A single-page land rights newsletter, *Bunji*, first appeared on the Darwin streets in August 1971. *Bunji* was featured on the first Northern Territory ABC televised news bulletin in black and white a few days later. Amongst the Aboriginal rights movement across Australia the newsletter quickly gained fame, prompting the Queensland black activist, Cheryl Buchanan, to write to *Bunji*, inviting a Larrakia delegate to a conference against racism to be held in Brisbane in January 1972. Cheryl was sponsored by the socially progressive Australian Union of Students (AUS) and was to be involved in the first Aboriginal Embassy outside Parliament house in Canberra that began on 26th January, 1972. More than two months earlier, the Larrakia and supporters had raised their flag to claim Darwin, in particular their camp at Kulaluk behind the Nightcliff Drive-in Cinema. On July 6th, 1973, Fred Fogarty led a group from the Kulaluk camp to violently resist an attempt by surveyors to subdivide the land the group had claimed at a meeting with Judge A E Woodward, the Aboriginal Land Rights Commissioner, when he visited Kulaluk the previous month. Cheryl was in Darwin at the time of the protest and proposed that Fred fly with her to the Labor Party Conference in Surfers Paradise to put the case for land rights to Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam. Cheryl later prepared *We Have Bugger All*, financed by AUS, telling the story of the fight for land in Darwin up to the time of Fred Fogarty’s committal hearing, and before the final Woodward Report was published in April 1974.

In the above historical context, Cheryl’s booklet is a valuable primary reference suggesting that activism caused Judge Woodward to substantially strengthen his land rights report between the printing of his first report in 1973 and the publication of his final report in 1974, a document on which the *Land Rights Act, 1976* is based. The media often incorrectly credits land rights to leaders of a North East Arnhem Land clan. However, *We Have Bugger All* suggests that if it was not for a ragged band of Aboriginal people camped on vacant land around Darwin land rights might not be a reality in the Northern Territory today.