

Chapter 1 : Boundaries Quotes (quotes)

Everywhere we went, we were witness to emotional, physical and other types of barriers, boundaries, borders and walls that cause tension and stress among different groups of Jews, that exacerbate relationships between Jewish Israelis and Arab Israelis, and that fans the flame of anger that prevent dialogue toward peace between Israel and the.

Barriers, Borders, Boundaries, and Walls Israel reflections, continued. Israel is a Democratic Jewish state. Israel has embraced within its borders, opened its arms and heart to so many who have had no other place to turn, refugees of all types: Borders and boundaries often meant nothing. And Israel is trying to find a way to be able to offer safe haven and refuge, despite borders and boundaries. They will do so in a way that addresses all security issues and in a way that addresses the humanitarian issues at stake. We saw this same attitude at our visit to Hadassah hospital Ein Kerem. Hadassah treats all patients equally, and often treats patients from countries who do not have diplomatic relationships with Israel. And yet, despite this, people are people. And as the old joke goes, if two Jews were stranded on a desert Island, they would build three synagogues: Israel is no different. Everywhere we went, we were witness to emotional, physical and other types of barriers, boundaries, borders and walls that cause tension and stress among different groups of Jews, that exacerbate relationships between Jewish Israelis and Arab Israelis, and that fans the flame of anger that prevent dialogue toward peace between Israel and the Palestinians. Here, we witness the concept of fundamentalism: The Orthodox control all matters of personal status marriage, divorce, conversion, burial. Not so for any other Jewish denomination. We heard about the boundaries, borders and walls that the Reform Movement in Israel has to face daily. Yet, they are constantly making progress and gaining strides. The Legal Aid Center for New Immigrants has assisted hundreds of new immigrants gratis with legal aid. They felt that the Torah and Jewish values were diametrically opposed to what was taking place in Hebron. Hebron is the only Palestinian city in the West Bank with a Jewish settlement in its center. They defy the laws of the army and the police. They all carry weapons. For years, the army has implemented a policy of separation and discrimination between the Israeli settlers and the Palestinian majority. The army is charged with protecting the settlers and at times, the Palestinians who are often attacked by the settlers. The army severely restricts the movement of tens of thousands of Palestinian residents, which has led to the destruction of the main commerce area and to the mass abandonment of the area by the residents who could afford to flee. Hundreds of shops have closed, thousands of people have been left without a livelihood and many people have been forced to leave their homes. The city center has become a ghost town, where only Jews are allowed to move about freely Palestinians are not allowed to drive on the streets, or be on the streets at certain times. Hunger and poverty are rampant. The UN is providing children with soup and buckets for soup at lunch-time, often the only meal that is available that day. Hebron – Ghost Town The fanatic Baruch Goldstein, who massacred Muslims during Ramadan many years ago while they were praying in the mosque at the Cave of Machpelah, was part of this group of settlers. They promote an ideology of hatred based on a fundamental belief that walls, barriers and boundaries that push out and separate will be beneficial to them. At the same time, there exist many good Israelis who are trying to teach about what is happening in Hebron and change the conversation. The goal is to change the policies of what happens in Hebron, and hopefully one day to end the occupation. People cannot live autonomously if they are living under occupation. We also spent one afternoon just north of the West Bank, in Israel, with Sikkuy: For Civic Equality for Arab Israelis. Sikkuy has two main goals: The first goal is how to close the economic gaps that exist in the Arab Israeli neighborhoods. The Arab Israeli neighborhoods receive much less government support than the Jewish Israeli neighborhoods. This affects the public education system, water access, garbage pickup, electricity and all public works, roadways, public transportation, etc. The second goal is how to build a shared society. Arab Israelis and Jewish Israelis have very little contact with each other, very little opportunity for dialogue and discussion. Due to the large economic gaps in the system, the Arab Israeli population is extremely disadvantaged. The only engine of growth over the next 20 years for the economy is the integration of the Arab Israeli citizens and the Haredim into society. The Haredim are ambivalent. The Arabs do want to participate but there are barriers. Often, the Arabs are seen as a security

threat, they often have a difficult time finding jobs “ even with advanced university degrees. Shuli is breaking down barriers and walls with these schools that provide education for both Arab Israeli and Jewish Israeli school children. They bring together the parents for discussion and dialogue. And we had a fascinating tour and lecture of the security wall around the West Bank with Prof. We even saw a sign on a wall that said:

Borders, boundaries and barriers are a part of our lives at all levels. There are personal boundaries that are not to be crossed. Property ownership defines the boundary between what is yours and.

Political borders[edit] Political borders are imposed on the world through human agency. Political borders are often classified by whether or not they follow conspicuous physical features on the earth. Natural borders[edit] A photograph of the France–Italy border at night. The southwestern end of the Alps separates the two countries. Natural borders are geographical features that present natural obstacles to communication and transport. Existing political borders are often a formalization of such historical, natural obstacles. Some geographical features that often constitute natural borders are: Very few countries span more than one continent. Only very large and resource-rich states are able to sustain the costs of governance across oceans for longer periods of time. If a precise line is desired, it is often drawn along the thalweg , the deepest line along the river. In the Hebrew Bible , Moses defined the middle of the river Arnon as the border between Moab and the Israelite tribes settling east of the Jordan Deuteronomy 3: One example is the natural border created by Lake Tanganyika , with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia on its west shore and Tanzania and Burundi on the east. One example of a natural forest border is the Amazon rainforest , separating Brazil and Bolivia from Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Guyana. Many nations in Europe and Asia have had their political borders defined along mountain ranges, often along a drainage divide. Throughout history, technological advances have reduced the costs of transport and communication across the natural borders. That has reduced the significance of natural borders over time. As a result, political borders that have been formalized more recently, such as those in Africa or Americas, typically conform less to natural borders[citation needed] than very old borders, such as those in Europe or Asia, do. Such political boundaries are often found around the states that developed out of colonial holdings, such as in North America, Africa and the Middle East. Fiat boundaries are typically the product of human demarcation, such as in demarcating electoral districts or postal districts. However, the former presence of the boundary can still be seen in the landscape. For instance, the boundary between East and West Germany is no longer an international boundary, but it can still be seen because of historical markers on the landscape, and it is still a cultural and economic division in Germany. Lines of Control[edit] A line of control LoC refers to a militarized buffer border between two or more nations that is yet to be resolved or implemented for permanent border status. LoC borders are under military control and are not recognized as an official international border. Formally known as a cease-fire line an LoC was first created as a way to buffer war borders during the Simla Agreement [5]. Similar to a cease-fire line an LoC is the result of war, stalemates and land ownership conflict [6]. A maritime border is a division enclosing an area in the ocean where a nation has exclusive rights over the mineral and biological resources, [7] encompassing maritime features, limits and zones. Maritime borders exist in the context of territorial waters , contiguous zones , and exclusive economic zones ; however, the terminology does not encompass lake or river boundaries, which are considered within the context of land boundaries. Some maritime borders have remained indeterminate despite efforts to clarify them. This is explained by an array of factors, some of which illustrate regional problems. All sovereign countries hold the right to regulate and protect air space under the international law of Air sovereignty [11]. The horizontal boundaries of airspace are similar to the policies of " high seas " in maritime law. Airspace extends 12 nautical miles from the coast of a country and it holds responsibility for protecting its own airspace unless under NATO peacetime protection [12] [13]. With international agreement a country can assume the responsibility of protecting or controlling the atmosphere over International Airspaces such as the Pacific Ocean. The vertical boundaries of airspace are not officially set or regulated internationally. Airspace regulations are set by nations and local governments within an airspace, regulations of airspace differ by country and location. Types of International Borders[edit] Open Borders[edit] An open border is the deregulation and or lack of regulation on the movement of persons between nations and jurisdictions, this does not apply to trade or movement between privately owned land areas [16]. Most nations have open borders for travel within their nation of travel,

examples of this include the United States and Canada. However only a handful of nations have deregulated open borders with other nations, an example of this being all European Union members under the Schengen Agreement [17]. Open borders used to be very common amongst all nations. However post WW1 lead to the regulation of open borders, making them less common and no longer feasible for most industrialized nations [18].

Regulated Borders[edit] Regulated Borders have varying degrees of control on the movement of persons and trade between nations and jurisdictions. Most Industrialized nations have regulations on entry and require one or more of the following procedures: Most regulated borders have regulations on immigration, types of wildlife and plants, and illegal objects such as drugs or weapons. Overall border regulations are placed by national and local governments and can vary depending on nation and current political, or economic conditions. Some of the most regulated borders in the world include: These nations have government controlled border agencies and organizations that enforce border regulation policies on and within their borders.

Demilitarized zones[edit] A Demilitarized zone DMZ is a border separating two or more nations, groups or militaries that have agreed to prohibit the use of military activity or force within the borders bounds. A DMZ can act as a war boundary, cease fire line, wildlife preserve , or in some cases as a de facto international border. An example of a demilitarized international border is the 38th parallel between North and South Korea [21]. Due to the prohibition of control by nations a DMZ can become unexposed to human influence and in turn developed into a natural border or wildlife preserve, this is present on the Korean Demilitarized Zone , the Vietnamese Demilitarized Zone , and the Green Line in Cyprus [24] [25].

The United Statesâ€™Mexico border: San Diego â€™ Tijuana. A border wall on a beach separating United States - Mexico

The presence of borders often fosters certain economic features or anomalies. Wherever two jurisdictions come into contact, special economic opportunities arise for border trade. Smuggling provides a classic case; contrariwise, a border region may flourish on the provision of excise or of import â€™ export services â€™ legal or quasi-legal, corrupt or legitimate. Different regulations on either side of a border may encourage services to position themselves at or near that border: Even if the goods are not perceived to be undesirable, states will still seek to document and regulate the cross-border trade in order to collect tariffs and benefit from foreign currency exchange revenues. The removal of internal barriers to commerce , as in France after the French Revolution or in Europe since the s, de-emphasises border-based economic activity and fosters free trade. Euroregions are similar official structures built around commuting across boundary. The Blue Line between Israel and Lebanon â€™ marked by black asterisk. Disengagement Israeli front line with Syria - marked by blue asterisk. Disengagement Syrian front line with Israel - marked by red asterisk. Political borders have a variety of meanings for those whom they affect. In much of Europe, controls on persons were abolished by the Schengen Agreement and subsequent European Union legislation. Since the Treaty of Amsterdam , the competence to pass laws on crossing internal and external borders within the European Union and the associated Schengen Area states Iceland , Norway, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the European Union, except where states have used a specific right to opt out United Kingdom and Ireland , which maintain the Common Travel Area amongst themselves.

Cross-border regions[edit] Macro-regional integration initiatives, such as the European Union and NAFTA, have spurred the establishment of cross-border regions. These are initiatives driven by local or regional authorities, aimed at dealing with local border-transcending problems such as transport and environmental degradation. In Europe, the European Union provides financial support to cross-border regions via its Interreg programme. The Council of Europe has issued the Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation , providing a legal framework for cross-border co-operation even though it is in practice rarely used by Euroregions.

Border studies[edit] There has been a renaissance in the study of borders during the past two decades, partially from the creation of a counter-narrative to notions of a borderless world that have been advanced as part of globalization theory.

Discuss Proposed since October San Ysidro Port of Entry through vehicle. Approximately 50, vehicles and 25, pedestrians utilize this entry to the United States daily. The vehicle average wait time to cross into the United States is approximately an hour just to travel a few miles. The San Ysidro border is heavily militarized, separated by three walls, border patrol agents and the ICE police. In San Ysidro, On both sides of the border, the social dynamic among these two major cities is influenced by one

another. A straight-line border surveyed when the region was thinly populated. When the Schengen rules became applicable in , the sign became obsolete. A typical Schengen internal border near Kufstein between Germany and Austria: A border within a closely built-up area near Aachen between Germany and the Netherlands: Germany starts at the red line drawn in the photo. Some European borders originate from former land ownership boundaries. The metal strip within the building of the Eurode Business Centre marks the border between the Netherlands and Germany, in Kerkrade and Herzogenrath. The border between the Netherlands right and Germany left is located in the center of this residential road, and, nowadays, completely unmarked. Some borders were broadly defined by treaty, and surveyors would then choose a suitable line on the ground. It is one of the oldest borders in the world. This border is entirely open: The winding border between Pakistan and India is lit by security lights. It is one of the few places on Earth where an international boundary can be seen at night.

Chapter 3 : Repatriation expert keynotes immigration forum - UTA News Center

The Illinois Committee on Black Concerns in Higher Education (ICBCHE) recently took note of the unprecedented number of African American women leading higher education institutions in the State of.

Berlin Masque 43 44 49 5. A presence unfolds, a horizon in front, Seeking for more, we find a soul. Following around, the journey began, Textures reveals our paths to restore. Finding the spirit, merging the soul, Bringing us to imagine what it could be done. It is interesting to see how the story develops two types of individuals that defines what it means to leave in darkness or light. People can relate to this allegory -which describes the journey as a transformative process to find freedom- when their instinctual virtues of curiosity and courage awake them from their obscure dark dreams to scape to a new reality light. But sometimes this instinct is not acknowledged and the individual remains in the dark. It is important for all individual to understand that knowledge is the greatest tool to use when looking for any kind of freedom, but first individuals have to allow their internal hunger for growth that is revealed in the stage of ignorance. He introduces three characters which are prisoners, they live in a cave since their childhood and never been exposed to the outside world, the only source of interaction with it was the shadows produced by a fire coming from the outside of the cave, reflecting figures on the wall that the prisoners were facing. The prisoners interpreted the shadows on their own internal perspective and this awoke their inner-fears, questions, and desire to scape. One prisoner was freed and followed the fire, then he was able to discover the world. For him the journey was solitary and painful, but he appreciated that he was not in darkness anymore and trough this he experienced freedom, a new concept that he did not know before. Here is where the question raised, should he comeback to liberate the other prisoners? The nature of reality could be a difficult concept to grasp, this is relative to the different perceptions that human being have of things that they experience in life. The darkness can provide for them a sense of security and an effortless experience in their journey of life, and although it could be painful they cannot fill it because they never experienced anything different, so for them is normal, and to accept a new reality it is inconceivable. These individuals will find courage in the core of their beings to trespass any obstacle that would bring them to walk in the light, open to any knowledge that they can be exposed, then they learn to discern what is good and what is bad. This approach to life could be painful during the process of acknowledging new realities but once light is uncovered, real freedom is discovered. The problematic of this analysis about individual walking on darkness and the ones walking in light occurs in the disagreement provoked from each of one perceptions. It is difficult to confront these two positions when we want to talk about freedom. In conclusion, ones can say that both types of individuals have an origin in the darkness, and by natural instinct we are exposed to a certain reality. It is the action of the individual what make the difference to start their journey to wisdom, and recognize that reality is relative to what we know, and then to discover their identity and find freedom. One can say that the ones who chooses the light have the greater challenge, trying to convince the ones in the dark to acquire knowledge, but if the one in the light learned to discern correctly, he would accept and respect the prisoner ignorance. So, how can someone freedom others from their ignorance? If you stay in the light this will create a shadow that hopefully can be perceive by the one that is in darkness, and like in The Allegory of the Cave, you would be the fire out of the cave. When dealing with discarded artifacts or sites, every act of deconstruction and construction has the power to erase, build and retell a story in a new way. Architecture can physically repair broken, interrupted fabric, but also recover and renew identity of place, and heal deeper underlying factors and events that are both cause and effect of its rupture, such as, History, Culture, Society, Politics, Economics, Environment, Ecology, Emotion, etc. This is an urgent issue concerning our attitude as architects towards sustaining continuity of our past, present and future built environment and communities that makes us feel connected to the world we live in. It demands interventions that carefully consider how new connective tissue can stitch together voids in urban fabric in a meaningful way. More specifically, this studio focuses on the investigation, interpretation and integration of culturally and historically significant abandoned places or artifacts within a city or along its fringes. Projects will address revitalization and adaptive re-use of urban voids, vacant sites, derelict

infrastructure, toxic landscapes, wastelands, discarded buildings or fragments, etc. Any program, typology, and site are welcome that you feel connected to and desire to re-member. Anywhere between total demolition and pure preservation, you will you take a position to reclaim, restore, remove, replace, reuse, recycle, remediate, renovate, repurpose, reconfigure, revitalize, or reinvent architecture. Whether you choose a vacant site, urban void, derelict infrastructure, abandoned artifact, salvageable building fragment, polluted landform, vacant earthwork, or a structure you wish to tear down and start from scratch, you will imagine forgotten or untold stories, choose what to do with them. A physical, visible trace, in a dormant state, that tells a story about the past life of a place. Abandoned, forgotten artifacts, what do we do with them? It is an urgent situation concerning our attitude towards past, present and future artifacts, from pure preservation to total demolition of historical landmarks. It is an ethical question that cultivates our cultural history in the built environment, and also ignites our faculty of memory “ collective, individual, personal memory, invented memory ” that makes us feel connected to the world we live in. Interventions that respond critically to a condition of an Urban Scar at various scales by uncovering and renewing identity and memory of place to inspire meaningful ways of giving it a new life. Through images that we order in our minds in particular sequences, we can recall our words, thoughts, places and things. So, what memories are ignited when we experience abandoned places? What is experienced differently through place or through image? How do the two work together? When experiencing forgotten places “ how do we conjure up memories? When we dream, and awaken, we only remember bits and pieces, fragments of a story, a space in which we exist but rarely can recall. Mostly, we recall details, dispersed moments, and we try to piece together the missing parts. How is our memory activated? By nature, the planet earth creates Boundaries through its own movement. The tectonic plates activity forms natural Border and Barriers around the earth. Countries have created political boundaries to delineate their territories, some of them created physical Borders to control the in and out flow of people, others built physical Barriers such walls and fences to secure state security and territory, while preventing immigration, trafficking, and smuggling. Mexico is one of the countries with the most people migrating into the United States. Migrants are pushed by the need for employment, education, security, and health assistance-pull factors that are attractive in their neighboring country. Tijuana, Mexico, and San Diego, California, are the largest binational region with the busiest land-border crossing in the world. Tijuana has become one of the most transited cities by migrants trying to illegally cross the border of The United States. At the same time, Tijuana receives a great number of deported illegal migrants from its neighboring country. In , million people moved across the globe looking for a better quality of life. Mexico, India, and, Russia have the largest diaspora. United States, Germany, and Saudi Arabia host the largest number of international migrants, whose strong economy is an attraction for migrants. The situation created by the border and barrier between these two countries has left a scar that stretches along the landscape. Limitation, separation and segregation are marked along the path. Social disintegration, broken culture, and lost identity, remain within these limits. Instinctual migration occurs in the animal kingdom. The Monarch butterfly knows no boundaries and travels from Canada, crossing The United States to arrive in the south of Mexico. Their survival instinct is to migrate in community to reproduce and return to their place of origin. How though architecture can we redefine Boundaries, Borders and Barriers, so that they give power and freedom for the inhabitants and the people in movement? How can migrating population be accommodated and give a space to dwell while they are in transition that connects them back to their identity?

Chapter 4 : Barrier Synonyms, Barrier Antonyms | blog.quintoapp.com

saLaFia / Borders and Boundaries and Barriers, oh my! boundary between the city and the country, however. As William Cronon has demonstrated, cities are linked with the countryside, and therefore they cannot.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: *Borders and Boundaries and Barriers, Oh My!* Matthew Salafia bio James Z. Conflict on the Michigan Frontier: Yankee and Borderland Cultures, Northern Illinois University Press, Notes, bibliography, and index. Some borders, like the one between the United States and Mexico, are marked with barbed wire and armed guards. Others are simply marked with a sign next to the interstate, such as the one welcoming travelers to Indiana, "The Crossroads of America. However clearly defined, borders fail to confine the influence of culture. The Northern influence on the industrial economy of Louisville, situated on the border between Kentucky and Indiana, is omnipresent, yet residents in Southern Indiana speak with a Southern accent. Essentially, borders are at once decisive and elusive. Historians, political scientists, and cultural and literary critics have recently begun examining this curious relationship between geographical borders and cultural boundaries. Rather than designating cultural limits, these studies have argued that geographical borders create a unique third country in between. Out of their interactions, residents of these borderlands create regions defined by their hybridity. There are two keys to these studies. First, they have focused the analytical lens on the fringes, testing the relationship between the center and periphery. In so doing, these studies have demonstrated that borderlands are complicated zones of cultural and physical confrontation and accommodation where interaction shapes policy. Second, researchers distinguish between politically defined geographical borders and culturally defined boundaries. Borders are externally created physical divisions meant to divide a region. Cultural boundaries, on the other hand, are internally created distinctions aimed at erasing hybridity. Imagining this mathematically, boundaries mark the zero limit of culture. However, mathematical limits can only be approached, never reached. A line gets closer and closer to a limit, but theoretically never reaches the limit point. Thus, if [End Page] boundaries mark the zero limit, then cultural influence grows weaker and weaker as it approaches its boundary but never reaches it. Residents, therefore, create distinctions where cultural influence is at its weakest point. The distinction is meant to curb this blurriness between cultural concepts in order to create stability. The relationship between externally created borders and internally created boundaries forms the fundamental dynamic of borderlands. Borders give new meaning to existing interactions by problematizing border crossing. In response, residents establish boundaries to solve the problem of border crossing, creating difference where similarity had previously ruled the day. Simply put, the liminality and hybridity of borderlands is a function of the border itself. In the introduction to *Conflict on the Michigan Frontier*: This promise places the work within the realm of borderland studies, as Schwartz states that he will examine the creation of both formal legal borders and informal cultural boundaries. Creating legal boundaries meant establishing "the rule of law, as well as a host of such lawmaking and law-enforcing bodies as courts, local government, and rudimentary police forces" p. Yankee settlers used informal cultural boundaries, on the other hand, to "win the hearts and minds of their fellow settlers" p. Reformers relied on schools, churches, and the press to establish boundaries between a wild frontier and a civilized new world. Rather than focusing on how thoroughly Yankee migrants You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : Barriers Quotes (88 quotes)

In all, they cover a wide range of the challenges, solutions and valuable information provided by the barriers, borders and boundaries in current archaeology. View full-text. Article.

Chapter 6 : Barriers, Borders, Boundaries, and Walls - Rabbi Sharon Sobel

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Strait Islander Studies Unit and the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland, for support and the use of facilities.

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Fortified boundaries are asymmetrical, physical barriers placed along borders. These boundaries are more formidable in structure than conventional boundary lines, but less robust than militarized boundaries.

Chapter 8 : Jill Reid - blog.quintoapp.com

â€¢ Students will learn examples of boundaries, borders, and barriers around the world that exhibit the organization of the earth's surface as identified through political geography.

Chapter 9 : Challenging Borders, Boundaries, and Barriers | Gary/Chicago Crusader

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