri once a year to review the programme and will meet regularly in their own localities to coordinate their work. They will assist as an advocacy team, be available for speaking engagements, and arrange for suitable families around the nation to lodge Oombulgurri high school students.

## TACTIC 13: PROVIDING SYSTEMATIC CONSULT SERVICES

SUBTACTICS: Communication lines with Government Departments and the private sector will be actively sought to make the greatest use of existing research. The Kununarra Agricultural Research Station will be asked to conduct a variety of field trials at Oombulgurri. Other organisations such as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation will also be requested to make technological and tropical research findings available. People with particular skills will be asked to fill gaps in expertise at no expense to the Oombulgurri Community. A sojourn calendar will be drawn up so that temporary assistance can be engaged in a regular manner and the Council will select community people to work as apprentices with these people.



## TACTIC 14: PROMOTING OOMBULGURRI DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- SUBTACTICS: A national financial development programme will be fundamental in activating the first phase of the project. Urgent consideration of major items to ensure continuity, particularly during the months preceding "the wet", requires immediate government attention. To promote the Oombulgurri Project, the Oombulgurri story will be published in brochure form. Several accompanying programmes will be launched with funding from voluntary organisations, service clubs, businesses and individuals. In-kind contributions of goods and stock will augment the rapid implementation of the scheme. Solicitation of funds and selection of used equipment and stock obviously requires careful and extensive work. It is assumed that Guardians will volunteer their services in this programme. A development team of Oombulgurri leaders will work with the Guardians across the nation. To undergird the funding base of the Oombulgurri Community, a floating fund will be established by the Guardians. This will create security for credit applications in initiating programmes.
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## TACTIC 15: ENABLING CONTINUOUS FUTURE PLANNING

- SUBTACTICS: The Guardian network will undertake continuous surveys necessary to accompany the development of the Community.
- 79 The focus of the surveys will include future water availability and development, employment opportunities,
- 80 location of resources for local construction and production. Long range thinking on future community
- 81 development toward self-support will include surveying for minerals and market outlets. The Guardians at
- 82 regular meetings will plan their continued support of working and planning with the Oombulgurri community.

## TACTICAL ARENA D: ORDERING BASIC DYNAMICS

## PARATACTIC VI: PHYSICAL ENABLEMENT

The social ordering of Oombulgurri depends upon upgrading community health and broadening participation in community care. The focus of the health programme will involve moving beyond a symptomatic treatment of malnutrition and parasitic disease to establishing regularized health care and preventative medicine. The physical care of the community will be structured into events and projects where responsibility can be exercised in actual community improvements and maintenance.

## TACTIC 16: ORGANIZING COMMUNITY HEALTH CONTROL

- SUBTACTICS: The health of the community will be guarded by a systematic approach to care. A yearly series of projects will include completing health records on all members, scheduling annual check-ups, performing inoculations and conducting specific drives to eradicate hookworm, malnutrition and certain seasonal maladies. A project to clear all standing waters, repair pipe leaks, and gravel drains will be carried out to combat parasites and mosquitoes. A dietician will be appointed to work chiefly with the food preparation and nutritional programme of the community. During the coming "wet" when the Flying Doctor is unable to service Oombulgurri regularly, medical help will be provided by medical volunteers from across Australia. New medical equipment will be purchased and basic medical supplies will be kept at a standard level so that the present health outpost can provide maximum care.
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## TACTIC 17: ORGANIZING COMMUNITY UPKEEP OPERATION

- SUBTACTICS: A structured programme of community care initiated through the Oombulgurri Council and Social Commission is needed to maintain and develop the physical aspects and beauty of the community and to promote the well-being of its members. Garbage collection three times a week by the Community Services Guild will be supplemented by a regular weekly cleanup performed by the entire community. Garbage cans will be placed in convenient locations near public buildings and family residences to eliminate trash in the community. In addition there will be projects to gravel roads and pathways, plant lawns and trees, and paint and repair buildings. In conjunction with the building expansion, street light installation will be carried out by placing five mercury-arc lamps across the community.
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## TACTICAL ARENA C: INSTALLING NECESSARY BACK-UP SYSTEMS

## PARATACTIC VII: SECONDARY SYSTEMS

To enable increased self-sufficiency of the Oombulgurri Community it will be necessary to install a series of income-producing systems. Two inter-related livestock systems are envisaged. First, a range cattle system will be established, primarily for export. Secondly, a farm system of some 2000 acres will be initiated to facilitate grain cropping and pasture, small stock enterprises, and cattle breeding

programme. These two systems require two secondary systems: comprehensive fencing to control production, and dependable animal feed to supply all livestock. A third supportive economic system for the community is an experimental farm intended primarily for the purpose of initiating and expanding the market garden, orchard and on-site research.

#### TACTIC 18: INSTALLING STOCK CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

SUBTACTICS: Building a comprehensive farming programme with a variety of livestock in Oombulgurri necessitates an extensive stock fencing programme. The repairing of existing fences and the construction of two and a half miles of new fence will provide three large holding paddocks. These will be used for breeding stock and for holding stock for slaughter. Trap yards will be constructed around existing water holes to entrap wild bulls. Thirty-five acres of scrub land will be fenced for a herd of milch goats. A quarter-acre pig run will be fenced for sows and porkers. A chicken run will require 400 yards of dingo-proof fence to accommodate 1200 laying hens. All of this fencing will be completed before "the wet" this year.

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#### TACTIC 19: INSTALLING ANIMAL FEED SYSTEM

SUBTACTICS: To enable the community to farm such livestock as pigs, chickens, goats and cattle on a profitable basis it is necessary that a farming programme of both grains and pastures be initiated. At least 100 acres of sorghum and twenty-five acres of soy beans will be cultivated. In addition, twenty-five acres of improved pasture grass such as Townsville Lucerne and a small plot of irrigated Napier grass will be sown for green feed for chicken, goats, and pigs. This will require the obtaining of fifteen tons of fertilizer. It will also be necessary to supplement the diet of the pigs and chicken by feeding them boiled donkey meat and mineral supplements to insure high quality produce.

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#### TACTIC 20: INSTALLING EXPERIMENTAL FARM SYSTEM

SUBTACTICS: An essential aspect of the comprehensive farming programme is an experimental farm of both fruit trees and vegetables. A 20' x 30' x 6' pipe frame construction, covered with green fifty per cent shade mesh, will be built to house such things as tomato seedlings, young citrus, coconut and banana trees and to provide space for experimentation with mango, avocado, other tropical fruits, plants, and experimental crops and grasses.

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## TACTICAL ARENA B: PROCURING COMPREHENSIVE INITIATING INVENTORY

## PARATACTIC VIII: START-UP STOCK

The total development of Oombulgurri requires the provision of adequate and varied nutritional food for the community which in turn requires procuring necessary animal stock and necessary growing stock. Such procurement would not only provide a continued food source for the community but also lay the foundation for income producing activities, thereby adding to the economic stability of the village. Start-up stock for Oombulgurri includes poultry, pigs, goats, bees, horses and cattle.

## TACTIC 21: PROCURING NECESSARY ANIMAL STOCK

SUBTACTICS: Beginning a balanced stock farm on Oombulgurri will  
51 require the procuring of 200 laying hens and 1000  
52 chickens, ten Berkshire sows for breeding and fifty  
53 milch goats. Regular mustering of cattle throughout  
54 the year, the culling of wild bulls, and the acquiring  
55 of two short-horn stud bulls will upgrade the stock  
56 in a breeding herd and provide stock for market and  
57 beef for local consumption. To enable the cattle  
58 programme it will be necessary to obtain twenty stock  
horses and saddlery, twenty brood mares and one  
stallion. Breaking and training horses on site  
will develop another income producing export market.

## TACTIC 22: PROCURING NECESSARY GROWING STOCK

SUBTACTICS: To further enable the expansion and economic self-  
support of the Oombulgurri community, grain, grass  
59 and peanut seed will be procured as required. Supply-  
60 ing the market garden, the orchard and home garden  
61 requirements of the community will necessitate the  
62 growing of seedlings and cuttings, and the procurement  
63 of 350 fruit trees including orange, lemon, banana,  
64 custard apple, coconut, and bulk vegetable seed. Ten  
65 hives of bees with honey extraction equipment will be  
66 secured primarily to aid horticultural pollination and  
produce a by-product of honey for local consumption.



## TACTICAL ARENA A: DEVELOPING SOCIO-PHYSICAL COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

## PARATACTIC IX: SOCIAL FORMS

The total development of Oombulgurri includes the working together of both economic and social systems. The first step in developing a community is the setting forth of operating regulations where the expectations and guidelines of the community can begin to order and shape its direction. The second step is to lay out the structural scheme through which the community can manage its resources, tasks and energies. The third, and perhaps the most important, is providing adult education. In our time this must include basic knowledge, technical skills and practical methods. Finally, the community must be released to work on creating new social forms which most effectively accomplish its task and express its particular gifts.

## TACTIC 23: DEVELOPING COMMUNITY OPERATING REGULATIONS

- SUBTACTICS: The community will compose a rule drawn from its ancient traditions and fitted to the present and future needs. Through a series of meetings of the Council, Social Commission and informal task teams, a drawing together of the ancient wisdom will occur. During the next year, the community will work on creating a contemporary rule to cover the community's entire life. This will require thinking through the rites of passage, roles, life style, symbols and stories. Specific arenas for creating the rule will include guidelines for health procedures, licensed vehicle use within the community, work conditions, and store decorum.
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## TACTIC 24: DEVELOPING COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT SCHEME

- SUBTACTICS: Communities operate through their structures and no community can exceed the clarity and effectiveness its structures afford in the areas of planning and problem solving. The present elected Council, whose activities centre in discussion and consensus making, needs to be implemented by Economic and Social Commissions. The Economic Commission, composed of guild and tribal leaders, will concentrate on administering the economic development programmes of Oombulgurri and act as an advisory body to the Council. The Social Commission, made up of the elders and social leaders in the community, will watch over the community's educational and cultural life. By meeting regularly one evening each week, the Commissions will keep abreast of the accomplishments and problems and thereby keep the
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- community planning developing creatively. The Councils and Commissions will make use of the weekday Collegium Meetings to inform the community as well as to draw from its opinion and wisdom. The specific task arenas of the development project will be done by daily work teams known as Guilds. All adults and youth will be assigned to a particular Guild. The Guilds will meet regularly to plan and implement their work, and will report to the whole community at the weekday Collegium. This will maintain a common context for the whole development project and allow the Guilds to receive the further wisdom and reflection of the community. Through quarterly planning sessions the community can be further drawn together to think through its future. Over a period of time the community will gain prowess in its administration and management and genuinely develop its own polity as it relates to effective task accomplishment.

#### TACTIC 25: DEVELOPING OVERALL COMMUNITY CURRICULUM

- SUBTACTICS:** The creation of an integrated curriculum will be the keystone of an educational programme for the adults of Oombulgurri. This curriculum will utilize the formal learning situation of the Night School, the technical on-the-job training occasions of the Guild Apprenticeship Programme, and the more informal community life structures such as the weekday collegium, community meals, guild meetings, celebrational events and village cultural programmes. The curriculum arenas will reflect the foundational knowledge, practical skills and basic methods necessary for human beings to operate in 20th century global society. The subject areas will include basic language skills, health education, global geography, local sociology, applied mathematics and science, Aboriginal heritage recovery and social and intellectual methods. The implementation of the adult curriculum will require the expansion of the existing educational complex to include a night school facility equipped with instructional aids and library resources related to the curriculum arenas. A qualified adult educator will be engaged by the Community Council to work with the community leaders to coordinate and focus the educational efforts, as well as to work with community teachers to upgrade instructional skills. Voluntary consultant teams representing various fields of practical expertise will play a key role in training Oombulgurri citizens according to individual interest and community need. This will be implemented by creating an Apprenticeship Plan whereby members of the community will be assigned to work directly, but in an on-the-job training capacity, with consultant teams. Participation of the Oombulgurri Community Council,

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the Education Guild and the Social Commission will be important in maximizing the use of community events as viable opportunities for re-imaging the community's outlook on, and heightening its interest and participation in, the total education effort.

#### TACTIC 26: DEVELOPING NEW CULTURAL FORMS

##### SUBTACTICS:

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In order to deepen its cultural life, the community will create, through its village structures, a design for its space. A scale model of the village will be created and made available so that all may participate in depicting a twentieth century Aboriginal community's creative use of space. In a similar manner the community will work out its time design in daily, seasonal and annual patterns. Corroborees, rites and celebrations as well as work and planning will be given self-conscious form so that the effective relationship between the past heritage and future task can be given a common practical frame. Annual events such as Djaruks for the Kimberley Aboriginals, travel to other parts of Australia, and sending of members of the community to programmes outside the country will be scheduled to encourage the deepening and broadening of the Community's cultural vision. Cultural and educational exchanges, technical training and apprenticeship schemes will be encouraged and arranged. Oombulgurri leaders will be assisted in these travel schemes by a combination of scholarships, and gifts. Hosting arrangements will be made by the global guardians network.



tactical arena

A - DEVELOPING SOCIO-PHYSICAL COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

tactical arena

B - PROCURING COMPREHENSIVE INITIATING INVENTORY

tactical arena

C - INSTALLING NECESSARY BACK-UP SYSTEMS

tactical arena

D - ORDERING BASIC DYNAMICS

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FACILITIES

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tactic 2

CONSTRUCTING  
RELOCATED  
PUBLIC  
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tactic 3

CONSTRUCTING  
UTILITY  
SERVICE  
SHELTERS

tactic 4

CONSTRUCTING  
EXPANDED  
EDUCATIONAL  
FACILITIES

OPERATING  
EQUIPMENT

paratactic II

tactic 5

PROCURING  
NECESSARY  
HEAVY  
EQUIPMENT

tactic 6

PROCURING  
NECESSARY  
PROJECT  
EQUIPMENT

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SYSTEMS

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WATER  
SYSTEM

tactic 8

INSTALLING  
IRRIGATION  
WATER  
SYSTEM

tactic 9

INSTALLING  
EFFICIENT  
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SYSTEM

ECONOMIC  
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paratactic IV

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ORGANIZING  
COMMUNITY  
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COMPANY

tactic 11

ORGANIZING  
COMMUNITY  
MAINTENANCE  
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ESTABLISHING  
SUPPORT SYSTEMS

paratactic V

tactic 12

CREATING  
NATIONAL  
GUARDIAN  
NETWORK

tactic 13

PROVIDING  
SYSTEMATIC  
CONSULT  
SERVICE

tactic 14

PROMOTING  
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OHDP

tactical arena A

DEVELOPING  
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OHDP

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STOCK

tactic 5

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tactic 21

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37 POWER GENERATOR

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40 FARM MACHINERY

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61 PEANUT SEED

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OHDP

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OOMBULGURRI  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

EPILOGUE: THE IMPLEMENTING CONCLUSIONS

recommendations towards the  
actualization of the

Oombulgurri Human Development Project  
August, 1975

The Institute of Cultural Affairs  
Consultants

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RECOMMENDATIONS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE

## OOMBULGURRI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## I

## ACTUATING PROGRAMMES

## actuation

Drawing together the tactical systems into actuating programmes finalizes the task of the consultants. This is accomplished by refocussing the requirements of all of the tactical systems into precise structures, or forms within which the tactics are done. The programmes serve four essential functions. Firstly, they have an imaginal power for motivating the local people, as well as the project patrons and the public at large. Secondly, the programmes make a cost analysis possible and thereby become instruments for funding the project. Thirdly, the programmes rationally simplify the building of the implementary procedures of the project. Finally, the actuating programmes make possible the organizing of local forces to do the actualization and the organizing of the extended forces to support it.

## programmes

The total work of the Oombulgurri consult can be summed up in eighteen such programmes. A chart is attached that shows the eighteen clustered around the two crucial emphases of the practical vision of the community: social self-dependency and economic self-sufficiency. Nine of the programmes are concerned with social development and nine with economic development. In the social arena the Kimberley Heritage Renewal Centre is the central programme. Around this centre are eight programmes, four related to building village structures and four related to initiating training dynamics. In the arena of economic development the central actuating programme is the Kimberley Import and Trading Cooperative which unifies all the economic relations of the community. To this programme are related eight additional economic programmes, four of which deal with the potential income-producing industries and four with secondary support activities.



## social

The first four social development programmes, as shown on the chart, focus on the construction of the community. They include the building programme; general village improvement; the provision of essential services; and the systematisation of preventive health care. The second set of four are concerned with training structures for all age levels in the community. These include both more formal education and practical training, with emphasis on the latter. As indicated above, the central programme is the Kimberley Heritage Renewal Centre. This is a new and important approach to Aboriginal traditions. It is not simply concerned with the recovery of heritage but with the transposition of ancient gifts into relevant, useful social forms for the modern world.

## economic

Likewise, the economic development programmes are organised into two sets of four. The first set of programmes is concerned with using the natural resources at Oombulgurri to feed the people and to develop income-producing industries: a cattle station, a poultry farm, a market garden, and a small stock industry. The second set complements the first as back-up activities: a maintenance service, a processing facility, a transportation system and a feed supply. Here the central actuating programme is the Kimberley Import and Trading Cooperative. The Cooperative organises the purchasing of goods, develops and maintains supply and credit lines, promotes small industry, researches markets, and distributes goods in Oombulgurri. It will bring the full range of commercial activity, buying and selling, wholesale and retail, under one agency responsible to and owned by the total community. Each of the eighteen actuating programmes are described in detail later in the document.

## II

## THE ACTUATING FORCES

## guilds

The functioning of the eighteen actuating programmes requires an effective organization of the local forces. The village is presently organised around The Council which is comprised of and elected by the local people. Under the council are functional guilds which take care of the cattle, the garden, the kitchen, the village, the chickens, the school, the dispensary and so on. Every member of the community belongs to one of the guilds and works for a wage. There is no dole or unemployment compensation benefit in Oombulgurri. In addition a body of non-Aborigine people, called "the Auxiliary", live in Oombulgurri and work with the people in the guilds. the Auxiliary's task is not to decide the future of the

community, but simply to train the people, though, of course, they are available to assist in the necessary long-range planning required for the realization of that future.

#### commissions

To do the actuating programmes, the leaders of the community have instigated another dynamic to function under The Council. This dynamic is two-fold: one part is the activating agent for social development and is called the Social Commission; the other is the activating agent for the programmes relating to the economic development of Oombulgurri. This is called the Economic Commission. The members of the commissions would include persons on The Council, other leaders in the community with certain interest and expertise, and ex officio members from the Auxiliary. The Council itself will appoint the commissions. The commissions will oversee and orchestrate the implementation of the programmes of economic and social development. They will also serve as access agencies for external financial support. The actual work delineated by the programmes will be carried out by the functional guilds.

### III

#### COMPREHENSIVE FUNDING

#### budgets

The actuating programmes provide the means for accurately determining the costs of the project. Attached to the description of each of the eighteen programmes is a budget sheet showing the projected cost in detail for the fiscal year 1975-1976 and estimating the costs for the next three years. These budgets are organized under the major categories of capital cost, pay and allowances, and current expenses. Following the separate programme budgets is a chart summarizing the total project cost for fiscal year 1975-1976 under these same categories. Another summary chart shows total costs per year for each programme in the Fiscal Years 75-76, 76-77, 77-78, and 78-79. On a third master chart a picture of the anticipated cost totals for the project during the second four-year period is shown.

#### funding

The Actuating Programmes also enable the strategies for direct funding and other external assistance. The promotion of OHDP will require the active support of both the private and public sectors across the nation in supplying funds and equipment for the project. The cost and funding flow chart shows the cooperation

funding

and interrelation of the local people of Oombulgurri, the national private sector, and government sources in financing the project over eight years. The local participation increases slowly as the project gets under way and the industries develop until they bear the major share. The government starts with a heavy burden at first when Oombulgurri needs facilities, equipment and stock to get under way. This is rapidly reduced at first, and then more slowly lowers until, at the end of eight years, it is only paying for certain education and health services. This final amount of the government share is \$100,000 per year, for an estimated four or five hundred people. The average annual cost to the government for the 8 years of actuation is \$350,000 including all monies. Each year, the private sector will pick up the difference between the project cost, and what the local people and the government provide until this assistance is no longer needed.

## IV

## FOUR YEAR PLANS

first

The phasing of the project is very important. The over-arching time design, largely determined by factors relating to the economic development of Oombulgurri, aims at signal self-sufficiency by 1984. The timeline is divided into two four-year plans. In the first, the production system is set up and the people are trained to manage it. In the second four years, production is matured and the local people directly take over its management. If the first year plan is implemented it is anticipated in twelve months the project will gain sufficient momentum to carry it through the first four years. The key to the first year is to get started immediately initiating all the programmes. Getting started all at once is difficult but crucial. Both the costs and the effort come high. There is immediate need for the means of production. Every day that passes without these means puts the goal further into the future and reduces the morale built up in the people. After the initial year the costs lower as the structures take shape and the actuating agents develop momentum.

second

The project will require continuing consultation of the community leaders with certain business and professional people. A consult is planned each year for the first four years to evaluate and adjust the course of the project. At the end of the first four year plan, a major consultation will be necessary to reconstruct the tactical systems and rebuild the actuating programmes for the next four years. The cost of the second four years likely will be lower than the first. The morale of the first four years will carry the second. Since the local people will be better trained the number of auxiliary staff may be able to be reduced considerably.

third

By the third four year plan the Project as conceived is over. Yet from the point of view of the Oombulgurri people it will be a very important quadrennium. It will be a time of testing their self-support, the operating effectiveness of their industry and most of all their own capabilities in management and facilities for sustained motivation. The flow chart shows that the community will have between 400 and 500 people by then. It is estimated that the industries listed on the chart can gross \$200,000 in addition to feeding the community. The cattle station bears the heavy load and hence must have careful attention from the beginning. The consultants feel that these estimates, barring unforeseeable adverse circumstances, are conservative. There are of course other possible beneficial factors such as supplying the prospecting mining company with goods and services or sharing in revenues.

replication

The Oombulgurri Human Development Project is of course already under way. Enough has happened in the last year to check the feasibility of the basic methods through discernable consequences. This means that the replication concept that is built into OHDP does not need to wait for eight years, or even one more year. The summary of the consult was prepared with replication in mind. It is for use not only for Oombulgurri but as a guideline for any other effort in community development. The people of Oombulgurri are naturally interested in the Kimberleys and no doubt will promote interest there as their own project matures.



OOMBULGURRI  
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT

THE ACTUATING PROGRAMMES

toward

AUGUST  
1975  
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developing funds, organizing forces, and implementing the tactics

NINE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES toward self-dependence		NINE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES toward self-sufficiency	
VILLAGE FACILITIES	I COMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECT general building programme	OOMBULGURRI CATTLE STATION providing income and food	PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
	II COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT continuing upkeep programme	OOMBULGURRI POULTRY FARM providing income and food	
	III COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT essential needs programme	OOMBULGURRI MARKET GARDEN providing food and income	
	IV COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT preventive care programme	OOMBULGURRI STOCK ENTERPRISES providing food and income	
V KIMBERLEY HERITAGE RENEWAL CENTRE transposing the cultural gifts		KIMBERLEY IMPORT AND TRADING CO-OP XIV managing the local business	
TRAINING STRUCTURES	VI OOMBULGURRI APPRENTICE CORPS youth training programme	COMMUNITY MULTI-REPAIR SHOP providing regular maintenance	SUPPORT UNITS
	VII OOMBULGURRI MANAGERIAL ACADEMY adult education programme	COMMUNITY PROCESSING PLANT providing usable goods	
	VIII OOMBULGURRI PRESCHOOL CENTRE early learning programme	COMMUNITY TRANSPORT SERVICE providing dependable mobility	
	IX OOMBULGURRI PRIMARY SCHOOL formal education programme	COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION FARM providing feed expansion	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme ICOMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECT

## DESCRIPTION

Shelter for people in a new community is the number one priority until it is obtained. The first step of the village building programme is the construction of adequate housing. This is far more than just providing shelter. As long as the people continue to live in substandard houses and tents, the image of impermanence is impossible to overcome. Twenty new homes built this year will provide shelter for all the people now in Oombulgurri and will signal their decision to rebuild a community. The two other aspects of the building programme which are also signs of seriousness to the people are the construction of community buildings, reflecting seriousness about social development, and the building of industrial facilities, signalling seriousness about economic development.

## COMPONENTS

The Council has agreed on the village layout and the basic home designs. A rough model of the village has been built which has deeply excited the people. An architect is already at work on the specifications. The houses will be located on 80' x 120' lots along the boulevard of boab trees which line the main road of the village. They will be built according to a basic design with variations in their placement on the lots and in the number of rooms. All will have a square central lounge area and interior services, including a kitchen, laundry, toilet and bathroom. The community people will attractively landscape each home with lawn, gravelled pathways and fruit trees. The plan for the community buildings has also excited the people. The most interesting are the Community Cultural Centre and the new store of the Kimberley Import and Trading Cooperative, both of which will be nodal points in the village. Included in the plan are the sheds, shelters and shops needed as agricultural production progresses.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Oombulgurri Council will engage the services of an architect, a building contractor and a master tradesman to oversee and implement this programme. A workforce of twenty men from the community will provide the basic labor required and will receive on-the-job training in building skills under the supervision of the craftsmen. Most of the utility or service buildings for the farm and cattle work can be simply constructed by the local people and the auxiliary staff. Some of the public buildings will involve the dismantling, transporting and reassembling of available structures currently in Wyndham and other locations. The acquisition of two second hand Nissan-type buildings is already being negotiated. The estimated costs of the project are found in the budget on the following page.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME I  
COMMUNITY  
HOUSING PROJECT

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET  75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	20 Houses @ \$7,000	\$140,000	\$100,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 26,000
	Council Building	4,000	5,000	10,000	
	Cultural Complex	31,000			
subtotal - capital		\$175,000	\$105,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 26,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	8 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 10,000
	4 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary	3,500	2,000		
	Travel Expenses	2,500			
	Outside Fees		1,000	1,000	
	1 Architect	2,000			
	1 Carpenter	8,000	7,000	7,000	
	1 Town Planner	2,000			
subtotal - pay		\$ 38,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 14,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance / Repair	\$ 15,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,250	
	Services - Transport	5,000	7,500	4,750	
	Supplies				
subtotal - current		\$ 20,000	\$10,000	\$ 5,000	
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$233,000	\$141,000	\$ 91,000	\$ 40,000

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme II

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

DESCRIPTION

The physical environment of Oombulgurri presents both the gift of heritage and the challenge of the future. The Community Improvements Project is designed to enable the everyday care of the village which will assure the realization of both. Though the project is a continuing activity, it will begin by directing community efforts toward several major needs. The dust problem is both an annoyance and a health hazard. Other areas demand immediate care as well. A sanitation system is virtually non-existent. The roads are seas of dust in "the dry" and oceans of mud in "the wet". Again, the potential aesthetic appeal of the village remains sorely undeveloped. Concerted community-wide effort will be necessary if the setting of the community is to become truly sustaining.

COMPONENTS

The Community Improvement Project is an on-going effort with at least four arenas of action: the provision of community sanitation, the maintenance of everyday services, the building and upkeep of roads and pathways, and the continual landscaping and beautification of the village. A combination of the latter two will aid in alleviating the dust problem. A redesigning of the road patterns to circumvent the village will reduce vehicle traffic on the main road, making it more usable as a pathway. A heavy gravel surfacing of all the roads should alleviate both dust and mud. A massive programme of grass planting throughout the community will help clear the air and add a touch of colour and a sign of life.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the Improvement Project has already begun with the systematic removal of trash throughout the village on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and with the creation of a small park near the Old Boab tree. The extension of services will occur in conjunction with the housing project. Mercury arc lamps will be installed throughout the village to provide exterior lighting. Each house and public space will be attractively landscaped with fruit trees and lawns. Septic tanks and drainage systems will be installed for every two houses. The road construction programme will be launched with the acquisition of a tractor-driven rock crusher and the gravelling will be completed before "the wet". Under the direction of the Community Services Guild and the Parks and Gardens Guild the whole community will periodically participate in work days for general upkeep and for large maintenance projects such as painting buildings. Community improvements will be a never-ending project, but one that continually rehearses the community's decision to care.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME II  
COMMUNITY  
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75 - 76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	3-Ton Truck - second hand	\$ 5,000			
	Rock Crusher	2,000			
	Road Repair Material	5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,000
	Park & Garden Equipment	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000
	Paint For Buildings	5,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
subtotal - capital		\$ 18,000	\$ 8,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	5 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Auxiliary Salary				
	Travel Expenses				
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance / Repair	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,000
	Services				
	Supplies				1,000
subtotal - current		\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 35,000	\$ 25,500	\$ 17,000	\$ 15,000

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme IIICOMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT

## DESCRIPTION

Essential community services, such as water, power, and communications are basic to the life of any twentieth century community, especially if that community is a developing agricultural village located as far away from the main channels of society as Oombulgurri. This factor of remoteness makes these basic services more crucial. The fact of physical isolation renders a collapse of life-sustaining services far more debilitating. Furthermore water, power, and communications are services without which none of the proposed industries can be developed and many of the social programmes will be impossible. It is only through the growth of dependable essential services that the people will finally feel at home once again in Oombulgurri, and risk the effort to do the social and economic development of the community.

## COMPONENTS

There are three basic components of the Community Services Project. The first is the maintenance of a regular and sufficient water supply for domestic use, livestock watering and crop irrigation. At present the only exploited, year-round water source is virtually inaccessible by vehicle and is serviced by unreliable installations. The second is the extension of electrical power and lighting throughout the community. This will benefit both individual families and a planned system of production which cannot exist without it. Electrical lighting was recently installed as a beginning step in meeting this need. The third component is the building of an efficient communications system whereby both personal and commercial relations can be effectively maintained with the rest of Australia. Although a second radio has improved matters, it is clear that Oombulgurri now needs a more sophisticated relay of information both internally and externally.

## IMPLEMENTATION

To improve the present water system, a larger capacity pump will be purchased and installed at the Camera Pool. Some six to twenty sections of the six mile pipeline will need to be replaced. The present pump will be over hauled and used as an auxiliary. In order to supply new water for farm and stock, three and one half miles of three inch pipeline will be laid from the Djiniini Pool to the storage tanks and an adequate pump installed. The two water tanks now used for storage will be repaired and covered; a third existing tank will be connected and put into service. Lines will be laid from the storage tank to the garden and the animal runs. Since Oombulgurri now requires power twenty-four hours a day, a new generator will be secured and new power points located throughout the village. The present generator will be used as an auxiliary. Through the laying of a twenty-six mile land line telephone cable, Oombulgurri will at last be linked to the rest of the nation. Walkie-talkies will be procured and a public address system will facilitate community gatherings.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME III  
COMMUNITY  
SERVICES PROJECT

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	New Pipe Line	\$ 90,000			
	Survey & Testing Water	10,000	\$ 40,000		
	Connecting Basic Services	3,000	2,000		
	Equip Other Water Sources			\$ 18,000	\$ 6,000
subtotal - capital		\$103,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 6,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	3 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Auxiliary Salary				
	Travel Expenses	600			
	Outside Fees	2,000	2,600	1,000	
subtotal - pay		\$ 10,600	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance / Repair	\$ 3,000			
	Services		\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000
	Supplies - Fuel	3,000			
subtotal - current		\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$119,600	\$ 56,600	\$ 30,000	\$ 16,000

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme IVCOMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

## DESCRIPTION

The Community Health Project has a unique potential for enabling total community engagement. The upgrading of physical health releases the well-being of a people who have long been hampered by lack of good food and care. In the past six months astonishing advances have been made toward raising the general nutrition level of the people. The decision to have a community kitchen, staffed by aboriginal women in training, where two balanced meals a day are prepared for the whole community, has already contributed to the disappearance of bloated bellies and other signals of malnutrition among the children. A noticeable burst of vitality is also evident in the adults. The availability of the beef from the mustered cattle, and the vegetables from the garden are beginning to pay off. The amount of physical energy that doing the project will require, will only be available if an intensive and inclusive health programme is effectively in operation.

## COMPONENTS

The unique significance of the Community Health Project is its comprehensiveness. There are four major interrelated dynamics. The first is a preventive health care plan that moves beyond symptomatic treatment of illness. This involves systematic health education for the whole community, scheduling visiting doctors to enable regular checkups and injections, and facilitating more frequent calls from the Flying Doctor. The second will be a constant effort to improve the general diet through upgrading the community kitchen and expanding its services as mentioned above. The third is the improvement of the present clinic by expanding its facilities, its equipment and its medical inventory and by adding another nursing sister or dietician. Finally, the Health Project will establish and oversee a sanitation programme for adequate waste disposal, regularly scheduled clean-up days and such services as testing the drinking water.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The actualizing of the Community Health Project rests on the clinic and kitchen guilds. The nursing sister and the aids in training must bear much of the weight at the start. The proposed construction of the Cultural Life Centre will be an asset as it will include a sanitary kitchen with ample work, storage and refrigeration space, dining areas for the adults and children and a much larger area for the Clinic. The extra nurse or dietician will train the kitchen staff in food preparation, menu planning and sanitary procedures. Another implementing task is the building of a health file on every resident in the community. The Health Project obviously will seriously depend on the development of other programmes such as the Transport Service, the Market Garden, the Meat Enterprises and the Processing Plant. The assistance of the Commonwealth Department of Health continues to be of great significance.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME IV  
COMMUNITY  
HEALTH PROJECT

years categories		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Medical Equipment	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000
	Medical Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
	Teaching Aids & Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
subtotal - capital		\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	2 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Auxiliary Salary	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	Travel Expenses				
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 1,200
	Services	200	200	200	200
	Supplies - Medical	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
subtotal - current		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,500
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 22,500	\$ 20,500	\$ 19,500	\$ 18,500

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme VKIMBERLEY HERITAGE RENEWAL CENTRE

## DESCRIPTION

The Kimberley Heritage Renewal Centre is not a building but an important dynamic in Aboriginal society of today. It is termed Kimberley because of the tribal lines in the northwest. The Centre is not basically concerned with heritage recovery, but rather with the transposition of the heritage into relevant and useful social forms for the modern world. This is the exciting uniqueness of the Centre and indicates its potential significance. While a part of its concern is with the recovery, understanding, and transmission of the ancient traditions, stories, art, rites, styles, activities, crafts, prowess, wisdom and customs, the emphasis is on transposition. The need for this approach has not only to do with the Aboriginal but rather with all men today. It is only more dramatic among developing peoples. For this reason what is learned through the Kimberley Heritage Renewal Centre can perhaps be of service far beyond Oombulgurri and the Kimberleys.

## COMPONENTS

The heritage renewal dynamic is many-faceted. How does one enliven the historical memory of any people in such a way that it can work for them toward the future rather than pulling them back to the past or making them insular? This is a critical question for the Oombulgurri people today, and one that is at the heart of this programme. The concrete activities of the Centre are fourfold. First courses in Aboriginal heritage will be held in the community for children, youth, adults and elders. Eventually such seminars can be held throughout the Kimberleys. Second the direct experimentation with transposing the culture will begin with the writing of the code of the community as an effort toward the transposition of the Wunan for today. Later such matters as sacred space and communal rites can be dealt with. Thirdly, the Centre will be interested in Djaruks in which serious discussion of community development would be mixed with remembering the past and celebration. Lastly, the Centre will promote Aboriginal arts and crafts.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Setting up the centre, so the Oombulgurri Council rightly believes, begins with a public building that is both functional and symbolic. It would house the community kitchen and dining areas, the new dispensary and laundry, the community council chamber, museum and house of crafts. The second step is to begin, in the collegium, to teach the heritage course and to train leaders to teach the course in the local schools and other Kimberley settlements while telling the store of the OHDP. The third is to use specific collegiums each week to forge the rule of the community concerning health, education, the use of vehicles, sanitation, and other matters relating to common existence. Finally, efforts would be made to foster crafts in the community and to develop the market in the south so that crafts can become a small income-producing industry for Oombulgurri.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME V  
KIMBERLEY  
HERITAGE RENEWAL CENTRE

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Kimberley Djaruk	\$ 4,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,000
	Culture Trips	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Art Equipment	2,000	1,000		
subtotal - capital		\$ 10,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 10,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	7 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Auxiliary Salary				
	Travel Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Outside Fees	2,000			
subtotal - pay		\$ 19,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 9,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies - Art	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 200	\$ 100
subtotal - current		\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 200	\$ 100
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 29,500	\$ 26,500	\$ 23,200	\$ 19,100

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme VIOOMBULGURRI APPRENTICE CORPS

## DESCRIPTION

The Oombulgurri Apprentice Corps will train the youth of the community in the multiplicity of practical operational skills needed by the community. What produces a failure mentality more easily than anything else at Oombulgurri is the inability to do what obviously needs to be done. This is manifest largely in the lack of relevant practical know-how and the absence of structures that make skills available. The youth are perhaps those who experience most acutely this form of "losing the future". This helps to explain their sense of being at loose ends and their attitude of diffidence about community structures, particularly education. Through the Apprentice Corps the power and vitality of the Aboriginal youth will be focussed and guided. As they become an additional workforce for the community, they experience themselves playing an authentic, useful role. The programme creatively bridges the practical training offered in the primary school curriculum and the guild leadership needed in the future.

## COMPONENTS

The Apprentice Corps provides service both to the individual apprentice and to the community at large. First, while the individual becomes trained in a basic vocational skill, the expertise available to the community as a whole is increased. Second, as each apprentice receives a retainer equivalent to half an adult salary, a part of the community's burden of caring for the offspring is relieved. Third, certain youth will receive additional formal education or specialized skills by being sent to various parts of Australia for secondary education or practical training. Besides broadening the individual's education opportunity this aspect of the programme will expand the community's relations with the nation. Finally the training in social development and corporate work will provide the individual with methods for his future and supply the community with a core of trained leadership.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Oombulgurri community has already moved in the direction of establishing such a programme in apprenticeship training. Upon the request of some of the young men, a night school for training in reading and basic maths has been initiated. The young women have also requested that they have a night school. To implement the Oombulgurri Apprentice Corps a reorganisation of the guilds will be made relative to the assignment of youth to training arenas. The particular structure, design and curriculum for the programme, however informal, will be built. A national network of supporters of the OHDP will locate homes across Australia where youth will live during the period of study and training outside Oombulgurri. Those who remain in the village will, through their guilds, have the opportunity to work with teams of skilled adult tradesmen including outside consultants with expertise in particular fields.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME VI  
OOMBULCURRI  
APPRENTICE CORPS

categories \ years		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Youth Outside Training	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
	Night School -Audio Visual	8,000	5,000	3,000	1,000
subtotal - capital		\$ 13,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 9,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	1 Community Wages	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	30 Apprentice Retainer	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	Travel Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance	\$ 200	\$ 300	\$ 100	
	Services				
	Supplies				
	Small Working Material	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
subtotal - current		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 34,000	\$ 33,300	\$ 32,100	\$ 30,000

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme VIIOOMBULGURRI MANAGERIAL ACADEMY

DESCRIPTION	<p>Adult training has been tragically neglected among the Oombulgurri people. The tragedy is that the responsibility of leadership rests on the unschooled elder people of the community. To fail here is to cast the whole project in jeopardy. The Oombulgurri Managerial Academy confronts this issue. The Academy is referred to as managerial because managerial skills of all kinds are primarily what the adults need to provide effective leadership for the community. To call the programme an academy is perhaps unusual. Yet this pioneering approach to continuing education might just be giving a new meaning to the word. This kind of education cannot be formal; it has to be indirect. It is not for the classroom but for the field and market place. Although the curriculum must be specific, precise, and comprehensive, its structures must not be evident. The Academy will be going on morning, afternoon, and evening for all the adults in the community, while remaining mostly invisible.</p>
COMPONENTS	<p>The Oombulgurri Managerial Academy is more a social dynamic than a structure. It intends to permeate every fibre of the social structure. At the same time the Academy must have structures for time and space. First it uses the morning collegium which is the community planning session at breakfast. Second, it uses the informal gathering of the people for the noonday meal. Third, it functions in the daily guild meeting where the specific work of the day is thought through. Finally, it uses the more formal structures of the night school. The curriculum of the Academy will include the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic; the social methods that relate to the OHDP; the variety of practical skills related to managing the community as a whole, or any programme within it.</p>
IMPLEMENTATION	<p>One of the first tasks in implementing the Managerial Academy will be to erect the night school building, materials for which have already arrived at Oombulgurri. Then certain basic equipment and classroom furnishing must be obtained. Much of this can be built by the local people. Creating the curricula will be a long and difficult task because of the many arenas to be covered, such as public health, family development, and social methods. In addition, schemes of systematic training in the community kitchen, the cattle station, the market garden, and the cooperative store must be rationally thought through and over the period of a year or more put into manual form. Finally, time designs for the year, the quarter, the month, the week, and the day must be delineated to enable the regular gatherings that will provide the frame for the transmission of the curriculum of the Managerial Academy.</p>

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME VII  
OOMBULGURRI  
MANAGERIAL ACADEMY

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Business Trips	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	Office Furnishings	5,000	5,000	2,000	1,000
	Charts & Materials	1,000	500	500	
	Books	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000
subtotal - capital		\$ 11,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,500	\$ 8,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	6 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	Travel Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 21,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies - Office	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Small Office Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Stationery	200	200	200	200
subtotal - current		\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 35,200	\$ 36,200	\$ 33,700	\$ 31,200

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme VIIIOOMBULGURRI PRESCHOOL CENTRE

## DESCRIPTION

The Oombulgurri Preschool Centre is a sign of the local people taking their future seriously. The twentieth century is aware of the cruciality of "early learning" not only to the individual but to any community's well being. The residents of Oombulgurri seem also to sense this. They are deeply excited over the remarkable change that has already taken place in their children over the last year. The children's alertness and exuberance is most astonishing and they are quite ready for a preschool experience. An indirect function of the school is to release the women to do other needed work in the community through the guild structure. In addition to developing the individual child, serving the family and undergirding the social fabric of the whole community, the Oombulgurri Preschool Centre intends to be a demonstration effort that could be replicated in other aboriginal settlements in the Kimberleys and other parts of the nation.

## COMPONENTS

The preschool centre will be located in an additional wing of the present educational complex. It will include classrooms, toilet facilities, access to a kitchen and a play yard. An integrated and comprehensive curriculum will be used that both grounds the child in his unique heritage and prepares him for the modern society. It will aim at providing the children with the basic learning tools, developing their creative gifts, enriching their social relations and broadening their imaging capacities. Of course there must be educational tools and materials such as tables and chairs, chalkboards, playground equipment and various consumable supplies as well. To begin with there will be thirty children divided into three classes. Each class will be staffed by an Aboriginal person with an aide, both of whom would be in training with a qualified preschool teacher of the auxiliary staff. The latter would serve as the director of the school along with a local assistant.

## IMPLEMENTATION

In setting up the school the first task is to erect the building, part of which has already arrived at Oombulgurri. This will be done by the local people and the auxiliary. The Aboriginal staff have already volunteered and can begin immediately, for the teachers will be trained while working on the job. The auxiliary director has been located. A local assistant will be selected to train for taking over the directorship in the future. Much of the furnishings and equipment for the preschool will be built by the parents. This will be an excellent method of directly involving adults in the school. During the first year a curriculum especially tailored for Oombulgurri will be built and put in manual form by the teachers. This will stabilize the future development of the school. The education guild of the community will provide the over-all supervision. The modest cost for operating the Oombulgurri Preschool Centre is reflected in the following programme budget.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME VII  
OOMBULGURRI  
PRESCHOOL CENTRE

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
		75-76 I	FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Furniture	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
	Educational Materials	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Art Materials	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Teaching Aids	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
	Vitamin Supplement	1,000	1,000	1,000	500
subtotal - capital		\$ 9,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	4 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 14,000	
	Apprentice Retainer				
	1 Auxiliary Salary	7,000	7,000	14,000	14,000
	Travel Expenses	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 16,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance / Repairs	\$ 500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
	Services				
	Supplies	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
subtotal - current		\$ 1,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 26,500	\$ 28,500	\$ 41,000	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme IXOOMBULGURRI PRIMARY SCHOOL

## DESCRIPTION

The freedom that the Department of Aboriginal Affairs has given to the Oombulgurri community to experiment with public school education in their local situation has paid off. Because the present school was going so well and the youth were so alive, the consultants gave priority attention to other arenas. What is beginning to take shape in a modest way is a different approach to education. The aim of the Oombulgurri school is functional in a profound sense. It is concerned with producing useful citizens for the local community and for the nation. It attempts to both affirm the uniqueness of the students' past and prepare them for the demands of the future in the modern world. It tries to provide the emerging adult with the theoretical methods and practical skills needed in his society. If the school continues to meet these objectives, it can be replicated in other similar places.

## COMPONENTS

The Oombulgurri Primary School provides an education for schoolchildren ranging from kindergarten through grade seven. In addition, it offers a "special plan" for those who need and want further education. This plan involves conversations among the student, the teachers and the elders. If further education is considered wise, arrangements are made for the youth to live with a family in another location in the nation to receive formal secondary education or training in some special skill. Experimentation with this plan is already underway and the results thus far are encouraging. The primary school offers a half day in the classroom and a half day working to learn a skill: gardening, cooking, sewing, or small animal care. This practical training is done through the guild structures. Special attention is given to appropriating the heritage, health care and other social studies.

## IMPLEMENTATION

In order to develop the present school system, the facilities will be improved. Classrooms will be rearranged to become more functional; a library and reading room will be created and stocked and a faculty workroom provided; better toilet buildings will be made available and the school equipment dramatically upgraded. A great deal of this can be accomplished through the continued cooperation with the Education Department and by the local parents themselves. There are seventy students now enrolled in the primary school and all seven grades are being taught. Two qualified teachers from the auxiliary are working with community residents in the local teacher training programme. The teachers are working together to create a curriculum manual which will rationally hold the unique results of their experimental school. Significant activities of the programme are the trips taken outside Oombulgurri by the teachers and students. The costs of the programme are found on the next page.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

SOCIAL PROGRAMME IX  
OOMBULGURRI  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET  75-76  I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77  II	FY 77-78  III	FY 78-79  IV
I  CAPITAL  COSTS	Items:				
	Educational Materials	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	Vitamin Supplement	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Furniture	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
	Teaching Aids	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Teaching Equipment	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Books	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
subtotal - capital		\$ 16,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 14,000
II  PAY  &  ALLOWANCES	4 Community Wages @ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
	Apprentice Retainer				
	2 Auxiliary Salary @ 7,000	14,000	14,000	21,000	21,000
	Travel Expenses	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000
III  CURRENT  EXPENSES	Maintenance / Repairs	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
	Services				
	Supplies	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
subtotal - current		\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 43,000	\$ 44,000	\$ 56,500	\$ 54,500

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XOOMBULGURRI CATTLE STATION

## DESCRIPTION

The Oombulgurri Cattle Station is the keystone in the community's move toward economic self-sufficiency. Indeed, it was the cattle that played a major role in bringing the people back to their land. The wild stock running in the Forrest River Reserve are estimated to number from three to five thousand. Further, the Oombulgurri men have already begun the mustering of these man-shy cattle under extreme odds, considering the absence of trap yards and the long distances, limited numbers of horses and poor fencing. The excitement of the whole Oombulgurri community over this modest start is extremely encouraging. Within two years there is every reason to believe that the station can begin to generate substantial income. The plan calls for \$100,000 annual gross in eight years derived from the sale of cattle.

## COMPONENTS

In creating the Oombulgurri Cattle Station, four distinct tasks have to be undertaken: mustering the cattle, constructing the facilities, upgrading the herd, and marketing the beef. One hundred head are in hand. Mustering will continue until at minimum, 1000 breeders are under control. Along with this will be the repairing of old fences and the additional construction of some three miles of new fences. Trap yards, paddocks, water troughs, a holding race, stock yards, and a loading ramp will be constructed. However, the enclosed herd must also be improved. The wild bulls and non-bearing cows will be culled from the herd and either killed for food or sold at market. Quality stud bulls will be introduced and a controlled breeding programme begun to assure good hybrid vigour. The fourth activity of the station is the marketing of the beef. The major task here which is transport to Wyndham requires the improvement of the present loading and transportation equipment.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The broad lines for implementing the station are already drawn. The Oombulgurri men know how to handle cattle but lack management experience. It is important that at least one person in the cattle guild, which will run the station, be trained during the next year in the methods of cattle management. There is enough good fencing to allow mustering to go on while the rest of the fencing is being built. Before "the wet", several hundred cows ought to be in hand. Two stud bulls will be purchased immediately and twenty more stock horses will be procured following "the wet". Until the enclosed herd can be built to minimum size, regular beef supplies for the community will be provided through the shooting of wild bulls. The demonstration farm will plant feed crops to supplement cattle and horse feed. The availability of wild cattle and the skill of local men are reflected in the relatively low costs projected on the next page.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME X  
OOMBULGURRI  
CATTLE STATION

years categories		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	2 Bulls @ \$1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	
	4 KM Fencing-6 Plain 1 Barbed	3,000			\$ 3,000
	20 Horses @ \$150	3,000	3,000		
subtotal - capital		\$ 8,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	6 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
	4 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
	Auxiliary Salary				
	Travel Expenses				
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 16,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies - Fuel	1,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
	Fence Repair	1,000			
	Vehicle Repair	5,000			
subtotal - current		\$ 7,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 31,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 15,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XIOOMBULGURRI POULTRY FARM

## DESCRIPTION

The Oombulgurri Poultry Farm has great potential as an income producing enterprise. The small brood of quality chickens raised over the past few months by several community elders with less than two percent loss indicates great interest and care by the community. This has given confidence to the people to support an expansion venture. The major emphasis of the farm will be on the production of eggs for sale. Initially these will be distributed in the community as a protein supplement in the diet. Eventually as the stock and production increase, advantage will be taken of the high potential market of Wyndham and Kununurra. Though the main reason for the farm is egg production, a by-product will be realized in that, when the laying hens reach the end of their productive period, they will be culled to provide meat for the community.

## COMPONENTS

The initiation of the chicken farm as an income source for the community will require several actions. First the laying flock must be increased by at least 1000 hens to produce a commercially viable quantity of eggs. Second a modernly equipped hen house should be obtained and an adequate chicken run with dingo and snake proof fencing must be constructed. Third a supply of good quality chicken feed must be purchased to carry the flock until sorghum and other feed can be produced locally by the demonstration farm and perhaps others of the local projects. Fourth, markets for the eggs should be researched carefully and secured. The time this takes will give the community processing plant a chance to get established and equipped to process and package the eggs for market.

## IMPLEMENTATION

In the land plan the location assigned the chicken farm is next to the vegetable garden so that there can be a simple exchange of feed and fertilizer. It is also close to the garden reservoir for water supply. A chicken farmer in the south is locating the appropriate henhouse and will ship it to Oombulgurri. Also southern chicken farmers are going to raise the initial 1000 chicks for the first six months and then send them north. This will give the local people plenty of time to erect the shed and construct the chicken run. One of the local guilds with the aid of a half time auxiliary member to provide training, will care for the chickens. Within 7 or 8 months the farm could be producing for market. This will be the first paying industry in the whole development project. Present estimates are that the eggs could generate \$2000 income the first year, and double for several years thereafter. In eight years, it is anticipated that the farm could be producing as much as \$20,000 per year gross. The start-up costs are shown on the following page.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XI  
OOMBULGURRI  
POULTRY FARM

categories \ years		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Shed	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
	500 Yards Dingo-Proof Fence	500	500		
	1200 Chicks	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,000
	Nests	500			
subtotal - capital		\$ 6,200	\$ 5,200	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	2 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	1 Apprentice Retainer	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1/2 Auxiliary Salary @ \$7,000	3,500			
	Travel Expenses				
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 8,500	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies				
	Feed	\$ 2,500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
subtotal - current		\$ 2,500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 17,200	\$ 11,700	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XIIOOMBULGURRI MARKET GARDEN

## DESCRIPTION

The local production of vegetables in the Oombulgurri Market Garden has already become a sign of economic development to the community. The fresh carrots, beets, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, pumpkins, marrows and watermelon raised by local residents on the one acre garden plot have both enhanced the community's diet and given the people renewed conviction that their land is productive when given proper care. The men assigned to the Market Garden Guild have performed the regular tasks of planting, watering and fertilizing. On occasions the whole village has assisted in major tasks such as weeding and harvesting. Some of the schoolchildren who have received training from the community elders, have planted a small garden near the education complex and tend their plots on a class assignment basis.

## COMPONENTS

During the next year the market garden programme will expand in several ways. The present vegetable garden will be doubled in size to allow for expanded quantity and variety of produce. Three hundred and fifty tropical fruit trees will be set in a one acre orchard near the garden as well as planted at locations throughout the village to provide greenery and shade. An apiary of ten hives will be established on the bank of the dam by the garden to provide adequate pollination and a supply of honey. A nursery adjacent to the garden will foster seedlings for community and family gardens. Finally, as the garden and orchard grow to exceed the needs of the people, crops will be available for commercial sale to other communities in the Kimberleys.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of this programme has already begun with the current one acre trickle irrigated garden. A second acre of garden land can be prepared immediately and additional irrigation equipment installed before "the wet". With help from the construction guild, the nursery facility will begin immediately in a semi-enclosed space located near the dam, which will provide the shading necessary for the protection of young plants. It will be large enough to hold the young orchard trees until they can be transplanted to a permanent location. Prior to this year's "wet", bamboo and Napier grass will be planted on the perimeter of the garden to provide wind protection. Seed, fertilizer and pesticides will be procured in preparation for the November planting. A rotational planting schedule will be followed to insure a steady supply of produce the year round. Consultation with the Agricultural Department will be undertaken to determine the type of fruit trees most viable for cultivation. The Garden Guild will assign two full time gardeners and one apprentice to work with an experienced farmer consultant, who will divide his time between the garden and the demonstration farm. All of the produce will be marketed through the Trading Co-operative for sale to the community kitchen, local residents and other communities.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XII  
OOMBULGURRI  
MARKET GARDEN

years categories		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	1 Water Pump	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000		
	2 Acres of Trickle Irrigation	4,000	4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000
	Small Equipment	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Nursery	500			
	Fencing	500			
	Fertilizer & Seed	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
subtotal - capital		\$ 11,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	5 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer@ \$1000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1/2 Auxiliary Salary	3,500	3,500	3,500	
	Travel Expenses	500	500	500	
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 16,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 14,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance / Repair	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 500	\$ 500
	Services				
	Supplies - Fuel	500	500	500	500
subtotal - current		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 28,500	\$ 27,500	\$ 27,000	\$ 21,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XIIIOOMBULGURRI STOCK ENTERPRISES

## DESCRIPTION

The Oombulgurri Stock Enterprise is the animal farm of the community. It supplies meat just as the Market Garden supplies vegetables. Like the garden, the animal farm functions to first, supply food for the people and secondly, to provide income. The need for the right food in sufficient quantity has been mentioned before. The important factor here is that the people are providing their own sustenance while they learn more effective ways of supporting themselves. In this way they are directly participating in building their own self-dependency and self-sufficiency. In the overall OHDP plan, the Stock Enterprise will later become one of the major small industries of Oombulgurri. By the eighth year the farm is expected to produce approximately \$30,000 of the \$200,000 cash income needed for the community to be self-sustaining.

## COMPONENTS

There are four components of the Oombulgurri Stock Enterprises. The first is the community piggery. Already there are two sows and one boar in the pig run. The people have built the run and have done extremely well in caring for the pigs. The goat herd is second. Some of these animals will be tethered to keep the grass around the village trimmed; they will also provide milk and meat for the people. Another source of meat will be the small flock of sheep. Initially the stock farm will provide food primarily for the community; later pork, lamb and kid will become available for markets beyond the village. The fourth component in the Stock Enterprise is brood horses, intended to produce good stock to be broken, trained and put on the market. Because of their anticipated scale, both the Cattle Station and the Poultry Farm are seen as independent programmes; this will be the case for any of the components of the Stock Enterprises as they increase in scale. Future research will be done concerning the possible introduction of other animals or fowl, such as turkeys.

## IMPLEMENTATION

One of the ten guilds of the community working with a competent auxiliary member will be in charge of the animal farm. It would be helpful if, for the first year, this member were a veterinarian. Local people and apprentices will be trained to run the farm. Fencing must now be constructed on the land designated for each type of animal and the necessary shelters built. Then the stock must be procured and transported to Oombulgurri. The present plan calls for twenty brood mares and one stud stallion. The number of hogs will be extended by litters from both sows and by the addition of ten black sows arranged to be shipped from Perth. The herds of 100 - 200 sheep and 50 - 100 goats can be easily obtained in the northwest. Feed for the animals will be provided largely by the Demonstration Farm. The Community Processing Plant will manage the goat milk and butcher the meat.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XIII  
OOMBULGURRI  
STOCK ENTERPRISES

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET  75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	20 Brood Mares @ \$250	\$ 5,000			
	1 Stallion	1,000			
	75 Goats	500			
	10 Sows @ \$50	500			
	100 Sheep and Ram @ \$6	600	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
	Fencing	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500
subtotal - capital		\$ 9,600	\$ 2,100	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,600
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	3 Community Wages @ \$2,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary @ \$7,000	3,500	3,500		
	Travel Expenses	500	500		
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies - Veterinary	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
	Freight for Stock	4,000			
subtotal - current		\$ 4,100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 25,700	\$ 14,200	\$ 12,200	\$ 11,700

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XIVKIMBERLEY IMPORT AND TRADING COOPERATIVE

## DESCRIPTION

The Kimberley Import and Trading Cooperative will address itself to several crucial issues. The remoteness problem of Oombulgurri is one. Grocery orders sometimes take several months to arrive through the channels now in use. Such delays severely hamper development efforts, and discourage the residents. Wholesalers in the south are also reluctant to do business with and extend credit to a legal nonentity such as the Oombulgurri community. At the same time there are little means for developing profitable markets for crafts and produce. Further, the lack of management experience results in many unprofitable business practices. KITCO will pull all of these various constraints in village commercial life under one canopy as a registered community owned and operated cooperative. By concentrating the commercial and managerial tasks, KITCO will make effective use of limited business skills. It has great potential to serve not only Oombulgurri but other settlements in the Kimberleys which are also attempting to establish a viable self-sufficient economic life.

## COMPONENTS

The Kimberley Import and Trading Cooperative serving as a blanket agency for the commercial activities of the community, will have four major functions. Most importantly, KITCO will function as a purchasing agency, coordinating all of the buying of the community. A network of supply channels and credit lines will be developed to allow the expansion of goods available at any one time. Secondly, the KITCO business office will centralize the accounting and managerial functions of the community to make maximum use of local expertise and to encourage local industries while maintaining credibility with outside suppliers and patrons. Thirdly, KITCO will secure markets for Oombulgurri products and also develop other viable local industries. The most immediately obvious community function of KITCO is the operation of the Oombulgurri Store. The store will be expanded in space and inventory; the quality and variety of goods will be increased. For special items, a mail order service will be maintained.

## IMPLEMENTATION

To initiate the Trading Cooperative, the services of a manager-consultant will be obtained for two years. He will set up the inventories, accounting procedures, managerial techniques and other guidelines for the local operation. He will also work with and train an Aboriginal manager along with the store and warehouse staff. With the assistance of the guardian network he will set up the credit and supply lines across Australia to cover all purchasing for the Oombulgurri community. KITCO will be organised and registered in Western Australia as a community cooperative. A new and much larger building will be erected for adequate store, office and warehouse space. Later the expansion of KITCO service to other parts of the Kimberleys will be considered.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XIV  
KIMBERLEY  
IMPORT AND TRADING CO-OP

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Inventory	\$ 13,000			
	Office Furniture	1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
	Cash Register	2,000			
	2 Typewriters	700			
	Duplicator	600			
subtotal - capital		\$ 17,300	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	5 Community Wages @ 2,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer @ \$1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary	7,000	7,000		
	Travel Expenses	5,000	1,000		
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 24,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies - Office	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
	Travel to set up Credit Line	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Telephone	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
subtotal - current		\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 48,300	\$ 30,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XVCOMMUNITY MULTI REPAIR SHOP

## DESCRIPTION

The Oombulgurri people are deeply attached to their land. However, the procedures by which their ancestors sustained themselves on that land are hopelessly unsatisfactory for existence in a technological environment. Releasing the potential of the land today demands sophisticated machinery. Vehicles and machinery are no longer luxuries; they are the necessary tools of modern man. Like all complex, modern instruments they require attentive care and regular maintenance. The Oombulgurri Human Development Project in all its programmes - the farm, the construction, and the new industries - will increase the demand for many kinds of repair and servicing. A well equipped and well operated multi-purpose repair shop will portray a style of operation which will influence the development of each enterprise.

## COMPONENTS

The Community Multi-Repair Shop is an integrated programme comprised of four basic components. The first is the regularly scheduled servicing of all vehicles and equipment which will be provided by the mechanics shop. The second is the repairing of equipment, vehicles, buildings and utilities by the skilled tradesmen of the community. The third is the training of craftsmen through the Oombulgurri Apprentice Corps which will make available programmes in carpentry, electrical work and mechanics. The fourth is the launching of several small industries such as home repairs and woodworking crafts which could both provide an income for craftsmen and extend additional services to the community.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The first step in implementing this programme is to dismantle a 1600 square foot community-owned shed in Wyndham, transport it by barge, and reconstruct it in the space allocated in the new village plan. Lathes, grinders, drills welding equipment and hand tools will be needed; it is highly possible that these can be made available through the gifts of interested service organisations and individuals. Systematic maintenance of vehicles now on the premises is already in operation and a complete listing of all servicing schedules will be posted in the repair shop. Repair manuals will be procured and located in the workshop area. Skilled resident staff will be joined by volunteer craftsmen from across Australia who will sojourn on an interim basis to perform the work and train young apprentices. The Multi-Repair Shop promises to provide the ground for a new seriousness about self-sufficiency in transport, communications and internal operations.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XV  
COMMUNITY  
MULTI-REPAIR SHOP

categories	years	CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Tools, Carpentry	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,000
	Tools, Engineering	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
	Tools, Mechanical	4,000	2,000	1,500	1,000
	Spare Parts	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Spare Parts - M-F 135	2,000			
subtotal - capital		\$ 23,000	\$ 15,500	\$ 15,000	\$13,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	3 Community Wages @ 2000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
	3 Apprentice Retainer@ 1000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary @ 7000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	Travel Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 17,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 20,000	\$20,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance/Repair	\$ 3,000	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	Services				
	Supplies				
	Grease & Oil	500	500	1,000	1,000
	Hardware	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
subtotal - current		\$ 5,500	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 45,500	\$ 40,500	\$ 43,000	\$41,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XVICOMMUNITY PROCESSING PLANT

## DESCRIPTION

The interdependence of all the actuating programmes is to be taken for granted. This is particularly clear in the economic support programmes such as the Community Processing Plant. It serves not only the income producing activities in rendering their resources into sellable products on arrival at the market, but it also services the social development efforts in making available nutritious, sanitary food on a consistent basis. The processing plant will obviously be of signal importance to the egg industry, the animal farm, the vegetable garden and the cattle station. It will also be of aid to future efforts such as killing donkeys for pet food and converting offal into usable feed for certain small animals. In the large picture, the processing facilities are an indispensable factor in enabling the Oombulgurri people to control their environment in such a way that they can move from a subsistence economy to a money or market economy and hence be self supporting in the real world of today.

## COMPONENTS

The many services of the processing plant can perhaps be organised under four categories. First the plant is a slaughter house which dresses the meat for consumption. This includes butchering beef cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and chickens. Second, the plant renders a variety of processing and packaging services for selling, both locally and for export. This includes eggs, vegetables, meats, and fruit. The third function of the plant is storage, both dry and cold. The cold storage is crucial to the economic development of Oombulgurri. The facilities need to include both chiller and freezer units as well as a mobile freezer. The fourth function of the community processing plant is to serve as a dairy for processing milk products from the goat herd.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The first step in establishing the plant is to build the facilities. The plant needs to be large and to contain the food processing works, the dry and cold storage space and the dairy equipment. The building should be located in the vicinity of the rear of the new trading cooperative. In addition, the slaughter house will be built near the stockyards. The guild working with the small animals would perhaps work in the processing plant along with an auxiliary member as the initial manager. The training in skills will be accomplished by a variety of volunteer experts spending a month in the Oombulgurri plant. The overall supervision will be the responsibility of the economic commission under the council. The chilling room must be built and the freezer units procured and installed. Adequate equipment must be obtained for butchering the animals and processing the various kinds of food. The sooner the building of the plant could start, the better. By next March the need will be urgent.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XVI  
COMMUNITY  
PROCESSING PLANT

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET  75-76  I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77  II	FY 77-78  III	FY 78-79  IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Smokehse/Slaughterhse SetUp	\$ 1,000			
	2nd Hand Chiller	8,000			
	Freezer Room		\$ 4,000		
	Shop Freezer	1,000		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
	Electric Mince Machine	1,000			
	Meat Saw & Slicer	500			
subtotal - capital		\$ 11,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	2 Community Wages @2000	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer@1000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1/2 Auxiliary Salary	3,500	4,000		
	Travel Expenses	500			
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 10,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies Paper Products	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
	Plastic Containers				
	Steel Knives				
subtotal - current		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 22,500	\$ 17,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XVIICOMMUNITY TRANSPORT SERVICE

## DESCRIPTION

At Oombulgurri dependable transportation is a life or death issue. The Flying Doctor Service operates only during the eight months of the year that the airstrip is accessible. Passage on the Forrest River takes several hours and is only possible twice a day when the tide is in. Overland travel from Wyndham, an all day journey of over 100 miles, is only possible with a four-wheel drive vehicle during the dry season. The uncertainty about how and whether a people can travel or transport goods has caused the organisation of quite simple tasks to become a major undertaking. The Community Transport Service aims at providing reliable transport that will ensure Oombulgurri's social and physical well-being and encourage the business transactions needed by an enterprising, self-dependent community.

## COMPONENTS

The construction of a road to Oombulgurri would involve prohibitive cost at this time. Therefore, the Transport Service will seek to streamline the other two means of travel: air and water. First the transport programme will work to guarantee emergency services by making air travel possible year round. The airfield, which has already been surveyed, will be lengthened and surfaced for all weather use. Secondly, a regularly scheduled passenger service by air and boat will be established to enable the mobility of the people. A third improvement will be ensuring the steady flow of goods by barge to and from Oombulgurri. Finally, the provision of docking services, channel markings, continuing craft maintenance, a parts inventory, pilot training and safety checks will be needed.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The first step will be to procure proper river vehicles. A 26' x 10' foot jet-propelled barge is needed to navigate the shallows and carry stock and equipment. A reconditioned Navy LSU craft would serve this purpose well. An 18' fiberglass jet-propelled boat will provide faster passenger service and will carry produce to market and supplies to Oombulgurri. It will be advisable to install a two-way radio on the boat. Docking facilities are needed at Oombulgurri and the hoisting equipment in Wyndham needs improvement for the smooth loading and unloading of cattle and heavy supplies. Three aboriginal men will begin training immediately to become licensed as boat operators, thereby removing the dependence of the community on outside assistance and symbolizing its autonomy. Transport service will be scheduled through the trading cooperative office and a fare will be charged for passengers and goods. Safety equipment, spare parts, and accessory inventories will be checked regularly. Hour clocks will be fitted to all craft and boat servicing schedules will be published by the maintenance centre.

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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XVII  
COMMUNITY  
TRANSPORT SERVICE

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET 75-76 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	26'x10' Aluminium Landing Barge	\$ 50,000			
	2ndHand 18' V Boat	4,000		\$ 10,000	
subtotal - capital		\$ 54,000		\$ 10,000	
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	3 Community Wages@ 2000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
	2 Apprentice Retainer@1000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1 Auxiliary Salary @10,000	10,000	10,000		
	Travel Expenses				
	Outside Fees				
	1 Qualifd Licensd Boatman	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
subtotal - pay		\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance				
	Services				
	Supplies Fuel	3,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
	Boat Repair	5,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
	Loading Facilities Upkeep		2,000	1,000	1,000
subtotal - current		\$ 8,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 88,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 26,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Actuating Programme XVIIICOMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION FARM

## DESCRIPTION

The Community Demonstration Farm is being developed for three main reasons. The first is the cost of feed, which is a crucial issue if chickens and animals such as pigs and goats are to be produced at Oombulgurri. If feed has to be shipped from Perth or even Kununurra the cost of handling would make these industries out of the question. Secondly, if the Oombulgurri people are to become self-sufficient, then they must look at all possibilities relative to the future. To rely on cattle alone would be disastrous. They must grow market crops as well as field crops. The market crops must have high income potential to cope with the transport cost to market. Thirdly, looking to the future regarding the cattle, probably open-range cattle will not be good enough. Therefore, pasture improvement experiments must go on now. At the same time the people must be trained in the use of farm machinery.

## COMPONENTS

This year 100 acres of sorghum is being planted for feed. It has already been tried. The indications are that one ton per acre can be produced even in below average years. The planned acreage then will ensure enough grain to feed the chickens, pigs and goats. To develop a market crop, fifty acres of soybeans will be grown for the first time. Expert advice has been obtained on this crop, and it is thought that it has the possibility of high protein value if mixed with the sorghum. Furthermore, it has a value as a future cash crop. The planting of fifteen acres of peanuts will expand the experimentation already done. So far the peanut crop has grown well, but the lack of machinery has prevented harvesting. Lastly, pasture will be developed by the planting of twenty-five acres of Townesville Lucerne. Though intended for cattle, for the first year or so it will be used mainly to feed the horses throughout "the dry".

## IMPLEMENTATION

A land plan has been designed and the crop farm designated. The first task is to fence the area which will be cropped this year to keep out the stock. Then the plowing of the 175 acres for the sorghum, soybeans, and peanuts must be done which will require a good second-hand tractor and a set of disc harrows. After the first rain the plowed area will be worked again to kill the weeds. This can best be done by a second-hand cultivator. Next, the planting will require a 20 row seed drill. After the crops have grown, a grain harvester will be needed to take up the grain, and a grain auger elevator to handle putting it into storage. If the pasture is to be used most effectively, it would be necessary to obtain a hay rake to row the pasture. Finally, for a good production 20 tons of fertilizer should be stored ready for use. Four full time guild members with two apprentices alongside of an experienced crop farmer who would train the community people in handling such equipment will do the demonstration farm.



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FOUR YEAR PLAN  
PROGRAMME BUDGETS

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME XVIII  
COMMUNITY  
DEMONSTRATION FARM

<div>years</div> <div>categories</div>		CURRENT FY BUDGET  75-75 I	FUTURE ESTIMATED COSTS		
			FY 76-77 II	FY 77-78 III	FY 78-79 IV
I  CAPITAL COSTS	Items:				
	Farm Machinery	\$ 33,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 6,000	
	Grain Storage	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Fencing	1,000	1,000		
subtotal - capital		\$ 35,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 7,000	
II  PAY & ALLOWANCES	4 Community Wages @ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
	Apprentice Retainer		2,000	2,000	2,000
	1/2 Auxiliary Salary @8,000	3,500	4,000	4,000	
	Travel Expenses	2,500			
	Outside Fees				
subtotal - pay		\$ 14,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 8,000
III  CURRENT EXPENSES	Maintenance/Repair	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	Services				
	Supplies - Fuel	500	500	500	500
	Fertilizer	2,500	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Seed	500	700	1,000	1,000
subtotal - current		\$ 8,500	\$ 10,200	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST		\$ 57,500	\$ 34,200	\$ 28,500	\$ 17,500

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## SUMMARY BUDGET CHART

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FISCAL YEAR 75-76

Key 1.0 = 1000

showing the relation of the eighteen programmes

<div>Categories</div> <div>Programmes</div>	I      PAY & ALLOWANCES						II	III	TOTAL
	OUT-SIDE FEES	AUXILARY		COMMUNITY		SUB TOTAL	CURRENT	CAPITAL	
		TRAV COSTS	ANNUAL SAL	APPREN RET	ADULT WAGES				
1. Housing Project	16.0	2.0		4.0	16.0	38.0	20.0	175.0	233.0
2. Village Improvement				2.0	10.0	12.0	5.0	18.0	35.0
3. Community Services	2.0	0.6		2.0	6.0	10.6	6.0	103.0	119.6
4. Health Care			7.0	2.0	4.0	13.0	1.5	8.0	22.5
5. Heritage Centre	2.0	1.0		2.0	14.0	19.0	0.5	10.0	29.5
6. Apprentice Corps		1.0	7.0	10.0	2.0	20.0	1.0	13.0	34.0
7. Managerial Academy		1.0	7.0	2.0	12.0	22.0	2.2	11.0	35.2
8. Preschool Centre		1.0	7.0		8.0	16.0	1.5	9.0	26.5
9. Primary School		2.0	14.0		8.0	24.0	3.0	16.0	43.0
10. Cattle Station				4.0	12.0	16.0	7.0	8.0	31.0
11. Poultry Farm			3.5	1.0	4.0	8.5	2.5	6.2	17.2
12. Market Garden		0.5	3.5	2.0	10.0	16.0	1.5	11.0	28.5
13. Stock Enterprises		0.5	3.5	2.0	6.0	12.0	4.1	9.6	25.7
14. Trading Co-Op		0.5	7.0	2.0	10.0	24.0	7.0	17.3	48.3
15. Multi-Repair Shop		1.0	7.0	3.0	6.0	17.0	5.5	23.0	45.5
16. Processing Plant		0.5	3.5	2.0	4.0	10.0	1.0	11.5	22.5
17. Transport Service	8.0		10.0	2.0	6.0	26.0	8.0	54.0	88.0
18. Demonstration Farm		2.5	3.5		8.0	14.0	8.5	35.0	57.5
TOTALS	28.0	18.6	83.5	42.0	146.0	318.1	85.8	538.6	942.5

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PROJECTED COSTS

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OVER EIGHT YEARS

Key: 1.0 = 1000

toward Oombulgurri's self-sufficiency

years programmes	A FIRST FOUR YEARS calculated projections				B SECOND FOUR YEARS broad estimates				C THIRD FOUR YEARS economic self sufficiency
	I FY 75-76	II FY 76-77	III FY 77-78	IV FY 78-79	V FY 79-80	VI FY 80-81	VII FY 81-82	VIII FY 82-83	
1. Housing Project	233.0	141.0	91.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	25.0	15.0	08.0
2. Village Improvement	35.0	25.5	17.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	07.0
3. Community Services	119.6	56.6	30.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
4. Health Care	22.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
5. Heritage Center	29.5	26.5	23.2	19.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
6. Apprentice Corps	34.0	33.3	32.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
7. Managerial Academy	35.2	36.2	33.7	31.2	30.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	15.0
8. Preschool Centre	26.5	28.5	41.0	40.5	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
9. Primary School	43.0	44.0	56.5	54.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
10. Cattle Station	31.0	21.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11. Poultry Farm	17.2	11.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	05.0
12. Market Garden	28.5	27.5	27.0	21.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	05.0
13. Stock Enterprises	25.7	14.2	12.2	11.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	05.0
14. Trading Co-Op	48.3	30.0	22.0	22.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
15. Multi-Repair	45.5	40.5	43.0	41.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	25.0	25.0
16. Processing Plant	22.5	17.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	05.0	05.0	05.0
17. Transport Service	88.0	38.0	36.0	26.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
18. Demonstration Farm	57.5	34.2	28.5	17.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0
	942.5	646.2	548.7	439.0	395.0	375.0	355.0	330.0	290.0

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## COST AND FUNDING FLOW CHART

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showing the movement toward self-sufficiency

Key: 1.0 = 1000

four year plans components		FIRST FOUR YEARS Initiating the Production Scheme				SECOND FOUR YEARS Developing the Production Scheme				THIRD FOUR YEARS Testing the Production Scheme			
		FY 75-76	FY 76-77	FY 77-78	FY 78-79	FY 79-80	FY 80-81	FY 81-82	FY 82-83	FY 83-84	FY 84-85	FY 85-86	FY 86-87
YEARLY BUDGETS	CAPITAL COSTS	538.6	278.3	195.1	117.6	The form of the Program Budget will alter at this point.  Only projected totals are here relevant.							
	CURRENT EXPENSES	85.8	76.3	66.6	60.4								
	COMMUNITY WAGES	146.0	136.0	146.0	138.0								
	APPRENTICE RETAINERS	42.0	45.0	44.0	44.0								
	STAFF SALARIES	83.5	83.0	70.5	63.0								
	TRAVEL COSTS	18.6	10.0	10.5	8.0								
TOTAL BUDGET	OUTSIDE FEES	28.0	17.6	16.0	8.0	INCOME SOURCES CATTLE 100.0 EGGS 20.0 STORE 20.0 PIGS 15.0 CROPS 10.0 VEGETABLES 5.0 TOURISM 10.0 INDUSTRY 10.0 OTHER 10.0							
		942.5	646.2	548.7	439.0	395.0	375.0	355.0	330.0	200.0			
FUNDING SOURCES	LOCAL INDUSTRIES	5.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	140.0	175.0	200.0			
	PRIVATE SECTOR	187.5	136.2	103.7	74.0	60.0	50.0	40.0	30.0	BACK-UP			
	GOVERNMENT SOURCES	750.0	500.0	425.0	325.0	275.0	225.0	175.0	125.0	100.0 for Educ. & Health.			
POPULATION INCREASE	FAMILY UNITS	40	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	400 to 500			
	TOTAL PERSONS	200	250	275	300	325	350	375	400				