

DGI/G/AWH

DISPUTED TERRITORIES

IRM/GEOGRAPHICS COLLECTIONS
T5 WORKING AID #T5/WA/02-86
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gain outlet to the Atlantic via the Paraguay River. From 1932 to 1934 Paraguay and Bolivia fought the Chaco War in which Paraguay was triumphant and received most of the Chaco area in question.

Chile/Argentina see Argentina/Chile

Chile/Bolivia see Bolivia/Chile or Bolivia/Chile/Peru

Chile/Peru see Bolivia/Chile/Peru

Colombia/Nicaragua

AM8

Off the eastern shore of Nicaragua lie the small islands of San Andreas and Providencia and the even smaller coral cays of Quitasueno, Serrana, and Roncador. Controlled for years by Colombia, in 1980 the new Sandinista government in Nicaragua claimed the islands, citing the islands proximity and their position on Nicaragua's, not Colombia's continental shelf. Nicaragua claimed that since 1909 Nicaragua had been unable to properly defend its interests, and that a number of treaties which Nicaragua had signed were signed under duress. Panama, a former province of Colombia, views itself as Colombia's successor state in the Caribbean and holds a dormant claim on the islands. It is possible that there is petroleum in the seabed near the islands.

Colombia/Venezuela

AM9

Although the land border between Colombia and Venezuela was settled by 1932, the maritime border of the two in the area of the Los Monjes Islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Venezuela is still a matter of dispute. The Gulf of Venezuela is known to contain petroleum products. The dispute over the maritime borders has existed since the 1920's. In 1980 an agreement was negotiated which would resolve the dispute, although the agreement faced heavy opposition in both countries, especially in Venezuela.

Cuba/US:Guantanamo

AM10

Following the Spanish-American War of 1898, the U.S. found itself in control of Cuba and a number of other areas. In 1902 the U.S. withdrew from the island, but imposed a number of conditions on the newly independent Cuban state, one of which was the granting to the U.S. of a naval base on Cuba's southeastern shore on Guantanamo Bay. A 1934 treaty between the U.S. and Cuba reconfirmed the U.S. possession of the base at Guantanamo Bay until such a time as the two sides agree to alter the arrangement. In 1959 Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba, and by 1960 Castro was calling for the removal of the base, claiming the base was imposed on Cuba against its will and was thus illegal. In 1964 Cuba cut off Guantanamo's supply of fresh water, and has continuously refused to cash the rent check the U.S. has offered every year.

Ecuador/Peru

AM11

The border dispute between Ecuador and Peru concerns territory now lying in northeast Peru, primarily in the Peruvian province of Loreto. The territory in