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BOLIVIA - CHILE BOUNDARY

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

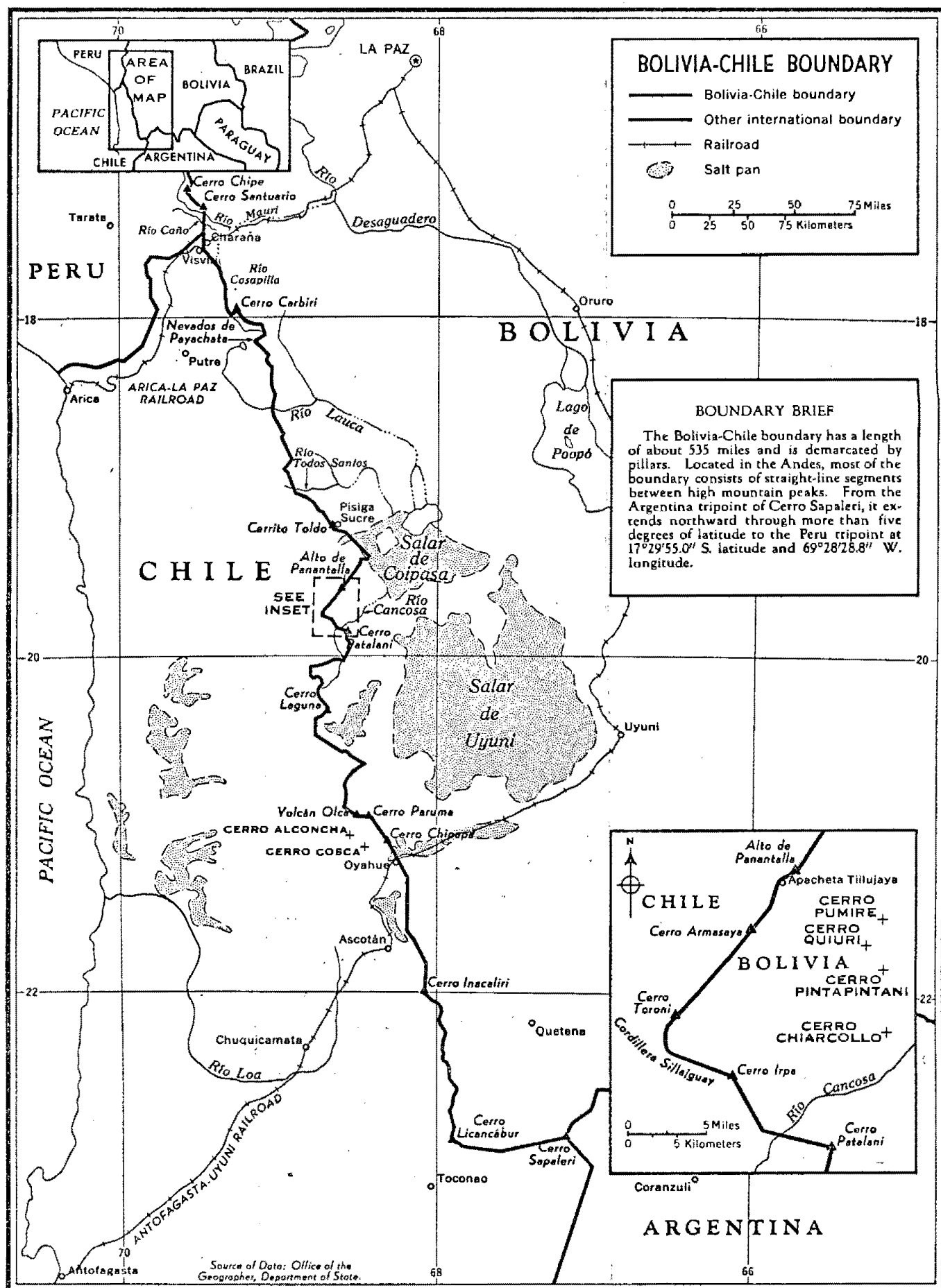
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Bolivia - Chile Boundary

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BOLIVIA - CHILE BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The Bolivia - Chile boundary has a length of about 535 miles and is demarcated by pillars. Located in the Andes, most of the boundary consists of straight-line segments between high mountain peaks. From the Argentina tripoint of Cerro Zapaleri, it extends northward through more than five degrees of latitude to the Peru tripoint at 17° 29' 55.0" S. latitude and 69° 28' 28.8" W. longitude.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When Bolivia became independent from Spain on August 6, 1825, it took possession of the territories that corresponded to its colonial administration in accordance with the *Uti-Possidetis Juris* of 1810. Bolivia claimed the maritime territory westward from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean between the Río Salado on the south and the Río Loa on the north, which included part of the Atacama Desert. In 1842 Chile made claims to the desert area following the discovery and exploitation of nitrate deposits. With negotiations extending over a period of several decades, a decision was reached finally between Bolivia and Chile in a treaty dated August 10, 1866.

Article 1 of the treaty of 1866 stated that "the line of demarcation of boundaries between Chile and Bolivia in the desert . . . shall henceforth be, the parallel of latitude 24 degrees South." On December 5, 1872, a subsequent treaty confirmed the 24th parallel as the boundary between the two states. In accordance with various other treaties, Bolivia was given an equal share of revenues from guano deposits located in Chilean territory between the 24th and 25th parallels; and Chile had the same concession in Bolivian territory between the 24th and 23rd parallels, which area included the port of Antofagasta.

In 1872 the Government of Bolivia granted a concession to a British firm to develop the nitrate deposits in Bolivian territory for a period of 15 years. The following year a defensive alliance was signed by Peru and Bolivia at Lima. The alliance between the two states was to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of their respective territories. In 1878 Bolivia placed a minimum tax on the production of the nitrate firm. In the intervening time, the concession had been transferred to a Chilean company making the leveling of the tax a violation of the treaty of 1866, in which Bolivia had agreed not to increase taxes on the industry without the approval of Chile. Although a Bolivian offer was made to arbitrate the minimum tax, Chile occupied part of the Bolivian coastal area in February, 1879. Chile asked Peru for a proclamation of neutrality, but as the latter did not respond Chile declared war on both Peru and Bolivia on April 5, 1879 precipitating the so-called War of the Pacific.

The Treaty of Ancón ended the conflict between Peru and Chile on October 20, 1883; and a truce was signed by Bolivia and Chile at Valparaíso on April 4, 1884. In accordance with the terms of the truce, Chile was to administer Bolivian territory from the 23rd parallel northward to the Río Loa, thus depriving Bolivia of the northern part of the province of Antofagasta and a Pacific littoral. The eastern boundary of the territory was given as a series of straight-line segments extending northward between

stated points from Cerro Zapaleri (Cerro Sapaleri) through Cerro Licancabur, Cerro Cabana, most southerly bay head of Salar de Ascotan, Volcán Oyahué (Volcán Ollagüe) and Volcán Túa, and then by the boundary between the former Peruvian province of Tarapacá and Bolivia. In 1889 a railroad constructed inland from Antofagasta reached Uyuni on the Bolivian plateau. On May 18, 1895, a treaty signed by Chile and Bolivia confirmed the latter's loss of the territory between the 23rd parallel and the Río Loa. A second treaty also was signed on the 18th by the two states that promised to transfer Tacna and Arica to Bolivia should Chile obtain them; or if not, the Caleta de Vitor, a small port south of Arica.

On October 20, 1904, a peace treaty between Chile and Bolivia delimited the boundary through 96 specified points between Cerro Zapaleri and Cerro Chipe. Provision was made in the treaty for demarcation and boundary pillars were erected shortly thereafter. Chilean sovereignty was recognized by Bolivia over the territory from the ocean to the existing Argentine boundary between the 23rd and 24th parallels. Chile also recognized the right of Bolivia in perpetuity to commercial transit through its territory and ports, to be regulated by special agreements.

The Salas - Pinilla Protocol of 1907 made two modifications of the 1904 boundary, although ratifications of the protocol were not exchanged until 31 years later. A change was made between Cerro Chipapa and Volcán Olca in favor of Chile in order to keep the Collaguasi railroad, which connected with the Antofagasta - Uyuni railroad, entirely within Chilean territory. In return a second change transferred a small parcel of Chilean territory to Bolivia between Cerro de Patalani and Alto de Panantalla.

In 1913 a railroad was completed between Arica and La Paz, which gave Bolivia access to the Pacific Ocean by means of a second railroad.

In accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Ancón Peru ceded unconditionally to Chile the littoral province of Tarapacá, bounded north by the Río Camarones, south by the Río Loa, east by Bolivia, and west by the Pacific Ocean. The provinces of Tacna and Arica, bounded north by the Río Sama from its source in the mountains adjoining Bolivia to the sea, south by the Río Camarones, east by Bolivia and west by the ocean, were to be administered by Chile for a 10-year period, followed by a plebiscite to determine whether these provinces would remain permanently under Chilean administration or if they would continue to be part of Peruvian territory. Efforts to reach an agreement on the terms of a plebiscite were unsuccessful, and Chile remained in possession of Tacna and Arica after the expiration of the 10-year period stipulated in the Treaty of Ancón.

In a treaty signed at Lima on June 3, 1929, Article 2 delimited the international boundary dividing the disputed territory of Tacna and Arica between Peru and Chile. A complementary protocol signed on the same day stated in Article 1 that neither government might without previous agreement with the other cede to any third state all or any part of the territory which, in accordance with the treaty, remained under their respective sovereignties. In Article 2 of the protocol, port facilities granted to Peru under Article 5 of the treaty should consist of free transit to Peruvian

territory and from such across Chilean territory. The placing of pillars marking the boundary was completed the following year and a demarcation protocol was signed at Lima on August 5, 1930.

In 1939 Chile announced a plan to divert the waters of the Río Lauca westward through a canal and tunnel into the Quebrada Azapa for purposes of irrigation in the Valle de Azapa and hydroelectric-power generation. Within six miles of the international boundary, Lago Cotacotani is the source of the Río Lauca which flows successively westward, southward, and eastward for about 50 miles in Chilean territory before entering Bolivia where it ultimately reaches Lago Coipasa. Construction on the project was not started until 1948, and water diversion began 14 years later from a dam located about 16 miles southwest of Lago Cotacotani. In 1962 Bolivia threatened to take the matter of water diversion before the Organization of American States (OAS) which organization ultimately requested the Governments of Bolivia and Chile to resort to one of the means of pacific settlement of disputes provided for in the inter-American system.

III. GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Bolivia - Chile boundary extends along the spectacular heights of the Cordillera Occidental of the Andes. From 13,000 feet at the Peru tripoint, it connects with numerous snow-capped peaks exceeding 18,000 feet in elevation to the Argentina tripoint Cerro Sapaleri, at 18,530 feet. Several peaks are above 19,000 feet such as Cerro Sairecáhur with an elevation of 19,587 feet. In general mountain passes are high and not easily accessible with some over 14,000 feet in elevation. Barren rocky slopes, limited areas of short grasses, and scattered mountain shrubs are typical along the boundary. Near the boundary salars or salt plains are common such as the Salar de Coipasa in Bolivia and the Salar de Ascotán in Chile.

Because of great differences in the elevation and exposure of landform features in the Andes, climatic conditions range broadly along the boundary. Characteristic of the high elevations, mean annual temperatures are relatively low and precipitation tends to be greater on the windward side than on the leeward side of the mountains. The temperatures and precipitation of enclosed valleys and plateau areas contrast greatly with the exposed peaks. Most of the high peaks are snow-capped throughout the year.

In general the area is sparsely populated and few roads cross the boundary. Small towns serve mining companies, transportation maintenance stations, and scattered people engaged in pastoralism or limited cultivation. The principal roads crossing the boundary parallel the Arica - La Paz and Antofagasta - Uyuni railroads. A number of tracks and trails are in use locally along the boundary.

IV. BOUNDARY ALIGNMENT

The treaty signed by Bolivia and Chile on October 20, 1904, delimited the boundary from south to north through 96 specific points indicated in

the text by numbers in parenthesis. In accordance with the treaty of 1904, the boundary between Cerro Zapaleri (Cerro Sapaleri), the Argentina tri-point, and Cerro Chipapa is as follows:

From the highest peak of Cerro Zapaleri (1), in a straight line to the highest point (2) of the ridge going toward the south of the Cerros de Guayaques in the approximate latitude of $22^{\circ} 54'$; from here another straight line to the Portezuelo del Cajón (3), and following the divide of that ridge which runs north by the peaks of Cerro Juriques (Volcán Juriques) (4), Volcán Licancábur (Cerro Licancábur) (5), Cerro Sairecábur (6), [Cerro] Curiquinea (7), and Volcán Putana or [Cerro] Jorjencal (8), from this point [the boundary] follows by one of the spurs in the direction of the Cerro del Pajonal (9), and in a straight line to the southern peak of the Cerros de Tocorpuri (10), from where it follows again by the divide of the Cordon del Panizo (Cerro Panizo) (11), and Cerros de Tatío (12). It follows always to the north of the divide of the Cordon del Linzor (Volcán Linzor) (13) and of the Cerros de Silaguala (Cordon de Silaguala) (14; from whose northern peak (Volcán Apagado) (15) it goes by a spur to the Cerrito de Silala (Cerro Silala) (16) and then in a straight line to the Cerro Inacaliri or [Cerro] Cajón (17).

From this point it goes in a straight line to the peak that seems to be in the center of the group of the Cerros del Inca or Barranca (Paldas de Barrancane) (18) and then along the divide following northward by the ridge of Cerro de Ascotán or [Cerro del] Jardín (19); from the peak of this mountain it goes in a straight line to the peak of Cerro Araral (20), and by another straight line to the peak of Volcán Ollague (Volcán Cyahue) (21).

From here [the boundary goes] in a straight line to the highest peak of Cerro Chipapa (22), . . .

The Boliviano - Chilean protocol of 1907 modified the boundary of 1904 between Cerro Chipapa and Volcán Olca (25) and transferred a small parcel of Bolivian territory to Chile.¹

¹ The treaty of 1904 had previously delimited the boundary between Cerro Chipapa and Volcán Olca as follows:

. . . [from] the highest peak of Cerro Chipapa (22), descending to the west by a ridge to the peak of Cerro Cosca (23). From this point it follows the divide along the ridge that connects with the Cerro Alconcha (24) and from here it goes to the Volcan Olca (25) by the highest divide.

Between Cerro Chipapa and Volcan Olca, the boundary shall be a straight line from Cerro Chipapa, as marked, to the northern crest of Cerro Paroma (Cerro Paruma), leaving inside Chilean territory a space of not less than one kilometer between the eastern-most point of the Collaguasi railroad and the frontier: from Cerro Paroma it shall continue along the crest which unites Cerro Paroma with Volcán Olca.

The boundary between Volcán Olca and Cerro de Patalani is delimited by the treaty of 1904.

. . . From this volcano [Volcán Olca] it follows by the ridge of the Cerros del Millunu (Cordón del Milluni) (26), of [Cerro] Laguna (27), Volcán Irruputuncu (28), [Cerro] Bofedal (29) and [Cerro] Chela (30), and from a high point of mountains, it arrives at Milluri (Cerro Milliri) (31) and then Hualcani (32).

From here it goes to the Cerro Caití (33) and follows by the divide to Cerro Napa (34).

From the peak of this mountain it goes in a straight line to a point (35) situated 10 kilometers to the south of the east peak of Cerro Huailla (36), from where it goes in a straight line to the height mentioned, doubling back again to the east and following by a ridge of the Cerros Laguna (37), Corregidor (38), and Huaillaputuncu (39) to the easternmost stones of [Cerro] Sillillica (40), following along a ridge that goes northwest to the peak of Cerro Piga (41).

From this mountain, it goes in a straight line to the highest peak of Tres Cerritos (42) and follows in a straight line to Cerro Challacollo (43) and to the narrowest part of the fields of Sacaya (44), opposite Vilacollo.

From Sacaya the boundary goes in a straight line to the stones of Cueva Colorada (45) and Santaile (46), where it follows to the northwest by the Cerros Irruputuncu (47) and Patalani (48).

A second modification of the 1904 boundary made by the Boliviano - Chilean protocol of 1907 between Cerro de Patalani and Alto de Panantalla (54) transferred a small piece of Chilean territory to Bolivia.²

² The the treaty of 1904 had previously delimited the boundary between Cerro Patalani and Alto de Panantalla as follows:

. . . From this peak [Cerro Patalani (48)] it goes in a straight line to the Cerro Chiarcollo (49), crossing the Río Cancosa (50) and from here also in a straight line to the peak of Cerro Pintapintani (51) following from this peak by the ridge of the Cerros Quiuri (52), Pumiri (Cerro Pumire) (53) and Panantalla (54).

Between Cerro Patalani and Panantaya (Alto de Panantalla), the frontier shall be a straight line from Cerro Patalani to the crest of Cerro Irpa Pueblo, and from there in a straight line to Cerro Irpa; from there it shall follow the divide to the highest point of Cerros Sillayhuay (Cordillera Sillajhuay) and shall double in the north in order to follow the Cerros de Torini (Cerro Toroni) divide to the Apacheta de Oje, and from there the divide to Cerro Armasaya. From this point it shall be a straight line to Apacheta Tirujalla (Apacheta Tillujaya) and from there a straight line to the Alto de Panantaya, as marked.

The boundary between Alto de Panantalla and the Peru tripoint is delimited by the treaty of 1904:

. . . From the height of Panantalla it goes in a straight line to Tolapacheta (55), half the distance between Chapí and Rinconada, and from this point in a straight line to the Portezuelo Huaila (56); next it passes by the peaks of the Cerros Lacataya (57) and Salitral (58). It returns to the north going in a straight line to the Cerrito Tapacollo (Cerro Tapacollo) (59) in the Salar de Coipasa, and in another straight line to the marker of Quellaga (60) from which it follows in straight lines to the Cerro Prieto (Cerrito Prieto) (61) to the north of the field of Pisiga (Pisiga Sucre), Cerrito Toldo (Cerro Toldo) (62), markers of Sicaya (63), Chapillicsa (64), Cabarray (Cabaray) (65), Tres Cruces (66), Jamachuma (67), Quimsachata (68) and Chinchillani (69), and cutting across the Río Todos Santos (70) it goes by the landmarks of [Cerro] Payacallo (71) and Carahuano (72) to Cerro Capitán (74).

It then follows northward by the divide of the ridge of the Cerros Iliscaya (75) and Quilhuiri (76) and from the summit at this point it goes in a straight line to the Cerro Puguintica (77).

To the north of this last point, Bolivia and Chile agree to fix the following boundary: from the Cerro Puquintica (77) it goes northward by the ridge toward Macaya, crossing in this place the Río Lauca (78) and then following in a straight line to the Cerro Chiliri (Cerro Chilliri) (79); it continues northward by the divide to the Portezuelo de Japu (80), the peak of [Cerro]. Quimasachata (81), Portezuelo Tambo Quemado (82), the Cerros de Quisiquisini (83), Portezuelo Huacollo (Paso Guacollo) (84), peaks of the Cerros de Payachata [Nevados de Payachata] (85 and 86), Cerro Larancagua (87), to the Portezuelo Casiri (88).

From this point it goes to the Cerros de Condoriri (89), that separate the waters of the Río Sajama and Río Sajama and Río Achuta from those of the Río Caquena or Cosapilla, and continues by the ridge between those hills, and goes to the Cerro Carbiri (91), passing by the Portezuelo Achuta (90); from Cerro Cartiri, it descends to the narrows of the Río Caquena or Río Caspailla (92), above the post house which also bears the last name. It will then follow the course of the Río Caquena or Río Cosapilla to the outlet (93) in the meadows of the Estancia, from where it goes in a straight line to the marker to Visviri (94). From here it goes in a straight line³. . . [northward to the Peru tripoint].⁴

V. PRESENT SITUATION

Bolivia continues to have aspirations for a territorial outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Chile has granted Bolivia duty-free use of the ports of Arica and Antofagasta and of the railroads connecting them. An agreement has not been reached by the two states relative to the diversion of water from the Río Lauca by Chile. There are no known disputes with respect to the alignment of the Bolivia - Chile boundary. Diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Chile have been broken since April 1962.

³ At the time of the treaty of 1904, a permanent boundary had not been established between Peru and Chile, and the latter administered the Arica-Tacna area. Therefore, the Bolivia - Chile boundary was delimited northward of the present Peru tripoint as follows:

. . . From here [the marker of Visviri (94)] it goes in a straight line to the [Cerro] Santurario (95) that is found north of the [Río] Maure on the northwest of the confluence of this river with another that comes from the north, two kilometers north of the Maure Posthouse; it continues northwest by the ridge that leads to the marker on the Cerro Chiipe or Cerro Tolacollo (96), the last point on the frontier.

⁴ In accordance with the protocol of 1930 relative to the demarcation of the Chile - Peru boundary, the Peru tripoint is boundary pillar No. 80 and marker No. 5 of the old Bolivia - Chile boundary. The tripoint is located at 17° 29' 55.0" S. latitude and 69° 28' 28.8" W.

APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS

1. Treaty of Territorial Limits between Chile and Bolivia Santiago, August 10, 1866 [Ratifications exchanged at Santiago, December 9, 1866]. British and Foreign State Papers (BFSP), Vol. 56 1865-66, pp. 717 - 719.
2. Decree of the President of Chile, promulgating the Convention concluded with Bolivia, on the 5th of December, 1872, relating to Boundaries and Neutral Territory. Santiago, January 8, 1873. Ibid., Vol. 65 1873 - 74, pp. 275 - 277.
3. Treaty between Bolivia and Chile, respecting boundaries. Sucre, August 6, 1874. Ibid., Vol. 71, 1879 - 1880, pp. 897 - 899.
4. Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Chile and Peru. Lima, October 20, 1883 [Ratifications exchanged at Lima, March 28, 1884]. Ibid., Vol. 74, 1882 - 83, pp. 349 - 352.
5. Agreement of truce between Chile and Bolivia. Valparaiso, April 4, 1884 [Ratifications exchanged November 29, 1884]. Ibid., Vol. 75, 1883 - 84, pp. 367 - 370 (includes Supplementary Protocol, April 8, 1884).
6. Treaty of Peace and Amity between the Republics of Chile and Bolivia. Santiago, May 18, 1895 [Ratifications exchanged at Santiago, April 30, 1896]. Ibid., Vol. 88, 1895-96, pp. 755 - 757.
7. Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce between Bolivia and Chile. Santiago, October 20, 1904 [Ratifications exchanged at La Paz, March 10, 1905]. Ibid., Vol. 98, 1904 - 05, pp. 763 - 770.
8. Lista de las coordenadas jeográficas i altitudes de los puntos de la línea de límites con Bolivia, conforme al tratado del 20 de Octubre de 1904. Chile, Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Octubre 1905, pp. 22 - 25.
9. Demarcacion de la Frontera [con Chile]. Bolivia, Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Anexos á la Memoria de 1908, pp. 22 - 93.
10. Canje de Territorios con Bolivia Protocolo de 1.º de Mayo de 1907. Tratados, Convenciones y Arreglos Internacionales de Chile, 1934, pp. 1 - 4.
11. Treaty for the Settlement of the Dispute regarding Tacna and Arica, with additional Protocol. League of Nations Treaty Series, vol. 94, 1929, No. 2157, pp. 402 - 411.
12. Acta Final sobre la Demarcacion de la Frontera. Lima, 1930. Tratados, Convenciones y Acuerdos vigentes entre el Perú y otros Estados, Lima, 1936, pp. 191 - 197.

13. Ireland, Gordan, Boundaries, Prossessions and Conflicts in South America. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1938; Disputes and Adjustments: Bolivia - Chile pp. 53 - 66; Existing Treaty Relations: Bolivia - Chile pp. 284 - 5.
14. Marchant, Alexander, Boundaries of the Latin American Republics. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1944; Bolivia - Chile pp. 244 - 47.

MAPS

1. Bolivia: scale 1:250,000; Ministerio de Conlonización (1933 - 35) and Instituto Geográfico Militar de Bolivia (1936); sheets; 31 (Corocoro - Charana), 37 (Arica - Carangas), 43 (Coipasa), 49 (Iquique), 53 (Ollagüe), and 57 (Sud Lipez).
2. Bolivia: scale 1:250,000; Ministerio de Minas y Petroleo (1956 - 58); Sheets: Corocoro, Carangas, Llica, San Pedro de Quemes, San Pablo, and Quetena.
3. Chile: scale 1:500,000; Instituto Geográfico Militar de Chile (1945 - 50); sheets: 1 (Arica), 1A (Arica Pisagua), 2 (Iquique - Pisagua), 3 (Tocopilla - Calama), 4 (Antofagasta), and 4A (San Pedro de Atacama).

