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The South Australian  
Globalist Vol. 5  
*Style Guide*

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Danielle Larosa

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## Globalist Statement

*“The mission of the South Australia Globalist is to spark discussion about international affairs between students, faculty, and the greater community. The magazine seeks to give readers thought-provoking and sometimes confronting articles to foster a greater understanding and appreciation of issues that will affect future generations.*

*As a member of the Global 21 network, the South Australia Globalist also hopes to promote its writing to an international audience and gain exposure on the global stage. The SA Globalist hopes to become a wealth of international affairs resources, opinions and features.”*

[www.thesaglobalist.org/  
about-the-sa-globalist](http://www.thesaglobalist.org/about-the-sa-globalist)

## Brand Essence

This style guide has been designed in order to maintain consistency through the layout of the South Australian Globalist publication. Cultivating a strong and instantly recognizable identity for the South Australian Globalist can only be achieved through the use of consistent page layouts and uniform application of the masthead.

The masthead and page layouts have been developed to better promote the South Australian Globalist as an integral, academic publication, existing as a student effort through the University of South Australia.

Credibility is a core element of the South Australian Globalist, with readers desiring to build a relationship with the brand, knowing that all resources are credible, and the publication is actually worth picking up and reading.

The South Australian Globalist exists alongside 12 other chapters from around the world. Therefore, it can be said that the publication should be made recognisable and relatable to a wide audience.

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# Masthead

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### The new masthead

Conveys the South Australian Globalist as a credible, academic publication. With similar characteristics of a newspaper masthead, the new masthead is bold, striking and straight to the point.

### Colour

Black  
- the masthead is to be used on a white background only when presented throughout the publication.

### Exceptions

The masthead may also be inverted to white on black (if appropriate) for any promotional material and through other mediums. The masthead should not use any other colours.

South  
Australian

Globalist

South  
Australian

Globalist

## Typeface

‘South Australian’  
ITC Garamond Light  
25/28pt.  
30 (T)  
C/LC

‘Globalist’  
ITC Garamond Light  
93/100pt.  
20 (T)  
C/LC

## Size

Size of the masthead should remain consistent throughout consecutive volumes. Masthead EPS file should be used at the same supplied size:  
(183.09mm x 35.43mm)  
For other uses of masthead (e.g. promotional material or repeated through publication) aspect ratio of initial masthead file must be maintained (which also includes clear space as part of the EPS file).

## Clear Space

A space of 7mm is to be left around the masthead when placed on publication front cover. Measurements are the equivalent to the size of an uppercase letter ‘A’ set in ITC Garamond Light at 30pt. This means at least 7mm measured to the edge, and also surrounding graphics or text.



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# Front Cover

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## Grid

3 column grid  
 -acting as a suggestion of  
 what is yet to come through  
 following inside spreads.

ⓐ 4.23mm gutter

## Margins

- Ⓣ top: 7.5mm
- ⓑ bottom: 22.5mm
- Ⓢ inside: 16.5mm
- Ⓞ outside: 16.5mm

## Lines

Horizontal:  
 210mm length  
 0.1pt stroke, black

Vertical:  
 16.86mm length  
 01.pt stroke, black



Cover image

(w)210mm x (h)212mm  
300dpi

Uni SA logo

(w)53.5mm x (h)15.36mm  
4mm space surrounding

Space allocation

	<p>South Australian</p>	<h1>Globalist</h1>	<p>38.4mm</p>
<p>8.5mm</p>	<p><b>The Contemporary Political Economy</b> – How the New Order is Shaping the World Volume 5 – Winter 2012</p>	<p><b>Feature Article</b> Currency Wars: US Dollar v China's Renminbi – 14</p>	<p><b>General Article</b> Post-conflict Sierra Leone: Is peace possible? – 30</p>
			<p>24.19mm</p>
<p>22.35mm</p>	<p style="font-size: x-small; vertical-align: middle;">School of Communication, International Studies and Languages</p>		

## Typefaces

### **Univers 65 Bold 10pt**

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**

**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**

**0123456789**

### Univers 55 Roman 10pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

### ITC Garamond Light 11pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

## Typographic usage

Ⓐ Issue title:

Univers 65 Bold

10/13

(T)\* 20

(Colour selected from cover illustration)

Ⓑ Issue sub-title:

Univers 55 Roman

10/12

(T) 20

(Colour selected from cover illustration)

Ⓒ Volume/edition:

ITC Garamond Light

11/13

(T) 10

Black

Ⓓ Article headings:

Univers 65 Bold

10/13

(T) 20

Black

3mm indent from left

Ⓔ Title & page:

Univers 55 Roman

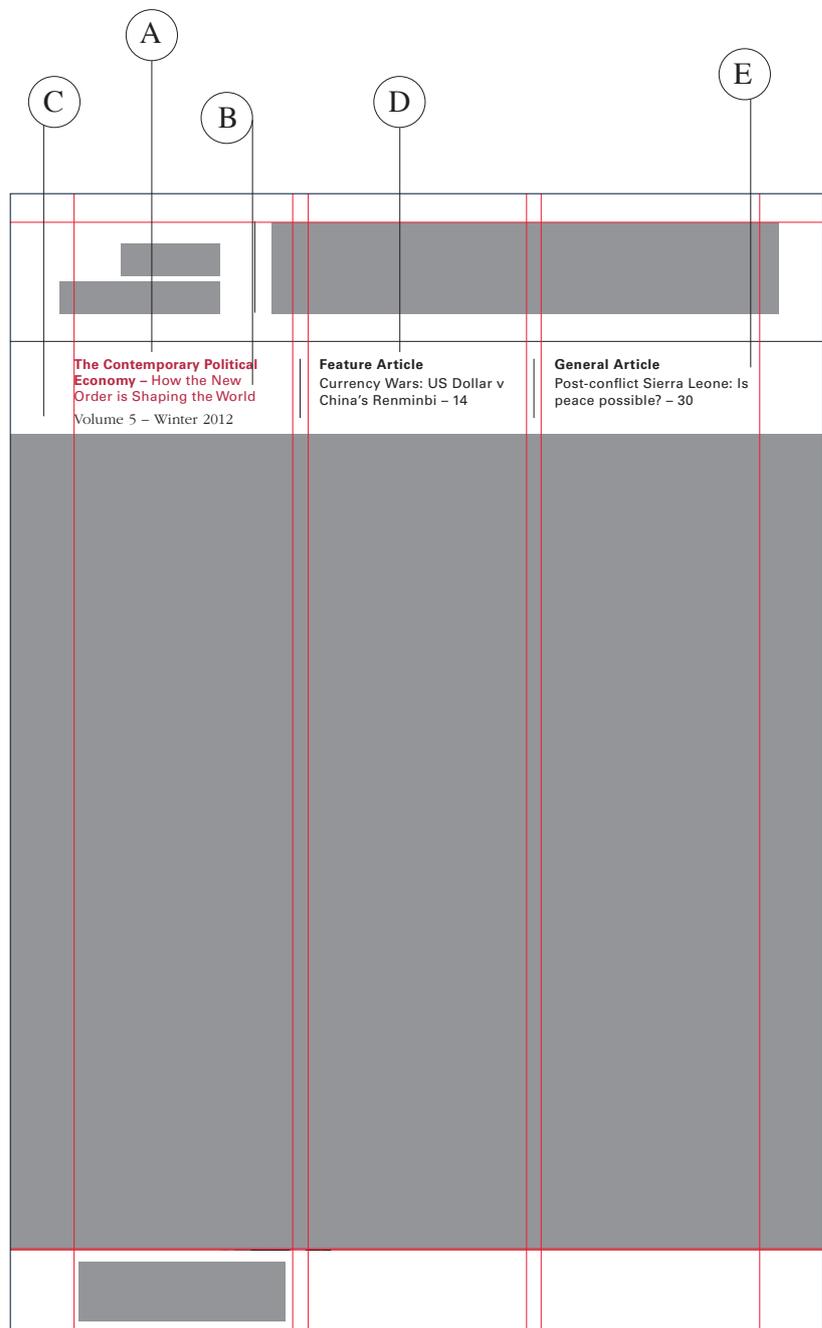
10/12

(T) 10

Black

3mm indent from left

\*(T) = tracking



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# Contents

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## Grid

3 column grid

23mm gutter

## Margins

Top: 15mm

Bottom: 20mm

Inside: 15mm

Outside: 18mm

## Horizontal

Page information presented on contents page should be aligned horizontally, (e.g. top of page numbers) and also set vertically within each columns.

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Creative Director Veronika Kelly		Advisory Board Terry O'Callaghan Patrizia Furlan David Lundberg			
Contact Details editor.saglobalist@gmail.com		University of South Australia School of Communications, International Studies and Languages			

## Typefaces

### Univers 55 Roman 15pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

### ITC Garamond Light 15pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

### *ITC Garamond Light Italic 9pt*

*ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ*

*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*

*0123456789*

### ITC Garamond Light 9pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

### Univers 45 Light 9pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789

## Colours



Feature

C= 100

M= 60

Y= 0

K= 0



International Perspective

C= 0

M= 70

Y= 100

K= 0



General

C= 100

M= 0

Y= 100

K= 0



In-depth

C= 70

M= 80

Y= 0

K= 0

## Typographic usage

*contents:*

Univers 45 Light  
 9/12  
 (T) 10  
 aligned to edge  
 black

*stroke:*

0.1pt  
 black  
 177mm length

*position title:*

ITC Garamond Light Italic  
 9/20  
 (T) 20  
 black

*name:*

ITC Garamond Light  
 9/12  
 (T) 20  
 black

Contents	
<p><i>Editor-in-Chief</i>                  Amy Phillips</p> <p><i>Deputy Editor</i>                  Shari Reid</p> <p><i>Website Editor</i>                  Dione Hodgson</p> <p><i>Managing Editors</i>                  Jack Baldwin                  Amelia Skaczkowski                  Lucy Ahern                  Georgia Bradshaw                  Cassie Slaughter                  Margarita De Gennaro                  Elise Fantin                  Kate Somers                  Emma Waterman                  Anna Gordon                  Stephanie Gropler</p> <p><i>Creative Director</i>                  Veronika Kelly</p>	<p><i>Head Designer</i>                  Danielle Larosa</p> <p><i>Design Team</i>                  Karina Schiller</p> <p><i>Illustrations</i>                  Daniel Purvis                  Harry Plane</p> <p><i>Cover Illustration</i>                  Daniel Purvis</p> <p><i>Advisory Board</i>                  Terry O'Callaghan                  Patrizia Furlan                  David Lundberg</p> <p><i>Contact Details</i>                  editor.saglobalist@gmail.com</p>
<p><b>11</b>                  Global Financial                  Uncertainty: Beyond                  the Global North                  Shari Reid</p>	<p><b>18</b>                  The struggle for Self                  Determination in                  Western Sahara: an                  Activist's Perspective                  Ryan Mallett-Outtrim</p>
<p>International Perspectives</p>	
<p>University of South Australia School of Communication, International Studies and Languages GLOBAL21</p>	

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	<b>38</b> Bringing Hope to the Children of Bolivia: an Interview with Tessa Henwood-Mitchell Callum Cross	

*author:*  
ITC Garamond Light  
15/20  
(T) 10  
black

*Section title & page number:*  
Univers 55 Roman  
15/18  
(T) 10  
(designated colour)

*article title:*  
Univers 55 Roman  
15/18  
(T) 10  
black

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# Articles

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## Grid

3 column grid

ⓐ 4.23mm gutter

## Margins

Ⓣ top: 15mm

ⓑ bottom: 20mm

ⓓ inside: 15mm

ⓞ outside: 18mm

## Lines

Horizontal:  
177mm length  
0.1pt stroke  
black

Vertical:  
235.05mm length  
0.1pt stroke  
black

The image displays a page spread from a magazine or journal, illustrating a 3-column grid layout. The left page (page 28) features a main title "Global Hunger: Food Insecurity into the Future" and a sub-headline "Student Alyce Johnson examines the current state of global food insecurity, and the outlook on the issue into the future." The right page (page 29) contains a sub-headline "...“land grabbing” —has become a way for developed nations to secure their food supply." The grid is defined by vertical lines (ⓐ) and horizontal lines (Ⓣ, ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓞ). The text is justified within the columns, and the overall layout is clean and professional.

## Typefaces & colours

ITC Garamond Light 40pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrs

tuvwxyz

0123456789

Univers 55 Roman 15pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

0123456789

Univers 55 Roman 10pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

0123456789

Univers 45 Light 9pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

0123456789

ITC Garamond Light 9pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

0123456789

Univers 55 Roman 7pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy

0123456789



Feature

C= 100

M= 60

Y= 0

K= 0



International Perspective

C= 0

M= 70

Y= 100

K= 0



General

C= 100

M= 0

Y= 100

K= 0



In-depth

C= 70

M= 80

Y= 0

K= 0

## Typographic usage

### *article title:*

ITC Garamond Light  
40/42  
(T) 10  
black

### *sub-title:*

Univers 55 Roman  
10/13  
(T) 10  
black

### *body text:*

ITC Garamond Light  
9/12  
(T) 10  
black  
1mm tab indent

	General Article			
	<h1>Global Hunger: Food Insecurity into the Future</h1>			
	<p>Student Alyce Johnson examines the current state of global food insecurity, and the outlook on the issue into the future.</p>			
	<p>Food security has become a significant geopolitical issue in recent years. The 2007 to 2008 food crisis saw food prices skyrocket and resulted in riots in 15 countries, with some governments banning exports of food staples such as rice as a form of food protectionism. Amid global financial uncertainty, developed nations have had to re-evaluate their food security and find ways to feed their people, often at the expense of those in the developing world.</p> <p>According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, food security occurs when people have both physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences.</p> <p>This definition is more relevant to people in the developed world, as opposed to those living in developing nations who are more concerned with survival rather than nutrients or dietary preferences.</p> <p>Food security became an issue in 2008 after food prices reached their highest levels in 30 years, with grain prices rising by 74 per cent and rice by 166 per cent. When the Global Financial Crisis hit, grain prices dropped by 33 per cent but then increased in 2010 by 50 per cent, heralding the beginning of volatility in food prices that many commentators believe will be the new norm. Population and economic growth, particularly in rapidly developing nations like China and India, are part of the reason for instability in food prices. Research shows when people in developing countries are lifted out of poverty,</p>	<p>their diets change. In China, meat consumption has tripled in the past 15 years, meaning more grain is needed in order to feed their livestock.</p> <p>In China, meat consumption has tripled in the past 15 years, largely due to the significant number of Chinese people who have emerged from below the poverty line now able to afford meat in their diet. This has resulted in a greater demand for grain to feed livestock.</p> <p>Energy is another concern, because as the cost of oil increases so too does agricultural production and the demand for biofuels. Policies in the United States and Europe that encourage the production of biofuels have created problems in food pricing. Grain is being turned into ethanol to run vehicles rather than produce cereal, and a new link has been formed between the price of fuel and the price of food. When oil prices increase, the demand for biofuel grows and food prices also increase. According to the World Bank, between 2005 and 2008 five million hectares of cropland were used for biofuels rather than food production. In 2010 the United States harvested nearly 400 million tonnes of grain, of which 126 million tonnes was turned into ethanol. While electric cars have become the more favoured green energy vehicle alternative, another way to take the pressure off food prices is to reduce the subsidies that entice farmers to turn their crops into ethanol.</p> <p>Pressures on water resources and agricultural land have contributed to food security worries and high</p>	<p>food prices. In China alone 8.2 million hectares of agricultural land has been lost since 1997 to cities, industrialisation and natural disasters. Climate change will continue to exacerbate this issue globally, with more severe and frequent occurrences of extreme weather events such as drought. Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar are particularly vulnerable when it comes to future food security, due to their desert climates. Gulf nations import 60 to 90 per cent of their food requirements, costing them over \$20 billion in 2008, up from \$8 billion in 2003. Saudi Arabia was previously one of the world's biggest wheat exporters, but now plans to phase out wheat production by 2016, due to exhausted water supplies.</p> <p>Nations such as China and Saudi Arabia have found a way to secure their future food supplies through foreign land. Land acquisition in foreign nations—commonly referred to as "land grabbing"—has become a way for developed nations to secure their food supply. Oxfam predicts as much as 227 million hectares of land in developing nations has been sold or leased since 2001 to foreign investors, with half of this land being in Africa. Japan has also been investing in agricultural land overseas for years and is believed to have over three times the size of its domestic agricultural land in overseas holdings. The exact details of foreign agricultural land deals are widely unknown, and this lack of transparency does nothing to dispel concerns about foreign land acquisition and the increased risk</p>	
	<p>South Australian Globalist / Volume 5, Winter 2012</p> <p>28</p>			

<p>of corruption by governments of developing nations, who may be enticed by financial gain at the expense of poor farmers.</p> <p>In 2008 the Cambodian Government leased rice fields to Kuwait and Qatar in return for \$600 million dollars in loans, while the United Nations World Food Programme delivered \$35 million dollars worth of food aid to the impoverished Cambodian people. Some believe this made little sense for a government with such high levels of poverty and malnourishment in its own country. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights obliges every state "to ensure access to minimum essential food in their jurisdiction to everyone that is sufficient, nutritious and safe". However, the UN rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier de Schutter, said states are violating this right when leasing or selling land to foreign investors, by depriving locals of access to the land they depend on for their livelihood.</p> <p><b>...“land grabbing” —has become a way for developed nations to secure their food supply.</b></p> <p>Land deals are made by private investors such as investment or holding companies and are often supported by governments. Among these government enterprises is The King Abdullah Initiative for Saudi Agricultural Investment Abroad, which provides subsidies and insurance to private Saudi investors to buy or lease land in other countries. Governments seeking foreign land also provide diplomatic support, such as having export restrictions lifted. Gulf states have also orchestrated bilateral arrangements with other Islamic countries such as Pakistan</p>	<p>and Sudan, and have been known to sweeten land deals by offering oil and gas supplies in return. Some deals may include provisions to have some of the produced food go to local communities and markets. In this case, the foreign investor who has bought the rights to the land could sell the food to the locals at a price of their choosing.</p> <p>In 2008 South Korean company Daewoo Logistics secured a 9-year lease for 1.3 million hectares of land in Madagascar. Public opposition to the deal led to rioting, which resulted in a change of government in Madagascar, with the new government promptly cancelling the Daewoo deal. However at the same time the deal was being arranged, Indian company Varun International was trying to secure 50-year leases on 171 thousand hectares of land in Madagascar. Due to the length of these leases, not only were the current generation of farmers going to lose their land, but the next generation also, as the life expectancy in Madagascar is only 60 years. It was for this reason that the people of Madagascar revolted against these land deals—not only were they being sold off their land, but so were their children and grandchildren. Of the 52 land arrangements formed by foreign investors in Madagascar, only 13 are ongoing, with only 22,000 hectares seized.</p> <p>There are potential positives of foreign land acquisition. Foreign land lease injects investment into rural areas of developing nations by introducing new technology, which increases crop production, investment in local infrastructure and provides employment. However, bargaining power and land rights can be stronger for foreign investors than for locals, such as in sub-Saharan Africa where the state often owns the land, leaving local farming families without land title rights.</p> <p>In countries such as Ethiopia there is no private ownership of land; instead farmers enter</p>	<p>licensing arrangements with the Government. This means the authoritarian Government is able to lease agricultural land to foreign investors cheaply and without public consultation. In Saudi Arabia, China, India and Pakistan, over three million hectares of land has been offered by investors. However, with 15,000 people being relocated in Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Government claims this is voluntary and a mere coincidence in relation to the recent foreign land investment. The most concerning factor is that Ethiopia is the world's biggest recipient of food aid, receiving 700,000 tonnes in 2010. The country suffered severe drought which led to a food crisis in 2011 when 4.5 million people in Ethiopia were in need of emergency food.</p> <p>Food security will continue to be a concern in the years to come, as more countries use foreign land acquisition as a solution to the growing need for food security. Global regulation is necessary to ensure developing nations are not negatively impacted by land deals. Transparency of information and obtaining the consent of local landholders is crucial for the fairness of land deals. Contract farming or out-grower schemes where the locals remain on their land and are provided with ongoing revenue and employment is more equitable and should be the standard arrangement.</p> <p>The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has created guidelines for OECD member nations involved in transnational activity such as foreign land deals. These guidelines require participating governments to provide the opportunity for communities affected to raise and address complaints, and with more than 200 cases raised through this mechanism, it is hoped that this will be the starting point for global regulation in land lease arrangements.</p>	<p>General Article – Global hunger: Food insecurity into the future</p>
<p>29</p>		<p>South Australian Globalist / Volume 5, Winter 2012</p>	

*section:*  
 Univers 45 Light  
 9/12  
 (T) 10  
 (designated colour)

*pull quote:*  
 Univers 55 Roman  
 15/18  
 (T) 10  
 black

*publication info:*  
 Univers 55 Roman  
 7/10  
 (T) 10  
 black (30%)

*page number:*  
 ITC Garamond Light  
 9/12  
 (T) 10  
 black

## Spacing & allocation

33.5mm

8.5mm

2.7mm

4mm

4mm

4mm

General Article

# Global Hunger: Food Insecurity into the Future

Student Alyce Johnson examines the current state of global food insecurity, and the outlook on the issue into the future.

Food security has become a significant geopolitical issue in recent years. The 2007 to 2008 food crisis saw food prices skyrocket and resulted in riots in 15 countries, with some governments banning exports of food staples such as rice as a form of food protectionism. Amid global financial uncertainty, developed nations have had to re-evaluate their food security and find ways to feed their people, often at the expense of those in the developing world.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, food security occurs when people have both physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences.

This definition is more relevant to people in the developed world, as opposed to those living in developing nations who are more concerned with survival rather than nutrients or dietary preferences.

Food security became an issue in 2008 after food prices reached their highest levels in 30 years, with grain prices rising by 74 per cent and rice by 166 per cent. When the Global Financial Crisis hit, grain prices dropped by 33 per cent but then increased in 2010 by 50 per cent, heralding the beginning of volatility in food prices that many commentators believe will be the new norm. Population and economic growth, particularly in rapidly developing nations like China and India, are part of the reason for instability in food prices. Research shows when people in developing countries are lifted out of poverty,

their diets change. In China, meat consumption has tripled in the past 15 years, meaning more grain is needed in order to feed their livestock.

In China, meat consumption has tripled in the past 15 years, largely due to the significant number of Chinese people who have emerged from below the poverty line now able to afford meat in their diet. This has resulted in a greater demand for grain to feed livestock.

Energy is another concern, because as the cost of oil increases so too does agricultural production and the demand for biofuels. Policies in the United States and Europe that encourage the production of biofuels have created problems in food pricing. Grain is being turned into ethanol to run vehicles rather than produce cereal, and a new link has been formed between the price of fuel and the price of food. When oil prices increase, the demand for biofuel grows and food prices also increase. According to the World Bank, between 2005 and 2008 five million hectares of cropland were used for biofuels rather than food production. In 2010 the United States harvested nearly 400 million tonnes of grain, of which 126 million tonnes was turned into ethanol. While electric cars have become the more favoured green energy vehicle alternative, another way to take the pressure off food prices is to reduce the subsidies that entice farmers to turn their crops into ethanol.

Pressures on water resources and agricultural land have contributed to food security worries and high

food prices. In China alone 8.2 million hectares of agricultural land has been lost since 1997 to cities, industrialisation and natural disasters. Climate change will continue to exacerbate this issue globally, with more severe and frequent occurrences of extreme weather events such as drought. Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar are particularly vulnerable when it comes to future food security, due to their desert climates. Gulf nations import 60 to 90 per cent of their food requirements, costing them over \$20 billion in 2008, up from \$8 billion in 2003. Saudi Arabia was previously one of the world's biggest wheat exporters, but now plans to phase out wheat production by 2016, due to exhausted water supplies.

Nations such as China and Saudi Arabia have found a way to secure their future food supplies through foreign land. Land acquisition in foreign nations—commonly referred to as “land grabbing”—has become a way for developed nations to secure their food supply. Oxfam predicts as much as 227 million hectares of land in developing nations has been sold or leased since 2001 to foreign investors, with half of this land being in Africa. Japan has also been investing in agricultural land overseas for years and is believed to have over three times the size of its domestic agricultural land in overseas holdings. The exact details of foreign agricultural land deals are widely unknown, and this lack of transparency does nothing to dispel concerns about foreign land acquisition and the increased risk

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## Spacing & allocation

International Perspective – The struggle for	Self Determination in Western Sahara, an	activist's perspective
<p>They attacked the young, and the older men... and my mum," said Ms Mattou Dambar, describing how police allegedly invaded her home and attacked the family of political activists. It was May 19th, 2011, nearly five months after her brother Said was killed after being shot by a police officer.</p> <p>The Dambar family claim to have suffered regular abuse from police. Ms Dambar's elderly mother has recovered after being beaten by police on her living room floor. Said's body rests in a morgue, still waiting to undergo the autopsy requested by his family.</p> <p><b>Military and riot police are on every street, and armoured personnel carriers drift down the crumbling boulevards.</b></p> <p>Before Said's death, the Dambar family tried to avoid becoming embroiled in politics. However, the conflict here has a way of punishing onlookers, forcing them to take sides.</p> <p>This is Western Sahara, Africa's last colony. 80 per cent of this strip of barren desert is currently administered by Morocco. The rest is controlled by the Western Saharan nationalist movement, the Polisario Front. Running down the middle of the territory is a 2700 kilometre sand wall. Often called "the wall of shame" by locals, it is guarded by 120,000 Moroccan soldiers, barbed wire and a sea of landmines (Lakkhal, 2007, p 51). The wall not only divides Morocco's acquisitions from Polisario territory, but has also separated families. At least 100,000 indigenous Sahrawi live in refugee camps administered by the Polisario, mostly on the Algerian border.</p>	<p>This has been the persisting norm since 1991, when the war between Morocco and the Polisario ended with a UN-brokered ceasefire. Under the deal, the Sahrawi would participate in a referendum of self-determination. They were to be given two choices: integration with Morocco, or independence.</p> <p>The Sahrawi are still awaiting their referendum. The 2002 Corell legal opinion affirmed that Western Sahara remains a "non-self-governing territory". Paragraph 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (article 1) clearly articulates that all states:</p> <p>"...including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realisation of the right of self-determination..."</p> <p>This verifies the 1975 International Court of Justice decision to recommend a referendum. The Moroccan administration does not recognise this right.</p> <p>Human Rights Watch reports that free speech under the occupation is severely restricted as "advocacy of independence is considered an 'attack on territorial integrity,' punishable by law". New Internationalist journalist Stefan Simanowitz writes that under the occupation, human rights activists in particular are "regular victims of arbitrary arrest, sexual violence, torture and disappearance".</p> <p>Following the deterioration of stability in Laayoune, the territory's largest settlement, Human Rights Watch reported a slew of severe human rights abuses committed by Moroccan authorities. After demolishing a peaceful camp of political protesters, HRW reports that "Moroccan security forces repeatedly beat and abused people they detained". Rape, violence, intimidation, sleep, food deprivation and other forms of abuse, including security personnel urinating on detainees, were alleged to have been carried out by security forces against civilians taken into custody.</p>	 <p>Today, Laayoune is in perpetual lockdown. Military and riot police are on every street, and armoured personnel carriers drift down the crumbling boulevards. Activists say that groups of more than five Sahrawi in public inevitably draw the attention of security forces. Unsurprisingly, Moroccans significantly outnumber Sahrawi on the streets of Laayoune. This is the result of an illegal project of settler implantation, first initiated in 1975.</p> <p>Along with the military, 350,000 Moroccan civilians poured into Western Sahara in the first few months. In the book <i>International Law and the Question of Western</i></p>
<p>South Australian Globalist / Volume 5, Winter 2012</p>	<p>20</p>	

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## Images

*size:*

Images must span across either half column or the equivalent to fill an entire column width.

Images may also take up entire single page and double page spreads.

*bleed:*

All images must bleed off at least one page edge. (Exception being page 8 and 9, ‘Troubles Ahead: Dutch Disease in Australia’, where the full page image has a white border.)

*space:*

Adequate space must left between image and text. e.g. if an image runs across the top of the page horizontally, there must be proportional white space left at bottom of image, with the columns of text continuing below.

	<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Ghana from the Inside</h2> <p>Fourth year Journalism and International Studies student Zoe Darling returns from Ghana, with valuable global experience and a new perspective on the media industry.</p> <p>I spent three months living in Ghana participating in the Hawke Ambassador Program through Projects Abroad. I spent my first month on a building project in the Akwapem Hills, which are about an hour away from the capital of Ghana, Accra. Following this, I spent two months living in Accra where I completed a journalism internship. Both the experiences were very different but equally valuable and enjoyable.</p> <p>For the duration of my building project I was living in a small town called Mamfe with the Mantecaws, an amazing local family who are very involved in the local community—especially the schools—as their three children are all primary school-aged. It was a fantastic opportunity to experience family life and learn how middle-class Ghanaians live. I particularly enjoyed interacting with the children who taught us about the food we ate (including teaching us how to make traditional Ghanaian fufu for our Christmas dinner), some of the local customs and the local language, Twi. The volunteer building work was also very rewarding. I joined a group of volunteers who helped some more experienced local men to build two extra classrooms at Wonderful Love Daycare, a school for young primary students who could not afford to attend other schools in the area. Our daily activities included digging foundations, making mud bricks, building and plastering walls, attaching the roof, cementing the</p>	<p>floor and finally painting the walls (a personal favourite of mine!). It was physically demanding work, but seeing the outcome was very rewarding. As there were already two classrooms at the school, we were able to interact with the current students. I made personal connections with a few in particular and returned to visit them after the building was completed. It was rewarding to see children using the completed classrooms, as they had previously sat under a tree in the yard for their classes—you could definitely tell they appreciated it!</p> <p><b>It was rewarding to see children using the completed classrooms, as they had previously sat under a tree in the yard for their classes...</b></p> <p>My two-month journalism internship was with the largest national newspaper in Ghana, the Daily Graphic. It was great to work for such a respected and widely-read paper, but there were quite a few differences I struggled with at first. After a few weeks of working there, I adapted to the differences in organisation, business, journalism and culture and learnt to embrace these differences</p>
	<p>23</p>	<p style="font-size: x-small;">© South Australian Globalist   Volume 5   Winter 2017</p>

*variations:*

Where article titles are presented with images in background, horizontal lines are omitted.

