

1: UCEAP: Our Programs | Chilean Universities

*An Examination Of The Chilean Incident [James Andrew Gillis] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

The ensuing violence left two U. The Chileans, meanwhile, held fast to their jurisdiction over the U. That the crisis has inspired relatively little comment in English literature should obscure neither its significance to contemporaries nor its enduring relevance to strategic planners. When, in , Chilean leaders provoked a confrontation with the U. S, they sought political advantage from the crisis at a domestic and international level and had good reason to be optimistic. Chile had used its maritime forces and commercial partnerships to defeat Spain , Peru and to overawe the United States into diplomatic concessions in , and By , however, the realities of power-politics in the American Pacific had shifted dramatically. In the United States imperialist sentiment, domestic military production and a dedicated navalist lobby all underwrote a newfound bellicosity and assertiveness. The tantalizing question remains, what might have been? What if the United States and Chile went to War in ? What ramifications would conflict have had for the U. In , Chile emerged from the War of the Pacific its territorial struggle with Peru and Bolivia over nitrate deposits , as the dominant naval power in the Pacific. That result seems as incredible today as it was obvious to contemporary observers. Chilean President Jose Manuel Balmaceda argued in Chile should be able to resist on its own territory any possible coalition, and if it cannot succeed in attaining the naval power of the great powers, it should at least prove, on the base of a secure port and a fleet proportionate to its resources, that there is no possible profit in starting a war against the Republic of Chile. Resources were appropriated accordingly and with some notable success. In , it countered U. By , in a revealing detail, Santiago even began to export surplus warships to Japan. America is going to control anything and everything on this Continent. No joint arrangements, no entangling alliances with monarchical, war-like Europe. America will take this Continent in hand alone. That month, as a U. American leaders managed to assert that Chile was simultaneously a real threat to U. That dissonance spoke to the larger uncertainty about the balance of power in the Pacific. Perceptions of Chilean naval expansion had helped spur U. As the Naval Historian Timothy Wolters convincingly documented, in the s: Naval recapitalization in the United States lagged well behind political debates over, and public perceptions of, the new American navy. The gap between perception and capability bred miscalculation. Innovations in naval architecture low-freeboard, armored warships; rapid firing guns and the application of second industrial revolution technologies electric firing systems; navigational aids; armor piercing shells rendered traditional assessments of naval efficacy unsure. Complicating matters further were geographic realities that hampered U. How the interruption of global supply lines via an Atlantic guerre de course might effect power projection in the Southern Hemisphere defied clear assessment. All this is to say, the war was hardly a foregone conclusion. Indeedâ€”looking forward to the Russo-Japanese Warâ€”we might even speculate about the use of torpedoes to asymmetrically attack U. If Chile had defeated the United States in a limited regional war, it might have proved a a major setback for Tracy, Mahan and the like. It would likely have undermined U. Indeed in the same way that Russian defeat in saw it recast as backwards, U. It might also have seen Chile, backed by a commercial relationship with Great Britain, double-down on its program of navalist expansion and develop into a long-term regional competitor with the United States. It might even have encouraged Santiago to follow up on its territorial annexations in the Atacama and Easter Island to become a regional hegemon in its own right. Conclusion The resolution of the Baltimore Incident is at once a case study in crisis management and a cautionary tale of military and civilian leaders using war to advance their institutional interests. It is an equally useful reminder and perhaps necessary corrective of the limits of U. The offensive capabilities of the United States morphed from a near-peer competitor with Chile in the s into those of a global power in under a generation. As a nomological exercise, the Baltimore Incident suggests a raft conclusions. Namely, that regional actors often resist imperial hegemony in order to secure domestic cohesion; that military bureaucracies incentivize the militarization of foreign policy; and that technological progress can rapidly destabilize the balance of power, encouraging misperceptions and bellicosity. These tendencies belong as

much to the twenty first century as they do the nineteenth. Parallels between the Baltimore Incident and recent Sino-Japanese tensions, to name one possible example, are almost irresistible. It is conceivable, as in , that a minor incident, like an attack on a foreign owned business, could encourage nationalist posturing in Beijing as a means to 1 rally domestic support, 2 advance the interests of recapitalizing military forces a process ongoing in both China and Japan , and 3 assert regional primacy. That possibility should be especially concerning because of the comparative proximity of China and Japan and the profound uncertainties created by the militarization of digital technology. A critical perspective on the Baltimore Incident should sensitize policymakers to this relevant, but under-appreciated war scare. It should also reinforce the imperative of clear assessments of power as a tool for conflict mitigation amid the exaggerations of modern-day nationalism. From to he served as an officer in the U. The views expressed here are his own.

2: Copiapó³ mining accident - Wikipedia

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According to an official with the non-profit Chilean Safety Association , Spanish: Teams were sent out to assess the vicinity. After a second collapse on 7 August, rescuers were forced to use heavy machinery while trying to gain access via a ventilation shaft. They also tapped on the drill before it was withdrawn, and these taps could be heard on the surface. We knew that if society broke down we would all be doomed. Each day a different person took a bad turn. Every time that happened, we worked as a team to try to keep the morale up. The footage showed most of the men in good spirits and reasonably healthy, though they had all lost weight. They were all covered with a sheen of sweat resulting from the high heat and humidity of the mine at that depth. Several of the miners looked very thin and some were camera shy. He did however work to maintain an upbeat attitude and insisted that things were looking brighter for the trapped men. Following the collapse of the mine on 5 August, he had dispatched men to find out what had happened and see if escape was possible, but they could not find an exit route. He gathered the men in a secure "refuge" then organized them and their meager resources to cope with a long-term survival situation. After confirming the situation, he made detailed maps of the area to aid the rescue effort. He directed the underground aspects of the rescue operation and coordinated closely with engineers on the surface over the teleconference links. Because of his experience, physical fitness and emotional stability, he was selected as the first miner to ride the rescue capsule to the surface in case of complications during the minute ascent in the cramped shaft. He was trapped along with his younger brother Renan. He served the group by monitoring their health and providing detailed medical reports to the team of doctors on the surface. His fellow miners jokingly referred to him as " Dr. House ", an American TV medical drama character. However on 25 August the trapped men were fully briefed on the projected timeline for their rescue and the complexity of the plans involved. The mining minister later reported that the men took the potentially negative news very well. The team included two physicians, one psychologist, and an engineer. Nevertheless, the natural strength of "the 33" kept them alive, and their natural organization into teams as a response to disaster was also part of the innate human response to threat. Faith has moved mountains. As days turned into weeks, friends brought them tents and other camping supplies to provide shelter from the harsh desert climate. The encampment grew with the arrival of more friends and relatives, additional rescue and construction workers, and members of the media. Government ministers held regular briefings for the families and journalists at the camp. On a nearby hill overlooking the mine, the families placed 32 Chilean and one Bolivian flag to represent their stranded men. Small shrines were erected at the foot of each flag and amongst the tents, they placed pictures of the miners, religious icons and statues of the Virgin Mary and patron saints. Infrastructure such as a kitchen, canteen area, sanitary facilities and security were later added. Bulletin boards sprouted up and the local government established shuttle bus stops. Clowns entertained the children and organizations provided emotional and spiritual comfort to the waiting families. In many respects the camp gradually grew into a small city. The Chilean government developed a comprehensive rescue plan modeled on the successful US Quecreek Mine Rescue , itself based on the German Wunder von Lengede rescue operation. Both previous rescues had used a "rescue pod" or capsule to winch trapped miners to the surface one by one. Chilean rescue crews planned to use at least three drilling technologies to create bore holes wide enough to raise the miners in custom-designed rescue pods as quickly as possible. When the first and only escape shaft reached the miners, the three plans in operation were: The Strata was the first of the three drills to begin boring an escape shaft. If the pilot hole had been completed, further drilling would have caused rock debris to fall down the hole, requiring the miners to remove several tons of debris. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message This drill team was the first to reach the trapped miners with an escape shaft. Plan B involved a Schramm Inc. TXD air core

drill owned by Geotec S. Normally, the drills are used to drill top holes for the oil and gas industry and for mineral exploration and water wells. While the Schramm rig, built by privately held Schramm, Inc. The T became operational on 5 September and worked in three stages. First, it needed to enlarge the centimetre 5. However by reusing the same hole, there was still added pressure on the drill. Delays occurred because of issues with the neck of the drills caused by the angle of the drilling. Rescuers were unable to drill vertically since that would require placing the heavy rig on the unstable ground where the cave-in had happened, and the rescuers also had to avoid drilling into the production tunnels above the shelter. The hard rock has proven to be abrasive and has worn out the steel of the drill.

3: Lexis Advance - Online Legal Research |LexisNexis

Indeed, the Baltimore Incident might better be understood as an acute manifestation of the larger, chronic competition between the United States and Chile over regional autonomy and control. When, in , Chilean leaders provoked a confrontation with the U.S, they sought political advantage from the crisis (at a domestic and international.

See Article History Alternative Titles: A long, narrow country, it has an average width of only about miles, with a maximum of miles at the latitude of Antofagasta and a minimum of 9. It is bounded on the north by Peru and Bolivia , on its long eastern border by Argentina , and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Chile also claims a mile offshore limit. The capital is Santiago. Chile is also a land of extreme natural events: Fierce winter storms and flash floods alternate with severe summer droughts. Much of northern Chile is desert; the central part of the country is a temperate region where the bulk of the population lives and where the larger cities, including Santiago, are located. South-central Chile, with a lake and forest region, is temperate, humid, and suitable for grain cultivation; and the southernmost third of the country, cut by deep fjords, is an inhospitable region—cold, wet, windy, and limited in resources. The economy of Chile is based on primary economic activities: Chile exhibits many of the traits that typically characterize Latin American countries. It was colonized by Spain , and the culture that evolved was largely Spanish; the influence of the original Indian inhabitants is negligible. The people became largely mestizo, a blend of Spanish and Indian bloodlines. The society developed with a small elite controlling most of the land, the wealth, and the political life. Chile did not, however, depend as heavily on agriculture and mining as did many Latin American countries, but rather developed an economy based on manufacturing as well. Thus, Chile has become one of the more urbanized Latin American societies, with a burgeoning middle class. Chile has also had a history of retaining representative democratic government. Except for a military junta that held power from September to March , the country has been relatively free of the coups and constitutional suspensions common to many of its neighbours. Land Relief The major landforms of Chile are arranged as three parallel north-south units: These landforms extend lengthwise through the five latitudinal geographic regions into which the country is customarily subdivided. The Chilean Andes Extending almost the length of the country, the Chilean Andes, which form most of the border with Argentina, include the highest segment of the Andes mountain chain, which acts as both a physical and a human divide. The Chilean Andean system consists of lofty, often snow-capped mountains, deeply incised valleys, and steep slopes. The formation of the western Andes ranges began during the Jurassic Period , some million years ago. Marine and terrestrial sediments that had accumulated in the Andean geosyncline were folded and lifted as the Pacific Plate was overridden by the South American Plate. In the Cenozoic Era beginning about 65 million years ago active volcanism and the injection of effusive rocks laid down the paleovolcanic materials rhyolites and dacites that contain the rich copper, iron, silver, molybdenum, and manganese ores of Chile. Also of Cenozoic origin are the coal deposits of central Chile. Later in the Cenozoic Era the uplift of the Andes continued, accompanied by further outbursts of volcanism. This active tectonism led to the separation of the Andes from the older coastal ranges and the formation of the intermediate depression. At the beginning of the Quaternary Period about 2. During the global cooling that occurred from the beginning of the Quaternary, the higher summits were covered by ice masses whose glacier tongues descended into the intermediate depression. Rich sediments were washed down the glacial valleys and deposited into the longitudinal depression. The numerous lakes in the Lake District of south-central Chile are remnants of the ice melting that began some 17, years ago. Since the advent of the Holocene Epoch 11, years ago the Chilean Andes have not changed significantly, but they still experience uplift and episodic volcanic eruptions. After the last glaciation the melting waters collected in shallow lakes in the intermediate elevated basins. Today these salt lake basins salares , the most noted of which is the Atacama Salt Flat, are evaporating to the point of disappearing. All of these summits are capped by eternal snow that feeds the numerous rivers of central Chile. Winter sports are pursued in the Andes near Santiago. Some of them are extinct while others are still active. Among them are Copahue, Llaima , Osorno , and the highest, Mount Tronador , at an elevation of 11, feet. Their perfect conical shapes reflecting on the quiet waters in the

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Lake District provide some of the most splendid scenery in temperate South America. Llaima volcano Researchers monitoring the Llaima volcano in Chile. There significant heights are still reached: Reminders of the last ice age are the perfectly U-shaped glacial troughs, sharp-edged mountains, Andean lakes, and some 7, square miles of continental ice masses.

4: Itata incident - Wikipedia

Prior to the accident, the Chilean mine team was most similar to a functional work team in which the members had moderate authority to determine work procedures and a strong leader. The team was cohesive, and accustomed to taking direction from their leader, shift foreman, Luis.

Tweet Due to the importance of the information you are going to read, we decided to publish it in English while we proceed to translate it into Spanish. The question of whether UAP unidentified aerial phenomena pose any danger to civilian and military air operations was up for discussion. The resulting dialogue lasted three hours. Representatives from different branches of the armed forces and the police corps were also present. All of them, including a navy commander who is in charge of flight security for navy aviation, are also pilots, or have been in the past. The panel members were familiar with the subject matter due to their various affiliations with the CEFAA as advisors, committee members, and experts called upon to assist with case investigations. This, alone, is unusual, as we Americans see it. Here are excerpts from some of the more interesting comments which helped influence the final conclusion: DGAC chief of operations: Intelligence is what matters. If this is so, we must ask: Has it actually attacked our aircraft? We cannot possibly call something a threat to something or someone if they have not shown any open intention to do harm. And even less, we do not even know their exact nature! We cannot call UAP a risk to our operations, not even a low risk. An interaction, either good or bad, between a human being and UAP so far is nonexistent in our skies [in Chile], as far as I know. The risk level [for UAP] has not been analyzed. It can be measured, and given the probabilities, this level is very low. Reports are written by hand to assure they are not tampered with or affected by computer transfer, and to provide a clear record of who actually wrote the entry. More comments from the meeting: And those we have captured through photographs, videos, official reports, testimonies, etc. And thus, we are able to say the phenomenon exists. But its origin, we have not defined. And without this definition, we cannot establish a strategy to counteract it. I have spoken with pilots who have had sightings. So far, none has experienced undue concern, just plain curiosity. Judging by global statistics, the number of aircraft that have allegedly been involved in an accident with UAP would represent a tiny fraction of the accidents caused by birds. Others recommended that instructions on pilot reporting be included within aviation training courses. The scientists suggested further multi-disciplined studies "to bring us as close to the real nature [of UAP] as possible," stated by astronomer Luis Barrera. The conclusion was clear. But this is not the reason they do the work. They want to learn the nature and origin of the phenomenon simply because it is a reality that science has not yet explained. There is no need to fear panic from the public. Momentum is building for more governments to address the UFO problem, and many eyes are on the United States. Through the smallest change in position, our government has the potential to play a crucial role in lifting the stigma against research, thereby paving the way to a possible resolution to the problem.

5: Contentious cases organized by State | International Court of Justice

The Westray Mine Explosion: An Examination of the Interaction Between the Mine Owner and the Media. Trudie Richards (Mount Saint Vincent University). Abstract: Technological crises are predictable and inevitable, particularly in a high-risk industry such as mining.

6: "Looks Like a Chilean War": The Baltimore Incident as Counterfactual Exercise

Early on, the Chilean government communicated a Plan A and a Plan B for rescue in a clear, methodical way. It looked organized and in control. It looked organized and in control. Compare their performance with that of BP, which lurched from one solution to the next, even crowdsourcing ideas for stopping the spill in a way that suggested.

7: Itata and Baltimore incidents | United States-Chilean history | www.enganchecubano.com

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According to several news accounts, that allegation comes from a renowned Chilean government-funded UFO research group. And if one quote in particular is true, it might be the news UFO researchers.

8: BonsÃiji () - IMDb

The Itata incident was a diplomatic affair and military incident involving the United States and Chilean insurgents during the Chilean Civil war. The incident concerned an arms shipment by the Chilean ship Itata from the United States to Chile, to assist insurgent Congressionalist forces in the war.

9: Study Of Chilean "Alien"™ Mummy Causing Minor International Incident - EconoTimes

Chile: Chile, country situated along the western seaboard of South America. A long, narrow country, it extends approximately 2,000 miles and has an average width of just 100 miles. It is bounded on the north by Peru and Bolivia, on the east by Argentina, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

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