

Bibliography on Land- Locked States, Economic Development and International Law

**FIFTH REVISED AND ENLARGED
EDITION**

Edited by **Martin Ira Glassner**



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Economic Development
and
International Law



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MARTIN IRA GLASSNER
EDITOR

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INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION

There has been a very considerable growth of interest in the problems of land-locked countries since I first began work on the subject in 1963, and the growth appears to be accelerating. Students and scholars, diplomats and lawyers, geographers and economists, policy-makers and policy executors will have a continuing need for information on which they can base their theories, proposals, policies and actions. Hence this bibliography which gives a reasonably good picture of the materials available. Some explanations are necessary, however, to enable the user to derive full advantage from it.

This bibliography is comprehensive but not exhaustive. It includes materials wholly, substantially or significantly related to access to and from the sea and access to the resources of the sea for land-locked States and territories, materials which have appeared since 1945. I have looked through and rejected for inclusion scores of items which do not meet these standards, materials covering important related topics but containing little on the central problems of access, even though some of them are classics in their fields. This may explain why many familiar items are not included here.

I have also made no attempt to annotate or evaluate the items included. Obviously, some items are better than others, but since users' needs are so different, only they are truly able to evaluate the utility of individual items for their own purposes. I have, however, indicated with an asterisk (*) those items which I have not yet personally examined for both relevance and accuracy of the citation. I can, therefore, not guarantee either the relevance or the accuracy of any item so marked. Furthermore, even though I have made great efforts to verify the accuracy of every citation, inevitably some mistakes will creep in. Users are requested to send me, in care of the publisher, any corrections or additions to this bibliography so they may be included in the next edition.

There is an abundance of material closely related to the subject of access to the sea and its resources for land-locked countries which should be examined by anyone interested in the subject. Here are a few suggestions:

International Law

The Law of the Sea, Freedom of Transit, International Servitudes, Rights of Passage, Claims to Territory, Free Ports and Free Zones.

Economics

Economic Integration, Transportation (including air transport), Seaports, Economic Development, Least Developed States, Customs Procedures, Transit Practices and Charges.

Political Geography

Geographically Disadvantaged States, Nearly (or Semi-) Land-locked States, Enclaves and Exclaves.

Individual Land-locked States

War of the Pacific, Chaco War, Pushtunistan (Pakhtunistan), Polish Corridor, Rhodesian-Zambian relations and related matters such as the TanZam Railroad and sanctions against Rhodesia, Ethiopia's acquisition of Eritrea.

There is a superabundance of material on Bolivia and her campaign for an outlet to the sea, much of it repetitive and much of it polemical. I have included here only the more useful items and a sampling of the less useful ones. The same is true to a lesser extent of Afghanistan's campaign for creation of a "Pushtunistan" out of part of Pakistan.

As for United Nations documents, I have included principally those containing substantive material bearing directly on the topic. There are dozens more containing resolutions and declarations, statements, draft articles, amendments and proposals. There are also internal (and generally confidential) reports, project descriptions, and administrative materials of many UN agencies, especially UNDP, UNCTAD and the regional economic commissions. The first group of materials, as well as many of the documents listed here, may readily be found in the official records of the General Assembly, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council especially, and of the United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea and on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries. Items from the second group may be made available to responsible researchers by the individual agencies.

Another category of relevant materials omitted from this bibliography is treaties. Some texts and many lists and references may be found in the items included here. Others may be obtained from the Law of the Sea Library of the United Nations, from the United Nations and League of Nations Treaty Series, and from the individual governments.

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The careful reader will note that this bibliography contains a few examples of all the categories listed above as being omitted. This is because I felt that these particular items had enough substance or were broad enough to be of interest to more than the most specialized researcher. I have many more in my collection. Should there be sufficient demand, the omitted categories can be included in the next edition.

I have been collecting materials on land-locked countries rather haphazardly since 1963, but more systematically since 1976. In the fall of 1978 I sent a form letter soliciting contributions to this bibliography to nearly 300 people around the world. Some of the responses were most helpful. In addition to those who sent me citations or copies of their own publications, I wish to thank the following people who have been particularly helpful to me: Luis García, Librarian of the United Nations Law of the Sea Library in New York; Basil I. Ross, Law Librarian of the United Nations Library in Geneva; Mitchell Werner of the United Nations Secretariat; and Joanne Cording and Sidney Fairmont of UNCTAD. Also, Vratislav Pechota (Prague), Francine I. Henderson (Gaberone), Vladimir Ibler (Zagreb), David B. Knight (Ottawa), S.M. Psarayi (Salisbury), Robert T. McKinnell (Ottawa), Lucius Caffisch (Geneva), Tadeusz Lamacz (Warsaw), Gerhard Hafner (Vienna), Ivan Shearer (Kensington, N.S.W. Australia), Charles Kallu-Kalumiya (Cambridge, Mass., USA), and Kazimierz Równy (Warsaw).

My objective in compiling this bibliography has been to make it as complete, accurate and up-to-date as possible, and hence most useful to researchers. Again, users are urged to send additions, corrections and comments to me in care of the publishers so that together we can make the second edition more useful than the first.

Martin Ira Glassner
New Haven, Connecticut
October 1979

INTRODUCTION TO THE SECOND EDITION

Five years have passed since publication of the first edition of this bibliography. During this period the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) and was opened for signature at Montego Bay, Jamaica in December 1982. The Convention represents a slight net gain for the world's thirty land-locked countries in its provisions for transit to and from the sea, but a disastrous loss for them in its provisions for access to the resources of the sea. Both UNCLOS III and its results have focused more attention than ever on the very real problems emanating from a country's lack of a seacoast. Thus, as had been anticipated, the need for a bibliography on the subject has greatly increased, as has the production of material suitable for inclusion therein.

In retrospect, the first edition of this bibliography looks very primitive indeed. Not only have I collected a great deal more material since then, but I have also learned a lot more about the subject — as a representative of the International Law Association and advisor to the delegation of Nepal at UNCLOS III, as consultant to UNDP on its project to assist the land-locked countries of southern Africa, as a member of UNCTAD's Group of Experts on the subject in 1984, and as an independent scholar and researcher. This edition reflects all of these experiences in both its breadth and depth and in its much improved format.

The introduction to the first edition is reproduced here because it remains valid and should be read, especially by first-time users. Some additional comments, however, seem appropriate here. First, the format is improved: each item, except for United Nations documents, is now numbered, there are two indexes to aid in locating the numbered items, and the forms of periodical entries have been improved. Errors in the first edition have been corrected and a few items which had been tentatively listed with an asterisk (*) have been removed since I determined after locating them that they were not relevant. United Nations documents are listed in chronological order under the agencies that issued them; so are the documents issued by other inter-governmental organizations. Where known, the names of the authors of these documents are shown after the titles. Items in all other categories are listed by author and, in the case of anonymous materials, by title. Many United Nations documents listed here may also be found in the annual reports of the agencies that issued them; these annual reports and the official records of agencies and major conferences (such as UNCLOS III) should also be checked for briefer items not included in this bibliography.

A number of new categories of materials have been added: Studies Produced by UNCTAD Field Projects (most of them restricted), Miscellaneous United Nations Documents and Publications, Documents and Publications of Other Intergovernmental Organizations, Consultants' Studies done for governmental and intergovernmental agencies, and, in an appendix, a list of relevant resolutions of various United Nations organs. Some of these items may be difficult to obtain, especially field reports, consultants' studies and UNR documents, but the effort is generally worthwhile since these items contain a wealth of factual material about the transit traffic of land-locked countries difficult or impossible to obtain elsewhere. Restricted items may be made available to the serious researcher by permission of the issuing agency and/or governments involved.

As in the first edition, periodicals include only those issued bimonthly or less frequently and a very few monthlies of reasonably high quality. When an article is summarized in one or more languages other than the original, that fact is noted at the end of the entry. Some periodicals regularly appear in more than one language. Where this is known, the entry appears in both languages. In the case of *Review of International Affairs* (Belgrade), however, since it is issued in several language versions, generally only the English version is cited. Most of these articles, however, appear in the other language versions as well.

The introduction to the first edition contained a list of related topics within which may be found much useful material on problems of land-lockedness. Additional ones would include individual regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations; individual international highways, railways and canals; and international rivers, especially the Rhine, Danube, Niger, Senegal and Paraguay.

Since the fall of 1981 I have sent form letters to and otherwise corresponded with over 700 individuals, libraries, companies and organizations. Many of them have been helpful in contributing materials, citations or suggestions for other sources of material. I cannot list here all those who contributed items produced by themselves or their organizations, but I do wish to express my unbounded gratitude to the following people who sent, in addition, materials and/or useful information about material produced by others:

Pilar Armamet Armamet (University of Chile, Santiago)
 Daniel Britz (Northwestern University Library, USA)
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John Gallagher (Lilongwe)
Luis García (United Nations Law of the Sea Library)
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Francis Urban (USAID, Washington)
César Viscarra Antezama (Mollendo, Peru)

In addition to those who helped me in the collection of materials, I wish to express my admiration of and sincerest thanks to Catherine Kamarck of Hamden, Connecticut, who prepared the camera-ready copy for this book. Her months of heroic efforts made possible the production of my manuscript on schedule.

Finally, I would like to remind readers that collection of materials on land-locked countries is an ongoing, open-ended project for me. Preparation of the third edition of this bibliography, in fact, is already in progress. I would be most grateful for any comments from users, including additions to and corrections of the entries in this edition and information about any kind of work being done anywhere in the world on the questions of access to the sea and uses of the sea by any land-locked State or States. I would also be delighted to assist anyone engaged in such work in any feasible way.

Martin Ira Glassner
New Haven, Connecticut
June 1985

INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD EDITION

Since completing the second edition of this bibliography, I have made a second visit to Bolivia and her neighbors on a grant from the Connecticut State University after teaching a course in Chile; taught in China and continued westward to collect more materials in South and Southeast Asia; served for the second time as advisor to the government of Nepal, collecting more materials there; done field work in five countries of Central and Eastern Europe on another grant from the Connecticut State University; and made a second swing through Southern Africa as a consultant to UNDP, this time heading a team of five people visiting nine countries in two months in the region, stopping at UNCTAD in Geneva enroute home, searching out and obtaining many useful items everywhere.

Besides all of this field work, I again sent form letters around the world soliciting relevant materials. In addition, of course, to using all of the usual research techniques: computer searches; scouring indexes, bibliographies and footnotes; and extensive correspondence worldwide. The result is a greatly expanded collection, the largest in the world on the subject.

Nearly all of the items listed in this bibliography are in my collection, in whole or in relevant part. The major exceptions are those items marked with an asterisk (*) under their numbers. As in the previous editions, this symbol signifies items for which I have citations but have not yet been able to locate. I can, therefore, not guarantee either the accuracy of the citations or the relevance of the items. Except for restricted items, I would be happy to provide materials on request, gratis.

New features of this edition are: a new section of resolutions of intergovernmental organizations other than the United Nations, a list of abbreviations that appear in the entries, and a third index. The author/title index of the second edition has been split into two, and the new author index now includes editors of collections and corporate authors, such as consulting firms. It is the only one of the three that indexes any United Nations documents to which I have not assigned numbers. The documents entries must still be scanned by users looking for particular subjects or titles. The subject index now has subheadings and is both more complete and easier to use. It still does not, however, include such broad topics as access to the sea, or land-locked States. Since many items cover more than one subject, I had to list some of them under one heading and cross-list others. It still cannot be considered a complete guide to the contents and must be used in conjunction with the title index and scanning of the entries themselves. A new word processor has also been used, with a variety of typefaces, producing a more attractive and more easily readable text, even in a more compact format.

Some helpful notes, in addition to those in the introductions to the first two editions:

1. Some intergovernmental organizations adopt "decisions" as well as "resolutions." Only the latter are listed here, since the decisions are generally administrative in nature rather than substantive. Researchers may, however, find some decisions useful.

2. In some cultures, family names usually precede given names. This is true, for example, with Chinese, Hungarian, Thai and some African names. If the authors follow this practice, I do also, so that there is no comma separating the family and given names.

3. Alphabetization is difficult, particularly when we are working with nineteen languages, including Chinese, Slovak, Afrikaans and Farsi, so some rather arbitrary decisions have been made. Items in Nepali, Chinese and Japanese are simply entered in English, with the original language shown in parentheses at the end of the entry. The titles of materials in Russian are transliterated into Latin characters, using more-or-less standard systems. The Serbo-Croatian letter C is pronounced like the English ch and so names beginning with this letter are listed as if they began with Ch. The German letter Ö is pronounced as if it were oe in English, so names beginning with this letter are listed as if they began with Oe.

4. Capitalization is also difficult when each language has its own system of capitalizing words in titles. Rather arbitrarily, therefore, I decided to convert all systems to the English system for uniformity and convenience.

5. Similarly, some arbitrary classifications of materials have had to be made. There is, for example, no clear dividing line between a book and a monograph; some reports have been written by consultants; some periodicals are produced by United Nations agencies, some yearbooks are considered periodicals (perhaps with ISSNs) and some are considered books (with ISBNs), etc. Classification of materials by type is intended to assist researchers in locating them in libraries organized in various ways and in obtaining items issued by governments, intergovernmental organizations and corporations. Locating items in the bibliography can best be accomplished by using the indexes.

6. The Polish journal *Handel Zagraniczny* (Foreign Trade) generally has summaries of its major articles in Russian, English and German bound as an insert in the front of each issue. These summaries are not noted here.

7. Finally, in addition to the topics suggested in the introductions to the first two editions for locating useful materials not listed herein, I can suggest sanctions against South Africa. Many discussions of this topic consider

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their effects on neighboring and nearby land-locked countries. Also the United Nations Transportation and Communications Decades for Africa have generated much useful material beyond the few items listed here.

As in the first two editions, I am pleased to list here the people who very kindly sent me materials and/or information other than those produced by themselves or their organizations:

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Again, I urge users to send me any additions or corrections to this edition, as well as any comments on it that can help me do a better job on the next edition. I repeat my offer to help anyone interested in land-locked countries in any way I can.

Martin Ira Glassner
March 1991

INTRODUCTION TO THE FOURTH EDITION

Since I completed work on the third edition of this bibliography, thirteen land-locked territories have joined the United Nations and the ranks of independent States: nine former Soviet socialist republics, Slovakia and Macedonia, and Ethiopia (land-locked throughout its long history except for the period 1952-1992) and Andorra (land-locked always but recognized as a sovereign State only in 1993). Thus, by any reckoning, there are now more than a third more land-locked States in the world than there were only three years ago. Some are already experiencing problems with transit across their more fortunate coastal neighbors – and even other land-locked neighbors – and with their uses of the sea, and it is likely that such problems will multiply and intensify before they are resolved.

Not all the news is grim, however. During the period 1991-1993 the land-locked and transit countries of Southern Africa (including even the Republic of South Africa) worked closely together with the invaluable assistance of the Southern African Development Community and the United Nations World Food Programme to avert what would likely have been another of Africa's tragic drought-induced famines. This truly historic success has characteristically been ignored by the world's media, which prefer to dwell on lesser but more exciting failures. We may hope that this is the beginning of a new era of cooperation among land-locked and transit States not only in Europe and all over Africa, but in Central Asia and elsewhere as well, for – short of complete economic and/or political integration– this is the only way that the handicap of land-lockedness can be overcome.

During this period I have continued collecting materials on the subject by every means listed in the introductions to the three previous editions of this book, *all of which should be read by the researcher who wishes to make maximum use of it*. I have done more field work with the aid of research grants from the Connecticut State University in West Africa, the former Soviet Union, UNCTAD headquarters in Geneva and the Bibliothèque National in Paris. Among the many people who have helped me by sending or referring me to useful materials are the following:

Paula Almeida, SATCC, Maputo
 Wendy Bartlett, Library, Vienna International Centre
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 Jean-Pierre Diouf, CODESRIA, Dakar
 Robert D. Gould, CEPAL, Santiago de Chile
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 Keshab Kaphley, Kathmandu
 Emanuel Klaesi, CIDA, Ottawa
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 Jean-Berchmans Nsaiyumya, TTCA, Mombasa
 Francisco Orrego Vicuña, Santiago de Chile
 A. Rafiky, Rabat, Morocco
 Denis Robitaille, National Library of Canada, Ottawa
 André-Louis Sanguin, Angers, France
 Ravi Sawhney, ESCAP, Bangkok
 Sanford Silverburg, Catawba College, North Carolina
 Shemmy Simuyemba, UNCTAD, Blantyre, Malawi
 M. Smith, Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
 Surya Subedi, Kathmandu
 Piyanart Supaphon, Mekong Secretariat, Bangkok
 Milenko Tesic, Belgrade

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Sukhbaatar Tsedenjav, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Neville S. Weeks, N.D. Lea International, Vancouver
S. Todd Weinberg, New Europe International, Moscow

and the many other people who sent me their own works or citations of them and the productions of their companies or agencies.

My collection and this bibliography, which serves as a guide to it, are unique in three important respects:

1. **Their interdisciplinary nature.** They contain materials drawn from international law, political and economic geography, history, transport economics, international relations, transport policy, economic development, seaports, customs procedures, economic integration and so on, as well as important but little-known materials on individual countries, development projects, treaties and subregions. It is thus useful to many researchers who have no interest in land-lockedness.
2. **The variety of materials.** Besides the usual books, periodicals and dissertations, they contain documents, publications and resolutions of United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations; monographs, reports and miscellaneous publications; feasibility studies and other reports prepared by engineering consulting firms; and a wide variety of unpublished items.
3. **They are multilingual.** Listed here are materials in 23 languages: Afrikaans, Arabic, Chinese, Czech, Dutch, English, Farsi, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Mongolian, Nepali, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Spanish and Turkish. I am constantly seeking materials in more languages, and I try to make my bibliography as helpful as possible to readers of all languages, although it helps to know at least some English to use it effectively.

This edition contains a number of new features, all intended to make it more useful, as well as more complete and up-to-date, than its predecessors. Many errors that escaped detection in the third edition have been corrected. The format has been improved in several ways, there are now far more cross-references and the subject index and table of contents have been greatly expanded. The author-editor index has been divided in two, with a separate index now for corporate authors; i.e., corporations, countries, universities, associations and other bodies. Finally, there is a new supplement containing materials on Zaïre's transit transport which have been given Z numbers in the text and the indexes. Although the country is not truly land-locked, its very short coastline is of limited value to the provinces of Kivu and Shaba (formerly Katanga), and most of their third-country trade passes through Indian Ocean ports rather than Atlantic ones. Zaïre participates in some UNCTAD projects for land-locked countries and has received special attention from other United Nations bodies as well because of its transit problems.

In addition to the Connecticut State University, which helped me finance some of my collecting trips, and the many people around the world who have helped me assemble my collection, I want to express my very great appreciation to Jessie Jones, a secretary at Southern Connecticut State University, who again worked long, hard, patiently and creatively at the most demanding task of preparing a camera-ready manuscript on a word processor from my hundreds of hand-written note cards, drafts written in pencil on scrap paper, and multicolored corrections. Marcia Grossman of Kiron, Israël also rendered valiant and valuable service, helping me with the subject bibliography.

Finally, I wish to reiterate my call for additions to and corrections of this edition and suggestions for improving the next one, and my offer to help anyone interested in the problems of land-lockedness in any way I can.

Martin Ira Glassner
Department of Geography
Southern Connecticut State University
New Haven, Connecticut
January 1994

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIFTH EDITION

This edition represents the greatest expansion of my collection of materials on land-locked States since I began collecting 35 years ago, and of this bibliography, which serves as a guide to the collection. The collection itself now fills 25 file-cabinet drawers. Since preparing the fourth edition I have participated in academic activities in France, Ireland, Portugal, Israel, China, India, Japan and Taiwan, have served as an advisor to UNCTAD in meetings on land-locked States in New York and have undertaken missions for UNDP and UNCTAD to Russia, China and Mongolia. Everywhere I have searched for and collected relevant materials. Also, as usual, many people around the world have graciously provided materials to me in addition to those who provided materials produced by themselves or their own organizations. Among them are:

Milan Bufon, Trieste
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 Hajdu Zoltan, Pécs, Hungary
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 Zenon Knypl, Gdańsk
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 Jean-Pierre Ndayishimye, Bujumbura, Burundi
 Anne Prétet, INRETS, Arcueil, France
 Kazimierz Równy, Warsaw
 André-Louis Sanguin, Paris
 Sanford Silverburg, Catawba College, North Carolina
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 Eufemia Teichmanowa, Warsaw
 Kishor Uprety, World Bank
 Budislav Vukas, Zagreb
 Shaista Wahab, University of Nebraska at Omaha

In the fourth edition, 23 languages were represented, perhaps a world record for a bibliography on any subject. Since then I have added materials in Bulgarian, Catalan, Danish, Finnish, Persian and Slovene, making a new total of 29 languages. The advantages to researchers of having available materials in languages other than the dozen or so most common ones are several and obvious.

In preparing this edition, I have gone through my collection item by item and corrected numerous errors that had eluded the keenest searching. The Subject Index has been greatly expanded. Not only is this edition much more complete but it is much more accurate than all previous editions, and they are now, therefore, obsolete. I have also utilized more devices to make the book more compact, thus holding down its bulk and cost without reducing its coverage or utility. As before, I have noted with an * those items for which I have citations but have not actually seen, so I cannot vouch for either the accuracy of the citations or the relevance of the items.

Many of the new entries were actually produced years — even decades — ago and thus help to give a much clearer picture of relevant concerns during the past half-century than previous editions did. The newer materials reflect major new developments in each continent containing land-locked countries. Among them, the most important are probably:

Europe: completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube waterway linking the North and Black Seas
 Asia: emergence of Central Asia and the Caspian region as a major world focus of geopolitical interest, especially in efforts to transport its abundant oil and gas to Western markets
 South America: development of the Paraguay-Parana-Plata waterway, which visionaries project as being linked eventually to the Amazon and Orinoco systems
 Africa: the integration of South Africa and Namibia into a rapidly-growing transport network lacing together the whole southern part of the continent.

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It is noteworthy that pipelines and inland waterways have suddenly assumed much greater importance than ever before, an importance that is likely to grow, at least for a while. Railways and highways, however, still provide most of the overland transport for international trade.

It should be noted here again that this bibliography lists only items that wholly or substantially deal with land-lockedness; i.e., those problems connected with access to and from the sea and uses of the sea by countries with no seacoast. Countless other items refer to these problems incidentally, or devote only a paragraph or two to them. Numerous United Nations documents, for example — annual reports, summary records, draft resolutions, work programs, reviews and assessments, etc. — are cited in many of the sources listed here but are not listed separately. Similarly, many mass-circulation newspapers and magazines carry articles that might be useful to researchers, but they are well known and readily available worldwide. Only selected magazine articles from Africa and Asia are included here.

Finally, for the third time, I express my heartfelt appreciation to Jessie Jones for her heroic work in producing a nearly-perfect product from the raw material I gave her.

Martin Ira Glassner
Hamden, Connecticut, USA
December 1998

ABBREVIATIONS

AALCC	Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, New Delhi
ACCT	Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique, Paris
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the EC/EU
ACTT	See TTCA
ADB	African Development Bank, Abidjan
AEF	Afrique Equatoriale Française
AIM	Agência de Informação de Mozambique, Maputo
ALADI	Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, Montevideo
ALAF	Asociación Latinoamericana de Ferrocarriles, Buenos Aires
ALALC	Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (defunct)
ALAMAR	Asociación Latinoamericana de Armadores, Montevideo
ALTID	Asian Land Transport Infrastructure Development (a project of ESCAP)
BARA	Bureau Africain de Recherches Appliquées, Abidjan
BCEAO	Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Paris
BCEOM	Bureau Central d'Etudes pour les Equipements d'Outre-Mer, Paris
BCG	Beira Corridor Group, Harare (defunct)
BDEAC	Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale, Brazzaville
BEAC	Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale, Yaoundé
BEVAS/SOBEQ	<i>Tijdschrift van de Belgische Vereniging voor Aardrijkskundige Studies/Bulletin de la Société Belge d'Etudes Géographiques</i>
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo/Inter-American Development Bank, Washington
BL(N)S	Botswana, Lesotho (Namibia) and Swaziland
CAF	Corporación Andina de Fomento (an organ of the Comunidad Andina), Caracas
CANAC	Canadian National Consultants, Montréal
CAR	Central African Republic
CARDAN	Centre d'Analyse et de Recherches Documentaires pour l'Afrique Noire, Paris
CATRAM	Cabinet André Taieb, Paris
CEAO	Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Ouagadougou
CEBRAC	Centro Brasileiro de Referência e Apoio Cultural, Brasília
CEDA	Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
CEDRES	Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation, de Recherche Economique et Sociale, Université de Ouagadougou
CEPAL	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago de Chile
CEPEI	Centro Peruano de Estudios Internacionales, Lima
CEPGL	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs, Gisenyi, Rwanda
CERA	Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts
CERIAL	Centro de Estudios de las Relaciones Internacionales de América Latina, Mendoza, Argentina
CERI(D)	Centro para el Estudio de Relaciones Internacionales (y el Desarrollo), La Paz
CFCO	Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan
CFM	Caminhos de Ferro de Mozambique, Maputo
CHEAM	Centre des Hautes Etudes sur l'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes, Paris
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa
CILSS	Comité Permanent Intérêts de la Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel, Ouagadougou
Club du Sahel	Club des Amis du Sahel, Paris. (Affiliated with CILSS and OECD)
CMEA	See COMECON
CMEAOC	See MINCONMAR
CNCC	Conseil National des Chargeurs de Cameroun/National Shippers' Council of Cameroon, Douala
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Centre de Documentation), Paris
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar
COGERAF	Compagnie Générale d'Etudes et Recherches pour l'Afrique, Paris
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (defunct)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Lusaka

12 Abbreviations

Comixa	Comisión Mixta Ferroviaria Argentino-Boliviana y de Ferrocarriles Argentinos
COMTEC	Compagnie Tecnica di Progettazione
Cooperation	<i>Journal of Economic Cooperation Among Islamic Countries</i> (SESRTCIC, Ankara) This journal is also published in French and Arabic versions.
CRET	Centre de Recherches sur les Espaces Tropicaux, Bordeaux/Talence, France
CRSESFPI	See SESRTCIC
CTTSG	Canadian Transport Technical Services Group, Vancouver
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency, Copenhagen
DASP	Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Afrikanischen Staaten Portugiesischer Sprache, Bonn
DEA	Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies
DERAP	Development Research and Action Programme, Bergen, Norway
DES	Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures
DSM	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
EAC	East African Community (defunct)
EAR&H	East African Railways and Harbours (defunct)
EC	European Communities (European Union since November 1993)
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa
ECAFE	See ESCAP
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva
ECLA, ECLAC	See CEPAL
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization, Tehran
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States, Lagos
EDF	European Development Fund (ACP-EC)
EEC	European Economic Community, Brussels (incorporated into the European Union.)
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
EHESS	Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit, London
ENECON	Engenheiros e Economistas Consultores, Rio de Janeiro
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok (formerly ECAFE, United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East)
ETH	Federal Institute of Technology, Dübendorf, Switzerland
ETO	Express Transportation Organization, Bangkok
FAL	Facilitación del Comercio y el Transporte en América Latina y el Caribe, CEPAL
FALPRO	UNCTAD/GATT Special Programme on Trade Facilitation, Geneva
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome
FIDES	Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social des Territoires d'Outre-mer
FLACSO	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, San José, Costa Rica
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva
GEICOS	Grupo Empresarial Interregional del Centro-Oeste Sudamericano, Antofagasta, Chile
GEMARLUX	Gestion Maritime à Luxembourg
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Eschborn, Germany
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington. (now called the World Bank)
IBRU	International Boundaries Research Unit, University of Durham, UK
ICA	International Cooperation Administration, Washington (forerunner of USAID)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization, Montréal
ICD	Inland container depot (dry port)
ICHCA	International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association, London
IDB	See BID
IGU	International Geographical Union
IISS	International Institute for Strategic Studies, London
ILAM	Instituto Latino Americano, São Paulo

ILDIS	Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales, La Paz
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (now the International Maritime Organization), London
INADES	Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social, Abidjan
INECO	Ingeniería y Economía del Transporte (Consultants), Madrid
INECON	Ingenieros y Economistas Consultores, Santiago de Chile
INRA	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Montpellier, France
INRETS	Institut National de Recherche sur les Transports et leur Sécurité, Paris
INTAL	Instituto para la Integración de América Latina, Buenos Aires (an organ of the Inter-american Development Bank)
IRAM	Institut de Recherches et d'Applications des Méthodes de Développement, Paris
ISCOS	Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia)
ISDEE	Istituto di Studi e Documentazione sull'Europa Comunitaria e l'Europa Orientale, Trieste
ISSUP	Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria
JUNAC	Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima (Secretariat of the Grupo Andino, now the Comunidad Andina)
KAMPSAX	Kampmann, Kierulf and Saxild, Copenhagen
KBO	Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin (Kagera Basin Organization), Kigali, Rwanda
KGM	Kigoma, Tanzania
LGDJ	Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris
Liptako-Gourma	Autorité de Développement Intègre de la Région du Liptako-Gourma (Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso)
LOSI	Law of the Sea Institute, University of Rhode Island, then University of Hawaii, now University of Miami
Mekong Committee	Interim Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, Bangkok (now the Mekong River Commission, Phnom Penh [affiliated with ESCAP])
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Cono Sur, Montevideo
MINCONMAR	Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States for Maritime Transport, Abidjan
MOCI	Moniteur du Commerce International, Paris
NEDECO	Netherlands Engineering Consultants, The Hague
NEI	Netherlands Economic Institute, The Hague
NGO	Non-governmental organization affiliated with or recognized by the United Nations
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OAS	Organization of American States, Washington
OAU	Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa
OCAM	Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (defunct)
OCBN	Office des Chemins de Fer Benin-Niger (formerly OCDN)
OCDE	See OECD
OCDN	Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports, Paris, Niamey and Cotonou (now OCBN)
OCI	See OIC
ODA	Overseas Development Administration, London
OEA	See OAS
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference, Jeddah
OMVS	Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal, Saint Louis, Senegal
OPRSCAS	Occasional Papers/Reprints Series in Contemporary Asian Studies, University of Baltimore School of Law
ORSTOM	Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer, Paris
OSShD	Organization for Collaboration Among Railways, Warsaw
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Cooperation
OUA	See OAU

14 Abbreviations

PADIS	Pan African Development Information System, ECA, Addis Ababa
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PIRS	Presses de l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique, Kinshasa
PTA	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, Lusaka (now the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)
PTRC	Planning and Transport Research and Computation International Association, London
RAN	Régie des Chemins de fer Abidjan-Niger
RCA	See CAR
RIIA	Royal Institute of International Affairs, London
RISS	Royal Institute for Strategic Studies, London
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community, Gaborone, Botswana (formerly SADCC)
SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SAED	Société Africaine d'Etudes et de Développement, Ouagadougou
SAIIA	South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg
SAPEM	Southern Africa Political and Economic Monthly, Harare
SAPEs	Southern Africa Political Economy Series Trust, Harare
SATCC	Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission, Maputo, Mozambique (a unit of SADC)
SATEC	Société d'Aide Technique et de Coopération, Paris
SEATAC	Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development, Kuala Lumpur (defunct)
SEDES	Société d'Etudes pour le Développement Economique et Social, Paris
SELA	Sistema Económico Latinoamericano, Caracas
SEMA	Société d'Economie et de Mathématiques Appliquées, Paris
SESRTCIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (an organ of the OIC), Ankara
SETEC	Société d'Etudes Techniques et Economiques, Courbevoie, France
SEUL	Servicio Europeo de Universitarios Latinoamericanos, Brussels
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SITPRO	The Simpler Trade Procedures Board, London
SITRASS	Solidarité Internationale sur les Transports et la Recherche en Afrique Sub-Saharienne, Lyon
SLI	Sandwell (Swan Wooster), Lea, International Rail Consultants, Vancouver
SMUH	Secrétariat des Missions d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat, Paris
SOFREMAIL	Société Française d'Etudes et de Réalisations Ferroviaires, Paris
SOGREAH	Société Grenobloise d'Etudes Agricoles et Hydrauliques, Grenoble, France
SOMITRAM	Société Malienne d'Ingénierie en Transport Maritime, Bamako
SONAM	Société Navale Malienne, Bamako
SRI	Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California
SSSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
TANZAM	Tanzania-Zambia Railway
TAZARA	Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, Dar es Salaam
TCD	United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development
TEWET	Transport East West Expert Team GmbH, Germany
TIF	Transporte Internacional por Ferrocarril
TIR	Transports International Routiers; Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets, Geneva, 15 January 1959
TPR	Tripartite Review (UNDP, UNCTAD and project managers)
TRACECA	Transport Corridor: Europe-Caucasia-Asia (a project of the EU)
TTCA	Transit Transport Co-ordination Authority of the Northern Corridor, Mombasa, Kenya
UAC	Union Africaine des Chemins de Fer
UDAPEX	Unidad de Análisis de Política Exterior, ILDIS, La Paz
UDEAC	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale, Bangui, CAR

UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence (Rhodesia, 1965)
UEAC	Union d'Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
UMSA	Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, La Paz, Bolivia
UMSS	Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Cochabamba, Bolivia
UNB	Université Nationale du Bénin, Cotonou
UNCLOS III	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 1973-1982
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme, New York
UNICONSULT	United Transport Consulting GmbH, Hamburg
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Geneva
UNMSM	Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima
URUPABOL	Comisión Mixta Permanente Uruguay-Paraguay-Bolivia (defunct)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development, Washington
WCO	World Customs Organization (formerly Customs Cooperation Council), Brussels
ZBR	Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda
ZOFRI, Zofri	Zona Franca Industrial, Peru



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UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS *

General Assembly +

First United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

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- A/5906. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Report of the Committee on the Preparation of a Draft Convention Relating to Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries, by Devendra Raj Upadhy. 12 Mar. 1965. [Also listed with UNCTAD documents.]

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- A/AC.138/37 and Corr. 1 and Corr. 2. Study of the Question of Free Access to the Sea of Land-locked Countries and of the Special Problems of Land-locked Countries Relating to the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. Report of the Secretary-General. 11 June 1971.
- A/AC.138/92. Letter of 10 July 1973 addressed by the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the Chairman of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. [Contains draft articles related to land-locked States.] 12 July 1973.
- A/AC.138/93. Draft Articles Relating to Land-locked States Submitted by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mali, Nepal and Zambia. 3 Aug. 1973.

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- A/8415/Rev.1 (GAOR 26th Sess. Supp. 15). Report of the Trade and Development Board, Chapter VIII, Special Problems of the Land-locked Countries. 14 Oct. 1970 - 21 Sep. 1971

* All United Nations documents with "R" in their numbers are restricted and might not be available to researchers.
+See also Z.1-Z.4.

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea *

A/CONF.62/63. The Kampala Declaration. 2 May 1974.

A/CONF.62/C.2/L.29. Explanatory Paper on the Draft Articles Relating to Land-locked States in Document A/AC.138/93 [Sponsored by 17 land-locked States]. 30 July 1974.

Report of the Drafting Committee of the Special Group of 77 on Transit and Resources. Mar. 1976.

[A/CONF.62] NG4/10. Explanatory Memorandum on the Proposals (NG4/9) by the Chairman of Negotiating Group 4 — Ambassador Satya Nandan (Fiji). 3 May 1978.

A/CONF.62/WS/10. Written Statement by the Delegation of Austria, dated 26 Aug. 1980. 2 Oct. 1980.

* The most complete collection of documents from UNCLOS III, including many not published in the Official Records of the Conference, is Renate Platzöder, Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: Documents, published in 18 volumes by Oceana Publications in Dobbs Ferry, New York during the 1980s. There are numerous items relevant to land-locked States in that collection, particularly in Volume IV. Only the five specifically on the subject are listed here.

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A/31/332; S/12231. Letter Dated 16 November 1976 From the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations Addressed to the Secretary-General. 16 Nov. 1976. Concerns the closure of posts on the Lesotho border by South Africa.

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*See also Z.5 and Z.6.