

## UK strips 42 of citizenship

GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION IN ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS

BY JAMES SHARPE  
STAFF WRITER

Over the past decade, the United Kingdom has stripped 42 Britons of their citizenship. Twenty of the 42 citizenships have been revoked in the past year.

The laws set in place in the U.K. state two grounds on which citizenship can be stripped: the Home Secretary finding a person's presence not conducive to the public good, or a person receiving citizenship in a fraudulent way.

"The current laws have reserved the right to remove citizenship for decades on grounds of treason," said Alice Ross, journalist at The Bureau of Investigative Journalism, in a phone interview with The Guilfordian. "They were first introduced during World War I but revised in 2002 and 2006.

"The last case prior to the recent ones was in 1973, over 30 years ago."

A majority of the 42 most recent cases in the U.K. have been linked to terrorism or are considered to be national security threats.

According to Ross, 15 of those exiled from the U.K. or stripped of citizenship were out of the country when they were informed.

In fact, most of the accused are exiled without a court trial — the only prerequisite to revoking a citizenship is the Home Secretary's signature.

"I believe they should have a fair trial; however, with terrorism cases, these laws are thrown out the window," said Ross. "In any case, I don't believe that exile is most effective. The most effective way to stop this is to put people in prison."

And yet, despite having access to London's Belmarsh Prison, home to 70 percent of the world's terrorists, the U.K.

continues to strip citizenship and exile suspects.

"After a recent history of very public terrorist attacks and threats on Britain, drastic measures to prevent harm to U.K. citizens seem reasonable," said Cate Schurz '13, former intern at Belmarsh Prison. "While removing someone's citizenship is a serious measure that certainly bears consequences, part of me sees it as an appropriate method of population and immigration control, as well as a means to protect and preserve the nation."

Is citizenship, then, a privilege or a right earned by means of birth, adoption and naturalization?

"There is a cultural seam through our society of believing that we are not citizens, but subjects," said Amanda Weston, barrister at Garden Court Chambers, in a phone interview with The Guilfordian.

"It is no accident that this government has carefully gone around renaming government agencies 'Her Majesty's this and that,'" said Weston. "This promotes the kind of supine forelock-tugging, place-knowing society that might accept without question the repeated mantra that citizenship is a privilege — not a right — to be distributed at the largesse of a politician."

Others indicate that the U.K. relies on legal precedent to support its withdrawal of the "privileges" of naturalized citizens.

"Since 1918, the U.K. has had laws enabling the deprivation of citizenship," said Matthew Gibney, associate professor of politics and forced migration at the University of Oxford, in a phone interview with The Guilfordian. "Hence, it's possible for U.K. officials to claim that U.K. citizenship has not, for the past 100 years, been an unconditional right."

Government officials refuse to speak with reporters regarding the 42 former citizens.

"The government is not keen on speaking about this," said Ross. "It is extremely cagey about the ones losing their citizenships."

"The aspect of the law that I criticize most is its lack of transparency."

## World Cup to highlight both athletes and inequity

BY TRAY LYNCH  
STAFF WRITER

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will host the upcoming 2014 FIFA World Cup.

"The World Cup is what each player on a team has dreamed of their entire life," said Jeffrey Bateson, head men's soccer coach at Guilford College. "It can be a country's only public or world exposure, so Brazil's patriotism is on the line."

"I cannot begin to describe what it would feel like to play in that type of atmosphere, considering how much is at stake," Bateson said.

Preparations for the summer tournament are fully underway — but not without a touch of controversy: the Rio "slum operation."

The nation's former capital is home to some of the world's largest and most notorious drug gangs.

According to the BBC, nearly 3,000 troops were dispatched into the city to deter its drug gangs and to quell local violence.

Authorities are tapping deep into their resources to make the city a safer environment by the time of the tournament, which is set to begin on June 12, 2014.

Tanks, helicopters, trucks and military personnel armed with automatic rifles fill Rio's poverty-stricken dirt roads. Military personnel are in process of conducting citywide raids in an attempt to eliminate gang activity, drug trade and illegal weapon use.

They are currently focused on occupying Maré favela, one of Rio's most dangerous towns, particularly because it surrounds the Rio de Janeiro International Airport, where thousands of fans will arrive to witness the World Cup.

"We are monitoring the area closely and will be constant," said Major Alberto Horita to Reuters.

"We believe that this is a very important mission that must be fulfilled," said Minister of Defense Celso Amorim in a recent press release. "It's a mission of temporary support, and naturally, there should be the participation of the armed forces in question of public security."

Some residents of Rio, however, feel differently about the situation. They argue that the resources involved in pre-World Cup operations could have been allocated to address other, more pressing issues.

According to a BBC report, the same amount of money could have provided 40,000 schools, 1,200 hospitals or 540,000 basic dwellings.

In this light, this year's World Cup not only highlights some of the world's top athletes but also Rio's drastic socioeconomic divide.

This divide is the reason for many citizens not approving of the tournament being hosted in Brazil. Most of Rio's population cannot afford adequate footwear or consistent meals, much less tickets to a World Cup match.

Over 6,000 people are killed each year in Rio, according to Time. Many feel that the situation will remain unchanged — the way of life in Rio is merely on hold until the World Cup is over.

"This is just for the World Cup," said Eulalia, a 73-year-old woman who declined to give her last name, according to Agence France-Presse. "When that's over, the presence of the Army will end, and we'll return to business as usual."

CCE SGA Presents:  
**SPRING FLING!**  
Saturday May 3rd, 11:00 AM-4:00 PM  
New Garden Hall (Front lawn)

Awards, Mechanical Bull,  
Funnel Cakes, Italian leg, Games,  
Food, Fun and Much More!

Come One, Come All! Rain Date: May 4th

ONE Teach One Vision  
Squirrel  
FRIEND TO FRIEND

Additional Support Provided by the Multicultural Education Department

## Rise in autism rates leads to ASD support

BY CONNOR WILSON  
STAFF WRITER

Autism rates in the U.S. are on the rise.

Fifteen years ago, the national rate was 1 out of every 10,000 children. In 2012, Autism Spectrum Disorder affected 1 out of every 88 children. On March 28, the Center for Disease Control released a report stating that the prevalence of autism had increased to 1 in every 68.

The average age for autism diagnosis is approximately eight, but symptoms can be recognized as early as the age of two. Avoiding eye contact, not answering to their name and the inability to form friendships with children their age are all indications of the disorder.

"Autism generally means different social interactions and some degree of pervasive, unusual behavior at home, at school and in other environments," said Coordinator of Disability Resources Georgiann Bogdan. "In that case, you are considered to be on the spectrum."

The three most common disorders on the autism spectrum are autism, Asperger's syndrome and pervasive developmental disorders not otherwise specified.

Popular character examples speculated to be on the spectrum by fans include Sheldon Cooper from CBS's "The Big

Bang Theory" and Abed Nadir from the NBC comedy series "Community."

"Making people more aware of learning and behavioral differences can open our eyes to amazing minds," said Bogdan. "I feel that educating in a positive way is important, but so is a sense of humor. Both can be done tactfully and intentionally."

The Americans with Disabilities Act has, in part, helped to resolve issues related to hiring people with disabilities like ASD. Recently in Rhode Island, however, it was discovered that certain employers were not abiding by the guidelines established by the ADA.

"I was there for 30 years," said Steven Porcelli, a Rhode Island resident with ASD, in an interview with The New York Times. "I was doing piecemeal most of the time, which I didn't like too much."

Porcelli also said that he received \$2 an hour for a job that included making jewelry, packing medical supplies and grating cheese and stuffing peppers for an Italian restaurant.

With the help of Jocelyn Samuels, acting assistant attorney general for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, the state of Rhode Island was reprimanded by federal officials and given 10 years to resolve its violations of

the ADA.

Porcelli now receives \$8 an hour at his new job: doing office work and computer training at Automated Business Solutions, a small business.

Beyond the borders of Warwick, R.I., autism's sharp increase over the past 15 years beckons a greater need for universal design, or inclusive design.

According to the National Association for Home Builders, "Universal design is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design."

Incorporating universal design features is a relevant topic at Guilford College.

"At Guilford, we have a very high proportion of students on the spectrum as compared to sister institutions," said Bogdan. "We blow them out of the water."

Guilford's current population of students with ASD is 79, which is more than double the average at institutions of similar size.

The College has been working on incorporating universal design into all of its buildings in the interest of upholding its core values of diversity and equality. The addition of an automatic door entrance to the majority of academic buildings on campus is an example.

'Making people more aware of learning and behavioral differences can open our eyes to amazing minds.'

Georgiann Bogdan, disability resources coordinator