

TIGHT BINDING.

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- (1) The steel industry round which a number of subsidiary engineering and other manufacturing concerns were springing up.
- (ii) An explosive industry for the production of explosives to meet mining requirements which, according to experts, could, with certain additions of plant, be applied to the manufacture of military explosives.

Generally speaking, with the aid of Process Manuals, Drawings, and Specification, and expert assistance in the form of training or lending of "key men" (such, for instance, as the experts required in the production of the various classes of aircraft and armour resisting steels), there appeared to be no reason why South Africa should not produce ab initio the majority of its war stores. This, however, would exclude certain major items such as aero engines, heavy ordnance such as 9.2 inch guns and 6 inch guns, and the finer classes of work such as instruments, optical glass etc. The position regarding the manufacture of small arms had already been made safe and South Africa would, as far as possible, increase her manufacture. She could, however, only hope to supply her own needs and these not entirely, and she would still have to rely on the United Kingdom for the balance, especially the heavier and more technical types of equipment.

SIR ZAFRULLAH KHAN explained that the manufacture of armaments and munitions in India was carried out in Government ordnance factories and that India was able to supply her ordinary requirements, with the exception of aircraft, heavy guns and high explosives. India was also able to give some outside help and they were now