



Map by Iain MacD

*Shaded areas on the map represent the self-governing Black National States within the Republic of South Africa.*

side traditional South Africa have flatly rejected the Republic's offer of wider regional cooperation in the economic and technical spheres.

Anticipating South Africa's constellation offer, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia convened the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) at Arusha, Tanzania, on July 3, 1979. The Conference, which was attended by an impressive array of industrial countries (including Canada) and international agencies, set as its long-term objectives: the reduction of economic dependence on South Africa; closer links among the black ruled states to create "true and equitable regional integration"; the mobilization of resources to promote national, inter-state and regional policies; and joint action to

obtain international help for economic liberation.

These states assembled again in Lusaka, Zambia in early April 1980 in an effort to plan a more coherent development strategy; Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe also attended. The nine Black southern African states met again in Salisbury, Zimbabwe September 11, 1980 and allotted themselves specific tasks. For example, Zimbabwe was asked to design a food security plan; Zambia a development scheme; Mozambique a transportation strategy; Tanzania an industrial integration policy; Swaziland a manpower development program; and so on. The day conference closed with the admission that member countries had not been able to take any "concrete steps" towards their main aim — economic development.