

**Supplementary website materials for:
Evgeny Vinokurov (2007) *A Theory of Enclaves*,
Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.**

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Ch.2

Table 2.1. Examples of sub-national (administrative) enclaves

Australia	The Australian Capital Territory is an enclave in New South Wales. The ACT also administers the separate coastal enclave of Jervis Bay on the New South Wales south coast.
Austria	Vienna is an enclave of Lower Austria.
Belgium	The Brussels-Capital Region is an enclave in Flanders.
China	Xianghe County, Sanhe City and Dachang Hui Autonomous County of Hebei province make up an exclave lodged between the province-level municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin.
Colombia	Bogota is an enclave of Cundinamarca, although it is also Cundinamarca's capital.
France	The department of Vaucluse has a rather large exclave around the city of Valréas inside Drôme. Valréas used to be part of the possessions of the Pope in France near Avignon and was attached to Vaucluse when annexed by France.
France	The department of Hautes-Pyrénées possesses two exclaves in the department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques, to the east of Pau. The enclaves date back to the Middle Age and this was respected when the present French administrative divisions were set up in the Napoleonic period.
Germany	Bremerhaven is an exclave of the state of Bremen.
Japan	Kitayama Village and Kumanogawa Town Enclave of Wakayama prefecture are located in the border between Mie and Nara prefectures.
India	Pondicherry is a Union Territory which is composed of Pondicherry City and Karikal (enclaves of Tamil Nadu), Yanam (an enclave of Andhra Pradesh) and Mahe (an enclave of Kerala). Pondicherry and Karikal are themselves archipelagos of enclaves.
India	Three Assamese enclaves in Cooch Behar and one Cooch Behar enclave in Assam.
Italy	The Comune di San Colombano, named after the Irish missionary Saint Columbanus is an enclave of the province of Milano between the provinces of Lodi and Pavia.
Malaysia	The Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya are enclaves of the state of Selangor.

Russia	Moscow is an enclave of the Moskovskaya Oblast.
Russia	St. Petersburg is a semi-enclave of the Leningradskaya Oblast.
Spain	Condado de Treviño is an enclave of the Basque province of Álava and administratively part of the province of Burgos in Castile-Leon. In addition, Valencia has an exclave, Rincyn de Ademuz between the provinces of Teruel in Aragon and Cuenca in Castile-La Mancha.
Spain	Ademuz belongs to the province of Valencia for historical reasons but separated from it by the Provinces of Cuenca and Teruel. Therefore, it is a pure exclave on a sub-national level.
Switzerland	The two cantons of Appenzell (Inner Rhodes and Outer Rhodes) are enclaved in the Canton of St. Gallen.
U.S.A.	The westernmost part of Fulton County, Kentucky is a piece of land known as the Madrid Bend, located inside a loop of the Mississippi River, detached from its mother state. Crossing the river in any direction from the Madrid Bend would bring a traveller to Missouri; the only road in the area goes to the south, into Tennessee.
U.S.A.	The town of Carter Lake, Iowa, originally east of the Missouri River, became attached to Nebraska in 1877 when flooding caused the river to form an oxbow to the east of the town. A lengthy court case ensued; the Supreme Court of the United States held that the sudden change in the river's course did not change the original boundary, and Carter Lake was still part of Iowa. (Nebraska v. Iowa, 143 U.S. 359 (1892)). The Court delayed a final decree to allow Nebraska and Iowa to reach an agreement consistent with its holding, which they did (145 U.S. 519 (1892)).
U.S.A.	The construction in 1895 of the Harlem River Ship Canal isolated Marble Hill, a small portion of the northern tip of Manhattan (New York County). Initially an island, it was later physically connected to the Bronx by the filling of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It remains politically part of Manhattan, to which it is connected by the Broadway Bridge.
U.S.A.	Indian reservations in the United States enjoy autonomy, and are generally located completely within the confines of a U.S. state.
U.S.A.	Riker's Island, the jail complex of the City of New York, is considered to be in the borough of The Bronx, but is only accessible via the Riker's Island Bridge, which terminates in the Borough of Queens.
U.S.A.	The state of Virginia has several county seats that are enclaved in the counties that they serve, but are not part of the counties, plus some other cities enclaved within counties. This situation exists because under Virginia law, all municipalities that are incorporated as cities are legally independent of any county.

U.S.A.	The central part of Ellis Island is under jurisdiction of New York State, while the surrounding reclaimed parts of the island belong to New Jersey ¹ .
U.S.A.	Humarock Island, legally part of Scituate, Massachusetts, was separated from the rest of the town in the Blizzard of 1898, in which the mouth of the North River shifted. The island is only accessible via a bridge, which connects it to Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Sources: Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enclave#Sub-national_enclaves), Siedentop (1968) and other sources.

Ch.5

Table 5.1. Emergence of enclaves and disenclavement
(‘f’ – former, M –mainland, S – surrounding state).

Type	Enclave	Years	Origin	Disenclavement
2-1	Artzvashen	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	Unilaterally annexed by S (de facto disenclaved)
2-1	5 Azerbaijani in Armenia: Barkhudarly, Kiarky (north of Nakhichevan), 2 unnamed (south of Tatly), Upper Askipara	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	Unilaterally annexed by S (de facto disenclaved)
2-1	<i>Baarle enclave complex</i>	1198 (1795-1830)-		
2-1	22 Belgian E. (Baarle-Hertog)	ditto	Feudal	
2-1	8 Dutch E. (Baarle-Nassau)	ditto	feudal	
2-1	Barak	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Bashkend	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	Unilaterally annexed by S (de facto disenclaved)
2-1	Büdingen-am-Hochrhein	1465 Austrian (1661-1698 Swiss), end 18. German	feudal	
2-1	Campione	787-	feudal	
2-1	Chisamula and Likoma Islands	1964-	nature (lake)	
2-1	<i>Cooch Behar</i>	1947 (1713)		

¹ It led to a dispute between the States of New York and New Jersey adjudicated by the U.S. Supreme Court. The two states signed an 1834 agreement when Ellis Island was only 3 acres. New York was given those 3 acres, and New Jersey was given all the underwater land to the west. Since 1834, more than 24 acres of landfill have been added to Ellis Island. New Jersey has contended the 24 acres should be part of the Garden State. The Court ruled in favour of New Jersey. Its recommendation was that 22.5 acres of the famous immigration island become part of Hudson County, New Jersey. In the interest of practicality, it says five acres should be part of New York because it as an area that includes the entire main immigration building and the surrounding land. New Jersey has never claimed it owns the part of the island where the main building sits. As Ellis Island was enlarged, NJ claimed that subsequent enlargements belonged to it. The U.S. Supreme Court agreed with NJ in this case. United States Supreme Court Reports, 2001, 140: 1029-1030.

2-1	106 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh	ditto	feudal/colonial	
2-1	92 Bangladeshi enclaves in India	ditto	feudal/colonial	
2-1, 2-2	Dhekalia power station (2, one type 2-2), Ormidhia, & Xylotymbou	1960-	counter-enclaves surrounded by the British Sovereign Base Area	
2-1	Dzhangail	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Isla Martin Garcia	?19.century, 1973 agreement	nature (sea)	
2-1	Jungholz	1368-	nature (mountains)	
2-1	Kairagach	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Kalacha	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Llivia	1660(1797-1815)-	feudal ²	
2-1	Madha (Wadi-e-Madhah)	1969-	?	
2-1	Nagorno-Karabakh	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	Unilaterally annexed by S (de facto disenclaved)
2-1	Nahwa	1969-	?	
2-1	Sankovo-Medvezhye	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Sarvaksoi (Sarvaki-bolo)	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Sastavci	1991-?	disintegration (Yugoslavia) ³	
2-1	Shakhimardan	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Sokh	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Vorukh	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-1	Vennbahn enclaves (5)	1919-	cession of the railroad detaching land parcels ⁴	
2-1f	Comtat Venaissin and Avignon	1348(1481)-1791	feudal/religious	nation-state building
2-1f	Darchen and others	1640s-1959	feudal (religious)	absorption by S (unilateral)
2-1f	Dobta and Chumbi	?-1959	feudal	absorption by S (unilateral)
2-1f	(few) East Berlin in West Berlin	1945-1972,88,90	disintegration (Germany)	reunification of M and S
2-1f, 2-2f	French enclaves in India (17)	until 1947, 1950, 1954	colonialism (France)	post-colonial nation-state building
2-1f	German states before 1871	until 1871	feudal	nation-state building
2-1f	Kowloon Walled City	1842-1993	colonialism (Britain)	consolidation (agreement) - transfer to Hong Kong in the view of transfer of

² In 1659 the Spanish-French border was established in the treaty of the Pyrenees. In the treaty of Llivia (1660) half of Cerdagne including 33 villages was given to France. Spain however refused to hand over Llivia, simply because it was a town and not a village.

³ The negotiations on realignment of the border were ongoing in the beginning of the 2000s. While Bosnia-Herzegovina proposed the creation of a corridor to link itself to the enclave, Serbia proposed quite the opposite, namely an exchange of territory to give Serbia the entire southern bank of the Lim River. Serbia and Montenegro has expressed willingness to offer suitable territorial compensations which are in the interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁴ As a part of the post-WWI settlements, a railroad running through the German territory was given to Belgium, effectively detaching six land parcels of German land.

				Hong Kong to China
2-1f	Mount Scopus	1949-1967	conquest at war	consolidation by M (unilateral)
2-1f, 2-2f	Portuguese enclaves in India (5)	mid-16c.-1954 (1961)	colonialism (Portugal)	post-colonial nation-state building
2-1f	Pogiry	1990-1996	disintegration (USSR)	cession by M upon land exchange ⁵
2-1f	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1763-1992?	colonialism (France)	disenclavement - sea corridor (agreement)
2-1f	São João Baptista de Ajuda	1680-1961	colonial (Portugal)	post-colonial nation-state building ⁶
2-1f	Schirgiswalde (6)	1635-1845	feudal (religious)	cession by M upon land exchange
2-1f	Steinstücken etc (12)	1945-1972, 1988, 1990	disintegration (Germany)	creation of a corridor, reunification of M and S
2-1f	Verenahof	-1967	feudal	cession by M upon land exchange ⁷
2-1f	West Berlin	1945-1990	disintegration (Germany)	reunification of M and S
2-2	Alaska	1867-	cession by M by purchase and sale	
2-2	Ceuta	(1668) 1956	colonial (military and trade outpost)	
2-2	Dubki	1990-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-2	Erenköy/Kokkina	1974-	conquest at war	
2-2	Gibraltar	1713-	colonial (outpost (military, trade) - conquest at war	
2-2	Melilla	(1497) 1956	colonial (outpost (military, trade)	
2-2	Musandam Peninsula	1969-	?	
2-2	Oecussi-Ambeno	1999-	cession of M from S	
2-2	other Spanish E. in Morocco (6)	1508, 19. century	?	
2-2	Temburong of Brunei	1890-	loss of territory by war detaching the enclave ⁸	
2-2/2-3	UK Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus (2)	1960-	M/S agreement	
2-2f	Gwadar	1784-1958	colonial (outpost (trade,	cession by M by purchase

⁵ The Lithuanian exclave Pogiry, or Pagiriai, containing three Lithuanians on 169 ha of land, existed at an international level for five and a half years, from the date when Lithuania acquired independence from the Soviet Union until 26 April 1996 when it was exchanged for several Belorussian parcels of land along the border. One of the ideas in the course of the negotiations was to connect the enclave to the mainland via a land corridor. As this solution was unacceptable to Belarus, the issue was finally settled through territorial exchange.

⁶ The enclave, exactly one hectare in size, was leased by the Portuguese from the reigning king of Dahomey in 1680 as a trade outpost. When Dahomey (Benin) was freed from French domination, its military forces invaded and unilaterally annexed São João Baptista de Ajuda.

⁷ A Swiss-German border settlement in 1967 involved an exchange of land. Verenahof was transferred to Switzerland. All residents were Swiss so integration was natural. Because of close links during the enclave period and because all the enclave's residents were Swiss by nationality, the integration was natural, with no resistance involved.

⁸ Temburong emerged as a semi-enclave when the delta of the Limbang River was annexed by Sarawak (now part of Indonesia) in 1890.

			military) - forced transfer	and sale
2-2f	Hong Kong	1841(1860, 1898) -1997	colonial (outpost (trade, military)	cession by M (agreement), end of lease
2-2f	Kwang-Chou-Wan	1898-1949	colonial (outpost (trade) - forced transfer	cession by M for free (post-colonial)
2-2f	Kwantung	1895-1945	colonial (outpost (trade, military) - forced transfer	cession by M (defeat of S in war)
2-2f	Macau (Aomen) data 1998	1553-1999	colonial (outpost (trade)	cession by M (agreement)
2-2f	Panama Canal Zone	1903-1999	strategic, trade, military interests - agreement with S, lease.	end of lease
2-2f	Qingdao	1897-1945	colonial (outpost (trade) - forced transfer	cession by M (defeat of S in war)
2-2f	Walvis Bay	1878-1994	delayed transfer to newly established Namibia	cession by M (free, post-colonial)
2-2f	Weihaiwei	1898-1930	(colonial) military, trade outpost -forced transfer	end of lease
2-3	Cabinda	(1885)(1956) 1975-	colonialism (post-colonial border settlement)	
2-3	Dubrovnik	1991	disintegration (Yugoslavia)	
2-3	Kaliningrad Oblast	1990-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-3	Nakhichevan	1991-	disintegration (USSR)	
2-3	Strovia	1974-(2000)	war; coincidental by mistake.	
2-3f	East Pakistan	1947-1971	colonialism (post-colonial border settlement)	independence
2-3f	East Prussia	1919-1939	loss of territory by treaty detaching the enclave	partition of the enclave between surrounding states after war
2-3f	Syria	1958-1961	Post-colonial border settlement	independence
2-4	Kleines Walsertal	14. century	nature (mountains)	
2-4	Livigno		nature (mountains)	
2-4	Point Roberts	1846-	nature (ocean)	Created by oversight of true geography
2-4	Os de Civis		nature (mountains)	
2-4f	Jestetten		nature (mountains)	construction of a road
2-4f	Samnaun	until 1912 (road)	nature (mountains)	construction of a road
2-4f	Val d'Aran	until 1948 (tunnel)	nature (mountains)	construction of a tunnel
2-4f	Canadian Yukon	until 1940s (highway)	nature (vast uninhabitable land)	construction of a highway, land development

Table 5.2. Nationality, linguistic, religious composition; relative military power and economic well-being.

Note: unique (that is, diverging from both M and S); X – strong coincidence; x – a weaker or a supplementary trend).

Type	Enclave	Nationality				Language				Religion				Relative income per capita			Relative military power		
		Coincides with				Coincides with				Coincides with									
		M	S	M & S	unique	M	S	M & S	unique	M	S(s)	M & S	unique	M > S	M < S	M ≈ S	M > S	M < S	M ≈ S
2-1	Artzvashen															X			X
2-1	5 Azerbaijani in Armenia: Barkhudarly, Kiarky (north of Nakhichevan), 2 unnamed (south of Tatly), Upper Askipara															X			X
2-1	Baarle enclave complex																		
2-1	22 Belgian enclaves (Baarle-Hertog)	X	x					X		X	x					X			X
2-1	8 Dutch enclaves (Baarle-Nassau)	X	x					X		X	x					X			X
2-1	Barak	X										X				X			X
2-1	Bashkend											X				X			X
2-1	Büdingen-am-Hochrhein	X	x					X				X				X	X		
2-1	Campione	X	x							x						X	X		
2-1	Chisamula and Likoma Islands															X			
2-1	Cooch Behar																		
	106 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh	X	x			x	x			X	x			X			X		
	92 Bangladeshi enclaves in India	X	x							X	x				X			X	
2-1	Dhekalia power station (2, one type 2-2), Ormidhia, Xylotymbou	x													X				
	Dzhangail															X			X
2-1	Isla Martin Garcia	X						X				X				X	X		
2-1	Jungholz	X	x					X				X				X		X	
2-1	Kairagach	X				X						X				X			X
2-1	Kalach (uninh.?)				X				X			X				X			X
2-1	Llivia														x				X
2-1	Madha (Wadi-e-Madhah)														X				
2-1	Nagorno-Karabakh																		
2-1	Nahwa													X					
2-1	Sankovo-Medvezhye (uninh.)																X		
2-1	Sarvaksoi (Sarvakibolo)											X				X			X
2-1	Sastavci			X				X				X				X			X
2-1	Shakhimardan				X				X			X				X			X
2-1	Sokh				X				X			X				X			X
2-1	Vorukh															X			X
2-1	Vennbahn enclaves (5)	X				X				X						X	X		

2-1f	Comtat Venaissin and Avignon		X				X				X						X	
2-1f	Darchen and others		X				X				X						X	
2-1f	Dobta and Chumbi		X				X				X						X	
2-1f	(few) East Berlin in West Berlin			X			X				X			X				X
2-1f, 2-2f	French enclaves in India (17)	x	X			x	X			x	X			X			X	
2-1f	German states before 1871			X			X				X				X			
2-1f	Kowloon Walled City			X			X				X			X		X		
2-1f	Mount Scopus (uninh.)															X		
2-1f, 2-2f	Portuguese enclaves in India (5)	x	X			x	X			x	X			X			X	
2-1f	Pogiry	X				X				X						X		X
2-1f	St. Pierre and Miquelon	X				X				X						X		X
2-1f	São João Baptista de Ajuda	X				X				X				X			X	
2-1f	Schirgiswalde (6)		X				X				X					X		X
2-1f	Steinstücken etc (12)			X			X				X			X				X
2-1f	Verenahof		X				X				X					X	X	
2-1f	West Berlin			X			X				X			X				X
2-2	Alaska	X					X				X					X	X	
2-2	Ceuta	X	x			X	x			X	x			X			X	
2-2	Dubki													x			X	
2-2	Erenköy/Kokkina	X				X				X				x			X	
2-2	Gibraltar				X		X				x			X				X
2-2	Melilla	X	x			X	x			X	x			X			X	
2-2	Musandam Peninsula													X				
2-2	Oecussi-Ambeno	X				x	x		X			X			X			X
2-2	other Spanish E. in Morocco (6) (uninh.)													X			X	
2-2	Temburong of Brunei	X				X						X		X				X
2-2/2-3	UK Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus (2)			x		x	x			x	x			X			X	
2-3f	Colon	X					X				X			X				X
2-2f	Gwadar													x				
2-2f	Hong Kong	x	X				x				x				X			X
2-2f	Kwang-Chou-Wan	x	X				X				X			X				X
2-2f	Kwantung	x	X				X				X			X				X
2-2f	Macau (Aomen) data 1998	x	X				X				X				X			X
2-2f	Panama Canal Zone	x	X				X				X			X			X	
2-2f	Qingdao	x	X				X				X			X				X
2-2f	Walvis Bay													X			X	
2-2f	Weihaiwei	x	X				X				X			X			X	
2-3	Cabinda				X				X									X
2-3	Dubrovnik (data for Dubrovnik-Neretva)	X				X				X				x				X
2-3	Kaliningrad Oblast	X				X				X					x		X	
2-3	Nakhichevan	X				X						X						X

2-3	Strovilia	X				X				X					x			X	
2-3f	East Pakistan				X				X	x		X						X	
2-3f	East Prussia	X				X				X	x						X		
2-4	Kleines Walsertal							X				X				X		X	
2-4	Livigno															X	X		
2-4	Point Roberts	X	x					X				X				X	X		
2-4	Os de Civis							X				X				X	X		
2-4f	Jestetten							X				X				x	X		
2-4f	Samnaun							X				X				x			X
2-4f	Val d'Aran	X						X		X		X				x			X
2-4f	Canadian Yukon	x	x					X				X				x		X	

Ch.6

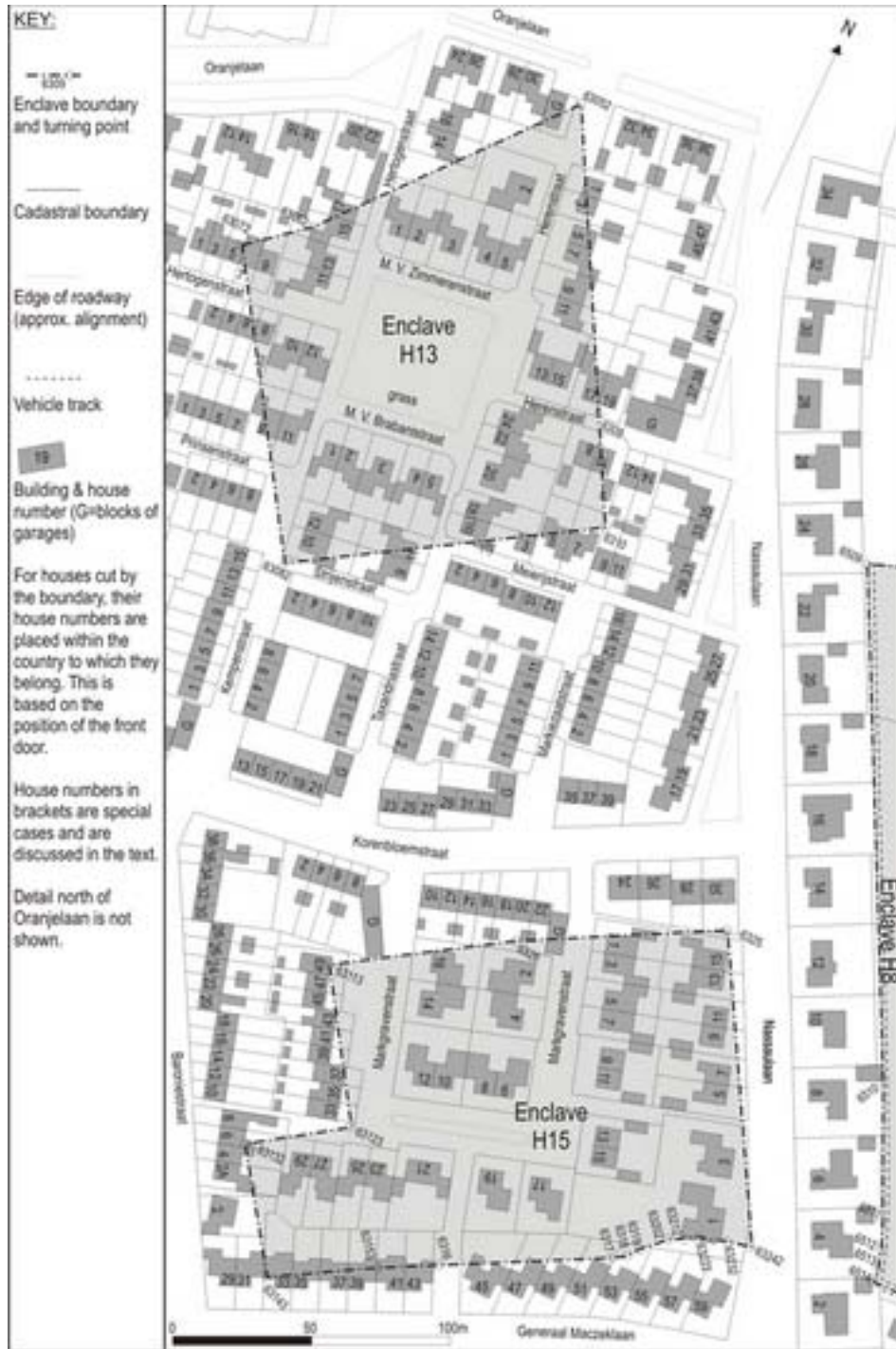


Figure 6.1. Source: Whyte 2004: 221, reproduced with the permission of the author. The “Border Question” house is located on the south border of enclave H13.



Figure 6.2. A divided house in Baarle. The Netherlands is on the right, Belgium on the left.



Figure 6.3. The “Smuggler” monument in Baarle-Hertog.



Figure 6.4. Stylised demarcation of the border.



Figure 6.5. Bi-national “Enclave” bicycle route.



Figure 6.6. Street sign at the border of Baarle-Nassau and Baarle-Hertog.

Table 6.1. Sovereignty of the Cooch Behar enclaves.

Time period	State	State
1713-1765	Mughal Empire	Cooch Behar
1765-1947	Great Britain (East India Company)	Cooch Behar
1947-1949 (transition period)	Pakistan	Cooch Behar
1949-1971	Pakistan	India
1971-until now	Bangladesh	India

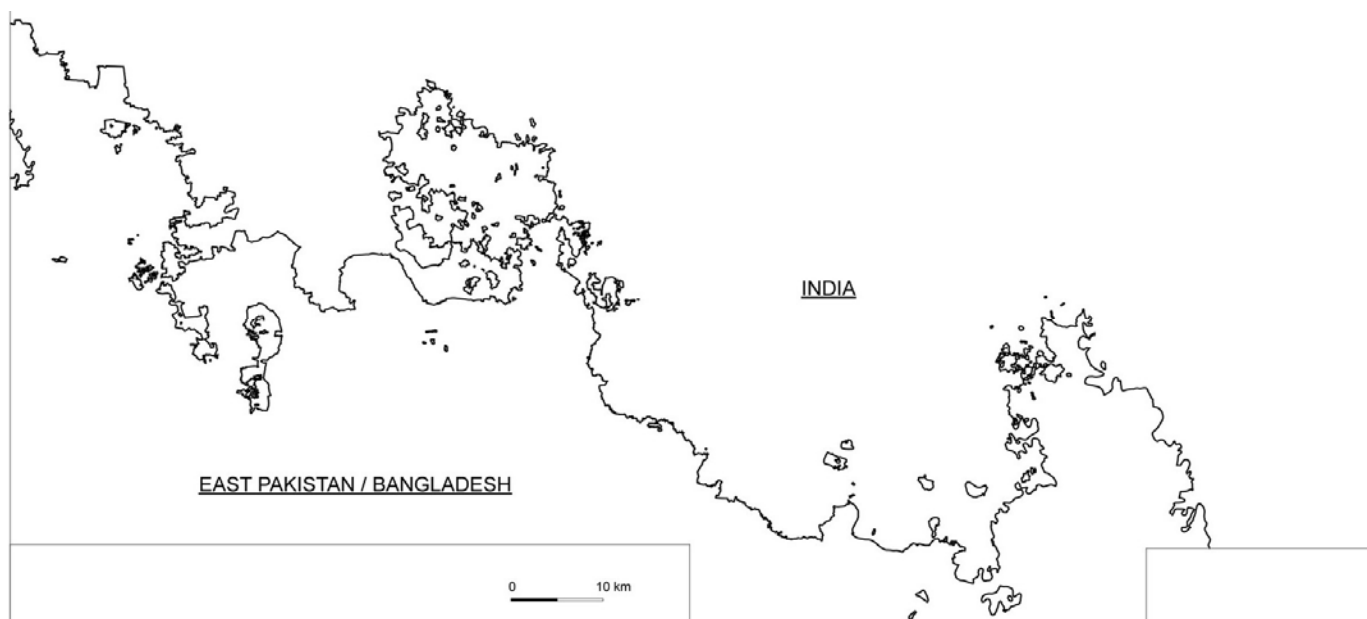


Figure 6.7. Cooch-Bihar enclave complex as of 1949. Courtesy of Brendan Whyte.

Table 6.2. Commodities and quantities allowed for border trade according to Indo-Bangladeshi trade agreement 1972.

Export from India to Bangladesh		Export from Bangladesh to India	
Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Fresh fruits	Head load	Fish	Head load
Vegetables	Head load	Poultry and eggs	Head load
Spices	2 kg	Tobacco	1 kg
Fire wood	Head load	Coconuts	Head load
Milk and milk products	Head load	Betel leaves	Head load
Tobacco	1 kg	Spices	2 kg
Washing soap	$\frac{1}{4}$ kg	Salt	1 kg
Bamboo	Boat, raft or cart load	Fodder for cattle	Head load
Mustard oil	1 kg	Bamboo	Boat, raft or cart load
Mustard seed/rape seed	Head load	Thatching grass	Head load
Coconut oils	1 kg	Hogla leaves	Head load
		Firewood	Head load
		Gur	Head load
		Channa and sweetmeats	Head load

Source: Indo-Bangladeshi trade agreement 28 March 1972, Schedule “B”, reprinted in Whyte 2002: 375-377.



Figure 6.8. Hong Kong in the twentieth century.

Table 6.3. Population of Hong Kong, 1841-1997, in thousand

1841	1851	1930	1945	1950
7	31 (1.5 non-Chinese)	879 (19.5 non-Chinese)	600	2,237
1960	1970	1980	1990	1997
3,075	3,959	5,063	5,687	6,500

Source: www.geohive.com, Hong Kong's Government website, various sources.

Table 6.4. Macau's post-war population, thousand.

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998
Macau	205.4	186.1	261.4	255.8	351.8	429.2

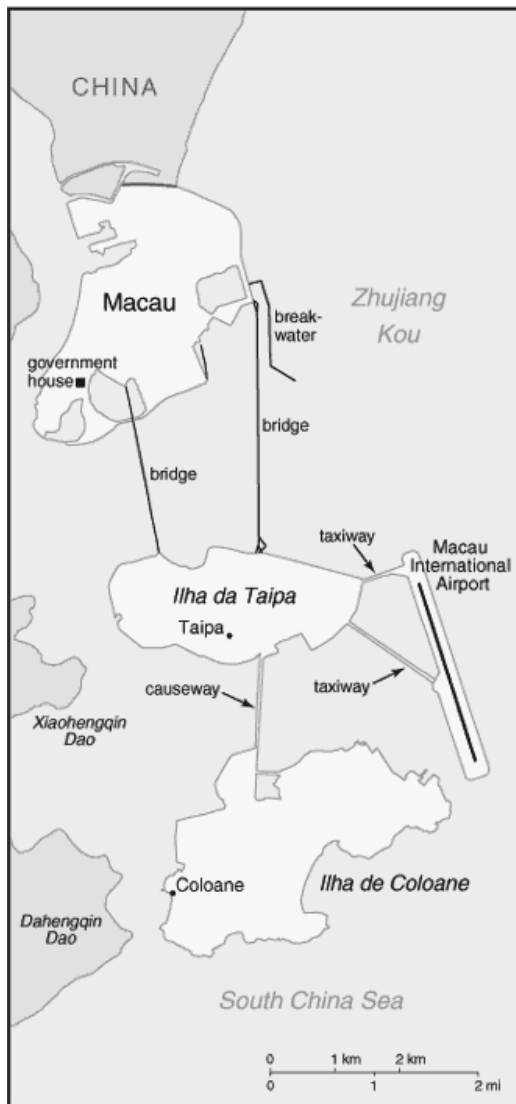


Figure 6.9. Macau.

Vienna, West Berlin's sister, 1945-1955

In 1945, the Allies divided Austria, just like Germany, into four zones of occupation: a Soviet one in the east of Austria; an American zone in the west of the country; a French zone in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg; and a British one in the southern provinces of Styria and Carinthia. Vienna, similarly to Berlin, was divided into four allied sectors, but the centre of the city was jointly administered by the four powers. Unlike in Berlin, where the western Allies had two airports in their sectors, their airfields near Vienna were in Soviet-controlled territory: Tulln-Langenlebarn for the Americans and Schwechat - now Vienna International Airport - for the British and French.

In 1948, with the beginning of the blockage of West Berlin, it was feared that the same could happen to Vienna. A series of measures was speedily undertaken to counteract this threat. The construction of a new provisionary airfield in the British sector was quickly begun. Stockpiles large enough to last for 84 days were built up for the garrison and the Viennese population. These stocks, known as "Operation Squirrel Cage," amounted to 65,013 metric tons of food, and 980 tons of oil. However tensions between East and West eased after the Korean War, and a Soviet blockade of Vienna became less and less likely. The stocks were reduced to a 45-day level by January 1954 and to a 15-day supply by June of the same year. In early 1955,

only 1,800 tons of canned horsemeat were left. After the resolution of Austria's future, this stock was finally sold as dog food (Schmidl 1998).

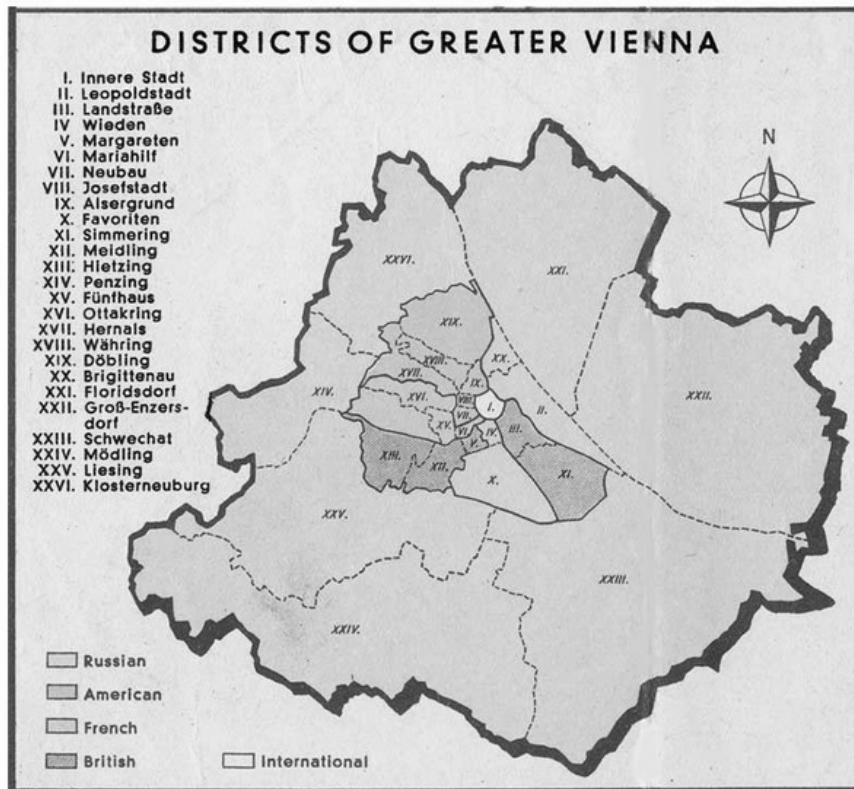


Figure 6.10. Vienna, 1945-1955.

Source: http://www.usfava.com/USFA_Map2.htm



Figure 6.11. East Prussia and the Polish corridor, 1920-1939.

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Figure 7.1 . East Timor and its exclave Oecussi-Ambeno.

Table 7.1. The length of the transit routes to West Berlin (roads, railways, air connections, rivers).

Route	Distance
Berlin-Hamburg (north)	281 km
Berlin-Helmstedt (west)	165 km
Berlin-Hof (south)	280 km
Railway Berlin-Hamburg	340 km
Railway Berlin-Helmstedt	250 km
Railway Berlin-Hof	330 km
Waterways (rivers and channels)	200 km
Air corridor Berlin-Hamburg	120 km
Air corridor Berlin-Hannover	100 km
Air corridor Berlin-Frankfurt	180 km

Source: Jeschonnek, Riedel, Durie (2002: 123).

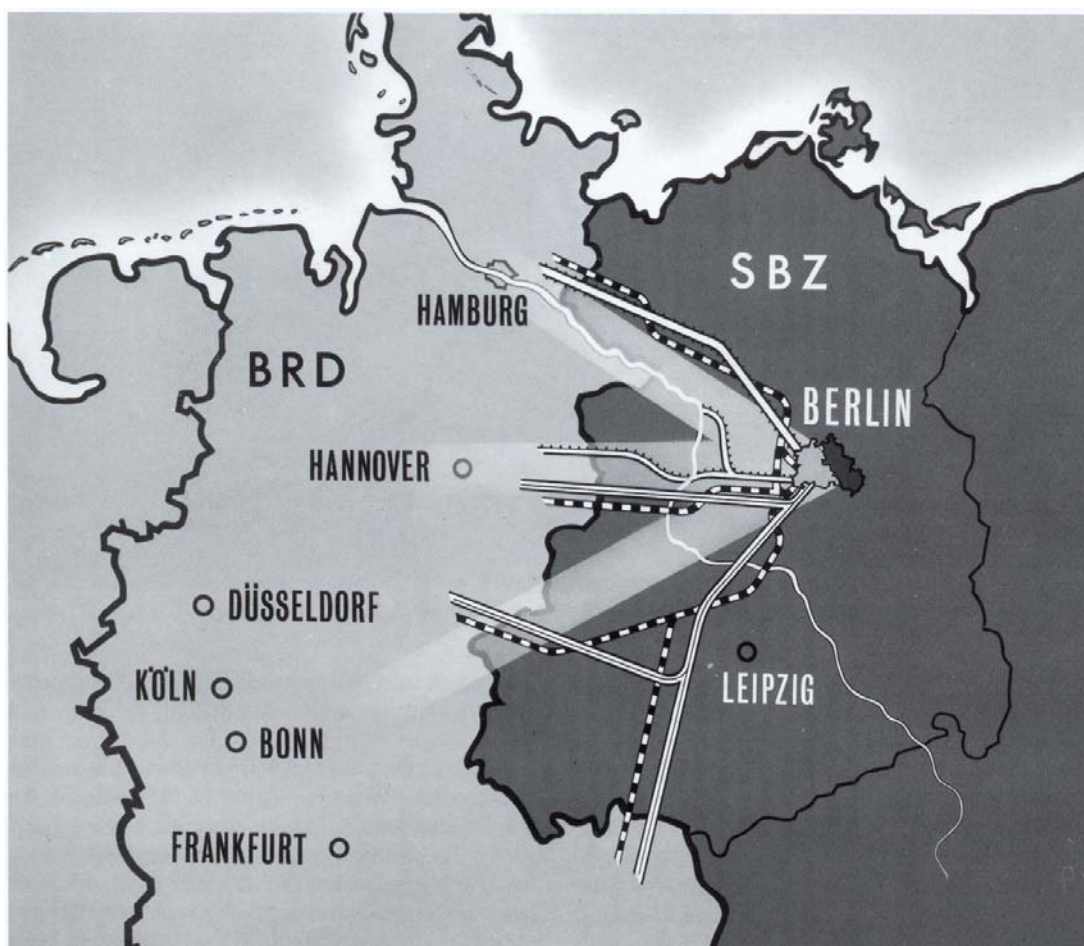


Fig 7.2. 'West Berlin corridor'. With permission of Landesarchiv Berlin.

Table 7.3. Passenger traffic to and from West Berlin, by million passengers

Year	bus	car	train	plane	total:
1951	0.66	0.29	0.4	0.32	1.67
1960	1.4	2.78	0.71	1.53	8.05
1965					6.91
1970	7.25		1.14	4.12	13.93
1975	12.18		2.07	3.99	18.24
1980	15.97		3.41	4.49	23.28
1985	20.81		2.92	3.85	27.85

Sources: Delius, Lapp (1999: 176-179) for 1951 and 1960; Jeschonnek, Riedel, Durie (2002: 123) for 1965-1985; calculations of the author.

Table 7.4. Cargo transit to and from West Berlin, in million tonnes.

year	road	railway	river	air	total:
1970	7.03	3.79	5.48	0.04	16.34
1975	7.76	2.62	3.76	0.02	14.17
1980	9.27	2.48	3.40	0.02	15.17
1985	10.53	2.68	2.87	0.01	16.09
1988	11.06	2.21	2.89	0.01	16.17

Source: Jeschonnek, Riedel, Durie (2002), P.123.

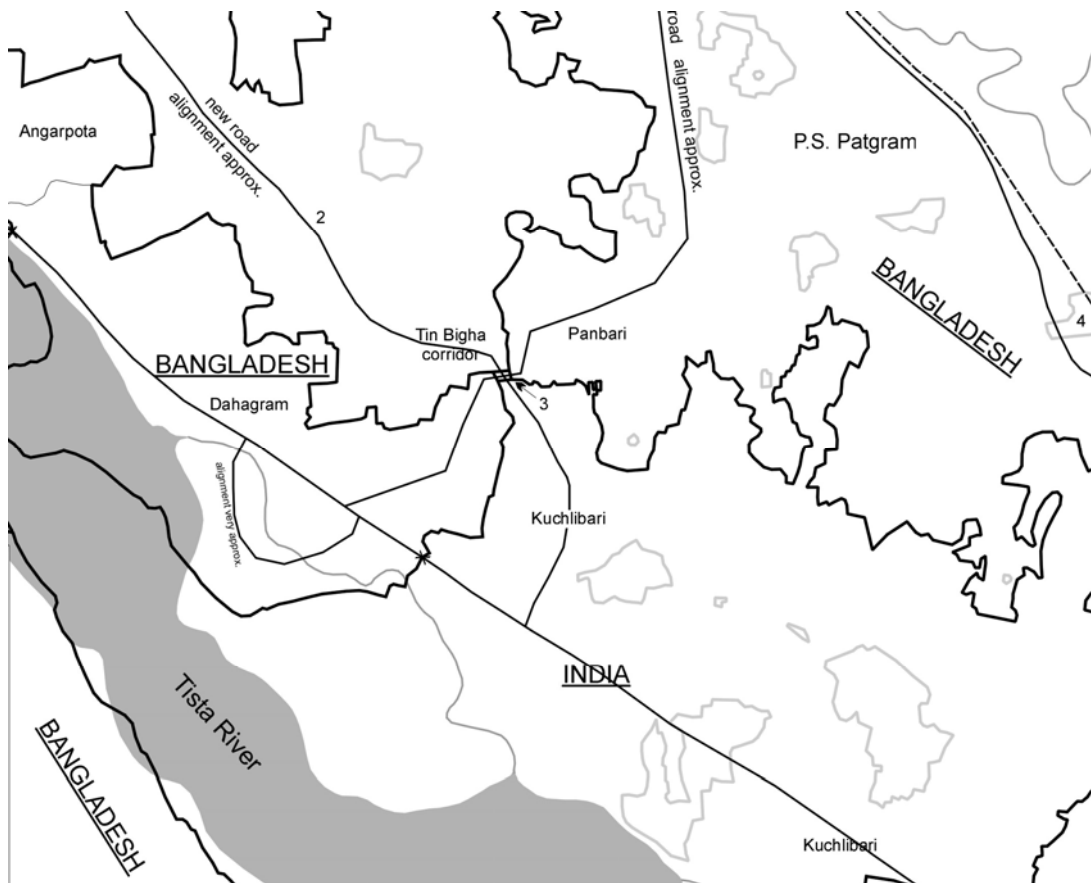


Fig 7.4. Tin Bigha 'daylight corridor'.
Source: Whyte (2002: 481). 1:10000 scale. Reproduced with the permission of the author.

Figure 7.5. Eiskeller "Freedom Child", 1961.



Source: Jeschonnek, Riedel, Durie (2002: 504).

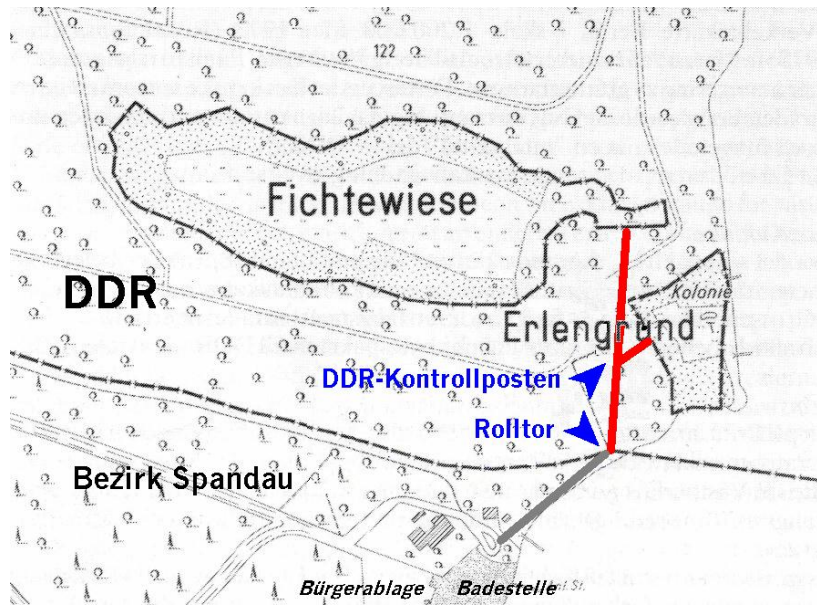


Fig. 7.6. Corridors to Fichtewiese and Erlengrund. www.arminweist.de, retrieved November 2004. (DDR – German Democratic Republic, Bezirk – district, DDR-Kontrollposten – GDR's control post, Rollltor – sliding door).

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Table 8.1. Population of West and East Pakistan in 1950-1970, million people

Year	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
1950	39.5	45.7
1960	50.4	54.6
1970	65.7	67.4

Source: www.geohiv.com



Figure 8.1. Gibraltar.

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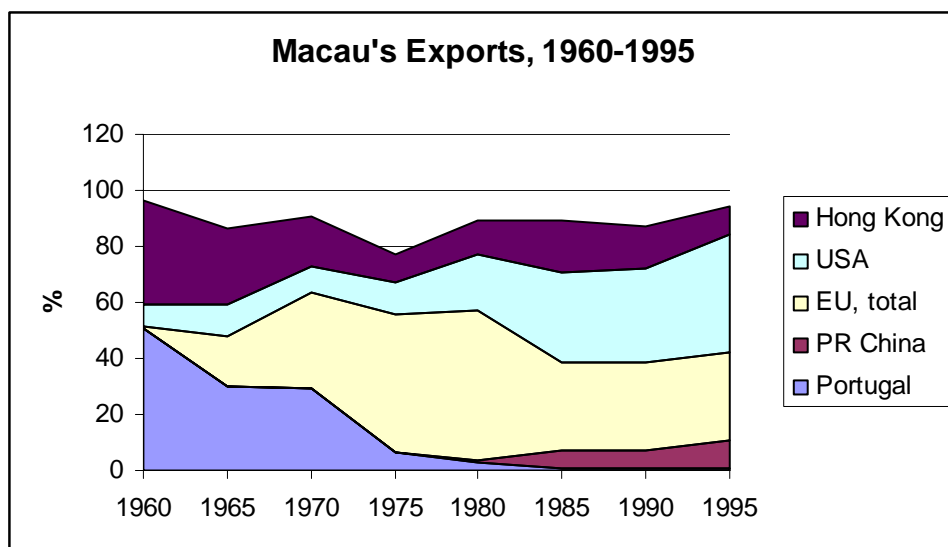


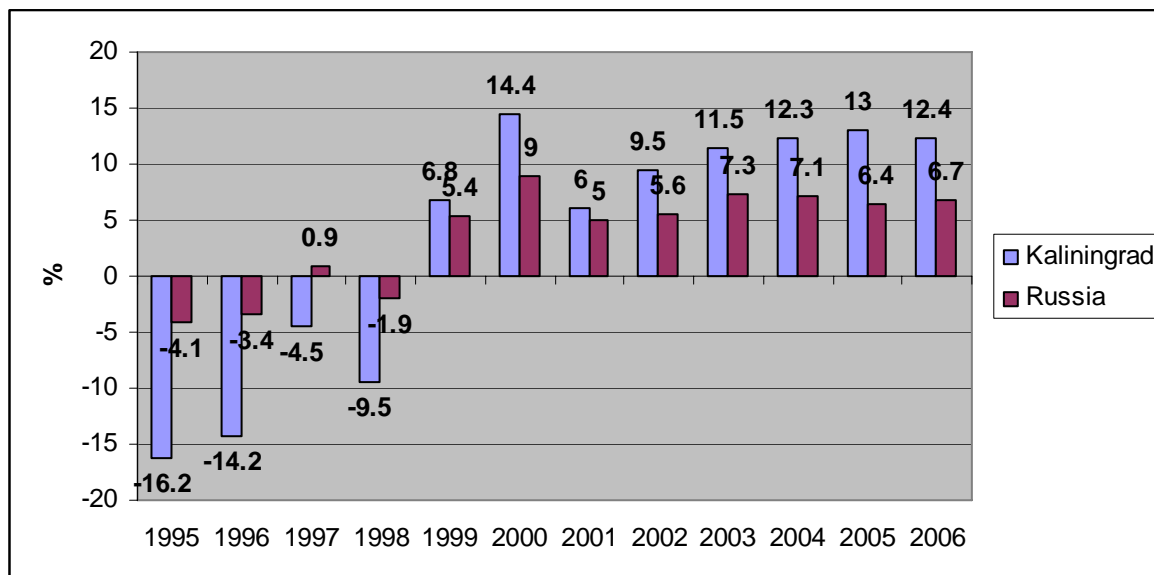
Figure 9.1. Macau's export partners, 1960-1995.

Table 9.1. Kaliningrad, tourism and border crossings, 2004

Border crossings (million., entry plus exit)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Persons	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	7.9	7.0
Vehicles	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9

Source: Kaliningrad Regional Committee for Statistics.

Figure 9.2 Russia's GDP and Kaliningrad's GRP in 1995–2006, annual changes (in %)



Note: 2006 data is preliminary.

Table 9.2. Kaliningrad, foreign trade dynamics 1992–2005

Year	X+M (\$ mn)	X (\$ mn)	(X+M) (%)	M (\$ mn)	(X+M) (%)	X-M (\$ mn)	(X+M) (%)
------	----------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	----------------	--------------

1992	145.4	91.4	62.9	54.0	37.1	37.4	25.7
1993	202.0	126.0	62.4	76.0	37.6	50.0	24.8
1994	380.0	234.0	61.6	146.0	38.4	88.0	23.2
1995	1,044.5	459.4	44.0	585.1	56.0	-125.7	-12.0
1996	1,510.8	480.0	31.8	1,030.0	68.2	-549.2	-36.4
1997	1,743.5	457.7	26.3	1,285.8	73.7	-824.0	-47.6
1998	1,617.2	429.3	26.6	1,187.9	73.4	-758.6	-46.8
1999	1,207.7	383.6	32.8	824.1	68.2	-440.5	-36.4
2000	1,403.2	519.0	37.0	884.2	63.0	-365.2	-26.0
2001	1,600.5	507.5	31.7	1,093.0	68.3	-585.5	-36.6
2002	2,203.1	547.2	24.8	1,655.9	75.2	-1,118.7	-50.8
2003	2,861.0	663.7	23.2	2,197.3	77.8	-1,533.6	-53.6
2004	4,462.0	1,264.0	28.3	3,198.0	71.7	-1,934.0	-43.3
2005	6,199.0	2,004.9	32.8	4,194.1	68.5	-2,189.2	-35.3

Notes: X = exports, M = imports, (X+M) = total foreign trade turnover, (X-M) = foreign trade balance (negative of positive)

Source of primary data: Kaliningrad Regional Committee for Statistics (2002, 2004, 2005 and 2006).

Table 9.3 Kaliningrad, foreign investment by country (in \$ thousand)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	23,548	11,292	39,371	18,266	19,143	24,563	47,748	56,239	61,867	75,281
Austria	n.d.	n.d.	1,900	2,395	2,100	2,269	720	90	2	–
Cyprus	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	39	1,068	705	27,741	25,469	11,177	13,836
Estonia	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3	454	170	881	212	14	426
Great Britain	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	5	1,283	1,125	n.d.	n.d.	4,962	5,202
Germany	2,202	2,003	20,355	3,567	3,724	2,080	4,554	5,936	4,348	1,975
Italy	410	567	293	138	64	64	66	40	n.d.	n.d.
Latvia	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	47	129	52	19	1,002	96	220
Lithuania	68	548	985	4,783	40	104	251	238	5,996	9,128
Norway	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	634	287	n.d.	n.d.	-	87
Poland	486	183	2,380	1,382	3,890	3,360	n.d.	n.d.	9,516	15,963
Sweden	2,181	2,545	738	122	n.d.	140	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
US	39	63	57	398	618	3,095	195	2,619	7,984	771
Switzerland	2,114	6	6,740	4,819	4,488	n.d.	6,975	3,613	6,848	10,012
Virgin Islands, UK	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1,850	670	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Kaliningrad Regional Committee for Statistics (2002, 2004 and 2006).

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Figure 10.1. Temburong.

Table 10.1. An enclave's economic policy, orientation, and economic well-being (contemporary enclaves and historical cases)

The table below sets the benchmark for two questions: whether economic success depends on openness and whether success depends on economic orientation.

Type	Enclave	Orientation				General relative openness to the mainland	openness to the	Nominal income per capita	
		S	M	RoW	Self-sufficiency			Relative to S	Relative to M
2-1	Baarle enclave complex	+	+			+		=	=
2-1	Barak				+		+	<	<
2-1	Bashkend		+		+		+		
2-1	Büdingen-am-Hochrhein	+				+		=	=
2-1	Campione	+				+		=	>
2-1	Chisamula and Likoma Islands								
2-1	Cooch Behar	+	+ ⁹		+		+	<	<
2-1, 2-2	Dhekalia power station (2, one type 2-2), Ormidhia, & Xylotymbou								
2-1	Dzhangail		+		+		+	<	<

⁹ Dahagram-Angarpota, connected by the corridor to the mainland.

2-1	Isla Martin Garcia								
2-1	Jungholz	+				+		=	=
2-1	Kairagach		+		+		+		
2-1	Kalacha		+		+		+		
2-1	Llivia	+				+		=	>
2-1	Madha								
2-1	Nagorno-Karabakh								
2-1	Nahwa								
2-1	Sankovo-Medvezhye								
2-1	Sarvaksoi		+		+		+		
2-1	Sastavci								
2-1	Shakhimardan		+		+		+		
2-1	Sokh		+		+		+		
2-1	Vorukh		+		+		+		
2-1	Vennbahn enclaves (5)					+		=	=
2-1f	St. Pierre and Miquelon	+	+				+	<	<
2-1f	Verenahof	+				+			
2-1f	West Berlin		+				+	>	<
2-2	Alaska					+		=	=
2-2	Ceuta		+			+		>	<
2-2	Erenköy/Kokkina								
2-2	Gibraltar			+		+		>	<
2-2	Melilla		+			+		>	<
2-2	Musandam Peninsula								
2-2	Oecussi-Ambeno				+		+	<	<
2-2	Other Spanish E. in Morocco (6)								
2-2	Temburong of Brunei								
2-2/2-3	UK Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus (2)								
2-2f	Hong Kong			+		+		>	>
2-2f	Macau (Aomen) data 1998			+		+		>	>
2-2f	Panama Canal Zone		+	+					
2-3	Cabinda		+				+		
2-3	Dubrovnik					+			
2-3	Kaliningrad Oblast		+			+		<	=
2-3	Nakhichevan		+				+	<	<
2-3	Strovilia								
2-3f	East Pakistan						+	<	<
2-3f	East Prussia		+				+	>	<
2-4	Kleines Walsertal					+		=	=
2-4	Livigno	+				+		=	=
2-4	Point Roberts	+				+		=	=
2-4	Os de Civis					+		=	=

