

## Managing interdependence in southern Africa

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

Southern Africa: Selected Economic Data, 1980.

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)*
Angola	1,247	7.25	470	-2.3	21.0	N/A	82	N/A
Botswana	704	0.95	720	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	262
Lesotho	30	1.37	420	-6.1	11.6	52	91	32
Malawi	118	6.12	230	2.9	9.8	25	99	28
Mozambique	802	14.50	230	-0.1	11.2	28	75	N/A
South Africa	1,221	30.13	2,300	2.3	12.5	N/A	102	947
Swaziland	17	0.57	650	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80
Tanzania	945	18.51	280	1.9	11.9	66	92	13
Zambia	753	5.96	560	0.2	8.1	44	95	73
Zimbabwe	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.

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