carrying capacity of some 2 922 M.L.U. on an extensive system of management, calculated on a stocking ratio of 1 M.L.U. to 6 ha of natural veld. It is confidently anticipated that with more intensive systems of farming, incorporating the production of fodder banks under irrigation, the carrying capacity could be increased considerably. Even so, the present vast numbers of livestock units pasturised iun

pasturised in the area will need to be drastically reduced by at least some 2 000 to 3 000 livestock units. In the event that the farms of Claremont A & B, Allanwater, New Hawstead, and part of Haytor can continue to serve the requirements of the Ntabatemba community, (this area is also to be utilised as a holding ground) the reduction could be restricted to some 1 000 to 1 800 M.L.U. Under no circumstances can the presently applied stocking rate be allowed to continue beyond the very immediate future. Pre-

vious injudicious stocking of the veld is starkly evident in the serious and devastating physical erosion to be seen on the farm Humanby where extremely valuable soil areas have been rendered useless and unusable.

The proposals made in this development plan for the rehabilitation of the Herschel immigrants have been discussed in full with each chief and his Tribal Authority. Tours have been conducted throughout each chief's area and the various features of the development plan explained and debated at length with the communities concerned. The plan has received their approval with the exception of the recommendations for livestock reduction.

Successful implementation of the plan, together with willing cooperation of the chiefs and community will ensure a far better deal for the people concerned and make a more productive contribution to the development fo the Ciskeian Homeland.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO NTABATEMBA LAND-USE PLAN

Name of Chief	Area (ha) %of allocated Total Area	Area (ha) of Tribal Farm	Area (ha) available ¼ ha plots	Area (ha) available 4 ha plots	Area (ha) for rural residential	Area (ha) for dams	Area of Ntabatemba town	Grazing areas	Livestock carrying capacity
Hinana	9 870 45,75	967	750	1 004	144	180	332	6 546	1 091
Malefane	7 565 35,07	1213	449	690	78	37	₹.	5 098	850
Bebeza	4 138: 19,18	614	324	335	195	4	 X	2 670	465
Totals	21 573 100,00	2794	1 523	2 029	417	121	332	14 314	2 406
Was	8.							(\$	2

Area of Livestock Improvement and Fattening Ranch = 3 100 516

TOTAL LIVESTOCK CARRYING AREA CAPACITY = 17 414 2 922

Area of Game Ranch and Tourist Centre Total of Regional Area Surface of Otterford Dam Rough estimate of capacity of Otterford Dam = 6 490 hectares 31 163 hectares 454 hectares 50 000 000 cubic metres.

THE CISKEI CONFERENCE

An innovation that lent considerable interest to the proceedings of the conference was the concept of a problem statement and a keynote address to enlarge on the development problems of a developing country and, more specifically, the Ciskei. The keynote address was followed by a number of short contributions, some of which contained very positive and challenging ideas, particularly in regard to agricultural development.

Because the problem statement was published in advance - not only as part of the pre-published papers but also in the local press - it elicited a big response, some of it politically oriented. The political content created a sense of frustration regarding the development proposals on the national level. It largely mitigated against the pragmatism of planning which is a process of adjustment to challenge and discussion. A more

positive response to the proposals may have served towards the emergence of an acceptable development strategy rather than ending in a morass of uncertainty.

Some of the evaluations of papers were based on tenuous academic niceties rather than on practical realities. These academics who spoke against the normal process of development through economic diversification from agriculture to manufacturing and the tertiary sector were ignoring the fact that the process had already set in at Sada, Dimbaza and Zwelitsha and has advanced to the metropolitan stage at Mdantsane- East London. The proposed national plan is merely an attempt to provide the locational framework for this process of urbanization.

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