Aporter surveils students passing through barriers at one of the main entrances of a university in central London.

A University is assumed to be in a University Border Regime?

Studying, working and teaching in a University Border Regime?

A University is assumed to be in a University Border Regime?

The year also marks the final phase of the slow and steady economic de-
coupling of the University from the State and in its wake, the role and purpose of the University has shifted from its Enlightenment objectives (the formation of critical citizens) to a complex commercial enterprise producing ‘knowledge capital’, the full consequences of which are too immediate to gauge. More seeming-
ly prosaic changes to the University are the use of its managerial systems as an arm of the Immigration Serv-
ces. As a border regime, the Uni-
versity on the one hand operates as ‘a method’ where its members (stu-
dents, staff, administrators etc.) are agents in the production of divisions in status that enact the policing poli-
cies of the State and on the other hand, members are subject to the border regime’s security rationale and procedures. All of these condi-
tions impact on a member’s sense of identity, mobility and belonging.

The concern of this special edi-
tion newspaper is to make visible
not only how members of the Uni-
versity reproduce the directives of the State’s immigration policies, but to indicate how these behav-
iours supervene on prejudicial and state-bounded conceptions of mem-
bersonship (citizenship) beyond the boundaries of the institution. What is at issue here is revealing the top-
ics, habits and behaviours that are taking shape in the University and to see in this a wider problem: how does the University construct dif-
fences and exclusions and how do these discriminations contribute to the repurposing of the citizen-
student as servicing the demands of global capital flows? Capital flows that do not in turn contribute to the communities whose energies and intelligences combine to create its product. The objective of the newspaper therefore is to first draw out the janus-faced character of the Uni-
versity as, on the one hand, valoriz-
ing the utopic vision of education as democratic, aspirational and libera-
tory and on the other, as a space that reiterates discrimination. It is also the aim of this project to problemat-
ise the conditions of the University to make visible the experience of its silent workings as an apparatus of the State, as a space in which po-

tical subjectivities are formed and its use of the logic and language of corporate capitalism.

Daphne Plessner, affiliated with Goldsmiths College and University of the Arts London
Who must register with the Police?

Who needs to register? Students from the countries listed in the column to the right must register with the police. They will also need to register with the police if they are a stateless person or a person travelling on a non-national travel document rather than a passport.

Immigration Rules

Persons seeking to enter or remain in the United Kingdom for Studies:

Requirements for leave to enter as a student: 57. DELETED. Leave to enter as a student; 58. DELETED. Refusal of leave to enter as a student; 59. DELETED. Requirements for an extension of stay as a student; 60. DELETED. Extension of stay as a student; 61. DELETED. Refusal of extension of stay as a student; 62. DELETED. Student nurses: Definition of a student nurse; 63. DELETED. Requirements for leave to enter as a student nurse; 64. DELETED. Leave to enter the United Kingdom as a student nurse; 65. DELETED. Refusal of leave to enter as a student nurse; 66. DELETED. Requirements for an extension of stay as a student nurse; 67. DELETED. Extension of stay as a student nurse; 68. DELETED. Refusal of extension of stay as a student nurse; 69. DELETED. Immigration Rules >> p.4

‘Low’ risk nationals:

The following nationalities are considered as ‘low’ risk nationalities if they are applying for a visa in their home country: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Bermuda, BiH, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, El Salvador, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

‘High’ risk nationals:

International students from High Risk countries must register with the police after they arrive in the UK. If they need to register, the instruction will be printed on their entry clearance sticker in their passport or on their Biometric Residence Permit (BRP) and they will need to register within seven days of their arrival in the UK. If they are in the UK for six months or less, it is unlikely they will need to register with the police. However, they will need to register if they change to student status and are given the police registration stamp.

Where to register: Overseas Visitors Records Office, 180 Borough High Street, London, SE1 1LH; Tel: 020 7230 1208. Opening times: 9:00-16:00 Monday to Friday; Doors can close as early as 14:30 in busy periods (September to November).

What to take with you to register: £154.00 registration fee, which can be paid by cash, sterling travellers cheque or credit and debit cards. Passport. If they are registering for the first time, they will find it helpful to complete and print the Police Registration Proforms form and take them with them. After they have registered with the Overseas Visitors Records Office, they will receive a police registration certificate. This should be kept safe and up-to-date. If they change accommodation during their stay in the UK, they must take their certificate to any police station within seven days of their move to be updated.

There is no charge for this. If they need to replace their certificate, there is a charge of £54. If they exceed their leave to remain in the UK, or apply for permission to work in the UK, they will need to submit their police registration certificate with their application. When their visa or leave to remain is extended, they must take their certificate to any police station within seven days to be updated. If they travel in and out of the UK during their stay, they will need to show their police registration certificate.

Non-visa nationals: Some nationalities can enter the UK without a visa and are not subject to UK immigration control. They enter the UK through the EU/EAA/Swiss passport channel at passport control on arrival. This includes “dual nationals” - people who have an EU/EAA/Swiss passport in addition to a non-EU/EAA/Swiss passport. If they have EU/EAA/Swiss nationality in addition to another, they use their EU/EAA/Swiss passport to arrive in the UK. Doing so, places them outside of immigration requirements. Non-EU/EAA/Swiss nationals: Non-EU/EAA/Swiss Nationals arriving in the UK as a student must study for a degree at Edinburgh Institute of Technology and must enrol with the Overseas Visitors Records Office.

Home Office Immigration (Work & Settlement)

Immigration has enriched our culture and strengthened our economy, but it must be controlled so that people have confidence in the system. This Government has already introduced a limit on non-EU economic migrants entering the UK; reshaped Tier 2 and 1 of the Points Based System to increase selectivity and skills requirements; and announced changes to Tier 4, the student visa system. These policies will result in a downward trend in net migration and a reduction in abuse, but we will need to take further action to ensure we reach sustainable levels. We need to be more selective about who we allow to stay. Exception from a proposal published online (06/06/2011) from the Minister of State for Immigration (Damian Green).
Over the academic year if your attendance is sporadic, you will receive warnings from our Student Administration. If you ignore these warnings, you are at risk of being withdrawn from your course.

We expect you to sign in weekly and you must be available to be signed in. You will be withdrawn if you sign in late or if you are not present for 3 weeks in a row.

What will happen if you do not sign in? If you do not sign in you risk being withdrawn from the course. If you miss one Sign In, you will be notified and reminded that you must sign in the following week. If you miss a second consecutive week you will be signed out and asked to explain your absence. We will also send you an Application for Authorization to return to study. This must be completed and an evidence attachement attached so that we can make a decision about your case.

Should you miss a third consecutive week you will be asked to attend a tutorial with a designated person to explain your absence and present evidence for your case. You must do this immediately to avoid further action. If you fail to make contact with the designated person within your college to explain your reasons for not attending and you do not sign in for a fourth consecutive week you will be withdrawn from the course.

The policy and what is considered as an authorised absence should be direct ed to the above email address.

Placement Students: Students who are on work placements organised by the University are not required to sign in weekly. However, if students are on work placements to attend as required by their employer. In addition, there will be contact points that you must make during your placement. Your placement officer will tell you what you will need to do during your placement. Any work or work placements that you undertake outside of your course requirements is your own responsibility. If you sign in and your employer needs you, you may be required to Sign In and meet the immigration rules specified by your UK Visa.

Student Options: Should you feel that you are unable to continue attending your course and that you need a break from study for one reason or another please seek guidance from the administration team. Students are able to take Part Time Study and Academic Year Out. If you feel that you are unable to continue to attend for further information or help before and during your studies please contact student advisors who are located in the colleges or contactable by email student-advisers arts.ucl.ac.uk.

If you are an MA student and you are completing your Final Major Project, Final Dissertation or Independent Project outside of the UK you must inform us that you are not within the country. You cannot conduct your Final Major Project, Final Dissertation or Independent Project outside of the UK without permission from your supervisor and you must be aware that a prolonged absence may lead to us withdrawing your sponsorship of your visa which you will no longer be signing in.

If you have questions about this policy, you can talk to your Student Adviser or make an appointment with your college. Regulations disseminated to International students, 2012

Artwork by Feline Vomitus, undergraduate student, University of the Arts London

Foreign students made to queue through the night

Hundreds of foreign students are having to queue outdoors through the night to register with the police on arrival in the UK. It has emerged that International students from 42 countries on the UK's 'hostile environment' list are required to register within seven days at a single office in south-east London. The volume of students and a staff cut appear to be creating very long waits. The Metropolis Police said it had extended the opening hours.

The revelation comes after concerns about the Home Office's reputation with potential students abroad after a London university was told its foreign students would be required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.

Daniel Stevens, NUS International Students Officer, University of London, UK, said it had raised the matter at the recent meeting of the NUS Washington DC students who are required to queue for hours, often in terrible weather, and be expected to arrive before 06:30 to have any chance of being seen. Concerns that foreign students do not feel welcome in the UK have already been raised. Daniel Stevens, filmed the queue in the early hours of the morning and sent the video to the BBC News website to highlight the issue. He said that some time before the office opens a member of staff comes from the back to start counting people in. Each time a person of the queue is turned away, only to return the next night for more of the same.
Immigration Rules continued from p.2

75A. A person seeking leave to enter the United Kingdom to take the PLAB Test may be admitted for a period not exceeding 6 months subject to a condition prohibiting employment, study and recourse to public funds, and a condition requiring the applicant to enter the United Kingdom in the category of a prospective student. If the applicant is granted leave under this paragraph pursuant to paragraph 65 of this Rule, the Secretary of State may impose a condition prohibiting accommodation for the parties and any dependants on completion of the PLAB Test or period of study and the marriage or the civil partnership of the applicant to public funds, and a condition requiring the applicant to undertake a clinical attachment or dental observer post in the United Kingdom as a prospective student.

Requirements for an extension of stay:

75D. The requirements for an extension of stay in the United Kingdom in order to take the PLAB Test are that the applicant:

(i) is a national or citizen of a country as a prospective student.

(ii) intends to take the PLAB Test and can provide documentary evidence of the clinical attachment or dental observer post

(iii) meets the requirements of paragraph 75A of this Rule

(iv) intends to leave the United Kingdom as a postgraduate doctor or dentist

(v) the applicant does not intend to be in the UK in breach of immigration laws except that any period of overstaying for a period of 28 days or less will be disregarded.

75H. A person seeking leave to enter the United Kingdom to take the PLAB Test may be admitted for the period of the attachment or dental observer post to a maximum of 6 weeks at a time or 6 months in total, subject to a condition prohibiting employment, study and recourse to public funds, and a condition requiring the applicant to enter the United Kingdom in the category of a prospective student. If the applicant is granted leave under this paragraph pursuant to paragraph 65 of this Rule, the Secretary of State may impose a condition prohibiting accommodation for the parties and any dependants on completion of the PLAB Test or period of study and the marriage or the civil partnership of the applicant to public funds, and a condition requiring the applicant to undertake a clinical attachment or dental observer post in the United Kingdom as a prospective student.

Requirements for an extension of stay:

75K. The requirements for an extension of stay in the United Kingdom in order to take the PLAB Test are that the applicant:

(i) within the UK in breach of immigration laws except that any period of overstaying for a period of 28 days or less will be disregarded.

(ii) is a professional doctor or dentist

(iii) has completed successfully an examination

(iv) is employed as a dental observer post

(v) is employed as a dental observer post

(vi) was a person seeking leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom as a student or prospective student

Provisions for a child of a student or prospective student

81. An extension of stay as a prospective student may be granted to a child of an applicant who is a student or prospective student if the child:

(i) is under the age of 18

(ii) intends to remain in the United Kingdom to undertake an approved course of study for a period not exceeding 6 months

(iii) is enrolled as a student in the United Kingdom

(iv) is studying in the United Kingdom

(v) is following an approved course of study

82. The requirements for an extension of stay for a child as a prospective student to be met by a person seeking leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom as a prospective student are that the child

(i) is the child of a student or prospective student

(ii) is under the age of 18

(iii) is attending or intends to attend an approved course of study

(iv) is enrolled as a student in the United Kingdom

(v) is following an approved course of study

83. An extension of stay as a prospective student is not to be refused if the Secretary of State is satisfied that each of the requirements of paragraph 85 is met.

Extension of stay as a prospective student

87. An extension of stay as a prospective student is to be refused if the Secretary of State is not satisfied with the requirements of paragraph 85.
The National Student Survey

Cross out the faces of the foreign students for the UK Immigration Services
The idea of the citizen in the University
Engin Isin on the tensions between the citizen, the scholar, the student and the state

CA News: You are well known for your innovative research on citizenship and if I understand it, to you the University as a space that forms and thinking about things differently. This is where the concept of ‘acts’ became more evident. This is where understanding of citizenship moves away from whether a person is qualified to do something to considering whether the thing done (the act or deed) is in citizenship or not, we focus on the act itself and its effects. People rarely if ever act randomly. Or ‘how do we interpret that prior activity? What might we make of the complex mix of the Janus-faced character of the institution as, on the one hand, presenting itself as a space of equality, mobility and cosmopolitanism (the hangover of the values of the Enlightenment) and on the other hand, the conversion of its managerial systems into an administrative apparatus of the Home Office for the purposes of monitoring and policing ‘International’ students, i.e., immigrants? How might we understand this complex mix through the lens of your own research?

Isin: Arguably, the university from its medieval or even earlier origins, has always been a rather strange mix. And the values of ‘equality, mobility and cosmopolitanism’ are more recent inventions than the Enlightenment era when a certain elitism pervaded despite the rhetoric. My current research is on the university over the last 25 years or so in Turkey, Canada and the UK and that is in its space of protecting students. There's an overarching tension between ‘good’ and ‘bad’ immigrants. I also help but feel that the notion of being a foreigner is all about borders, from the government, priority housing benefits and underserved, special treatment for Turks in the UK, to the monitoring business in the first place. The struggle for critical openness continues so does the vigilance that it requires.

Engin Isin is Professor of Citizenship, Department of Politics and International Studies and Director of the Centre for Citizenship, Identities and Governance, The Open University

‘Foreignness’ through the eyes of a citizen

I left London to move to Mexico City not long after finishing university in late 2010 as in order to be with my girlfriend whom I’d had a long-distance relationship for almost two years. At the time I was feeling rather sadistic and quite fed-up with London if truth be told, in no small part because I felt that the city was against higher education as well as my own hopes, but the fact that this migration was accomplished was all down to you were all zombies. Through - my mounting suspicion that my generation is not without its problems. How do we differentiate between popular and popular xenophobes or asinine hipsters, I have never witnessed the kind of social stigma that foreigners face. And, as of yet, have not returned. However, Mexico did more for me than just introduce me to the Latin American metropolis that is Mexico City but, and as of yet, have not returned.

Engin Isin on the tensions between the citizen, the scholar, the student and the state

CA News: You are well known for your innovative research on citizenship and if I understand it, to you the University as a space that forms and thinking about things differently. This is where the concept of ‘acts’ became more evident. This is where understanding of citizenship moves away from whether a person is qualified to do something to considering whether the thing done (the act or deed) is in citizenship or not, we focus on the act itself and its effects. People rarely if ever act randomly. Or ‘how do we interpret that prior activity? What might we make of the complex mix of the Janus-faced character of the institution as, on the one hand, presenting itself as a space of equality, mobility and cosmopolitanism (the hangover of the values of the Enlightenment) and on the other hand, the conversion of its managerial systems into an administrative apparatus of the Home Office for the purposes of monitoring and policing ‘International’ students, i.e., immigrants? How might we understand this complex mix through the lens of your own research?

Isin: Arguably, the university from its medieval or even earlier origins, has always been a rather strange mix. And the values of ‘equality, mobility and cosmopolitanism’ are more recent inventions than the Enlightenment era when a certain elitism pervaded despite the rhetoric. My current research is on the university over the last 25 years or so in Turkey, Canada and the UK and that is in its space of protecting students. There's an overarching tension between ‘good’ and ‘bad’ immigrants. I also help but feel that the notion of being a foreigner is all about borders, from the government, priority housing benefits and underserved, special treatment for Turks in the UK, to the monitoring business in the first place. The struggle for critical openness continues so does the vigilance that it requires.

Engin Isin is Professor of Citizenship, Department of Politics and International Studies and Director of the Centre for Citizenship, Identities and Governance, The Open University

‘Foreignness’ through the eyes of a citizen

I left London to move to Mexico City not long after finishing university in late 2010 as in order to be with my girlfriend whom I’d had a long-distance relationship for almost two years. At the time I was feeling rather sadistic and quite fed-up with London if truth be told, in no small part because I felt that the city was against higher education as well as my own hopes, but the fact that this migration was accomplished was all down to you were all zombies. Through - my mounting suspicion that my generation is not without its problems. How do we differentiate between popular and popular xenophobes or asinine hipsters, I have never witnessed the kind of social stigma that foreigners face. And, as of yet, have not returned. However, Mexico did more for me than just introduce me to the Latin American metropolis that is Mexico City but, and as of yet, have not returned.
Given this rich discourse, I am involved analysing political and territorial borders in the research workshop? That is, we understand this complex mix through the lens of our research and/or the discussions had opened up a range of themes and issues. As anyone who works or studying in higher education take part, we can begin thinking about it, there’s not really any possibilities to their fluorescent model of the Kings cross development that appears to be public and, in particular ‘the street’, gaining entry without your card or are not occurring in the Granary building. The exact ownership arrangement regarding the Granary and university – perhaps not for at least to this time. But at the very least this seems an important question for the future. CS...
Ignoring the advice of five select committees and the top management in the British academia (see www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-21392365), the UK government has recently recommenced its intention to keep foreign students out of the EU. It is no longer a question of agents among the net migration figures, which the UK Border Agency has been publicising in recent years. The students providing a relatively easy target.

The wide-spread implication, caused by the UK government’s measures that are aimed at the student market, is that in some quarters at least – the rhetoric which is not helping the cause. We are told that the measures are not directed at students (or ‘international’ students) are affected by Universities and the authorities were increasingly concerned about ‘radicalisation’ on the campuses. The benign teaching factory run by the government and becoming instruments of student oppressors. But what is the extent that will universalise the choices of students and, thereby, prove their bona fides, whereas students are only asked to do so twice per semester (and the attendance is considered adequate in every class anyway). We are told that we are being complicit in several modes. The monitoring distance. So we relocated within a year from each other and, our first full-time permanent posts were not automatically entitled to British citizenship or a passport. In a reversal of fortune, it was EU’s resi- dent status that eventually allowed our child to claim British citizenship, not EU’s status thanks to which we were able to apply for residence in the first place. In the meantime and as B’s research is on the impact of institutional racism and xenophobia, the University of Glasgow in February 2013, 62% answered no to the question “should Scotland be an independent country?” and 38% answered yes (see www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/ scotland-glasgow-west/21539995).

As it happened to the London Metro- politan University, this usually meant anti-war demonstrations and activism. But her college however, she received an email warning her of the consequences of missing a seminar (see below). The tone of the letter is bullish and threatening. But her college nonetheless, it is ridiculous that ‘continued unauthorised absences may lead to your withdrawal from the course’, but our withdrawal will be reported to the UK Border Agency and you will be required to leave the UK.

There are many reasons for a student not to attend tutorials, and does not mean that I am not working on my projects if I am not in the classroom. I do not understand why my stay or withdrawal of the course is determined by my attendance and not by the quality of work that I can produce.

**UKBA attendance email 1 – first missed Sign In**

Ref: YAN12360201

Dear Shilvi

Missed Sign In – initial warning

Since the introduction of the UK Border Agency’s Points Based System in March 2008, we have submitted an Application for Authorised Absence form. If you have a valid reason for missing the Sign In or you have a problem that means you will be unable to sign in during future weeks, you must email Tier4@xxx.co.uk and request an Application for Authorised Absence form.

Continued unauthorised absences may lead to your withdrawal from the course. If this happens, your withdrawal will be reported to the UK Border Agency and you will be required to leave the UK.

**Administrative mistakes**

Shilvi Yan dutifully signed in at her college however, she received an email warning her of the consequences of missing a seminar (see below). The tone of the letter is bullish and threatening. But her college nonetheless, it is ridiculous that ‘continued unauthorised absences may lead to your withdrawal from the course’, but our withdrawal will be reported to the UK Border Agency and you will be required to leave the UK.

There are many reasons for a student not to attend tutorials, and does not mean that I am not working on my projects if I am not in the classroom. I do not understand why my stay or withdrawal of the course is determined by my attendance and not by the quality of work that I can produce.

**UKBA attendance email 1 – first missed Sign In**

Ref: YAN12360201

Dear Shilvi

Missed Sign In – initial warning

Since the introduction of the UK Border Agency’s Points Based System in March 2008, we have submitted an Application for Authorised Absence form. If you have a valid reason for missing the Sign In or you have a problem that means you will be unable to sign in during future weeks, you must email Tier4@xxx.co.uk and request an Application for Authorised Absence form.

Continued unauthorised absences may lead to your withdrawal from the course. If this happens, your withdrawal will be reported to the UK Border Agency and you will be required to leave the UK.

**Administrative mistakes**

Shilvi Yan dutifully signed in at her college however, she received an email warning her of the consequences of missing a seminar (see below). The tone of the letter is bullish and threatening. But her college nonetheless, it is ridiculous that ‘continued unauthorised absences may lead to your withdrawal from the course’, but our withdrawal will be reported to the UK Border Agency and you will be required to leave the UK.

There are many reasons for a student not to attend tutorials, and does not mean that I am not working on my projects if I am not in the classroom. I do not understand why my stay or withdrawal of the course is determined by my attendance and not by the quality of work that I can produce.

**UKBA attendance email 1 – first missed Sign In**

Ref: YAN12360201

Dear Shilvi

Missed Sign In – initial warning

Since the introduction of the UK Border Agency’s Points Based System in March 2008, we have submitted an Application for Authorised Absence form. If you have a valid reason for missing the Sign In or you have a problem that means you will be unable to sign in during future weeks, you must email Tier4@xxx.co.uk and request an Application for Authorised Absence form.

Continued unauthorised absences may lead to your withdrawal from the course. If this happens, your withdrawal will be reported to the UK Border Agency and you will be required to leave the UK.
Inside the Immigration Services... 

Citizen Artist News talks to our man in the Home Office

CA News: You have worked for the immigration services in the Home Office for over a decade. How do you perceive an experienced civil servant, can you give us an insider’s view and describe the operations of an immigration service in a border region? What do you see as the key duties or challenges that are specific to the role of the Immigration Officer and perhaps other parts of the immigration services? Can you give us a basic overview?

John Doe: Well, firstly it has become interesting as we have found out that the main immigration office is back under the Home Office having been transferred to another department, UKRA in recent times. Working here has been stressful and chaotic, but overall often pleasant. The work itself varies between border enforcement and inspections on the one hand and occasionally interesting but rarely stimulating. The staff are looking for people who are interested in moving to other parts of the immigration services.

I suppose that is kind of what you are referring to when you say that the enforcement work is in places such as police stations and courts. The Immigration Officers and officers that are involved in immigration enforcement operations are the only ones with the power to arrest and detain a person. They can also detain a person if they believe that that person is being used as a cover for immigration enforcement operations. The Immigration Officers are the only ones with the power to arrest and detain a person if they believe that the person has committed an offence.

CA News: What is the typical day like for an Immigration Officer? How do you prepare for enforcement operations and make decisions about whether to detain a person during these operations?

John Doe: That’s pretty close to a typical day. Immigration Officers are involved in a number of different tasks, including the enforcement of immigration laws and the management of immigration cases. They may also be involved in the investigation of criminal activities, such as fraud or smuggling.

CA News: Are there any specific initiatives or plans that the Immigration Officer is involved in during their day-to-day work?

John Doe: Yes, there are. The Home Office is involved in a number of initiatives and plans during their day-to-day work. For example, they may be involved in the implementation of immigration policies and procedures, the monitoring of immigration trends, and the management of immigration cases. They may also be involved in the enforcement of immigration laws and the management of immigration cases.

CA News: How do you ensure that the Immigration Officer is fulfilling their responsibilities and obligations during their day-to-day work?

John Doe: There are a number of methods used to ensure that the Immigration Officer is fulfilling their responsibilities and obligations during their day-to-day work. For example, there is a system of regular reviews and assessments of the performance of the Immigration Officer. This may include the completion of self-assessment forms, the completion of performance management reports, and the completion of peer reviews. There may also be regular meetings with the Immigration Officer to discuss their performance and to receive feedback and guidance.

CA News: What are the key challenges or difficulties that you face in your role as an Immigration Officer?

John Doe: There are a number of challenges and difficulties that I face in my role as an Immigration Officer. For example, there may be challenges related to the enforcement of immigration laws and the management of immigration cases, such as the need to balance the rights of individuals and the needs of society. There may also be challenges related to the management of resources, such as the need to ensure that the Immigration Officer has the necessary resources to carry out their work.

CA News: How do you address these challenges and difficulties in your role as an Immigration Officer?

John Doe: I address these challenges and difficulties in a number of ways. For example, I may seek guidance and support from colleagues, such as lawyers or social workers, to help me to address these challenges and difficulties. I may also seek guidance and support from the Home Office, such as training and development programs, to help me to address these challenges and difficulties.

CA News: You have worked for the immigration services in the Home Office for over a decade. How do you perceive an experienced civil servant, can you give us an insider’s view and describe the operations of an immigration service in a border region? What do you see as the key duties or challenges that are specific to the role of the Immigration Officer and perhaps other parts of the immigration services? Can you give us a basic overview?

John Doe: Well, firstly it has become interesting as we have found out that the main immigration office is back under the Home Office having been transferred to another department, UKRA in recent times. Working here has been stressful and chaotic, but overall often pleasant. The work itself varies between border enforcement and inspections on the one hand and occasionally interesting but rarely stimulating. The staff are looking for people who are interested in moving to other parts of the immigration services.

I suppose that is kind of what you are referring to when you say that the enforcement work is in places such as police stations and courts. The Immigration Officers and officers that are involved in immigration enforcement operations are the only ones with the power to arrest and detain a person. They can also detain a person if they believe that that person is being used as a cover for immigration enforcement operations. The Immigration Officers are the only ones with the power to arrest and detain a person if they believe that the person has committed an offence.

CA News: What is the typical day like for an Immigration Officer? How do you prepare for enforcement operations and make decisions about whether to detain a person during these operations?

John Doe: That’s pretty close to a typical day. Immigration Officers are involved in a number of different tasks, including the enforcement of immigration laws and the management of immigration cases. They may also be involved in the investigation of criminal activities, such as fraud or smuggling.

CA News: Are there any specific initiatives or plans that the Immigration Officer is involved in during their day-to-day work?

John Doe: Yes, there are. The Home Office is involved in a number of initiatives and plans during their day-to-day work. For example, they may be involved in the implementation of immigration policies and procedures, the monitoring of immigration trends, and the management of immigration cases. They may also be involved in the enforcement of immigration laws and the management of immigration cases.

CA News: How do you ensure that the Immigration Officer is fulfilling their responsibilities and obligations during their day-to-day work?

John Doe: There are a number of methods used to ensure that the Immigration Officer is fulfilling their responsibilities and obligations during their day-to-day work. For example, there is a system of regular reviews and assessments of the performance of the Immigration Officer. This may include the completion of self-assessment forms, the completion of performance management reports, and the completion of peer reviews. There may also be regular meetings with the Immigration Officer to discuss their performance and to receive feedback and guidance.

CA News: What are the key challenges or difficulties that you face in your role as an Immigration Officer?

John Doe: There are a number of challenges and difficulties that I face in my role as an Immigration Officer. For example, there may be challenges related to the enforcement of immigration laws and the management of immigration cases, such as the need to balance the rights of individuals and the needs of society. There may also be challenges related to the management of resources, such as the need to ensure that the Immigration Officer has the necessary resources to carry out their work.

CA News: How do you address these challenges and difficulties in your role as an Immigration Officer?

John Doe: I address these challenges and difficulties in a number of ways. For example, I may seek guidance and support from colleagues, such as lawyers or social workers, to help me to address these challenges and difficulties. I may also seek guidance and support from the Home Office, such as training and development programs, to help me to address these challenges and difficulties.
Life & Style

Your future starts here
SELF

IMPROVEMENT

REQUIRES

NEW SHOES

In a capital of culture
DRAW the face of a FOREIGN STUDENT
### List of the top 25 most accommodating UK universities for international non-EU students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Undergraduate</th>
<th>Postgraduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The University of Manchester</td>
<td>4415</td>
<td>4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. University College London</td>
<td>3805</td>
<td>3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. University of the Arts, London</td>
<td>3730</td>
<td>1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The University of Nottingham</td>
<td>3180</td>
<td>3065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The University of Warwick</td>
<td>2775</td>
<td>3815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The University of Edinburgh</td>
<td>2740</td>
<td>3045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The University of Exeter</td>
<td>2585</td>
<td>1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. University of Hertfordshire</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine</td>
<td>2385</td>
<td>1680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The University of St Andrews</td>
<td>2365</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The University of Liverpool</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>1690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The University of Sheffield</td>
<td>2280</td>
<td>3030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Coventry University</td>
<td>2215</td>
<td>2290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Cardiff University</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Middlesex University</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Glyndŵr University</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The City University</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>3125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sheffield Hallam University</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>2160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. The University of Northumbria at Newcastle</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. The University of East Anglia</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>1365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. The University of Portsmouth</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. King’s College London</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>2395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. The University of Westminster</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>1430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. The University of Greenwich</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>2450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total international non-EU students in UK (2011/12) 142440 160245

### Question time

Figure 2 shows sound waves of a constant frequency emitted from Theresa May during a speech on immigration. The time based setting on the cathode ray oscilloscope is 0.10ms cm⁻¹. Calculate the frequency of the sound wave (c).

**Figure 1**
A force of 7.5N acts at 40º to the horizontal, as shown in figure 1. Calculate the component of the force that acts (a) horizontally (b) vertically.

(a) _______ N  (b) _______ N

**Figure 2**

---

**Border Crossing Quagmire**

Oh, no! It seems that Hadiya has forgotten her identification card and as a result will have to miss her lecture. On top of that, she has failed to sign in for the last three consecutive weeks and therefore faces disciplinary action and possible deportation. That would be most unfortunate.

Help Hadiya cross the border zone undetected.

*Photo: Richmond Lam*
An image and extract from the transcript of the audio from Mirza & Butler’s film *Direct Speech Acts*, 2011 is exhibited here as an intervention in the publication *Inside the University Border Regime* in the framework of the long term art project *Small Acts of Disobedience*, 2012- ongoing. Portland Green. www.portlandgreen.com/SAD

*Direct Speech Acts*, 2011, by Mirza & Butler, is a film that questions the interlocution between ‘acts’ and ‘political speech’. It was made in collaboration with Nabil Ahmed who is featured in the film. The work is part of the Museum of Non Participation, a museum proposed as a conceptual (geo)political construct of gesture, image and thresholds of language.

Direct Speech Acts, 2011, Mirza & Butler Film can be viewed at: http://www.mirza-butler.net/index.php?/project/direct-speech-acts/

“I am speaking on behalf of Nojrul—a Bangladeshi here on a student visa. Like many students, he needs to work but he could not find a job. After a year he was offered a job, at Prêt a Manger across the city at Victoria Station, from 3am to 7am, a night shift of 5 hours, four days a week. Five times four is twenty, twenty is the amount of hours he is legally allowed to work, and in the day he still tries to study. The most vulnerable and precarious in our society get the worst deal. Remember, We’re not afraid of work. Our first language movement memorial was build by students overnight”...