

Regions

[Science](#), [Geography](#)



Academic Peer-Reviewed Paper The first reference: Barnes, T. J. and M. Farish. 2006. Between regions: science, militarism, and American geography from world war to cold war. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 96: 807-826.

The main point of the above reference is the emergence of a new concept of a region and the advancement of techno-science.

The second reference: Ceccato, V. and R. Haining. 2004. Crime in border regions: the Scandinavian case of Oresund, 1998-2001. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 94: 807-826.

The purpose of the article is the analysis of the offense pattern between two points in time on the border between Sweden and Denmark. The border region is called the Oresund.

The type of evidence provided to support the main point of the first reference is the laboratory experiments. The experiments show that there was advancement in techno-science. The article was useful in shedding light on a period that was so crucial. The article was referring to the middle decades of the twentieth century. During this period, there was a formulation of new modes that would help represent and understand geography. The specific concept that emerged during this period was altered the conception of the region. The concept was not a descriptive unit but rather, and it was a theoretical unit. The intellectual transformation was wedded to geopolitical conditions that comprised war and militarism. The transformation was driven by an imperative in advancement in science. The article shows an increase in the demand for regional intelligence and research that could address social challenges adequately. A new regional model that is linked with the

solidification the strategic regions of the world open to America power and there is an emergency of complex technology involved in science.

The evidence provided to support the main point of the second reference is the measurement takes in situ. The article provides a time comparison of the offensive patterns at two points in Oresund, a Scandinavian border region in between Sweden and Denmark. The analysis was carried out to facilitate the understanding of the relationship between crime and demography, land and social-economic covariates. The measurement is taken at the original point of occurrence and hence in situ.

The implication of the main point of the first reference is the explanation between the advances in science and technology and military operations. The article implies that as science and technology advanced the operations of the military also advanced.

The implication of the main point of the second reference is that there is a possibility of crime in the border to continue growing interest in Europe. The increased interest is as a result of the enlargement of the European Union and the increase in the movement across the border. The movement is facilitated by improved communication systems. The increased communication systems lead to the continuous change in the offensive pattern across the border.

The two main points can be combined to produce one major main point. The new main point will be stated as, the advancement of the techno -science in a border region can be employed to identify the offensive patterns in that region. As the technology and science advances, the military that is at the border can effectively identify the crime pattern in the border region. The

employment of technology in studying the crime pattern will help in fighting crime at the border.

Reference

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