

# Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay; memorandum from the Bolivian government dated February 12th, 1934, and memorandum from the Paraguayan delegation dated March 8th, 1934 - both circulated at the request of the representative of Paraguay.

- -

Description: -

-

Paraguay -- Boundaries

Chaco Boreal (Paraguay and Bolivia)

Bolivia -- BoundariesDispute between Bolivia and Paraguay; memorandum from the Bolivian government dated February 12th, 1934, and memorandum from the Paraguayan delegation dated March 8th, 1934 - both circulated at the request of the representative of Paraguay.

-Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay; memorandum from the Bolivian government dated February 12th, 1934, and memorandum from the Paraguayan delegation dated March 8th, 1934 - both circulated at the request of the representative of Paraguay.

Notes: At head of title: (Communicated to the Council and the members of the League) Official no.:C.255. M.104. 1934. VII. Geneva, June 11th, 1934. League of nations.

This edition was published in 1934



Filesize: 46.58 MB

Tags: #

Although the Bolivian cavalry was marching towards La Faye from Yrendagié, a Paraguayan force recaptured all of the wells in Yrendague and so upon their return, the exhausted and thirsty Bolivian troops found themselves without water. Bolivia got the remaining territory that bordered. A number of volunteers and hired personnel from different countries participated in the war on both sides.

Paraguay, on the other hand, had only around 5,000 mostly ill-equipped troops and an almost non-existent airforce consisting of just five old Fiat biplanes. Despite being outnumbered, the Peruvian monitor Huáscar held off the Chilean Navy for six months and upheld Peru's morale during the early stages of the conflict.

While the Chilean Navy started an economic and military blockade of the Allies' ports, Peru took the initiative and used its smaller navy as a raiding force. The occupying Chilean force was split into small garrisons across the theater and could devote only part of its strength to hunting down dispersed pockets of resistance and the last Peruvian forces in the Sierra.

The Bolivians lost more than 2,000 men, who were injured or killed in the second battle of Nanawa, but Paraguay lost only 559, men who were injured or killed. However, it is uncertain if the war would have been caused solely by the interests of these companies, and not by aims of Argentina to import oil from the Chaco. During the 1864—1866, Spain, under Queen, attempted to exploit an incident involving Spanish citizens in Peru to re-establish its influence over the guano-rich.

Early in the war, however, a few Chilean officers had joined the Paraguayan army. Pope 1997 Encyclopedia of the Inter-American System

Bolivian anti-aircraft gun crew with a Becker M2 Auto-Cannon in 20mm.

---

## Related Books

- [Rigoletto - an opera in four acts.](#)
- [Craftsman homes - architecture and furnishings of the American arts and crafts movement](#)
- [Genealogy of Harm Meinders Freerks](#)
- [Ju zhu zui bei si wu Shu - Ba Shu yin shi wen hua zong tan](#)
- [More glass than wall](#)