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Welcome

Well welcome to the Jabiluka blockade! (If you're reading this on your way up, further welcoming will await you upon your arrival.) Please do take the time to read this handbook, it really will help you get settled and start to feel at home. Once you know what's going on, you'll want to set up camp somewhere so find yourself some space and get comfy.

Orientation/Induction

When you arrive at the camp site, the first place to go is the information tent. A three hour orientation session will be held as needed to fill newcomers in on where the blockade is at etc, and on the guidelines and requests set out by the Mirrar people. At the end of the session, you will be given your permit to be on Mirrar land. This should be kept on you at all times, particularly if you are going on to the lease as it may help in your defence if you are arrested and charged (see legal stuff, p 36)

Why do we want to stop Jabiluka?

There are many reasons for wanting to stop Jabiluka mine from going ahead. All of these reasons are valid and interconnected and should be respected equally.

Mirrar

The Jabiluka lease is on Mirrar land. Non-Mirrar people are able to be here in Kakadu only because we are invited and given a place to camp by the Mirrar. Mirrar have outlined their reasons for wanting to stop the mine on page 7.

Environment

Mining does not have a good track record environmentally and uranium mining in the Northern Territory is no exception. While environmental controls and 'clean up plans' are supposedly enforced, the fact of the matter is that country is never the same again following a mining operation. Looking at the close-to-home example of the Ranger mine (which is run by the same company that hopes to open Jabiluka),

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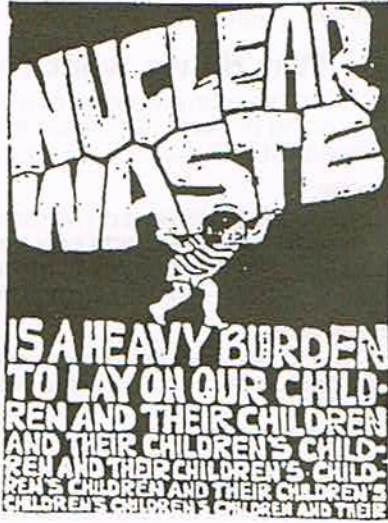
there have already been many instances when environmental guidelines have been ignored or breached. Pollution of wetlands and creeks which flow through the lease and back into Kakadu is of particular concern. The release of contaminated water from the Ranger site continues to take place most wet seasons.

Peace

Australia's role in the nuclear cycle does not just contribute to nuclear power production, but also to nuclear weapons. The threat of nuclear war has been hanging over the head of humanity for most of this century. Disasters such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki were apparently not enough of a lesson for us and nuclear weapons testing continues today. The peace movement is opposed to war of any description, but the threat of nuclear war is especially frightening as it potentially affects so many innocent people.

Nuclear Waste

Once uranium has been extracted from the ground and processed into a useable form, it has only two possible end points; nuclear weapons or nuclear waste. There is currently no safe method of disposal of nuclear waste. It remains dangerously radioactive for at least 200,000 years and must be contained for all of this time to ensure that nothing is affected by the radioactivity. There are many examples worldwide of 'safe storage' having leaked after less than 100 years and further examples of some sort of temporary storage being



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used while we wait for the appropriate technology to be developed. It is madness to consider creating more radioactive waste without having the capacity to store existing amounts.

Kakadu-World Heritage Area

As one of only eighteen WHA's worldwide to be listed for both its natural and cultural value, it seems ludicrous that Kakadu has been considered a suitable site for even one uranium mine, let alone any more. Kakadu is a very special place for many people and while both the current and proposed uranium mines are separated from the National Park by lines on maps, there is no such obvious distinction on the ground. The Jabiluka lease shares the ecological values of the World Heritage Area.

Workers Health & Safety

Workers in uranium mines are often exposed to dangerously high levels of radiation. It is widely agreed within the scientific community that there is no safe level of long-term exposure to low-level radiation. In many cases, mining companies do not inform their employees of the risks they are running nor do they provide adequate protection from these risks. The fact that the proposed Jabiluka Mine would be an underground mine would make it particularly dangerous for workers.

Why are we blockading?

Blockading is a last resort in terms of campaign strategy. The campaign to stop this mine has involved political lobbying, legal challenges, letter writing and public awareness raising, however most of those options have now been exhausted and we are down to physically stopping construction.

To make uranium mining a big election issue

It seems pretty likely that there will be a federal election this year, possibly as early as July. The plan is to make the politicians see how many supporters we have in all electorates and make them realise uranium mining matters.

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To educate the public

Publicity generated from the blockade will help us to let more people know about not only Jabiluka but the dangers of uranium mining generally.

To change government policy

The Labor Party currently have a 'no new mines' policy. We need to encourage all parties to take an anti-uranium stance and stick to it.

How long will it last?

This blockade will run until the mine is stopped. We are prepared for at least a 9 month blockade- until the next wet season in December '98.

How do we want to stop Jabiluka mine?

Constructive, Respectful, Responsible, Creative

Any actions that are devised and carried out as part of this blockade will be constructive and creative in their focus, allowing as many people as want to be involved. Decisions and actions will be taken consensually involving everyone in the process, in order to create an empowered group working together.

It is important to be able to respect differences of opinion and allow space for people to behave as they wish within the constraints agreed action guidelines.



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Mirrarr Introduction

"We will fight to protect our country, and that is a fact of life."

Yvonne Margarula, Mirrarr Senior Traditional Owner

Jabiluka should always have been part of Kakadu National Park. The Jabiluka "lease" is an area of land containing a diverse range of sacred sites, living areas, spectacular wetlands and floodplain country surrounded by Kakadu National Park on the land of the Mirrarr people.

The Mirrarr clan are 27 adults and many children and live in or close to Jabiru, also on Mirrarr land. Remaining areas of Mirrarr land are under development in the form of Ranger Uranium Mine or tourism development as part of the lease-back arrangements for Kakadu National Park. Kakadu National Park Headquarters is located on Mirrarr land also.

Why Jabiluka?

While the struggle of the Mirrarr began earlier than 1996 the election of the Howard government to power has brought about the next chapter in the twenty year battle to stop uranium mining in Kakadu.

Upon their election the Howard government was swamped by requests from mining companies for uranium and Jabiluka, at the request of Energy Resources of Australia(ERA), has been at the top of the list of new mines.

The Mirrarr are now preparing to host the blockade at Kakadu and have extended an invitation to those opposed to Jabiluka to join with Mirrarr to prevent the development going ahead.

This is a fight for the survival of Mirrarr, not only as custodians of Kakadu National Park, but as families seeking to protect and maintain the laws derived from their land handed to them by their ancestors. This is the Native Title of the Mirrarr at stake-it is the future of them and their countryman as a people and their rights to live according their values and beliefs not with imposed assimilation by industry.

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Mirrarr Guidelines

Agreements and Expectations

The Jabiluka blockade will be a practical and tangible expression of solidarity with the Mirrar people in their opposition to uranium mining. It is part of the wider national campaign to oppose the development of an expanded uranium mining and milling industry in Australia. In order to ensure that our presence makes a powerful and positive impact in what is a complex political and cultural context we require your agreement and commitment to the following basic principles:

- The camp and all actions will be based on non-violent principles.
- Decisions regarding actions will be made through an open and inclusive process.
- All residents of the camp must participate in the compulsory induction upon arrival.
- The camp site is a drug and alcohol free zone.
- Directions relating to Country or Actions given by the Traditional Owners or the Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation will be respected.

As well as these principles blockaders must remember that the camp site is on Mirrar land and is subject to a camping permit held by the senior traditional owner Yvonne Margarula from Parks Australia. Yvonne Margarula has delegated all authority to the Executive Officer of Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation, Jacqui Katona. Access to and residency at the site is subject to each blockader agreeing to the Mirrar guidelines and conditions of the camping permit from Parks Australia North. The Executive Officer retains the right to expel any person from the camp at her discretion.

Please remember:

The Mirrar have never ceded sovereignty to their land and retain control over all lands at all times.

Jabiru is a mining town. The camp site has been established away from town in order to avoid unnecessary confrontation. Not all Jabiru residents are hostile to our cause, but do keep the delicacy of the situation in mind when you are in town. Remember, you have another home to go back to when this is all over, but some people live here all the time.

There are many Aboriginal living areas and outstations in Kakadu. These are restricted areas which should be respected.

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How to get to the blockade.

Jabiru is 250 km south east of Darwin along the Arnhem Highway about a 3 hour drive. Coming south on the Stuart Highway you can drive up the Kakadu Highway from Pine Creek. (see map with petrol stops)

The base camp is situated about 8 kilometres North of Jabiru, along the Oenpelli Rd. (see map).

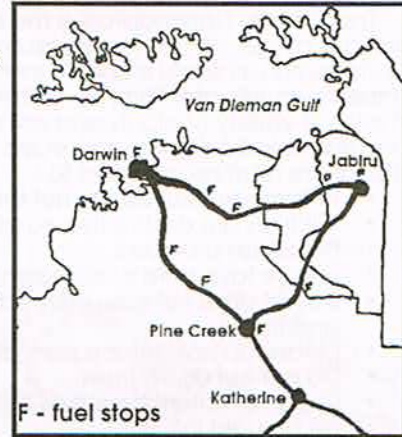
Contact the Jabiluka Action group from your state to find out about transport options to the blockade.

If you are in Darwin contact the Environment Centre NT which will be the base of the campaign in Darwin. Here you can find out more about the blockade, accommodation available in Darwin and other information. A carpooling system will be operating, so if you are travelling out to the blockade or need transport out there, give the ECNT a call.

Greyhound Pioneer runs buses daily to and from Darwin and Jabiru, the bus leaves Darwin from the Transit Centre, Mitchell St, Darwin at 6.30am and arrives at Jabiru at 10am. The bus leaves the shopping centre at Jabiru at 4 pm and arrives in Darwin at 7pm. Bookings phone 13 2030.

One way costs: \$29 Full fare
\$26.10 Health Care Card
Hostel Membership Card
\$23.20 Student Concession
Pensioner

If you get the bus out to Jabiru, call the ECNT so we can arrange for someone to pick you up at Jabiru and take you to the campsite.



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National Park entry and permit

The normal entry fee for Kakadu is \$15.00 for 14 days. When you first come through the gates you will need to pay this fee. The permit you receive will then be valid for the duration of the blockade as long as you bring it to the info tent and have it stamped so that there won't be any hassle at the gates on your re-entry.

The Kakadu National Park is the largest in Australia and includes almost 20,000 square kilometres of the Alligator Rivers Region. Kakadu is unique in that the entire catchment of the South Alligator River lies within its boundaries. It is home to a large variety of plants and animals many of which are rare. To minimise the impact on this World Heritage area park regulations must be adhered to:

- **Pets are prohibited. Do not bring your dogs.**
- Wildfires are destructive, so please light fires only in the fireplaces provided.
- please take note of park signs.
- do not drive vehicles off road, keep to designate roads and tracks.
- please do not deface park assets.
- Do not cut down trees.
- Organic materials such as live plants or soil should not be brought in.
- Keep the Park clean by putting rubbish in bins or carrying it away with you.
- We recommend you visit the **Bowali Visitors Centre** and the **Warradjan Aboriginal Cultural Centre**.

Jabiru

Jabiru has a number of facilities including a service station, supermarket, post office (Commonwealth Bank Agency), newsagent, Westpac Bank, medical centre and of course a swimming pool. National Australia Bank and ANZ accounts can be accessed by the eftpos machines at the service station and the supermarket.

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Moving Fruit out of Darwin

A 50 kilometre Quarantine Zone has been established around Darwin, due to the threat of the spread of the Phillipinensis Fruit Fly (PFF). Two checkpoints have been established to monitor and restrict fruit movement-one on the Stuart Highway and one on the Arnhem Highway.

Foods which act as hosts will be confiscated at the checkpoints if they do not have a clearance declaration.

Foods that do not need clearance declarations are:

- All root vegetables: potato, sweet potato, onions, carrots, ginger, radish, garlic, swedes
- Leafy Vegetables: cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, herbs
- Pumpkins: butternut, Ken's Special, Jarrahdale
- Processed Fruit: sliced, diced, dried, cooked, frozen, pickled, preserved jams
- Fruits: pineapple, choko, pease, sweet corn, macadamia nuts, coconuts and angled loofah.



All other fruit and vegetables need clearance declarations before moving out of Darwin. To obtain a declaration:

- Advise a shop assistant at an approved dealer (most supermarkets) that you will be travelling out of the Quarantine Area and need a declaration
- Tie the fruit bag securely at the top and keep your receipt with the Clearance Declaration.
- Present your declaration, receipt and tied bags at the Checkpoint.

If you're coming from down south and use the Kakadu Highway from Pine Creek, you don't have to worry about this

For more information call 'the exotic fruit fly hotline' 1-800-060-545

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Climate, Terrain etc

Terrain

The campsite itself is flat, largely open woodland. Dry Season bushfires are common so much of the ground is stony and stubby - a major challenge for the toughest bare feet (not recommended), and you may sleep better on a compressed cell (foam) hiker's mattress. Around the camp and closer to the action you may experience a variety of ground-types ranging from swampy to dusty to big, baking boulders. Thongs and open-toe sandals are not suitable footwear - boots or runners are best.

Weather

Like everywhere else, the Top End of Australia has distinct Seasons. Most people are aware of the Wet and Dry Seasons, and that there are periods of high and low humidity. Nothing's ever that simple, so from the start of your arrival in the Top End you can expect to experience a variety of weather.

You will need to prepare for temperatures anywhere between 28C and 36C during the day, with the potential for evening temperatures to drop as low as 16C in the middle of the Dry Season - about June/July. This may still sound warm to some but most will feel cold with the temperature difference. The winds are often very hot unless they're carrying rain; in the latter half of the Dry Season very strong, dry winds can fan bushfires. These winds are called 'knock-'em-down' winds because they push over and break the dry, brittle long grasses - as well as dead trees and branches.

Just as we have a humid 'build-up' to the Wet Season from about October, we also have a 'build-down' time period starting around March, as the rains ease off and the ground dries out. These times of the year can be extremely humid as we move slowly into the next Season.

Insects

There's lots of bugs around in Kakadu, most of them harmless. The ones to watch out for are mozzies, sandflies, March flies, and some ants and wasps. Most of the big scary

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looking wasps you'll see don't bite. Scorpions and centipedes are also around but not so common.

Fauna

Snakes are a reality, though, like spiders, they're nocturnal. Most snakes are poisonous but generally, if you back off, they will too. Torches and footwear are essential for evening movement.

If you come across pigs or dingoes do not approach them.

Take notice of crocodile warning signs.

Fire

Fire is a significant factor in the Top End, and still plays an important role in the lives of traditional Aboriginal people. At certain times of the year, particularly early to mid dry season, traditional burning occurs. Occasionally these fires (more frequently other 'accidental' fires (from tourists, townsfolk etc.) could pose a mild threat to our base camp.

Firstly fires behave very differently in the Top End from the wild fires in the southern states. They tend to burn cooler early in the dry, and the composition of fuel means they rarely make it into the canopy. The early to mid dry season winds, can spread burning embers through the air and cause the fire to jump.

Fire in the wrong place at the wrong time is a threat to the flora and fauna of Kakadu and therefore we need to establish some fire consciousness in the camp:

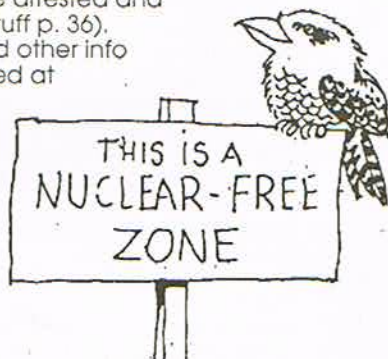
- **Do** collect wood only from designated areas and use only for the designated fireplace. (With so many people, if we don't do this we won't have any wood left.)
- **Don't** throw cigarettes out the car window or on the ground.
- **Do** roster yourself on for fire duty at the camp.
- **Don't** try to control any fires that seem out of control. It may be a traditional burn and anyway, it's far too dangerous! Return to camp and report it to the radio room.

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Arrival / Registration

When you arrive at the camp site, the first place to go is the information tent. Here you can;

- Fill in a registration form and find lots of information about the running of the camp and its facilities.
- Pay the weekly camp fee. This minimal fee covers the costs of keeping the camp operating such as water, communications, petrol and general infrastructure. There are two types of fees depending on your food arrangements.
 - DIY food. If you want to do your own food the charge is full time employed \$8 a day or concession \$4.
 - Communal food. full time employed \$15 or concession \$10. You will then receive your meal beads which you hand in at each meal to get your food.
- Find out when the next orientation workshop will be held, which all blockaders are required to attend. At the end of the session, you will be given your permit/passport to be on Mirrar land and wristband. This should be kept on you at all times, particularly if you are going onto the lease as it *may* help in your defence if you should be arrested and charged (see legal stuff p. 36).
- Up to date media and other info on what has happened at the blockade so far
- An affinity group matchmaking service
- List of subgroups for you to get involved in.
- List of upcoming events.
- A message board for blockaders use.



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Orientation workshop

The idea of the workshop is to give everyone an understanding of what's going on and to discuss some of the cultural issues involved in staying on Mirrar land. The workshops will be held every morning at the base camp (or every second day, depending on the influx of people), starting after breakfast and will be about two hours long. It will be easiest for you, in terms of getting settled at camp and feeling like you know what's going on, if you get along to one of the workshops within the first couple of days of your arrival. This orientation session is compulsory for all members of the camp.

So without sounding too much like an ad for a time-share resort, here's a quick run-down of what will happen. Firstly there will be a welcome and introduction to the area from the Mirrar traditional owners, who will outline some guidelines for behaviour on Mirrar land and be able to answer any queries regarding appropriate behaviour. Then there will be a brief update on the campaign and a progress report of the blockade so far. You'll get to see how the base camp operates, meet other blockaders and be taken around the site so you can get a feel for the layout and work out where you'd like to camp.

At the end of the session you'll get your "passport", which says that you're here as a guest of the traditional owners of the land. Ideally, the workshops can be run by any member of the base camp. Once you feel that you have your head around what's going on on site, please roster yourself on to take one or more of these sessions. There will be an 'Orientation Workshop Roster' in the information tent and the person in there will be able to give you the briefing and notes on what to cover.



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What to bring

There is limited shade at the camp site. Some will be provided but we encourage people to bring their own shelter for their personal use. From March until about the start of May it will still be raining so people need to bring solid, waterproof shelter.

People should bring:

- tent
- mattress
- large brimmed hat
- sunglasses
- First aid kit (see p 22)
- Sheet(s)
- Towel
- Broad-brimmed hat(s)
- Wet weather gear
- personal water flask to carry around
- toiletries, insect repellent and sunscreen
- loose fitting, long sleeved, natural fibre shirts and pants for protection from sun and mozzies.

Shade-makers:

- Tarp
- Poles
- Pegs
- Rope(s)

Other stuff:

- cameras
- musical instruments
- large water containers 15, 20 ltr etc
- gas or Trangia cooking equipment if doing own cooking
- gear needed for action: fabrics, paints, poles, facepainting, T-shirt materials, textas, tape and placards, ready-made banners etc.

Please think seriously about what you may need/want with you. Kakadu is quite remote and supplies in Jabiru are limited and very expensive.

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Camp Facilities

As you will learn (or have learnt) at the orientation workshop, there are a few designated areas around the camp site - the kitchen, healing space, 'administration area' where the information, legal and communications tents are, gathering space (where meetings happen), workshop areas, women's space and kids space as well as the toilet and shower area. Camping is pretty much anywhere you like to the north and west of the site. The northern border of the camp is a few hundred metres from the tank where the ruins of the old cattle yards are. We are asked not to touch this area, and certainly not to camp in it, or beyond it.

The different sub groups which are working to keep the camp running are: housekeeping, information, communications, police and legal, first aid, conflict resolution, media, food and workshops/orientation - please get involved in whichever of these takes your fancy.

Food

Given the long distances from good and cheap food sources and the problem of storing food in the Top End climate, there will be a communal vegetarian kitchen set up at the camp. Food will be bought in bulk and stored at camp and nearby in Jabiru.



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The set up of the kitchen will vary as the population of the camp fluctuates. However, some basic arrangements will be constant:

The cooking of all meals, breakfast, lunch and dinner will be done by affinity groups on a roster system. All affinity groups are requested to put themselves down for meal preparation (which also includes cooking and cleaning up afterwards). It is the responsibility of the camp as a whole to ensure that each meal happens and that the job is not continually falling back onto the same few affinity groups.

The frequency with which your affinity group will have to do a meal will depend on how many people there are at camp at the time. You can find this out from the info tent and do a rough calculation of how many meals a week / fortnight / whatever, your group should be rostered on for (and make sure that you are!).

If you are doing your own food you will need a gas or camp stove to cook on as fires are only allowed in designated camp fires. Keep in mind the quarantine restrictions that apply taking food out of Darwin. see page 11.

Camp Infrastructure

Water

We are lucky enough to have access to a bore and 20,000 gallon tank on site, so we do, in fact have water on tap. However, 20,000 gallons for up to 500 people may not last long if we are not careful with it. Each time the tank is emptied, we will need to pump from the bore to fill it again. Pumping uses fuel, creates noise and means that we are removing more groundwater from the system. As conservationists and members of a community, we must keep a close eye on water use and ensure that none is wasted.

Firewood

Fires are restricted to designated fire pits due to the limited availability of firewood and also to reduce the risk of bushfire.

Waste Disposal

There are separate bins for recyclables and non-recyclables as well as a compost pit for all perishable foods.

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Please ensure that you dispose of all food scraps in the compost pit, especially anything with seeds as we are in a National Park.

Bins are emptied regularly by members of the housekeeping collective, please feel free to add your name to this roster.

Toilets

There are several longdrop toilets with shelters. Please use a toilet every time and make sure you wash your hands too, we really want to avoid an outbreak of gastro if at all possible. Disposable nappies, tampons, sanitary pads and condoms must not be thrown away or buried please use the sealable bins near the toilets for all of these items.

Womens Space

This area has been set aside for women only. It is a safe space for camping in or for just hanging out. We ask all members of the camp to respect this restriction, there is plenty of space around the site and there should be no need for men to enter this area.

THE N.T. GENERAL STORE

C AVENAGH ST DARWIN CITY - Next to the Post Office

Phone 8981 8242
Fax 8981 6737



- Compasses & GPSs
- Territory Topographic Maps
- Camping Gear ● Hats
- Eskies - Rubbermaid
- Ice Boxes - EvaKool & Bailey's
- Camouflage Clothing
- Canvas Jungle Boots

...BIGGEST MOBS MORE!!

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Healing, Health and Hygiene

It is vitally important that every activist at Jabiluka is aware of and more importantly, conscious of how to prevent, health risks at the blockade and camp. People should be aware that they are coming to a tropical climate, which presents added and/or unfamiliar health risks on top of those presented by a large group of people camped together in any climate. The more common ailments are listed below along with preventative measures and basic treatment. If you have any concerns, please contact the first aid tent.

Sunburn - stay covered up and use plenty of sunblock! UV light is always in the extreme in the Top End.

Dehydration - It is advised that everyone drink at least 3 litres of water every day. If you are thirsty, you are already dehydrated, so get out of the sun and drink lots. If you get headachy, faint or nauseous, you should rest, and drink lots. To rehydrate, or to stay hydrated if you have mild diarrhoea, or are out in the sun sweating heaps, you can make the following drinks:

1 teaspoon of sugar for every 200mls water or

1 part cordial to 16 parts water or

1 part 100% fruit juice to 4 parts water

Rehydration mixtures such as gastrolyte are available from the first aid tent or local supermarket.

Heat Rash - can become a major problem if not dealt with early. Try to keep well 'aired' and apply a soothing ointment if you start to itch and come up in a rash.

Gastro - can easily spread through a camp if people are not diligent about hygiene. See below for details. If you do get gastro, it's important to keep yourself hydrated, as you will be losing a lot of fluid. For mild diarrhoea, follow the rehydration guidelines above, rest in the shade and keep cool. If it lasts longer than a day or two contact the first aid tent.

Conjunctivitis - can be due to allergy, foreign particles in eyes, bacteria or viral infections. Don't rub your eyes if they are sore and don't share towels. See the first aiders for treatment.

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Scabies - a highly infectious skin infestation caused by a tiny mite. Symptoms are intense itching, red rash with small raised lumps. In it's early stages, scabies can be confused with heat rash - check with the first aid tent if you're not sure. It is caught through close contact with someone already infested. Treatment with teatree oil or permethrin cream. Clothing and bedding should also be washed with ti tree. First Aiders should avoid close contact with others if infested.

Tropical Ulcers - (where sores become heavily infected) are very common, contagious and need to be treated immediately. Make sure any cuts, however small, are kept clean and dry. PawPaw ointment, salt water, calendula tincture betadine or other antiseptic can be used. If an ulcer is stubborn and will not respond to antiseptic, you may need antibiotics to get rid of it.

Melioidosis (or Nightcliff Gardeners disease) - is a bacteria which lives in the soil most commonly enters the body through cuts. Wearing shoes is important and again, thoroughly wash any cuts.

Malaria - is not present in Australia for those of you who are concerned.

Ross River Fever - is present up here so make sure you take precautions against mosquito bites. Mozzies also carry Australian encephalitis and other diseases.

Please help us to prevent and treat these problems before they spread through the camp.

First Aiders

There will be a roster of dedicated first aiders at the camp. The first aid tent will have supplies of basic needs and there is a clinic in Jabiru which can be accessed 24hrs.

Hygiene

The toilets must be used every time. The quickest way to spread gastro, and other nasties is for people to piss and shit in the bush around the camp.

It is also important that we comply with the Parks and Wildlife hygiene regulations, as we don't want to give any

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grounds for eviction from the campsite.

Parks will help us dig the dunny pits with a post hole digger, but rosters will be necessary to enlarge the holes as well as keep the toilet area clean and ensure that clean water and soap are always there. **Wash your hands every time.** It may sound basic, but it is important for the long term viability of the blockade that we stay healthy. It is also important for people working in the kitchen to be healthy and clean at all times. Do not do kitchen work if you are at all sick, and make sure you wash before doing any food preparation. We will have separate washing facilities for contagious people. No doubt most of us will have to use them at some time or other, so don't feel singled out if you're "quarantined".

First Aid Kit

Every activist should provide their own basic first aid needs. Conventional medicines will be available from the first aid tent if you run out. If you prefer natural remedies, bring a good supply or you can restock in Darwin (Julies Oils at Parap Markets on Saturday mornings is the best).

First aid kit should include:

- Band-aids
- wound dressings
- 10cm wide elasticated bandage for snakebite (a must for every bush walk or action)
- Tape eg micropore
- Steristrips
- Triangular bandage (a sarong or old sheet cut to size is fine)
- Antiseptic (liquid/powder/cream) eg betadine, teatree oil, calendula tincture etc. A strong cup of cold brewed coffee, can be used if other antiseptics are not available.
- Painkillers
- Sunblock
- Sunglasses
- Insect Repellant

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Muscle rubs for those tired aching bods eg tiger balm, Dencorub

You could also include:

- antihistamine
- antifungal
- cream eg Canestan or herbal remedies
- anti itch/sting eg bicarb soda, calamine lotion, Paw Paw ointment

Also, please make sure you have had a tetanus booster in the last 10 years

Julies Oils

Essential Oils
Natural Remedies
Alternatives - Just Ask

Parap Markets

Parap
Saturdays
8am - 2pm



or Ph: 8941 8745

Clinic 34

What's that I hear you ask? Well it's not really to do with uranium and blockades, but as you may well indulge in some fun amidst the serious stuff you may need to know something about safe sex, or where to go in case of the untoward happening.

Clinic 34 is a sexual health centre. It's located at the hospital in Block 4 and is completely free and confidential. You don't need a medicare card. You are given a number for reasons of confidentiality and you will meet with friendly, professional and non judgemental staff.

Services offered include:

- STD and HIV testing, treatment (if necessary), information and counselling.
- Pap smears
- Pregnancy Tests

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group with Sexual difficulties
Hepatitis testing and information,
Hepatitis A & B vaccinations (there isn't one for hepatitis C)

Remember

While STD's can cause rashes, sores, itching, discharge - pus and/or blood, smell, pain when urinating, lumps etc (of the little joys of loving!!), they don't always. They may go completely undetected and cause a lot of pain and suffering later on. Untreated gonorrhoea and chlamydia in women often causes infertility and Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (which sometimes includes a stay of weeks in hospital and is incredibly painful). In men it can cause extremely enlarged and painful testicles (one can see the faces screwing up - ouch)



Decision making

After much discussion and trying to think up other, possibly better, structures for decision making, the collective decided that the structure used at other protests, such as Nurrungar '93 and Roxstop, is the most likely to work. Hopefully we can learn from past problems and improve on this structure. It is based on affinity groups and inclusive, consensus based decision making. The decision making structure is designed to effect the maximum participation of blockaders in decision making and be flexible enough to change according to the needs of the blockade. This structure will be used unless consensual camp decision is made to suspend this process.

Affinity Groups

Affinity groups are vital to the camp. Decision making, camp structure and actions will be based around them, so it is desirable that everyone belong to one. The advantage of affinity groups is that they allow input from all camp members, give support to individuals involved in actions and facilitate decision making within and between groups.

What are affinity groups?

Affinity groups are a kind of 'family' made up of 8-18 people. Ideally these people would know each other, have planned some action(s) to do together or for the whole blockade to participate in, and feel they can offer each other support if necessary.

Affinity groups will undertake autonomous actions within the basic guidelines for the blockade. They will also provide a support reference group for individuals in a large demonstration. Affinity groups can be fluid and formed for particular actions or for longer term support or both! Belonging to an affinity group before you get to Jabiluka is not a prerequisite for being involved in the blockade. There will be a matchmaking service at the information tent for people wanting to join an affinity group.

Meeting Process for Decision Making

Decision making at Jabiluka will be based on affinity groups in a structure where the decisions are made by consensus reached among a meeting of affinity spokespeople. The procedure is outlined below:

1. Information Meeting

Membership: entire camp

Role: Provide information to activists. Raise issues about which decisions need to be made. No more than 4 speakers per issue. Issues must be clearly presented. Information meetings are not the venue for debate or discussion about decisions, they are for information sharing and clarification of issues that will be decided in the affinity groups spokespeople meeting.

Meeting time: Before dinner

2. Affinity Group

Membership: 8-18 individuals who have something in common

Role: Primary decision making group for actions and to share resources and support. After the information meeting, discuss the issues raised and the affinity group reaches a decision that is acceptable to the group.

Meeting time: Dinner time

3. Affinity Group Spokespeople Meeting (AGSM)

Membership: 1 representative from each affinity group

Role: Make decisions on issues and policy for the entire blockade/camp. Anyone can attend these meetings but only the representatives from the affinity groups may participate in discussion. All AGSMs will attempt to make decisions based on a consensus model. Affinity group spokespeople must be prepared to compromise. However if a decision is blocked twice in one meeting a vote of 2/3 majority will resolve the issue.

Meeting time: After dinner

4. Coordinating Collective

Membership: One representative from each of the following groups: Mirrar, Gundjehmi, ACF, TWS, FOE, ECNT, one from each sub group, one from the Affinity Group Spokespeople

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Group.

Role: Implementation of decisions of the camp; Mirrar liaison; facilitation of meetings; central information exchange and task allocation. The Mirrar have the right to veto any actions or decisions that they deem inappropriate. It will be in these meetings that this veto, if required, will take place.

Meeting time: meeting regularly.

5. Subgroup Meetings

Membership: People are encouraged to join the subgroups that exist for the smooth running of the camp; housekeeping, first aid, conflict resolution, media, legal and police liaison, information.

Role: Carry out tasks in particular areas of the running of camp and campaign.

Meeting time: meeting frequently see information tent.

Protest Actions

The Jabiluka blockade operates on a decentralised, non-hierarchical system. Affinity groups decide what they want to do and are the primary decision making body. There are three sorts of actions that affinity groups may choose to do: secret, independent actions, public actions for others to see as part of the days program or mass actions where anyone from the camp can join in.

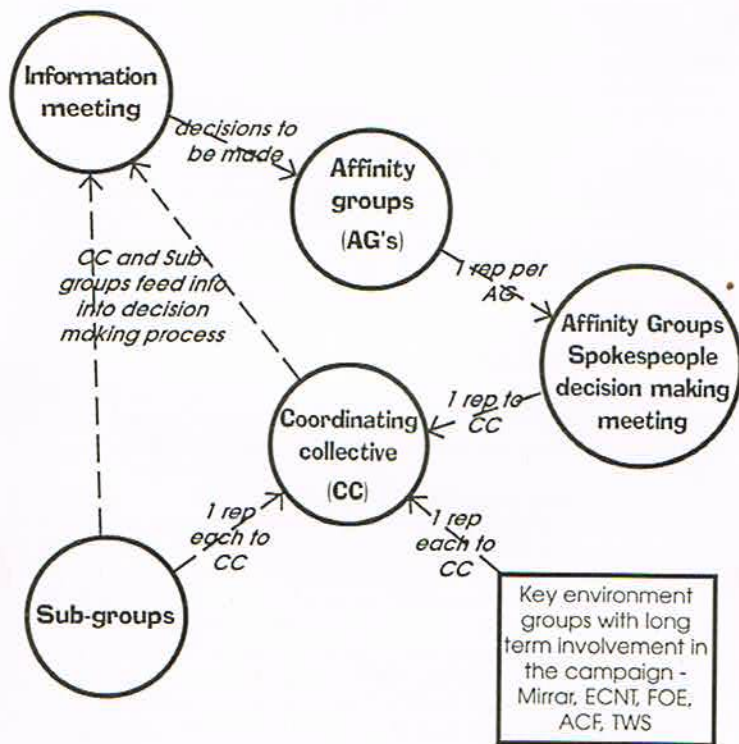
If affinity groups have an idea for the whole protest camp to be involved in, or a public action to be part of the days program, the process for getting it happening will look like this:

1. Affinity group decides on a public action and notifies the Co-ordinating collective so it can appear on the next days timetable and the Mirrar can be informed. Police liaison, Legal support and/or Media collective involvement may also be requested.
2. If the proposed action is within the Mirrar guidelines and is a peaceful and constructive action, it will be put on the timetable of actions.
3. If the action is outside the guidelines or not seen to be constructive for that particular time in the blockade,

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the affinity group will be asked to revise or rethink their action.

4. If an affinity group has a proposal for a mass action, it will be put on the agenda for the next blockade information meeting.
5. Affinity groups discuss proposals which come from the Information meeting over dinner and decide on a spokesperson to convey their decisions.
6. Affinity Groups Spokespeople meet and make decisions.



Guiding principles & Agreements for actions

The Jabiluka blockade will involve the participation of people with a wide range of political and personal opinions and experiences. In order for the blockade to be successful, we need to have a common but flexible structure for deciding what actions to undertake and when.

To make the decision making process at the camp as easy as possible, people should consider the following when planning actions, or making decisions, both before and during the camp. These should be thought about in conjunction with the Mirrar guidelines.

Constructive

Remember why we are blockading- Constructive actions should be in line with the media, political and cultural aspects of the time-remember the overall strategy of the campaign.

Here are a list of questions which we encourage activists to answer to help clarify the constructiveness of their action.

- What is the aim of the action and is it consistent with the aims of the blockade?
- Will it endanger participants or other people?
- Will it need support (logistic, legal, media, political)?
- Is there likely to be conflict and can it be avoided without invalidating action?
- Will it cause unnecessary property damage?
- Will it effect the constructiveness of the campaign?
- What is the best timing for the action?
- Can this be a mass action?

Respectful

Respect the Mirrar and what they have asked us. We are on Mirrar land and their guidelines are not negotiable. They will be informed about every event through the co-ordinating collective and have the right to stop any action.

Respect the natural environment. Kakadu is a world heritage area and we are privileged to be able to camp in

such a beautiful and fragile environment. Please abide by the Parks regulations for minimising impact on the environment. see p.10

Be respectful of your fellow activists, even when you disagree with them, remember we're all on the same side- we can't let our differences interfere with the effectiveness of our actions.

Also be respectful of, Jabiru residents, the mine workers as well as the park rangers.

Responsible

Activists should be prepared to take responsibility for their own actions. This means making sure the appropriate people (especially those participating) know what you are planning, when help may be needed (eg. distractions, props) and what consequences may need to be planned for (eg. legal help). If you don't want the whole camp to know about your action, a member of the coordinating collective should be approached to ensure Mirrar approval and provide any support needed.

Creative

We want to have actions that are creative and fun. The more diverse and interesting the blockade is, the more public support and media coverage we will get.



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Secret/Independent Actions

No action at Jabiluka can be undertaken without Mirrar consent. Therefore, if your affinity group wants to undertake a 'secret' action you should approach a member of the coordinating collective to ensure that your action is within the guidelines and you are not intending to go places where sacred sites may be. Members of the coordinating collective will not discuss your action with anyone without your consent.

It is important for the success of the blockade that the maximum amount of input and energy is used. We need to create an environment where all ideas are respected and appreciated. The nature of the campaign will alter as it goes along, so ideas and strategies will have to develop to fit in with these changes.

Community Safety and Peacekeeping

For the Jabiluka blockade we are establishing a peacekeeping collective to enhance the feeling of safety, both within our blockade community, and when interacting with outside communities eg. miners, townspeople, police, aboriginal groups, media, tourists.

We all have the right to feel safe all the time. Just because we are at Kakadu to protest about a proposed uranium mine does not mean that issues of personal safety are not important. Safety is something that we are all



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responsible for and something that all of us can do something about. At such a large event, over such a long period, it's important that we look after each other. If personal or political conflicts arise, remember that there are positive and effective ways of resolving them.

It is also important that we don't get sidetracked by conflict with police, miners or other non-blockaders. Any conflict or aggression will be focussed on by the media and we want to keep thier, and our, focus on stopping Jabiluka mine. All activists should be aware of the possibility of conflict and try to ensure that we don't escalate the level of violence in any situation. If you feel this may be happening, or are experiencing aggressive behavior from others feel free to call a Pt'chang member or someone else with appropriate skills, if you don't feel you can deal with it on your own.

If you are feeling unsafe for any reason, please ask for support. A friend or supportive person may be available but also the organisers and Pt'chang volunteers recognise safety issues and are willing to help and take action if needed and wanted.

Pt'chang

Pt'chang is a group of volunteer peacekeepers which uses cooperative 'power-with' processes to help create safety and is responsible and accountable to the community of people that take part in the blockade.

The chosen activities of Pt'chang are likely to change depending on the number of volunteers available, and as priorities change in the blockade community.

- Possible areas are:
- training workshops
 - conflict management
 - mediation
 - grounding techniques
 - counselling
 - de-escalating violent situations

There will also be workshops running throughout the blockade at the base camp and in Darwin. For more info check out the info tent.

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Media Collective

The media collective will be responsible for co-ordinating publicity for the blockade, in conjunction with the Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation. An effective media strategy is essential if we are to gain national and international coverage and public support. Maintaining media coverage over a long period is difficult, so interesting/radical/new action will be need to be spaced out to try to keep/regain media interest.

The media collective will run from the communications office in Jabiru as well at the ECNT and the Gundjehmi office

Media Policy

Activists who are approached by a mass media reporter are invited to:

- direct the reporter to a member of the media collective,
- respond to the reporter if you are confident that you are clear on the message being covered by the organisers of a particular action. It can be useful to prepare a one-liner that sums up an aspect of the campaign that is important to you. The mass media can be more antagonistic than the police and will often manipulate a story to say what they want, so speaking 'off-the-cuff' can be a problem.
- if you decide to speak to the media outside the theme or message of the day or action, please make clear that you are presenting a personal view only.



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Police liaison policy

- The police liaison and legal collective is responsible to the Coordinating collective
- All 'official' communications with the police will be through the police liaison and legal collective. There will be a minimum of two members of the collective present at all meetings with the police.
- No details of arrestable actions will be given to the police unless requested by the group organising the action.
- Police will be given specific information only in life threatening situations in consultation with the coordinating collective.
- The police have agreed to respect our campsite by not entering it. They may come to the legal tent and request information etc.
- We have requested that those arrested be processed and released on bail as quickly as possible and legal support volunteers will be allowed to have access during the processing of those arrested.

Protester expectations of police

Police act within operational guidelines
Display badges and numbers at all times
No use of tear gas, capsicum spray or truncheons
No use of violence
Police identified as aggressive or provocative be removed from contact with protesters
Humane treatment of people arrested.

Protester expectations of ourselves

No unplanned or violent confrontations
No damage to police/security vehicles
No verbal or physical abuse of police
Don't allow police actions to distract us from our main purpose
If a protester acts violently or inappropriately, the larger group may act to calm the individual

Legal Stuff

Protesters throughout the world have undertaken arrestable actions in order to highlight the injustice and inhumanity of environmental and cultural destruction such as will happen at Jabiluka if the mine isn't stopped. In the traditions of nonviolent civil disobedience, to stop the mine it is possible that actions will have to be taken which put activists at risk of arrest. Many protesters will be OK with this, and for those who do not wish to be arrested, there is usually ample warning given before police start making arrests, and it will be clear when an action is 'arrestable'.

When considering arrestable actions, please think carefully of the consequences, not only for yourself but for the campaign as a whole. One unplanned or aggressive act has the potential to undermine public support for the blockade, public support which is vital if we are to succeed in stopping the mine. Actions that have not been thought through can also have the effect of provoking aggression towards all activists, not just yourself, from mine workers, the police etc.

The Legal Support Group has been set up in order to ensure that activists have access to the information necessary to make informed choices about the actions they take, know their rights if they are arrested and have access to legal advice when needed.

Legal Support Group

There will be lawyers contactable at all times to help with any legal questions. However, the first point of contact for activists is the legal support group who will

- be briefed on necessary legal information,
- ensure there are arrest watchers at the planned arrestable actions
- go to the police station to help deal with arrests and bail procedure and ensure that you have a lift back to the camp or Darwin.
- provide help with your defence if you are taken to court.

Arrest Watchers

In any arrestable situation it is important for some people to observe the actions of the police and take detailed information. In particular, take photos or video of the event, and the actual arrest, write down an account of the arrest, including actions of the police, those arrested and those around the scene and take numbers of the arresting officer(s) with a physical description. Pass the information on to the Legal Support Group or coordinating collective. Arrest Watching forms will be distributed from the Legal Tent.

After the arrest the Arrest Watchers should take care of the possessions of those arrested. Also find out, if you can, where the arrested person is being taken-Jabiru or Darwin. This will mean that a member of the Legal Support Group can get to the station to support them and provide transport after they are bailed.

Arrest Watch volunteers will be needed on site for every action, so if you don't want to be arrested, please volunteer for this important task. We also encourage people planning to do an arrestable action to arrange their own arrest watcher - someone from their affinity group, or if your whole group is planning to an arrestable action, you could ask another affinity group to watch yours.

Permit

The permit given by Mirrar at the orientation workshop *may* be useful for legal defence. However, it will not stop police making arrests, and it is yet to be tested legally.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Barristers and Solicitors | Units 9&10, Cavanagh City Centre |
| Criminal Law | 24 Cavanagh St Darwin |
| Personal Injuries | GPO Box 4570 Darwin NT 0801 Australia |
| Employment Law | |

Dalrymple & Associates

Facsimile (08) 8941 8996 Telephone (08) 8941 8995

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GETTING ARRESTED: ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

The following information is an outline only and should not be treated as legal advice.

Do I have to give my name and address to the police?

Yes, however the police can only ask for your name etc if they have a reasonable suspicion that you have committed or are about to commit an offence, or if they believe you can help them with their inquiries. If you don't believe the police have any reason to suspect you of having committed or being about to commit an offence, you can ask them what it is they suspect you of and if they have no reason, you *can* refuse to give your name and address.

Do I have to go with the police?

You don't have to go anywhere with the police unless you are under arrest. Police don't have to tell you what you have been charged with or that you have been arrested for you to be under arrest, but a reason must be given for the arrest except where it's obvious (ie. if you're caught red-handed) or impractical. If you refuse to go with the police of your own free will you may then be arrested, charged with an offence and taken into custody. 'Reasonable' force may be used.

It's against the law to resist or hinder the police in the course of their duties. It makes no difference if the police are mistaken in arresting you (maximum penalty \$1,000 or 6 months). If you resist arrest your actions may be considered an assault and assaulting a police officer carries a maximum penalty of 2 years in jail if tried in the magistrates court or 5 years if tried in the Supreme court. The legal collective urges everyone to comply with police and argue about legalities later.

For what am I likely to be sentenced under the mandatory sentencing act?

The Mandatory Sentencing Act in the Northern Territory was introduced in 1997. Under this act, if you're found guilty of a property offence you get a mandatory sentence of two weeks. The Magistrates have no option if you are charged with and found guilty of a property offence, but it remains to

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be seen if blockaders will be charged with these sort of offences. For our purposes, property offences would include graffiti, fence cutting, damage to vehicles or buildings etc. However, creative ways can surely be found to achieve the same ends without having to risk a 14 day sentence.

Who can arrest me?

Police can arrest anyone they find doing something illegal, or who they have a reason to think has done or is about to do something illegal.

Any person including the owner, or anyone who works for the owner can arrest you and take you to the police if they find you doing something illegal on their property. They are not allowed to question you.

What am I likely to be arrested for?

The most likely offences that blockaders may be arrested for include:

- trespass
- refusing to obey a police request
- criminal damage (ie vandalism, graffiti - comes under mandatory sentencing)
- hindering police (hindering or obstructing a member of the police force in the execution of their duties, or helping another person to do so)
- resisting arrest (*resist* is defined to mean only physical resistance, there is no clear distinction between hindering, resisting and assaulting police)
- offensive conduct (ie 'any riotous, offensive or disorderly behavior 'using obscene language', 'disturbing the public peace')
- loitering (this offence has sometimes been used against political protesters who refuse to disperse)

What happens after I am arrested?

Remember, arrest procedure is a bureaucratic process, and the police have the 'right' to use 'reasonable force' to get you to comply with the procedure.

You will be taken to the police station photographed and fingerprinted, your possessions will be removed, including probably your shoe laces, scarves etc and put in the cells until

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they are ready to 'process' you. You will be asked to verify your identification and give a statement and then be charged and bailed (see Bail section)

The police have agreed to let members of the Legal Support Group have access to those arrested while they're in the cells, so you will be able to ask questions and talk about it before you decide whether to give a statement or accept bail conditions etc.

If I am arrested, what rights do I have?

You do not have to answer any questions the police ask you except for giving your name and address. It is usually best to answer "NO COMMENT" to any other questions unless you have had legal advice or you have a simple explanation that you can prove quickly. If you don't want to answer questions, make this clear to police by stating clearly that you do not wish to say anything.

The police must inform you of your rights and warn you that anything you say can be taken down and used in evidence. They can use anything you say in evidence against you even if it is not written down or taped. THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS AN OFF THE RECORD CONVERSATION WITH A POLICE OFFICER.

If you answer questions asked by the police and they write your answers down or tape them, you should ask for a copy as it could be very useful if you have to go to court later.

The police will make a video or audio record of your interview.

If you are arrested you can ask to communicate with a relative or friend to tell them where you are.

Police powers on and after arrest.

The police can use 'reasonable force' to search you, your clothing and any property under your immediate control both before and after arrest if they have reasonable grounds to suspect you of carrying a weapon or article which can be used to escape or inflict injury. They can take property to secure and preserve evidence. Don't carry large amounts of money, Centrelink forms etc if you are likely to be arrested.

If you are charged with an offence, the police can use "reasonable force" to take photographs, fingerprints and

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prints from your hands, feet and toes. It is against the law to refuse. In the NT even if the charge is later withdrawn or dismissed these records will be kept on file. Taking of specimens (blood, urine) can be refused.

If the police say you have committed an offence after having questioned you, they have laid a charge against you. Usually you will be given a copy of the charges laid against you. If not you should ask for one.

What if I'm under 17 years old?

If you are under 17 and you are arrested, the police can't interview you without an accompanying adult. This adult can be a friend or relative or lawyer. You have the right to choose the person you wish to support you as long as that person is not involved in the offence. If the police can't find the person you asked for or the person can't come, the police will get a welfare officer to sit with you.

What if I'm from overseas?

According to the Vienna convention, a foreign National in custody has certain rights, as follows:

- you must be informed of your right to communicate with consular officials
- any request to inform your consular officials must be complied with
- all mail from you to the consular office must be forwarded without delay
- you should be permitted to be visited by nationals of your own country
- consular officials can converse and correspond with you and arrange legal representation for you if you are in prison

What if I'm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

The Anunga rules are a series of guidelines for police to follow when interrogating Aboriginal people. If police do not comply with the Anunga rules the court may reject any 'confession' made on the grounds that it is unfair to the accused.

There are nine guidelines, the most relevant of which are:

- an interpreter should be used if you're not fluent in

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English

- a 'prisoners friend', who may also be the interpreter, should be present throughout the interview to provide independent support
- if you request legal assistance, reasonable steps should be taken by police to obtain it
- police should not cross-examine you - questions should be open ended

Please contact the legal collective for more information, or you can contact the North Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service (NAALAS) on 89815266.

Bail

Bail is a procedure used by the police to try to ensure that offenders attend court. It can also be used to stop a person reoffending. The usual bail for a first offence is to be 'bailed on your own recognizance' ie. they trust you to do the right thing. However, if the police believe that you are likely to reoffend, they can set bail conditions. These have been used at other protests to stop protesters returning to the action site. For example, you could be given bail on the condition that you don't return within a certain radius of the ERA lease area. This may not be a valid bail condition, and the legal collective will keep the camp up to date on this.

If you are given bail conditions which you think are unfair, you can ask for your bail to be referred to a magistrate. Usually this will mean you will be brought before a magistrate the next working day, however as the Jabiru Court only operates every fortnight, you may be sent to Darwin. You can change your mind and accept bail at any time. The dates of Jabiru Magistrates Court will be displayed in the legal tent.

Will getting arrested have any future adverse effects?

You can get arrested as many times as you want and it should not have any effect on your life - you just need to make sure you are not charged with the offence for which you were arrested, and not found guilty if it comes to court!!

If you are found guilty of an offence, it may affect current and future employment and applications for visas to some countries. If you are sentenced to jail, you will be cut off Social Security payments. You need to think seriously about

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If you are found guilty of an offence, it may affect current and future employment and applications for visas to some countries. If you are sentenced to jail, you will be cut off Social Security payments. You need to think seriously about

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putting yourself in an arrestable situation and please contact the legal support group if you have any concerns or questions.

Other possibly adverse effects may come from the inconvenience of returning to court as some cases will be heard in Darwin or Jabiru at a later date.

If you have any questions or would like more information about going to court and getting legal help please come to the legal tent. You can also contact the Legal Aid Commission on (08) 89993000.

Acknowledgments

Environmental Defenders Office (NT), Nurrungar Activist Handbook and PEace Action Collective, Adelaide.

Darwin Community Legal Service

**Free Legal Advice Available at
these Times Only**

Mondays - Palmerston - 6.30 pm - 7.30 pm

1st floor Civic Centre Palmerston

Thursdays — Darwin - 5.30 pm to 7.00 pm

8 Manton Street (cnr Manton & McMinn)

Saturdays - Casuarina - 10.00 am to 12

Community Room (temporary location)

Thursdays - Batchelor - 5.30 pm to 7.00 pm

Call John Ingram at Batchelor College 8939 7150

Contacts

The Environment Centre NT

Homemaker Arcade, Cavanagh St, Darwin

GPO Box 2120, Darwin NT 0801

ph: (08) 8981 1984 fax: (08) 8941 0387

Jabiru Health Care Centre

emergency 24hour Phone no: (08) 8979 2018