



Wayne E. Sirmon

GEO 301

World Regional Geography

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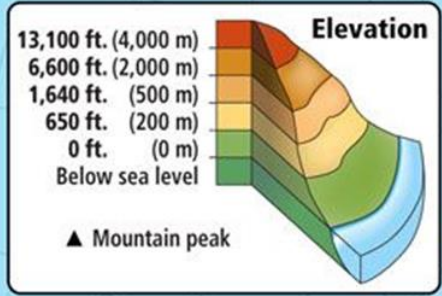
What's Next??

Nov. 21	Paper Two due
Nov. 26 & 28	Thanksgiving Holidays
Dec. 1	Online Quiz Chapter 11
Dec. 3	Class Presentations "A"
Dec. 5	Class Presentations "B"
Dec. 10	Final Exam

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World Regional Geography

		Oceania and Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America	USA & Canada	
Political Science	Political Geography	10	20	30	Trey Simplins	Presentations Group "A" 3-Dec
Anthropology	Cultural Geography	11	21	Haleigh Hartmann	41	
History	Historical Geography	12	22	Gabriella Gordon	42	
Economics	Economic Geography	Breyton Cornelius	23	33	43	
Sociology	Social Geography	14	24	34	44	
Astronomy	Mathematical Geography	Abby Brooks	25	35	45	
Biology	Biogeography	16	Elizabeth Ranew	36	46	Presentations Group "B" 5-Dec
Pedology	Soils Geography	17	27	37	47	
Geology	Geomorphology	18	28	38	48	
Meteorology	Climatology	19	29	39	Mackenzie Danzey	





Meets immediate needs

Inflationary

Impact on sending economy

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Remittances

FIGURE 1

Total Remittances Received in Latin America and Mexico, 2000-2013

In millions, 2013 U.S. dollars

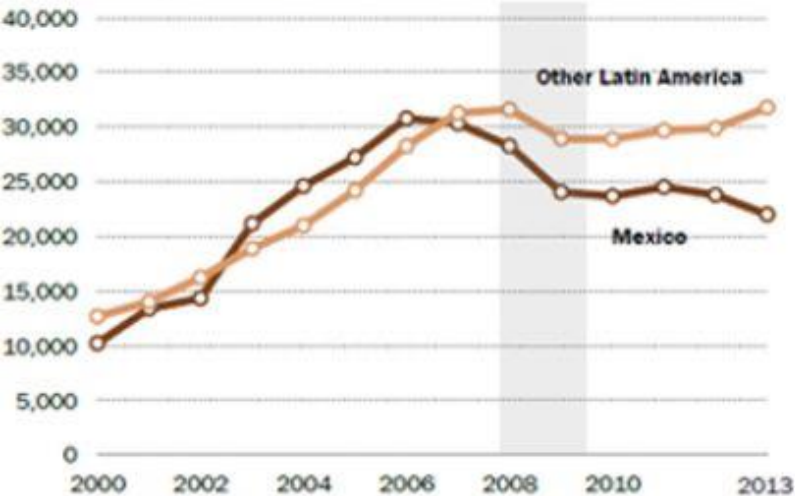
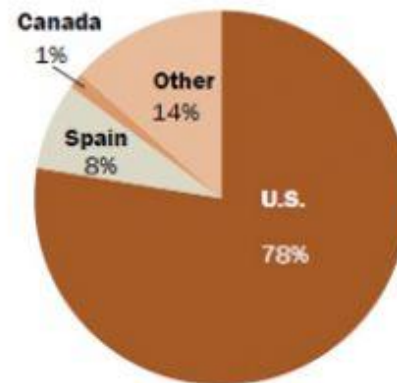


FIGURE 2

Share of Latin America Remittances from Top Sending Countries, 2012

% of total remittances



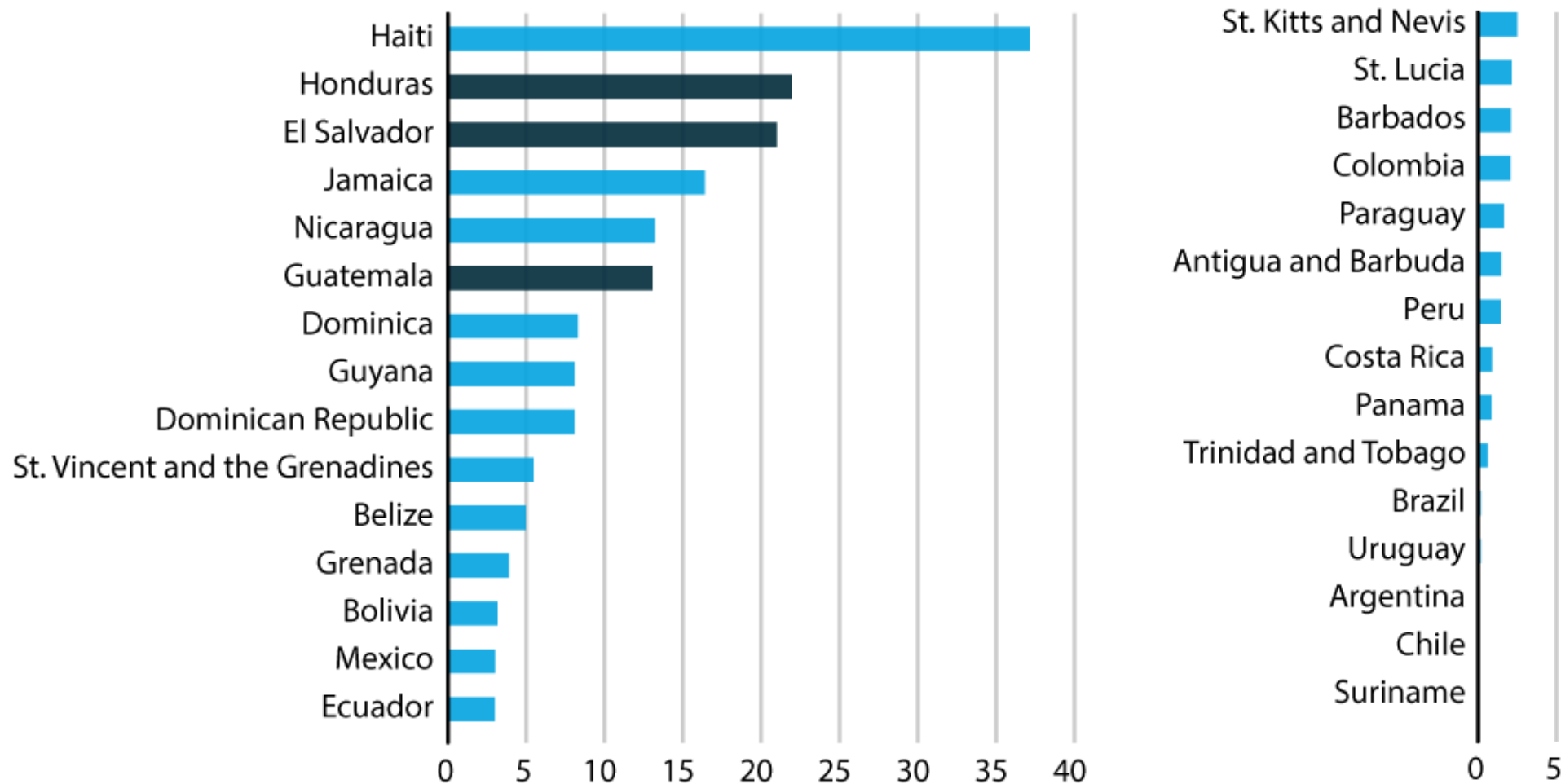
“double US foreign aid... amounts of cash sent home are small”

“One report finds...”

Remittances

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Latin America: Migrant remittances as a share of GDP in 2019 (%)



Source: World Bank

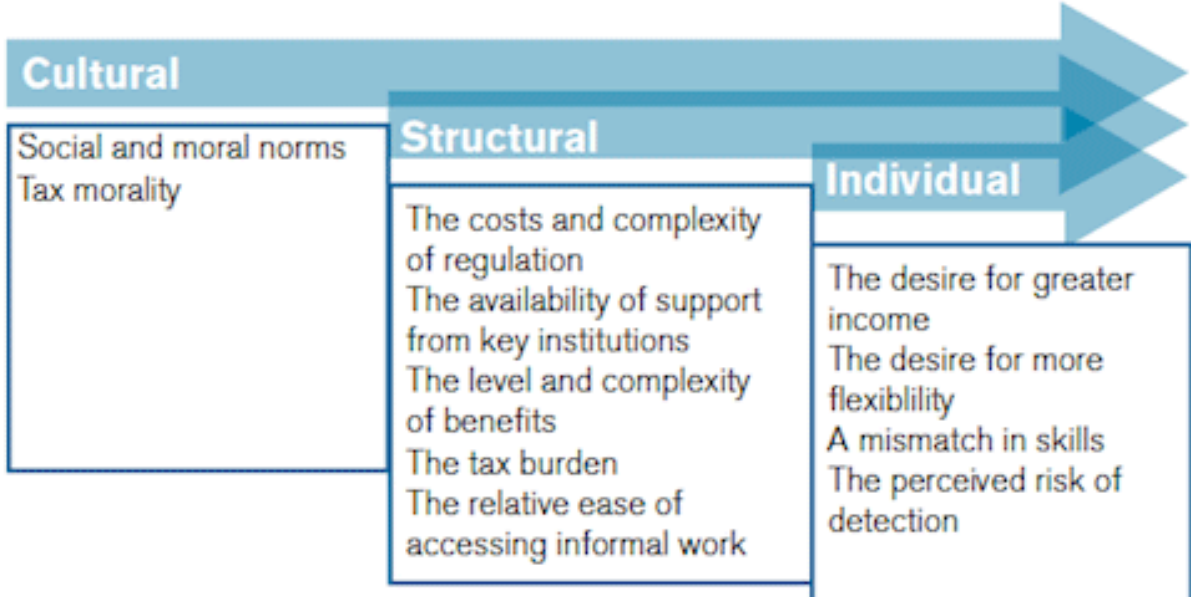
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Latin America

Informal Economy



Figure 1: The drivers of informality



Informal Economy

Informal Economy

- No qualifications or training required
- Unregulated hours and pay
- No job security, no legal protection
- Small premises, sometimes domestic
- Labor intensive
- Barter of cash transfers
- Some illegal business

Examples:

- Fruit vendor
- Rickshaw puller
- Barber
- Taxi driver
- Waste-picker

Formal Economy

- Qualifications and training required
- Set hours of work and pay
- Job security and legal protection
- Pensions and unemployment benefits
- Well-serviced and built premises
- High technology

Examples

- Bank clerk
- Teacher
- Plumber
- Lawyer
- Police officer

Disadvantages of the Informal Economy

- Some illegal activities: drugs, prostitution, corruption, bribery, smuggling
- Turns away potential visitors – lowers image
- Health and safety risks for workers

Informal Economy

Advantages of the Informal Economy

- Has provided many semi-skilled migrants with immediate work
- The informal economy plays a vital role in the developing urban economies of many low and middle income countries
- In Angola, setting up a legal business takes 13 procedures, 124 days and 500% of the average income of an Angolan
- In the US, it takes 5 procedures, 5 days, and .7% of the average income of an American
- Informal economy makes a large contribution to urban wealth
- Informal and formal are interdependent. Goods produced in informal are often sold to formal



1895–98: War of Independence
1898 – Spanish-American War
1902 – U.S. military occupation ends

1902 - President Palma, and Cuba declared independent BUT attempts to remain in power.

1906-1909 – 2nd American military occupation

1940-1944 - Fulgencio Batista elected president

1952- Batista leads an almost bloodless coup

1953–1959 - The Cuban Revolution





Fidel Castro's Revolution

July 26, 1953 attack on Moncada Barracks **failed**.

Captured/tried/sentenced to 15 years but released in general amnesty after 2 years

December 1956 “invasion” **failed** and escaped to mountains – guerrilla warfare

General strike in 1958 – **failed**

United States pressures Batista and he fled on January 1, 1959

BY 1960

Opposition (organizations, labor unions, newspapers) to revolutionary government made illegal.

Nationalization of oil refineries and foreign and large Cuban owned property

US severed diplomatic relations on January 3, 1961

Imposed a trade embargo on February 3, 1962



JFK viewed as weak:
Berlin Wall
construction
&
Bay of Pigs
failure



Soviet Union:
If US uses force in CUBA
Then
USSR OK to use force in
Berlin

United States

**Regain position
following weaknesses
of 1961
&
Avoid Nuclear War**



Soviet Union:

**Counter US numerical
advantage in nuclear
warheads
&
Strengthen position in
Europe**

United States

**Task force led by
aircraft carrier USS
Randolph and eleven
destroyers**

October 27, 1962, B-59 had been submerged for several days while operating off the coast of Cuba without radio contact with Moscow.

Detected by US destroyers, they dropped practice depth charges in an effort to bring sub to the surface.

Believing that they were under attack and that the US and USSR were at war, Captain Savitsky and Political Officer Maslennikov began the procedure of arming a 15-kiloton nuclear torpedo and targeted the US aircraft carrier. The third officer required to consent to the use of nuclear weapons, CDR Arkhipov, refused. World War Three was avoided and over 4,000+ nuclear warheads were never detonated.



Soviet Union:

**Foxtrot class
submarine B-59
Diesel-electric
10 torpedo tubes
Nuclear warheads**



Results of the Cuban Missile Crisis

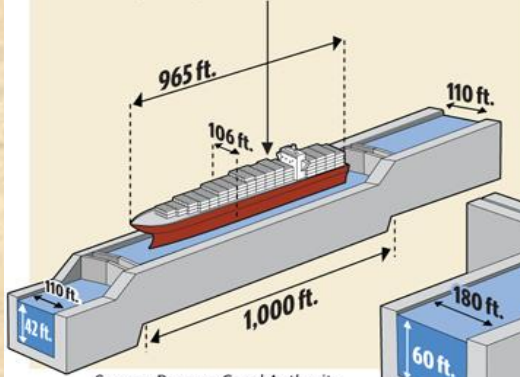
- Because the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Italy and Europe is not made public, it makes Kennedy look strong and Khrushchev look weak
 - Khrushchev would remain in power for only 2 more years
- Soviet-Cuban relations break down because Castro is upset he was not involved in Soviet plans
- A year later the “red telephone” is hooked up, creating a direct line between the White House and the Kremlin
- Encourages U.S. use of military in fight against communism
 - Notably the Vietnam War





Existing locks

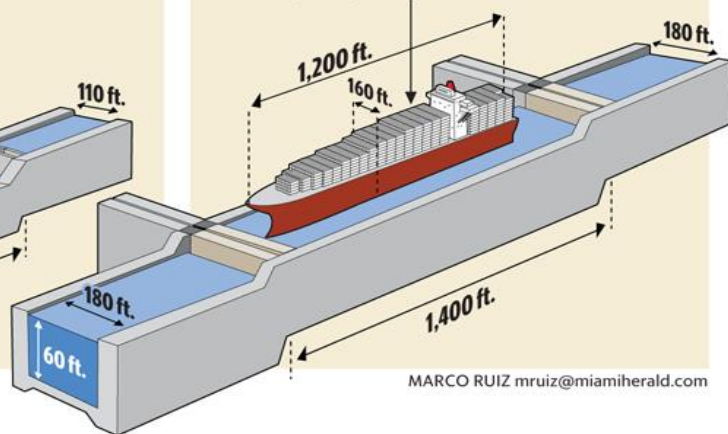
Vessel capacity: **5,000 standard containers**



Source: Panama Canal Authority

New post-Panamax locks

Vessel capacity: **13,000 standard containers**



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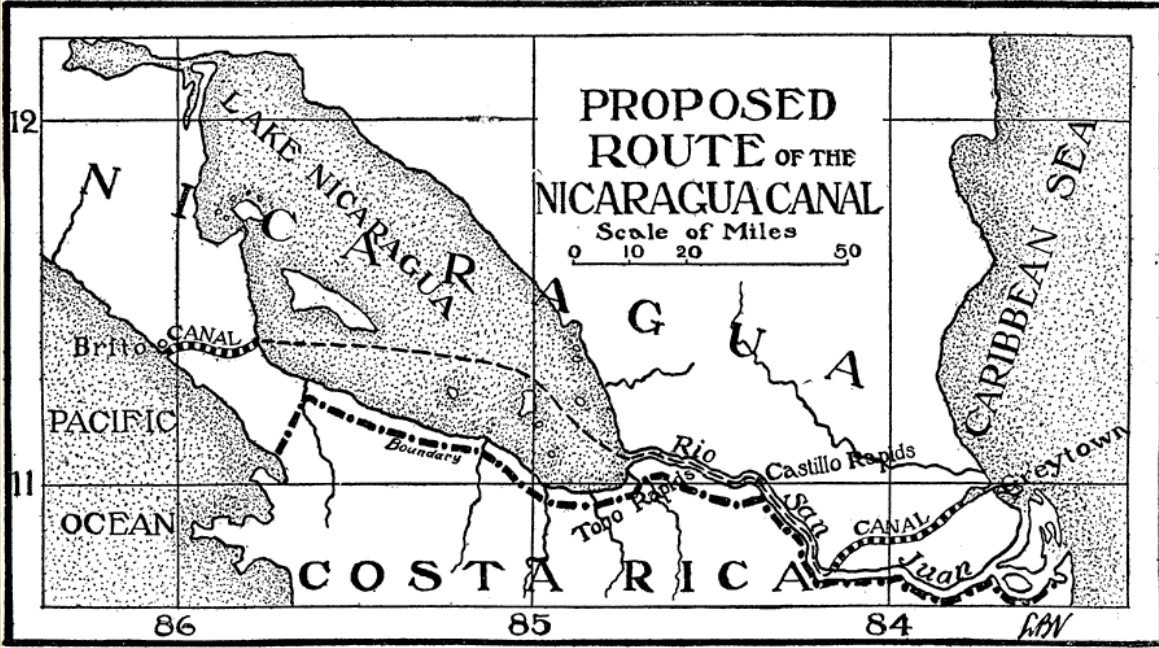
Canal that has been a dream
 1551, 1781, 1826
 1849, 1888, 1895

1902

Panama Canal supporters hire William Cromwell to lobby US Congress. Fake news of volcano erupting played on Martinique volcano that killed 30,000 that spring.



Flatter (faster) save a full day for ships over using Panama Canal. Could handle bigger ships (More cargo). Would double GDP of Nicaragua



Nicaragua approves canal project

Lawmakers approved a controversial deal Thursday allowing a Hong Kong company to build a waterway to rival Panama Canal

- ▶ Cost: \$40 billion
- ▶ Construction: starts May 2014

	Depth	Length	Draft
Nicaragua Canal	22 m	286 km	20 m
Panama Canal	21 m	82 km	12.3 m
Suez Canal	13.8 m	195 km	19 m



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NEXT...

More Latin America



Trends in Average Rates of Natural Population Increase, 1990–1995 and 2011

