

A glimpse of Cuba



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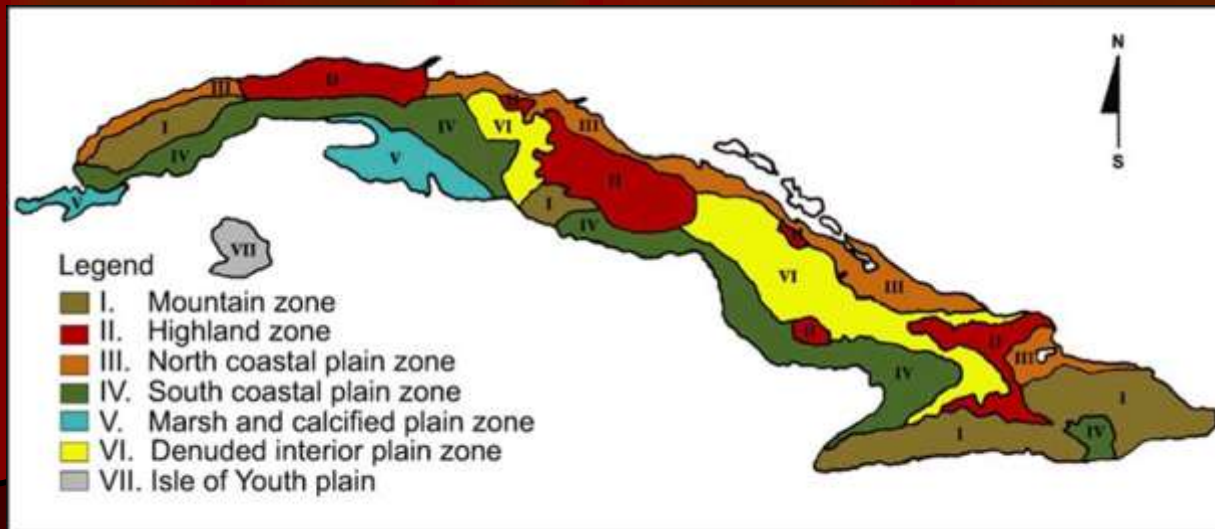
Content

- Location
- Brief history
- Climate
- Geology
- Places visited

Location

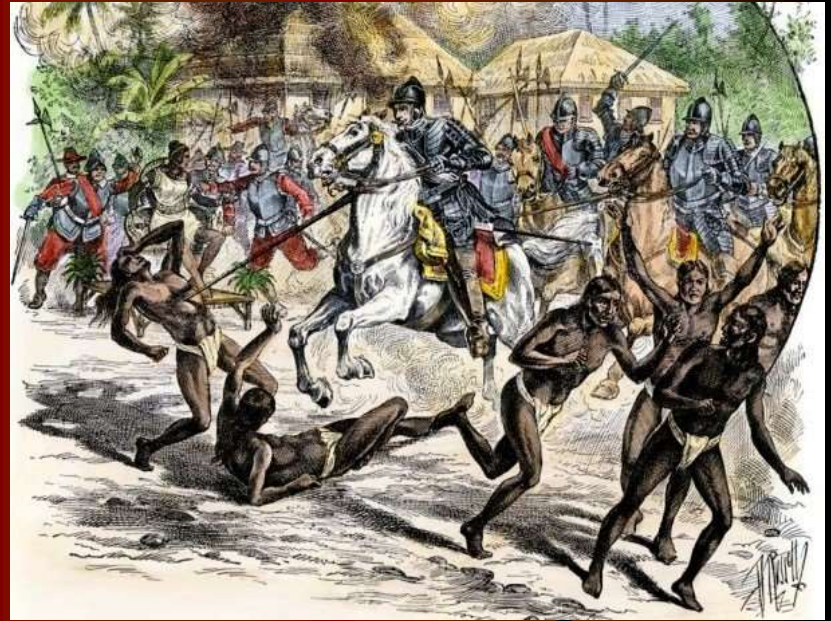


Cuba topography & physical regions



Brief history

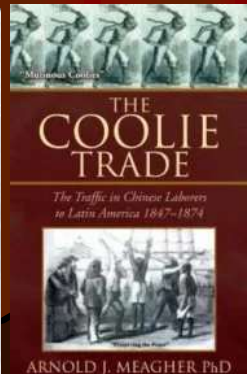
- The word Cuba means a “great place”. Prior to Spanish colonization the country was inhabited by American Indians with up to 150,000 people when Columbus arrived in 1492
- 1492-1898 Spanish colonization. Britain briefly controlled Havana in 1762 but gave it back to Spain in exchange for Florida



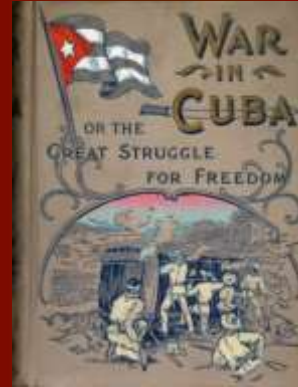
- Between 1790 & 1820 some 325,000 Africans were imported to Cuba as slaves to work in sugar cane plantations



- 1847 – 1874 as many as 140,000 Chinese “contract workers” (coolies) arrived Cuba to work in the sugar field & tobacco field alongside the slaves. They were being seriously exploited and many died before fulfilling the eight years working contract. This tragedy finally ended after interference of the Chinese government



- 1868-1878 rebellion against slavery resulted in the Ten Years War with 2,000 Chinese joined the rebel but was eventually crushed. A memorial was erected saying that there was neither deserter nor traitor among the Chinese soldiers. During late 19th C 5,000 Chinese immigrants arrived the country from USA to escape racial discrimination & the Chinese population continued to grow

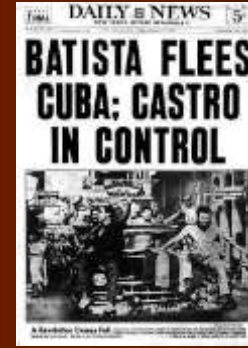


- Spanish American War of 1898 after the Maine incident. Spain lost to USA and left Cuba. 1902 Cuba became independent but remain as a United States Protectorate



- Cuba declared war against Imperial Germany in WWI. After the war Cuba was still a US colony in all but in name. A series of uprising followed in the 1930s until free election was conducted for the first time in 1940

- 1952 Dictatorship under Fulgencio Batista. Cuba flourished economically but corruption was wide spread



- 1953-1959 Cuba revolution. Ousting of Batista by the July 26 Movement in 1959. Fidel Castro in power and country governed by the Communist Party of Cuba. Foreign investments nationalized. Received huge amount of aids from USSR



- OAS (Organization of American States) sanction started. US severed diplomatic relationship in 1961

- The Bay of Pigs incident April 17th 1961 planned by the CIA

THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION

The Bay of Pigs Invasion was perhaps one of the biggest failures of the United States. In an attempt to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro, the United States government planned an invasion that ended with decreased trust in U.S. Government and killed all Cuban-American relations.

WHY:

The Bay of Pigs invasion had been thought out long before the actual event occurred. Here are some of the events that led up to Kennedy's invasion of the Bay of Pigs.

- March 17, 1960**
Randolph, author of a CIA plan titled "A Program of Covert Action Against the Castro Regime." Hearty disapproval by the CIA was resulting in making a group of 1,400 Cuban exiles from Miami to Guatemala.
- May 7, 1960**
The Soviet Union and Cuba establish diplomatic relations.
- June 8, 1960**
The United States demands the Cuban government, effectively cutting off 80 percent of Cuban exports to the United States. The following day the Soviet Union agrees to buy the sugar.
- September 1, 1960**
A large Soviet Blue Army ship arrives in Cuba along with advisors and technicians.
- October 4, 1960**
In response to the sugar situation, Cuban nationalizes U.S. property businesses in Cuba worth about \$1 billion.
- December 1, 1960**
Cuba signs a close bond with the Soviet Union, playing free-trade Bay territory.
- January 2, 1961**
Soviet Premier Khrushchev states the situation of a Soviet military base in Cuba.
- January 3, 1961**
The United States and Cuba agree diplomatic and consular relations.
- January 20, 1961**
John F. Kennedy is inaugurated as the thirty-third president of the United States.
- Early April 1961**
Kennedy discusses issues of democracy with regard to U.S. intervention in the planned invasion of Cuba. He then

THE INVASION:

- SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH 1961**
At Playa de los Cochinos began firing, bombing and sending weapons against Castro's soldiers near the Bay of Pigs and the Zapata Swamp. Castro was prepared and had deployed some soldiers, armaments planes to lead the attack and down the beach.
- SUNDAY, APRIL 16TH 1961**
Two helicopter came down at Playa Girón and one at Playa Larga. However, due to heavy enemy small arms, identified as marked by U.S. spy photos, damaged the landing enough to expose it to air attack the following morning.
- MONDAY, APRIL 17TH 1961**
By 1 a.m. the next morning, Castro knew about the landing, and the Cuban government requested immediately, taking a superior position in the past. Castro would capture was against the U.S., Kennedy decided not to provide further air coverage and Cuba forces had complete control of the air.
- WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH 1961**
A final attempt for U.S. air support resulted in the loss of four planes. Then afterwards, the U.S. soldiers surrendered. More than 300 people were killed, another 1,200 were taken captive.
- THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH 1961**
Kennedy told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the episode was Cuban fighting Cubans and that the U.S. had not been involved.
- THE AFTERMATH**
The Brigade prisoners remained in captivity for 20 months, as the United States negotiated a deal with Fidel Castro. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy made personal plea to pharmaceutical companies and baby food manufacturers, and Castro eventually sent an \$1 million dollar worth of baby food and drugs. The invasion not only failed the Kennedy administration, but left a stain embarrassing with Cuba in this day.

WHAT WENT WRONG:

- Due to heavy enemy small arms, identified as marked by U.S. spy photos, damaged the landing enough to expose it to air attack the following morning.
- Two ships sank about 80 yards from shore, and were heavily captured by the U.S.
- Expected to come within 500 yards of the Bay of Pigs invasion, Kennedy halted U.S. air support after the brigade landed, giving Castro an overwhelming control of the air.
- After landing, reports from both sides that the U.S. had been involved in the invasion.

BY THE NUMBERS

FOUR 2,400 TON TRANSPORTS LANDED **1,511** AMERICAN SOLDIERS

23 THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE U.S. SOLDIERS

75,000 CUBANS vs. **1,511 AMERICANS**

The Cubans outnumbered the Americans 50 to 1. Each figure represents approximately 1,500 soldiers. The black figure represents the Cuban soldiers and the red figure represents the American soldiers.

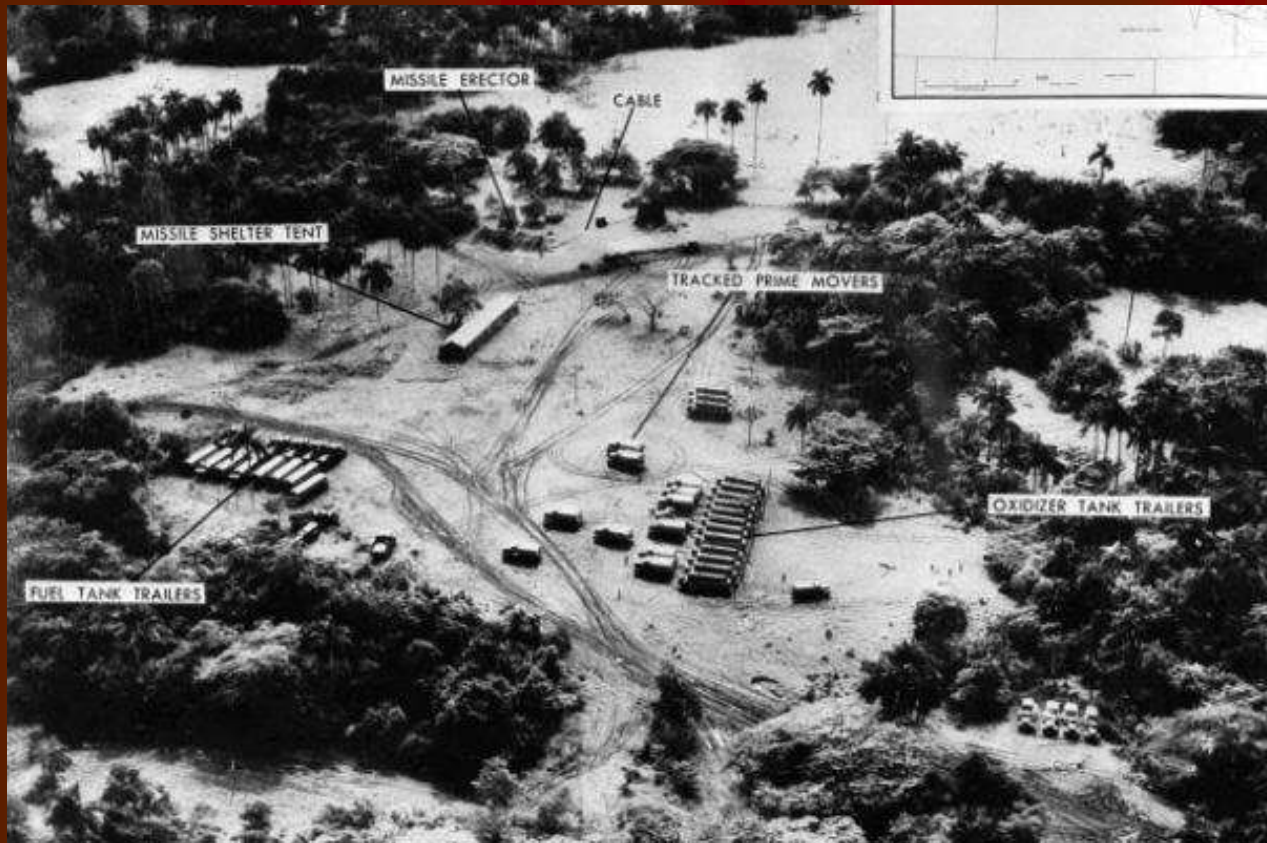
5 PLANES SHOT DOWN + **1 PLANE LOST** **2 BOATS SUNK**

400 AMERICAN SOLDIERS **LOST**

A THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED CAPTURED

\$53,000,000,000 OF FOOD AND DRUGS IN EXCHANGE FOR THOSE CAPTURED

- The Missile Crisis between October & November 1962 almost led to a nuclear war between USA and Russia



President Kennedy delivering the address on TV



MISSILE CRISIS 1962



Phoenix Weather
The Arizona Republic
Today's Outlook
The State's Biggest Newspaper
The Year, No. 27, 40 Pages
Phoenix, Arizona, Tuesday, October 23, 1962
\$2.00 per copy
The Year, No. 27, 40 Pages

U.S. BLOCKADES CUBA, TELLS RUSS 'LAY OFF'

Will Sink Ships That Won't Halt
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The United States is today warning the Soviet Union that it will sink any Soviet ships that attempt to break the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

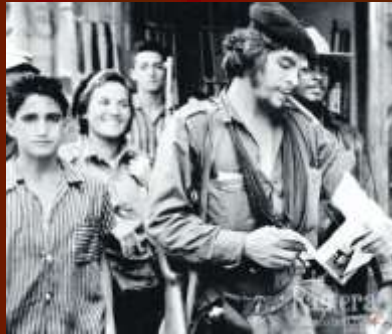
President's Cuba Stand Far-Reaching
WASHINGTON (UPI)—President John F. Kennedy's stand in Cuba is today being hailed as the most far-reaching in the history of the United States.

Southeast Gears To War Pace
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The United States is today warning the Soviet Union that it will sink any Soviet ships that attempt to break the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

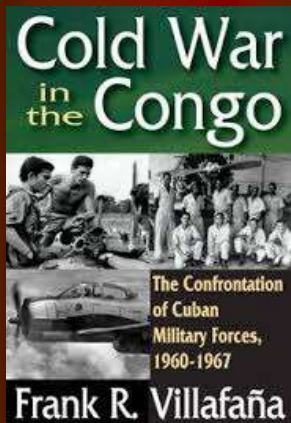
President Acts Island's A-Missile Build-Up Cited
WASHINGTON (UPI)—President John F. Kennedy is today warning the Soviet Union that it will sink any Soviet ships that attempt to break the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

U.S. Acts To Back Speech
WASHINGTON (UPI)—President John F. Kennedy is today warning the Soviet Union that it will sink any Soviet ships that attempt to break the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

- 1965 Che Guevara who was a major figure in the Cuban revolution was captured and executed by Bolivia soldiers when he tried to export his revolutionary ideas there



- 1970s troops were sent overseas in support of MPLA in Angola, Mengistu Haile Mariam in Ethiopia & in the Simba revolution in Congo



- 1975 OAS sanction lifted except USA
- 1991 Russia economy collapsed and withdrew economic assistance. The PRC became a new source of aids
- 2006 Raul Castro replaced Fidel Castro as President
- 2016 Reconciliation with the US with embargo to be lifted. The US naval base leased since 1903 & the detention camp for terrorists set up in 2002 in Guantanamo Bay still need to be addressed



Current status

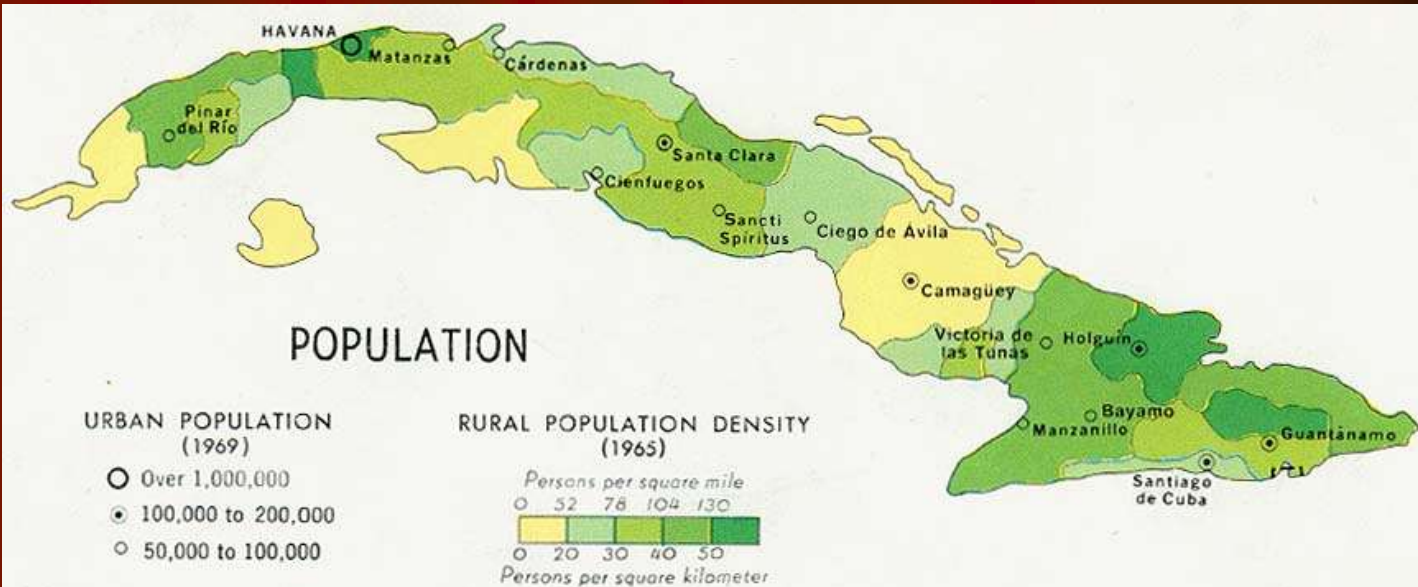
- Political system: Unitary Marxist-Leninist one party state
- Population: 18 million (2015) 88.9% white & mestizo, 9.1% Mapuche, 0.7% Aymara, 1% others Average life span 79.2, State provide free medical & education, retirement male 65 female 60
- Language: Spanish
- Religion : Roman Catholic
- Currency: Cuban peso (CUP) Convertible peso = 24 CUP = US\$1
- GDP per capita: 2015 - US\$10,200 inflation 4.4%
- Unemployment rate: 2015 - 3% average wage US\$20 a month with 1.5% population living below poverty line

- Economic structure: agriculture 4%, Industry 23.5%, servicing 72.7% including servicing 2.8 million tourist per year
- Main industry : sugar, petroleum, tobacco, construction, nickel, steel

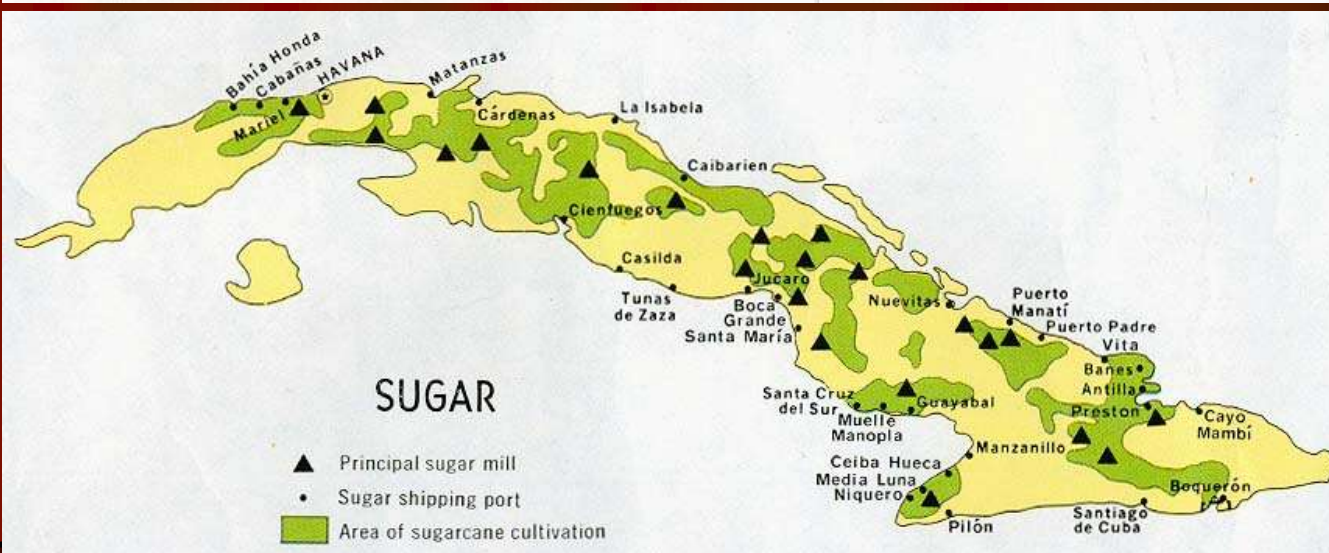


Cuban provinces





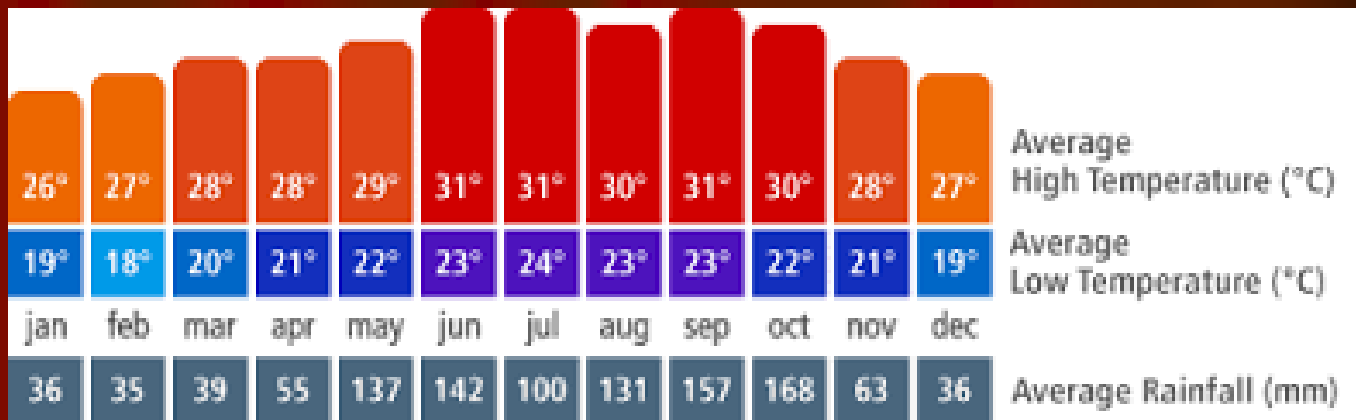
Source: Nacionalnyy Atlas Kuby, Havana, 1970





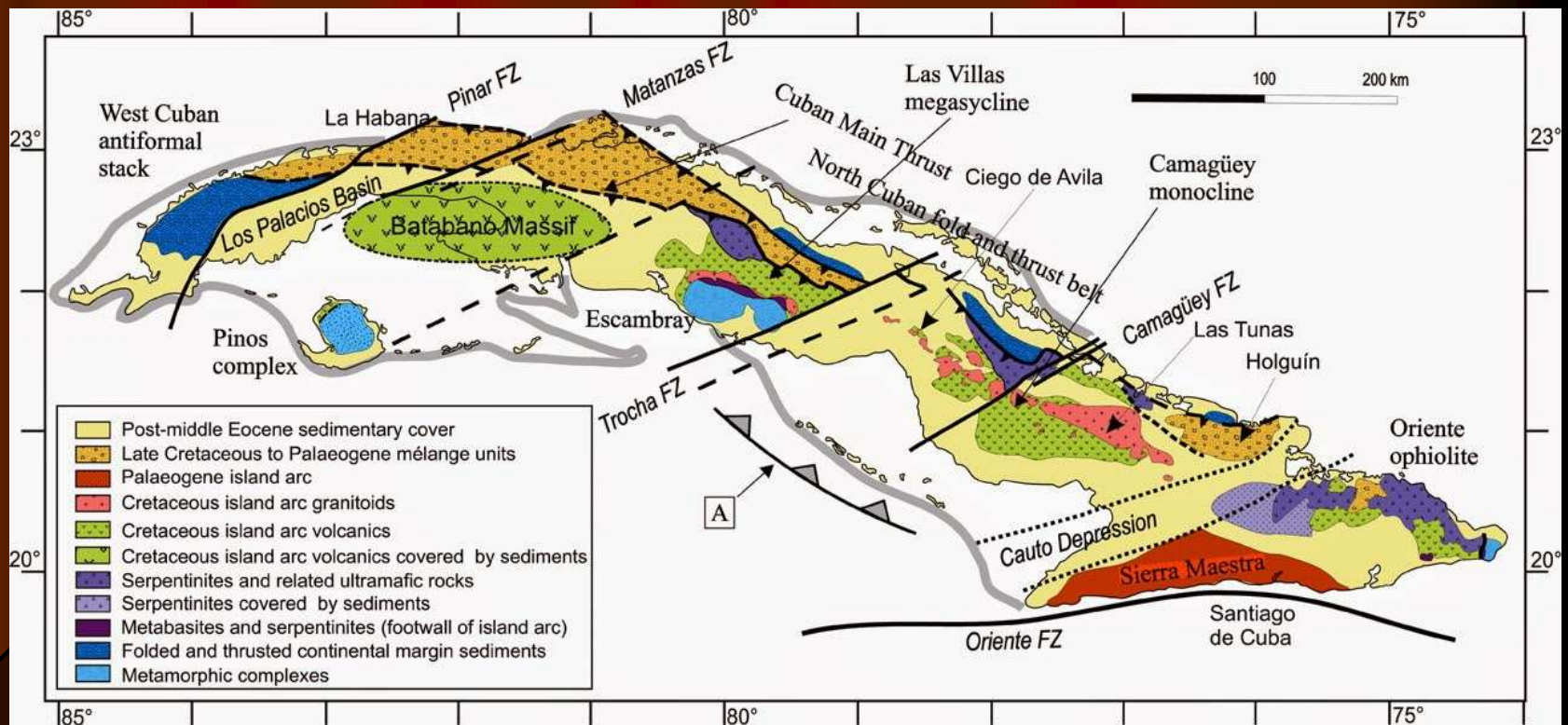
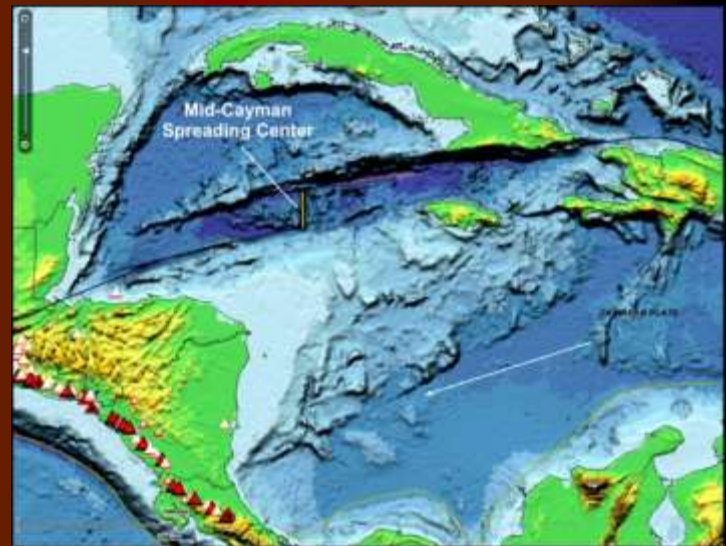
Climate

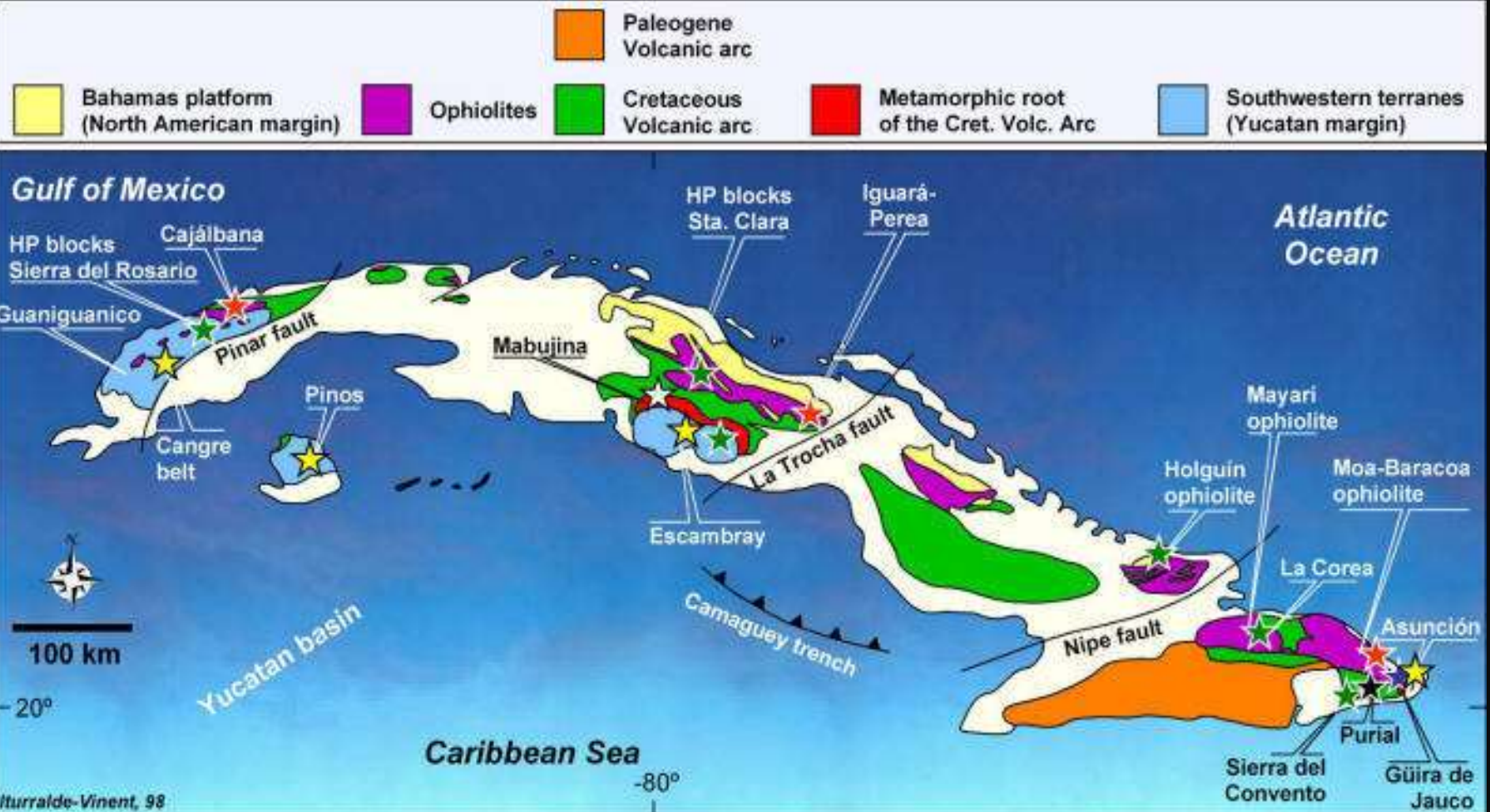
- Cuba climate is subtropical with cool trade winds providing relief from the heat and the humidity. Its average temperature is at 25C in Winter & 31C in Summer. Tropical storm is common and has caused a lot of damage and loss of life



Geology

- Cuba boasts some very interesting geology attractions including everything from unusual Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous deep-water marine rocks that exist because of its location with respect to the North American & Caribbean tectonic plates, to readily accessible sedimentary deposits resulting from the Chicxulub asteroid impact event. In addition Cuba also contains a largely unsurpassed accumulation of oceanic material such as ophiolites and volcanic arc rocks that have helped geologists to understand the process of plate subduction and accretion





★ Ocean-floor

☆ Roots of the volcanic arc

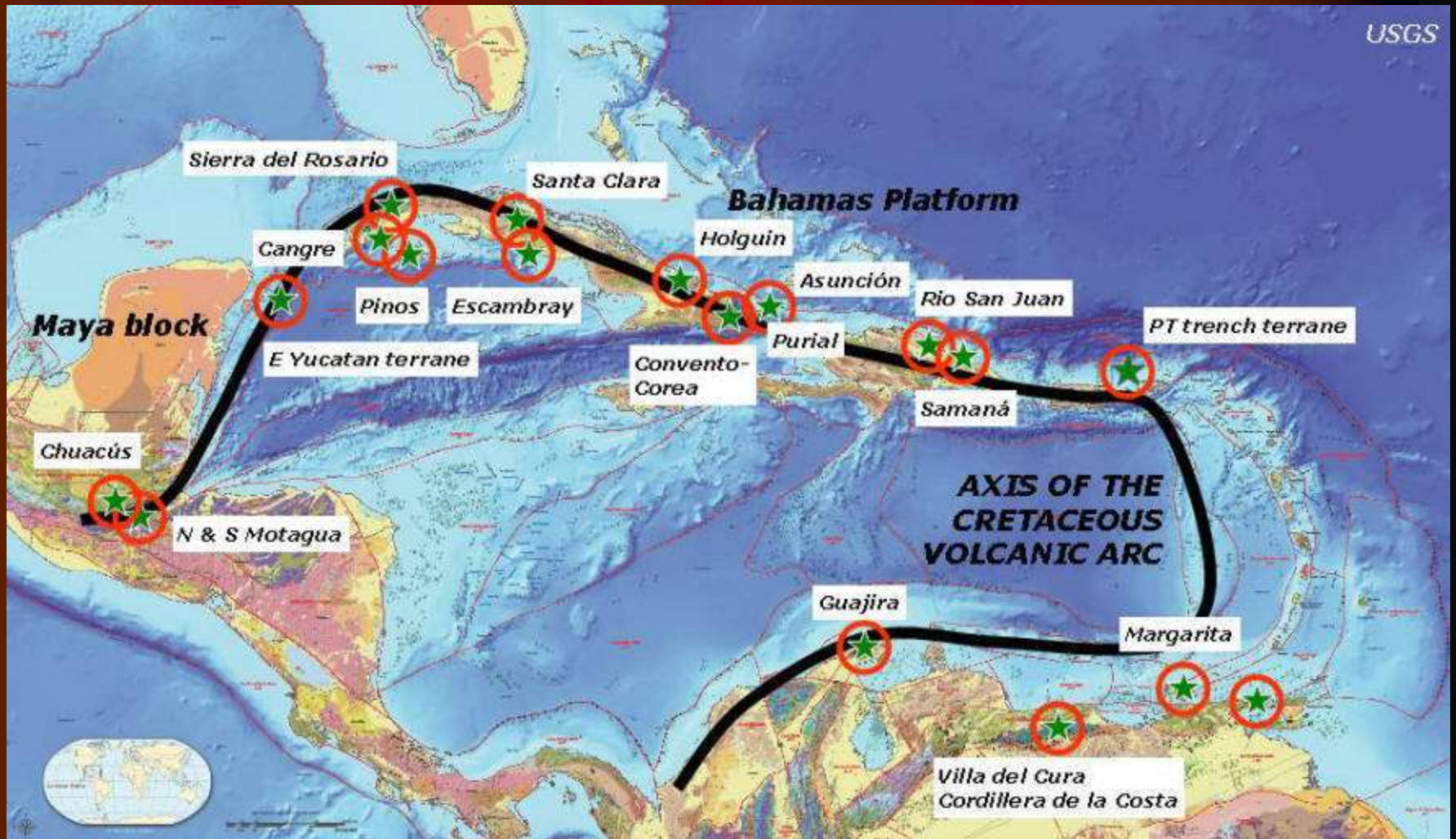
★ Oceanic subduction

★ Intraoceanic collision (obduction)

★ Subduction-collision of passive margins

★ Subduction-collision of volcanic arcs

The Cretaceous Volcanic Arc





Strike-slip fault



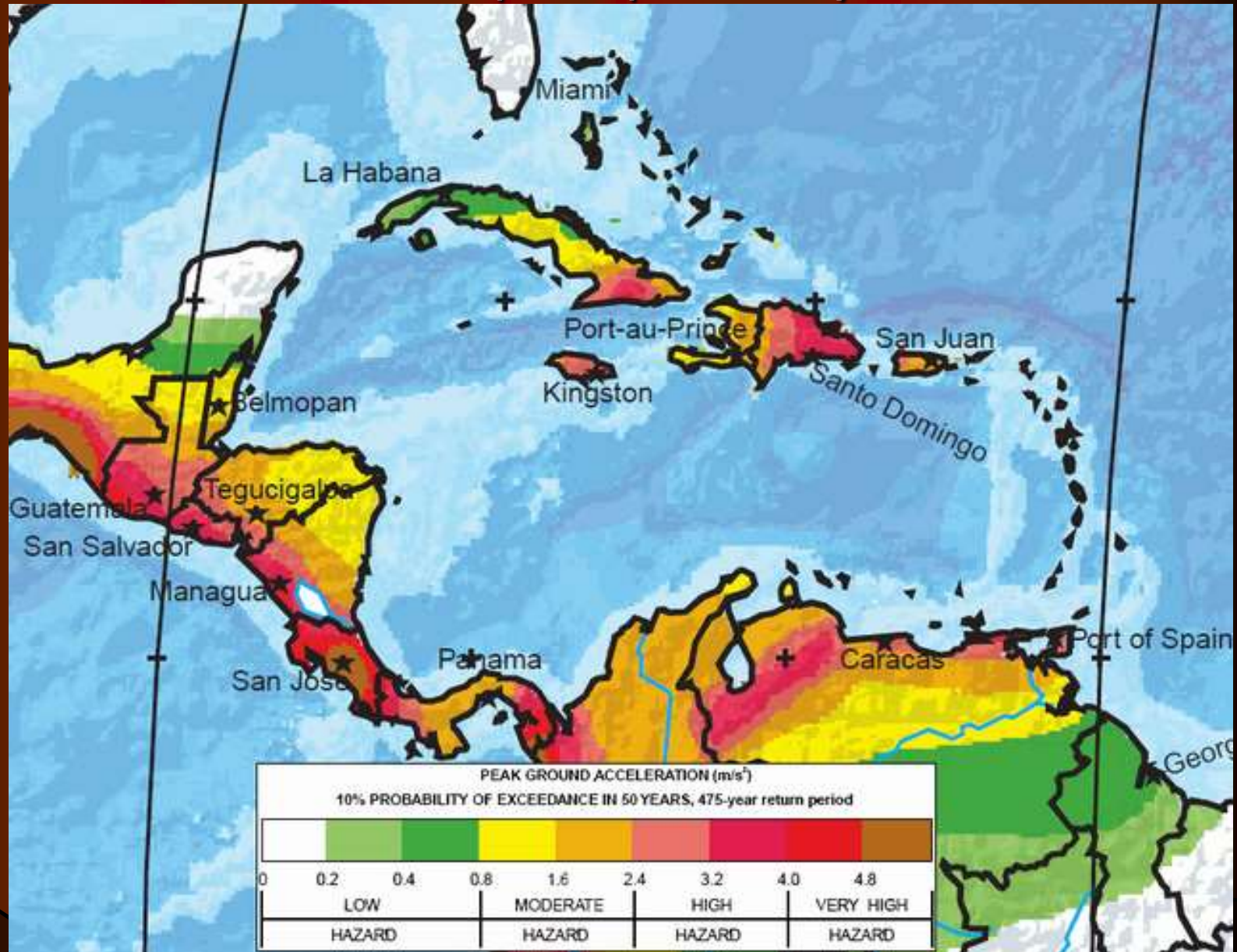
Plates grind past each other sideways

Subduction fault



Plate slides under edge of the other

Earthquake probability



Places visited

Havana

- Founded by the Spanish in 1515, Havana is the capital city of Cuba with a population of 2.1 million. Old Havana was declared a UNESCO Heritage site in 1982















Ex Presidential Palace now the Revolution Museum







The Jose Marti Memorial at the Revolution Square



- Che Guevara's image can be found everywhere. He had visited China twice & was eventually killed in Bolivia















LA BODEGUITA

UN BRINDIS LEJANO LA BODEGUITA

LA BODEGUITA ES YA LA BODEGUITA,
FUE EN DONDE LOS TOSTADORES AGITA,
HASTA DONDE LOS TOSTADORES AGITA,
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LA BODEGUITA DEL MEDIO



- Vintage cars every where mostly American 50s & 60s















Mini Taxi





- Museo de Earnest Hemingway, his Cuban residence 1940 to 1961







His study where many of his great works were written



Final resting place for his dogs



Hemingway's yacht



La Bodeguita El, Hemingway's favorite bar





Mojito, Hemingway's famous drink



La Bodeguita del Medio, Hemingway's favorite restaurant











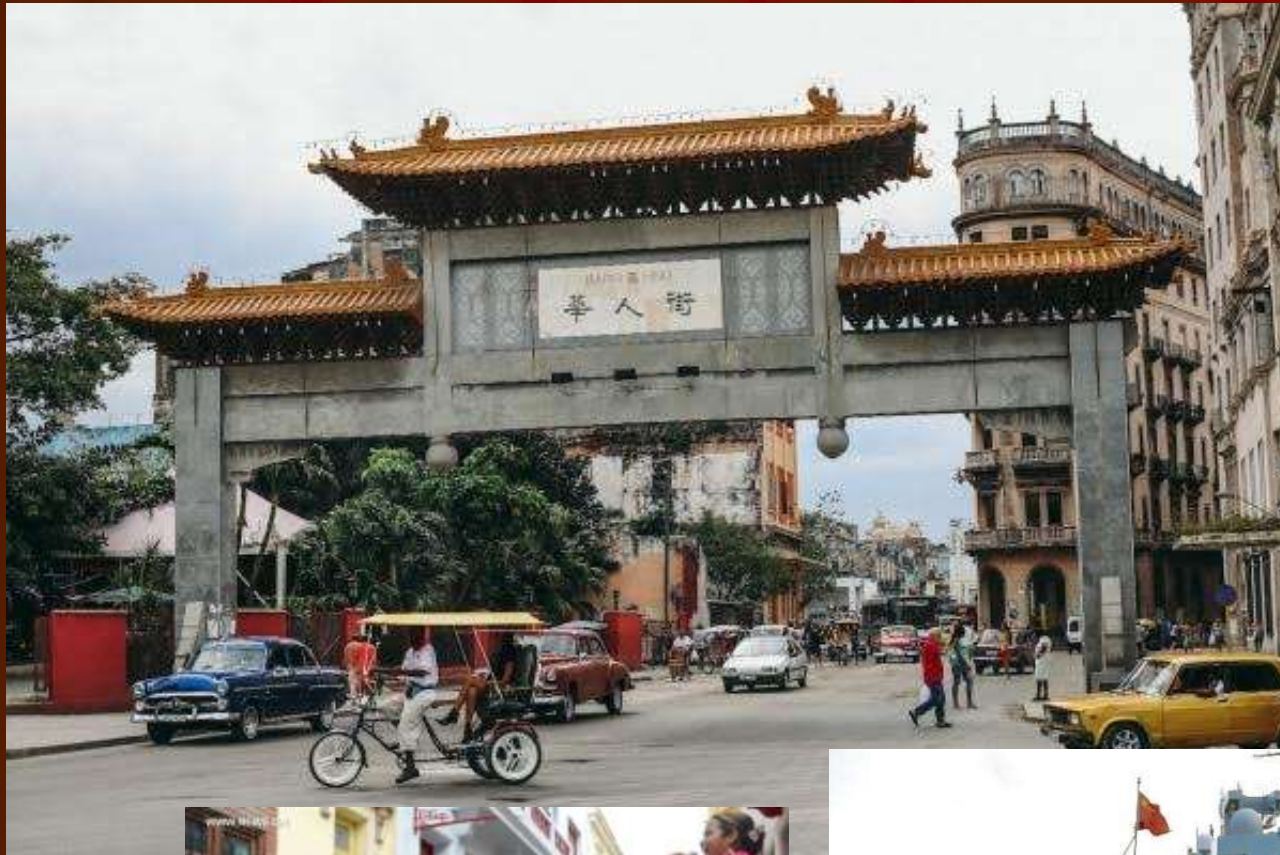
Dining in a historical restaurant







Barrio Chino de la Habana – China town



The Havana Club Rum factory







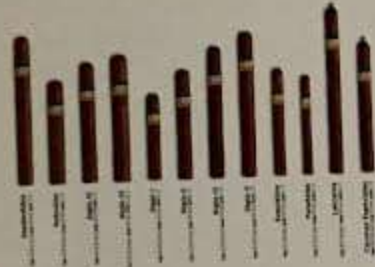


- The Cigar factory



MARCAS TABACALERAS CUBANAS





- A Rationing store for local Cubans & a shop for visitors using CUP



- Varadero Beach, 20 km long is very popular









- Hill side pub and store



A popular drink called pina colada



Cuevas De Bellamar Limestone cave

Formed 300,000 years ago & discovered only in 1861. Total length 23 km with 15 km accessible & at a constant temperature of 25C

CUEVAS DE BELLAMAR

MONUMENTO NACIONAL



LEYENDA / LEGEND

Areas adaptadas para visitas turísticas
Areas adapted for tourist visits

ESCALA GRAFICA

0 100 500 m

DESARROLLO TOTAL: 3 347 METROS



CARTOGRAFIA

ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ, 1948

GRUPO CARLOS DE LA TORRE 1969

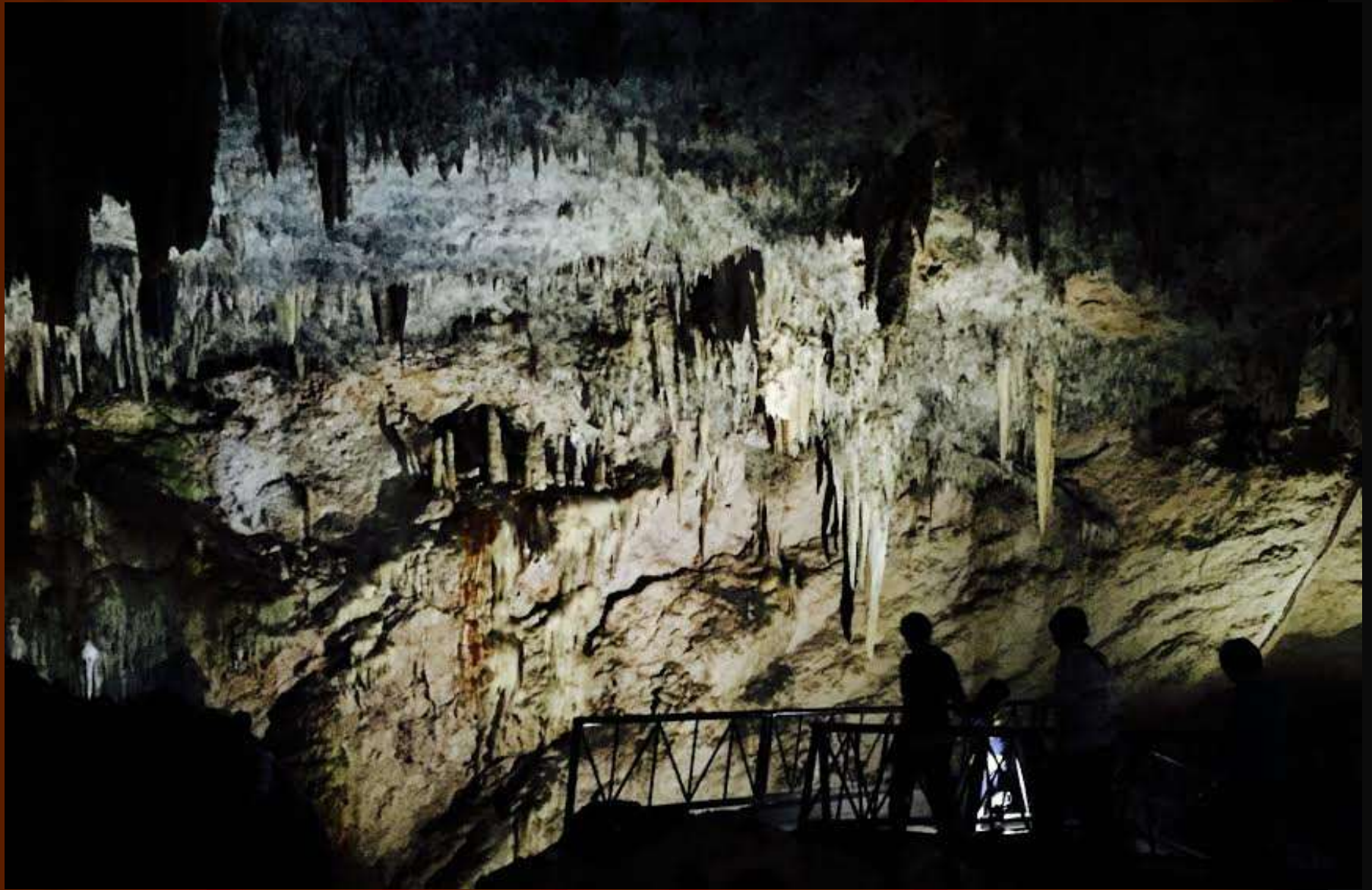
GRUPO FELIX RODRIGUEZ DE LA FUENTE, 1998









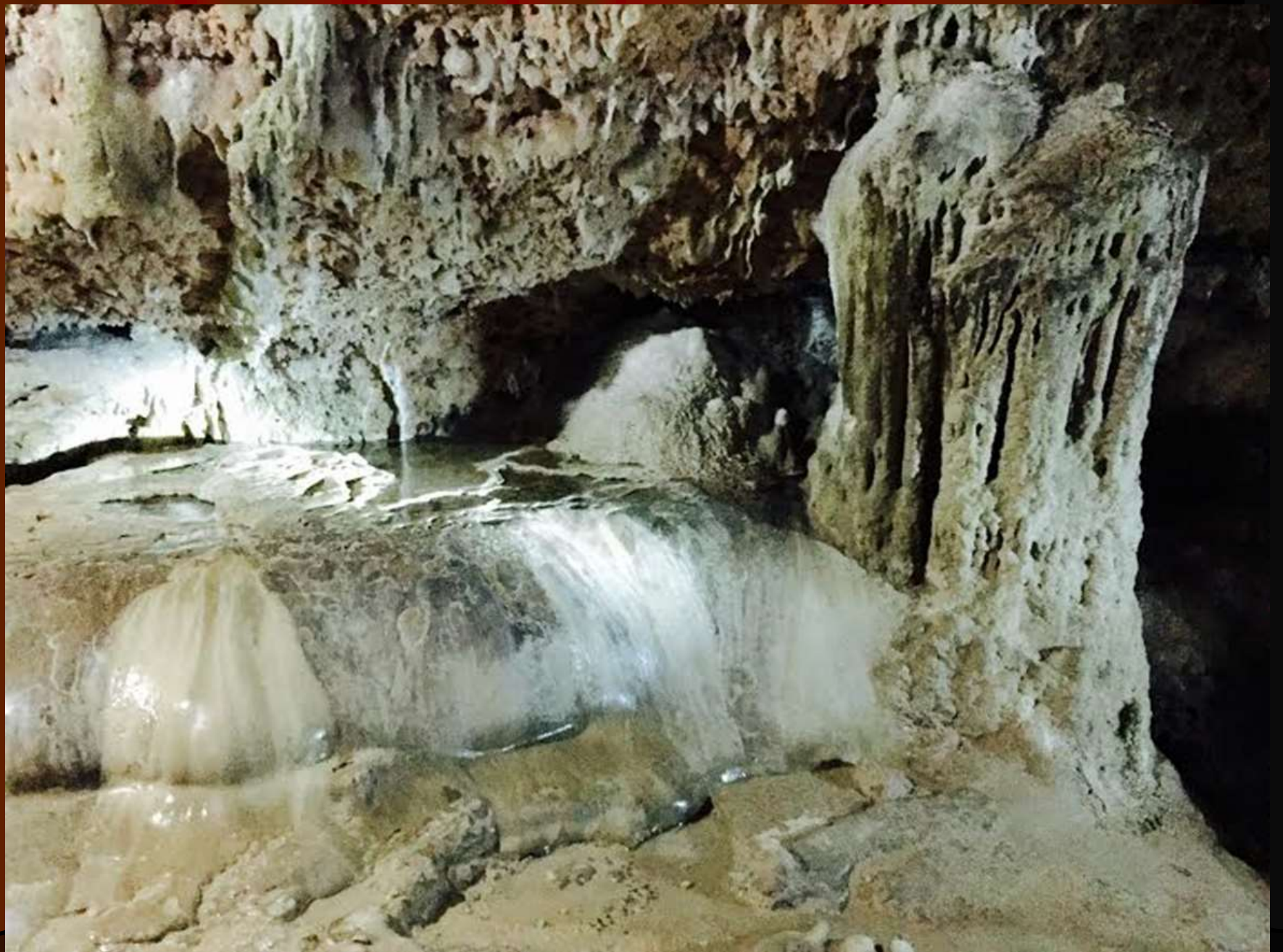


























THE END