Managing interdependence in southern Africa

twenty-five were being prepared for submission later. the entire funds committed to these projects totalled \$870 pment fullion (\$698 million from external sources, \$172 million rom internal) at mid-June 1982. This figure represented 37 incenserient of total estimated project cost, up from 17 percent r form ommitted at the time of the SADCC 4 conference.

It is clear that SADCC has emerged as a grouping with ubstantial international support and a firm organizational of international support and a firm organizational amework. It is more likely to expand than to contract as points amibia (which is destined to become an independent country epublic, with or without international recognition) and derhaps even Zaire, could well benefit by joining its deliberations, which thus far have been conducted with realism.

Problems for the Confederation

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Despite the improvement of economic relations "This mong the present and former parts of the South African ensive tate, the leaders of the ten Black homelands have extrogressive sed their disappointment with a number of matters thous belating to an "inner constellation" or confederation of

inner constellation until the question of citizenship is satisfactorily resolved.

The second obstacle which stands in the way of a confederal structure is the fact that the existing fragmentation of the national territories is just not acceptable to the people who are expected to live in them. Over the past several years it has become readily apparent that additional land, ports, towns and even cities must be included in the boundaries of the national states if they are to become viable economic entities. However, recent proposals for final consolidation of the Black national states are not likely to result in this outcome. Not surprisingly, the leaders of several of these states have indicated that they are not prepared to accept a constitutional restructuring of South Africa in the prevailing circumstances and on current terms.

The final difficulty in the current confederation-making process derives from the striving of Black people who live outside the national states for recognition and human dignity. To this end, the South African government has

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Country	Area (Thousands of Square Kilometres)	Population (Millions) 1981	GNP Per Capita (1980 US Dollars)	Average Annual Growth (Percent) 1960-80	Average Annual Rate of Inflation 1970-80	Adult Literacy Rate 1976	Average Index of Food Production Per Capita 1978-80 (1969-1971 = 100)	International Monetary Reserves (Millions of SDR's)*
ngola	1,247	7.25	470	-2.3	21.0	N/A	82	N/A
otswana	704	0.95	720	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	262
esotho	30	1.37	420	- 6.1	11.6	52	91	32
(alawi	118	6.12	230	2.9	9.8	25	99	28
ozambique	802	14.50	230	-0.1	11.2	28	.75	N/A
outh Africa	1,221	30.13	2,300	2.3	12.5	N/A	102	947
waziland	17	0.57	650	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80
anzania	945	18.51	280	1.9	11.9	66	92	13
ambia	753	5.96	560	0.2	8.1	44	95	73
imbabwe	391	7.70	630	0.7	8.8	74	95	138

*Total reserves, with gold valued at SDR (Special Drawing Rights) 35 per ounce, at July 1982, except Tanzania (April 1982) and Zambia (June 1982). Sources: World Bank Atlas, 1981; World Bank Development Report, August 1982; International Financial Statistics, September 1982.

et of nimitates. Their chief criticisms concern the issue of South vernme African citizenship, the question of land consolidation, and evelope he future of South African Blacks outside the national the overstates.

mostly The first criticism derives from the fact that the world ADCC at large refuses to recognize the four national states which ress ranke become independent. Compounding this lack of redle, at ognition is the reality that independence means the loss of 7 transpounds at Markate concerned but also those of its citizens living and of the working permanently in the Republic. This results in a deight working permanently in the Republic. This results in a deight working permanently in the Republic. This results in a deight work of legal anomalies and personal frustrations. It is d and with Botha to delay the implementation of his plans for an

abolished all but one of the "job reservation" provisions which regulated who could work in which jobs. The provisions of the Apprenticeship Act have been extended to all applicants, regardless of race, color or sex. Blacks may now join or form legally-recognized trade unions (the Black membership of registered trade unions constituted 25 percent of the total of 1,050,000 at the end of 1981; about 100,000 Blacks belong to unregistered unions). In addition, trading restrictions have been lifted on Blacks in Black urban residential areas, and Blacks may now establish light and service industries there as well. Whites may also become minority shareholders in Black businesses.

In recent years more resources have been directed to Black education and the provision of Black housing. In

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