

tina of having aided the victorious revolution of Paz Estenssoro. In 1953, Bolivia charged Peru with interfering in its domestic affairs. In 1955, Ecuador accused Peru before the OAS of having massed some 20,000 soldiers along the borders of disputed areas. In 1958, Argentina accused the Dominican Republic of interference, because of Peronist activities in Dominican territory.

During 1959 the Caribbean was the scene of frequent charges of indirect intervention made by the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Haiti against the Governments of Cuba, Venezuela, and Costa Rica. Cuba and Venezuela charged the Dominican Republic with engaging in activities and propaganda to overthrow Castro and Betancourt.

5. *Breadth of territorial sea*

There are three aspects of this problem: (a) The width of the maritime belt, or territorial sea of the State; (b) the State's sovereignty on the adjacent Continental Shelf; and (c) the State's rights in a contiguous zone outside of the territorial sea.

There is no doubt that the marginal sea up to a limit of 3 nautical miles from the coast is under the jurisdiction of the littoral state. Nevertheless, the modern trend among some countries, especially the Latin American ones, is to try to extend their jurisdiction beyond the traditional 3-mile limit. They feel that the width of the territorial sea is not actually based on any universally accepted practice of general international law. On the other hand, nations controlling nearly 80 percent of the world's merchant shipping subscribe to the traditional 3-mile limit.²⁵

The problem of state jurisdiction on the seabed and subsoil beyond the territorial waters is a new one. President Truman's proclamation of September 28, 1945, stated that the Continental Shelf was "naturally appurtenant" to the littoral state.²⁶ Several Latin American countries made similar proclamations with important modifications. These countries were Mexico (1945 and 1949); Argentina (1946); Nicaragua, Chile, and Peru (1947); and Costa Rica (1948). Great Britain also made declarations for the Bahamas and Jamaica in 1948.

The Argentine declaration claimed sovereignty over the Continental Shelf and over the sea covering the shelf. This meant an extension of the traditionally recognized 3 miles of territorial waters. The U.S. Government, in a note of July 2, 1948, objected to this aspect of the declaration. The note stated that the declaration, with respect to fishing, failed to recognize the rights and interests of the United States in the high seas off the coast of Argentina.

Navigation of the high seas is free to all states but international law allows the littoral states to exercise certain control over the waters adjacent to their maritime belts. This control is aimed at the enforcement within the territory of the state of its custom, navigation, sanitary, or police laws. This jurisdiction includes the custom zones, security zones, neutrality zones (in case of war), and fishery zones.

In relation to these zones, the one that has caused most trouble in our relations with Latin America is that dealing with coastal fisheries. National claims to fisheries beyond the 3-mile limit have been made by many countries, claiming two types of rights: (a) The right of the

²⁵ See S. Whittemore Boggs, "National Claims in Adjacent Seas," *Geographical Review* (1951), pp. 185-209.

²⁶ 10 Federal Register, 12303.