ASBESTOS

By Oliver Bowles and A. C. Petron

SUMMARY OUTLINE

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Sales of domestic asbestos, which reached 24,391 short tons in 1941, were the highest in the history of the industry, exceeding those of 1940 by 22 percent. Their value was 8 percent greater than in 1940. Most of the United States production is of the shorter grades of chrysotile, but long-fiber chrysotile obtained in Arizona is attaining increasing importance. During recent years domestic production has supplied only 4 to 8 percent of national requirements, the rest being imported. The ratio of imports to production was approximately the same in 1941 as in recent years.

As for many years, Canada supplied most of the United States imports. Canadian chrysotile is of superior quality and is a satisfactory raw material for most asbestos products. African chrysotile, of which considerable quantities have been imported during recent years, is interchangeable with Canadian asbestos for many uses, and continuation of such imports is highly desirable to supplement the supply of Canadian long fiber, which may be inadequate to meet growing military requirements.

Chrysotile obtained in Rhodesia and, to some extent, in other African localities is very low in iron and therefore is preferred for the manufacture of electrical tapes and other equipment designed for high electrical resistance. Canadian chrysotile contains considerable magnetic iron oxide (magnetite, Fe_3O_4); in consequence, it is less suitable for the more exacting uses than the African fiber. Furthermore, certain varieties of asbestos, such as amosite and crocidolite (blue), which are obtainable in quantity only in Africa, are adapted to specialized uses for which Canadian fibers are less suitable. For instance, amosite can be made into insulation mattresses of exceptionally low weight per cubic foot and hence is well-qualified for use on naval vessels; and blue asbestos is so resistant to chemical action and so strong that it is preferred for acid filters, and as a constituent of asbestos-cement pressure pipe. As these uses are related intimately to the military program, problems of African supplies and possible utilization of asbestos from alternate sources are subjects of constant and careful study.

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The Bureau of Mines has made a detailed investigation of essential requirements for the various grades of asbestos fiber and has explored the possibilities of using substitutes for the more critical grades. The problem of substitution involves replacement wherever possible of critical grades with fibers that are abundant and easily accessible, as well as the use of synthetic fibers in place of asbestos. It has been established that the demand for low-iron chrysotile can be met to some extent by the use of fiber-glass products.

The Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey made a brief field study of the Arizona asbestos area to determine the facilities afforded by that territory for producing asbestos having qualities that would permit its substitution for special grades of low-iron African chrysotile. A confidential report for use of the War Production Board, covering the major problems of asbestos in its relation to the military program, was prepared by the Bureau of Mines under the auspices of the National Research Council.

To supply defense agencies with current data on the asbestos situation, the Bureau of Mines has, since May 1941, conducted a monthly canvass covering consumption and stocks of all important asbestos-products manufacturers. Although consumption increased progressively throughout the year owing to accelerated demands for military equipment, stocks have increased even more. Unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to paralyze shipping from Africa, no serious difficulty in providing necessary supplies of essential grades is anticipated.

The accompanying table of salient statistics compares 1941 data with those of 1940. Apparent consumption of raw asbestos (sales plus imports minus exports) reached the highest point in 1941 in the history of the industry.

Salient statistics of the asbestos industry in the United States, 1940–41

	1940		1941	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
Domestic asbestos—				
Produced:				
Chrysotile	17,481	(1)	20,144	(1)
Amphibole	1,693	(1)	2,252	(1)
Total produced	19,174	(1)	22,396	(1)
Sold or used by producers:				
Chrysotile	18,672	$664,520	22,439	$707,589
Amphibole	1,388	9,988	1,952	18,164
Total sold or used by producers	20,060	674,508	24,391	725,753
Imports (unmanufactured)	246,613	10,034,433	419,446	17,913,265
Exports (unmanufactured)	4,474	449,105	4,846	325,825
Apparent consumption[2]	262,199	10,259,836	438,991	18,313,193
Exports of asbestos products	(1)	3,473,248	(1)	4,832,948

[1] Figures not available.
[2] Quantity sold or used by producers, plus imports, minus exports.

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The following table shows the domestic production of asbestos during recent years.

Asbestos sold or used by producers in the United States, 1937–41, by varieties

Year	Chrysotile		Amphibole		Total	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1937	11,547	$332,747	532	$11,897	12,079	$344,644
1938	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10,440	247,264
1939	15,043	503,097	416	9,691	15,459	512,788
1940	18,672	664,520	1,388	9,988	20,060	674,508
1941	22,439	707,589	1,952	18,164	24,391	725,753

[1] Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish figures separately for chrysotile and amphibole.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

REVIEW BY STATES

Arizona.—According to reports received by the Bureau of Mines, the production of asbestos in Arizona in 1941 (all from Gila County) was more than twice as great as that in 1940. Sales, also much larger than in 1940, were made by the following companies: Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Co., Bear Canyon Asbestos Co., Arthur Enders, Roger Q. Kyle, Neighbors & Spencer, Ltd., and Guy Phillips, all of Globe, Ariz.; Fibre & Metal Products, Inc. (formerly Emsco Asbestos Co.), Downey, Calif.; Gladding, McBean Co., 2901 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. (formerly owned by Arizona Asbestos Co.); and Johns-Manville Products Corporation, 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y. In addition to the firms mentioned, a few small producers made sales to the larger operators.

The Johns-Manville Products Corporation is constructing a new mill at Chrysotile, Ariz., designed in accordance with the results of tests made for several years at Manville, N. J., to determine the best type of equipment for milling Arizona rock and grading the fiber recovered. The output of this mill will add substantially to the supply of Arizona chrysotile, which, because of its low iron content, is especially valuable for certain military manufacturing needs, particularly electrical insulation.

California.—R. B. McIllroy, Lone Pine, produced a small quantity of amphibole asbestos in Inyo County. Kohler & Chase, 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, is developing a short-fiber chrysotile asbestos deposit near Monticello, Napa County, about 18 miles north of Napa. Quarry equipment was procured, and a mill was under construction in 1941. A small quantity of fiber has already been produced and sold.

Georgia.—Amphibole asbestos was produced by Philip S. Hoyt near Clayton and by the Powhatan Mining Co. (Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md.) near Dillard, both in Rabun County.

Maryland.—The Todd mine near Pylesville, Harford County, which has for many years produced tremolite asbestos well-suited for making chemical filters, is virtually exhausted.

North Carolina.—Production and sales of amphibole asbestos in North Carolina were over three times as large in 1941 as in 1940. Philip S. Hoyt (Franklin), W. T. Hippey (Micaville), and the Pow-

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hatan Mining Co. (Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md.) operated mines in the Micaville-Burnsville area, Yancey County.

Oregon.—Mrs. Flora Winsenberg, Azalea, produced a small tonnage of amphibole asbestos near Rogue River, Jackson County.

Vermont.—Vermont Asbestos Mines Division of the Ruberoid Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is the largest producer of asbestos in the United States. An extensive deposit of slip-fiber chrysotile near Eden, Lamoille County, is excavated by open-pit methods, and the rock is milled in a large, well-equipped establishment. Shingle fiber, special brake-lining fibers, and shorter grades were produced in larger quantities in 1941 than in 1940.

LOCATION OF DEPOSITS

The accompanying map (fig. 1) shows the location of chrysotile and amphibole asbestos mines and prospects in the United States. The prospects recorded are confined to those that appear to have commercial importance. More or less promising specimens have been found in many other localities.

The eastern deposits follow closely the highly metamorphosed areas of the Appalachian Mountains. Alteration of ultrabasic rocks (chiefly dunites) resulted—in Vermont and farther north in Quebec, Canada—in the development of chrysotile asbestos, whereas in the southern belt, extending from Pennsylvania to Georgia, the asbestos formed was of the amphibole type, associated with talc, soapstone, greenstone, and other secondary rocks and minerals. Chrysotile is rarely found in the Southeastern States.

The Arizona chrysotile differs entirely in origin from that found in Vermont and Canada. It occurs in bedded veins associated with siliceous dolomites metamorphosed by diabase intrusions. Other western deposits occur generally in highly altered zones of the Rocky Mountain and Coast Ranges.

TRENDS IN CONSUMPTION

The following table shows trends in the asbestos-products industries in the United States during recent years.

Raw asbestos consumed in the United States and asbestos products manufactured in and exported from the United States, 1936–41

Year	Raw asbestos—apparent consumption (short tons)	Asbestos products—		Year	Raw asbestos—apparent consumption (short tons)	Asbestos products—	
		Manufactured [1]	Exported [2]			Manufactured [1]	Exported [2]
1936	250, 922	(3)	$2, 479, 273	1939	255, 547	$97, 944, 735	$3, 354, 920
1937	316, 263	$96, 347, 570	3, 047, 078	1940	262, 199	(3)	3, 473, 248
1938	187, 150	(3)	2, 533, 916	1941	438, 991	(3)	4, 832, 948

[1] Figures of Bureau of the Census (collected biennially for odd years) include value of certain gaskets, packing, and similar products in which little asbestos was employed.
[2] Compiled from records of the Department of Commerce.
[3] Data not yet available.

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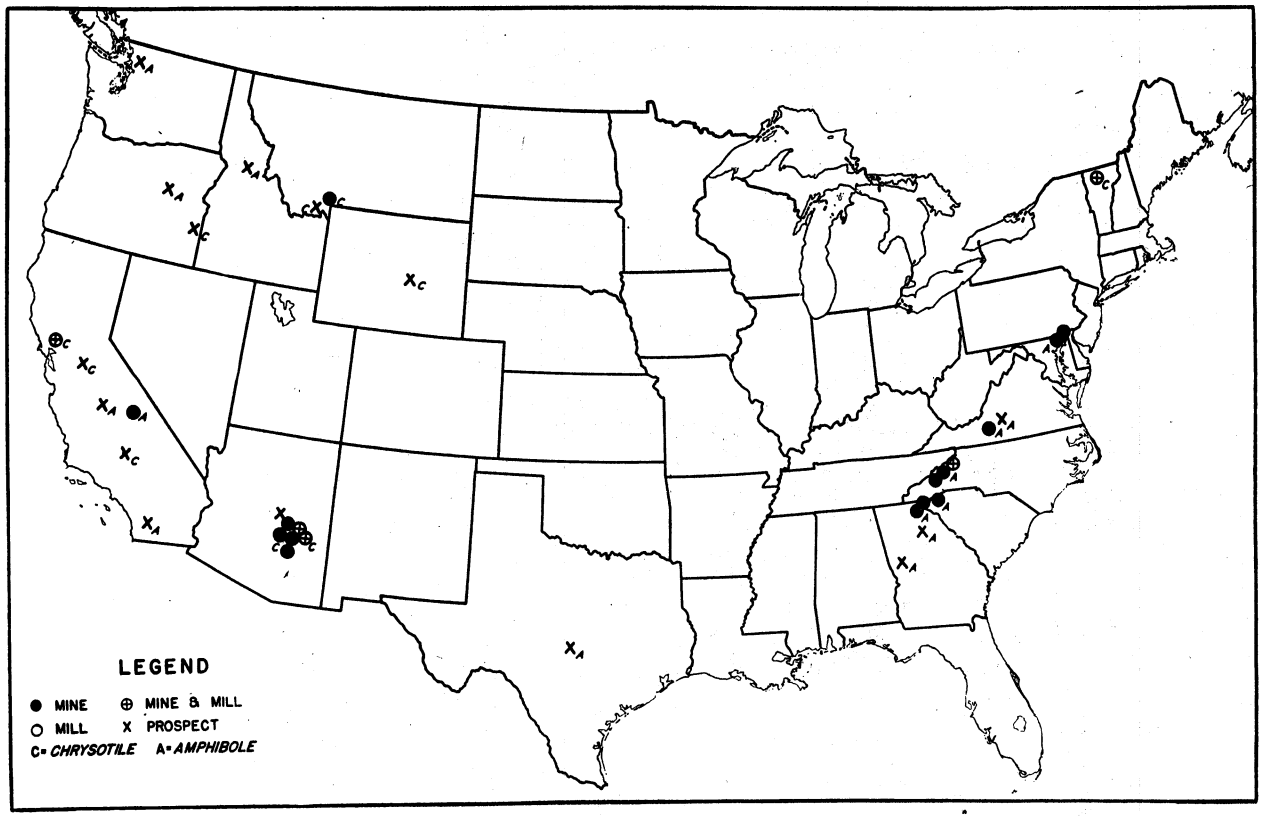


FIGURE 1.—Location of asbestos mines, mills, and prospects in the United States.

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The consumption of asbestos is governed to quite an extent by the number of automobiles manufactured because all kinds of automotive transport equipment require brake bands and clutch facings. Activity in building construction also has a decided influence on asbestos sales because asbestos heat-insulation and fireproofing materials, as well as asbestos-cement products (such as shingles, siding, and wallboard), are used extensively. Consumption of asbestos bears a definite relation also to the manufacture of steam engines and similar machinery, because it is used extensively for packings and gaskets, and also for heat insulation in the form of boiler lagging and pipe covering. Figure 2 shows the relationship of asbestos consumption to building construction and the output of automobiles for a period of years.

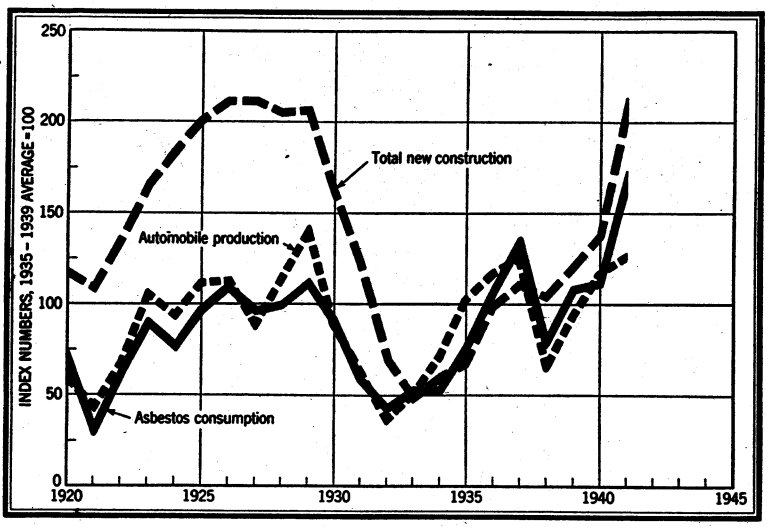


FIGURE 2.—Consumption of asbestos compared with automobile production and construction activity in the United States, 1920–41. Units are reduced to percentages of the 1935–39 average. Statistics on automobiles are from the Bureau of the Census and value of construction from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MARKET CONDITIONS

The demand for asbestos attained unparalleled proportions during 1941. The program of national defense created increasing markets for building materials, heat-insulation products, packings, gaskets, and numerous other commodities in which asbestos is an important constituent. The interruption in automobile manufacture was not felt until after the close of the year.

PRICES

Prices for asbestos are quoted upon a short-ton basis from Metal and Mineral Markets, published by the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., New York City. Canadian prices are f. o. b. Quebec mines, tax and bags included; Rhodesian, South African, and Russian prices, c. i. f. New York; and Vermont prices, f. o. b. mines, Vermont.

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After small advances in shingle, paper, and cement stock during the early months, prices of Canadian fibers were constant from June until the end of 1941, as follows: Crude No. 1, $700–$750; Crude No. 2 and sundry crudes, $150–$350; spinning fibers, magnesia, and compressed sheet fibers, $110–$200; shingle stock, $57–$85; paper stock, $40–$49; cement stock, $22–$30; floats, $19–$21; and shorts, $13–$17.50. Canadian prices are in United States dollars.

During 1941 African and Russian fibers were quoted only in February, as follows: Rhodesian: Crude No. 1, $300; Crude No. 2, $260. South African: Amosite: Grade B 1 (white), $150; Grade B 3 (dark), $120; Transvaal Blue: Grade B (long fiber), $400; Grade S (short fiber), $150.

Russian quotations were unchanged from 1940 but were purely nominal because no imports of Russian fiber were reported for 1941.

Prices of Vermont shingle and paper stocks were advanced from the 1940 levels in June and other grades in July. Quotations from July to the end of the year 1941 were as follows: Shingle stock, $57–$60; paper stock, $40–$48; waste, $30; shorts, $13–$26; and floats, $18.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

An asbestos deposit that may attain importance is situated 6 kilometers west of Tinaquillo, State of Cojedes, Venezuela. Compania Anonima Minas de Amianto de Tinaquillo, with office in Caracas, has prospected a considerable area by core drilling, and a mill was under construction late in 1941. The fiber is of the chrysotile variety, similar to that in Quebec, Canada. An output of about 6,000 tons of asbestos a year, chiefly of shingle-stock grade, is forecast.

Asbestos-products plants operate in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Brazil has deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole. Small exports are reported from Bolivia.

A unique block-caving method has been adopted in several of the large Quebec asbestos mines, with satisfactory results. It is especially advantageous at this time when the industry is operating virtually at capacity to supply British and United States war needs, because underground methods permit almost uninterrupted winter operation whereas activity in open-pit mines is seriously handicapped by the severity of winter weather.

FOREIGN TRADE [1]

The following table shows imports of unmanufactured asbestos into the United States in 1940 and 1941. Total imports in 1941 were considerably larger, both in tonnage and value, than in any previous year. Imports from Africa were at a considerably greater rate than in 1940, a circumstance regarded as highly favorable because much of the African fiber consists of critical grades unobtainable elsewhere.

[1] Figures on imports and exports compiled by M. B. Price, of the Bureau of Mines, from records of the Department of Commerce.

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Asbestos (unmanufactured) imported for consumption in the United States, 1940–41, by countries and classes

Country	Crude (including blue fiber)		Mill fibers		Short fibers [1]		Total	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1940								
Africa:								
Union of South Africa	8,752	$835,649					8,752	$835,649
"Other British"	8,462	1,005,844					8,462	1,005,844
Australia	28	7,569					28	7,569
Bolivia	1	118					1	118
Canada	1,572	400,501	81,631	$4,960,416	142,653	$2,721,871	225,856	8,082,788
India, British	1	647					1	647
Italy	17	13,031			170	3,453	187	16,484
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus					3,266	80,057	3,266	80,057
Netherlands Indies	19	1,738					19	1,738
United Kingdom	18	3,239					18	3,239
Venezuela					23	300	23	300
	18,870	2,268,336	81,631	4,960,416	146,112	2,805,681	246,613	10,034,433
1941								
Africa:								
Union of South Africa	21,447	2,075,360					21,447	2,075,360
"Other British"	8,234	1,273,203					8,234	1,273,203
Australia	62	12,769					62	12,769
Bolivia	22	2,504					22	2,504
Brazil					4	142	4	142
Canada	3,362	889,291	163,631	9,401,893	222,648	4,244,947	389,641	14,536,131
India, British	35	12,646					35	12,646
United Kingdom	1	510					1	510
	33,163	4,266,283	163,631	9,401,893	222,652	4,245,089	419,446	17,913,265

[1] Asbestos, n. e. s., containing not over 15 percent foreign matter.

The following table shows imports and exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the 5-year period 1937–41.

Asbestos (unmanufactured) imported for consumption in and exported from the United States, 1937–41

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1937	307,188	$10,470,208	3,004	$253,734
1938	179,490	6,160,602	2,780	288,617
1939	242,561	9,094,538	2,473	218,830
1940	246,613	10,034,433	4,474	449,105
1941	419,446	17,913,265	4,846	325,825

The following table shows exports of asbestos products in 1940 and 1941.

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Manufactured asbestos products exported from the United States, 1940–41, by kinds

Product		1940		1941	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brake lining:					
Molded and semimolded		(1)	$635,425	(1)	$1,150,386
Not molded	linear feet	638,037	139,146	1,277,562	285,192
Clutch facing	number	411,958	147,169	1,006,371	364,420
Paper, millboard, and roll board	short tons	1,231	196,232	1,540	212,157
Pipe covering and cement	do	1,667	171,558	1,187	136,501
Textiles, yarn, and packing	do	1,124	1,028,229	1,556	1,356,793
Asbestos roofing	squares	70,505	413,735	82,149	334,246
Other asbestos manufactures, except roofing	short tons	2,956	515,769	4,431	679,466
Magnesia and manufactures	do	1,373	225,985	2,149	313,787

[1] Quantity not recorded.

WORLD PRODUCTION

The following table shows world production of asbestos, by countries, from 1937 to 1941, insofar as figures are available.

World production of asbestos, 1937–41, by countries, in metric tons [1]

[Compiled by B. B. Waldbauer]

Country [1]	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Argentina			110	150	(2)
Australia:					
South Australia	123	49	46	119	(2)
Tasmania	2	4			(2)
Western Australia	43	123	279	364	(2)
Bolivia	21	21	[3] 2	[3] 71	[3] 211
Brazil		120	45	500	[3] 13
Canada [4]	371,967	262,894	330,642	313,504	(2)
China	(2)	(2)	(2)	100	(2)
Chosen	70	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cyprus (exports)	11,892	5,668	9,970	9,652	(2)
Finland [5]	7,260	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
France	250	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Greece	2	85	(2)	(2)	(2)
India, British	102	90	266	(2)	(2)
Indochina	5		(2)	(2)	(2)
Italy	6,393	6,860	(2)	(2)	(2)
Japan (approximate)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(2)
Kenya Colony		5	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Zealand	(2)	(2)	(2)	3	(2)
Southern Rhodesia	51,722	53,352	52,900	[6] 22,127	(2)
Swaziland			7,233	18,873	(2)
Turkey	157	668	88	(2)	(2)
Uganda		53	(2)	(2)	(2)
Union of South Africa	25,975	21,025	20,003	24,849	[7] 12,352
U. S. S. R.	125,000	86,000	(2)	(2)	(2)
United States (sold or used by producers)	10,958	9,471	14,024	18,198	22,127
Venezuela	(2)	(2)	(2)	20	(2)

[1] In addition to countries listed, asbestos is produced in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Madagascar.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Exports.
[4] Exclusive of sand, gravel, and stone (waste rock only), production of which is reported as follows: 1937, 3,611 tons; 1938, 2,975 tons; 1939, 3,535 tons; 1940 and 1941, data not available.
[5] Includes asbestos flour.
[6] January to May, inclusive.
[7] January to June, inclusive.

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CANADA

Owing to war conditions, no figures for production of asbestos in Canada during 1941 have been released. Production has probably exceeded by a wide margin all previous records because the greatly expanded asbestos-products industries of the United States have depended chiefly on Canada for supplies of raw materials, and England likewise has drawn large supplies from the Canadian mines. Both open pits and underground mines are worked. During much of the year, the mines were operated 24 hours a day on three shifts, and some of them were on a 7-day-week schedule. The asbestos mills were running virtually at maximum capacity. All grades of asbestos were in demand because sales of all types of asbestos products were heavy Sometimes Canadian producers are overstocked with certain grades that move slowly in the market, but during 1941 the demand was distributed so uniformly over the whole range of products that stocks were low in all categories.

Although no figures are available for 1941, the following table is repeated to show conditions as of 1939 and 1940.

Sales of asbestos in Canada, 1939–40, by grades

Grade	1939			1940		
	Short tons	Value		Short tons	Value	
		Total	Average per ton		Total	Average per ton
Crudes	3,121	$938,718	$300.68	2,076	(1)	(1)
Fibers	193,992	12,049,539	62.12	181,890	(1)	(1)
Shorts	167,359	2,870,955	17.15	161,615	(1)	(1)
	364,472	15,859,212	43.51	345,581	$15,620,000	$45.20

[1] Data not available.

AFRICA

Southern Rhodesia.—The largest asbestos mine in Rhodesia is the Shabani, which has been a prolific producer for many years. Its output of chrysotile is supplemented by that of the Birthday, Nil Desperandum, Pangani, and Croft mines. No figures are available for production in 1941, but it was probably larger than in 1940. The following table shows production during recent years.

Asbestos produced in Southern Rhodesia, 1937–41

Year	Short tons	Value	Year	Short tons	Value
1937	57,014	£840,025	1940 [1]	24,391	£474,617
1938	58,811	1,020,921	1941	(2)	(2)
1939	58,313	1,088,782			

[1] January to May, inclusive.
[2] Data not available.

Union of South Africa.—The Union of South Africa is unique among asbestos producers because it furnishes four varieties of fiber—chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite (blue), and anthophyllite. The last variety is used locally, but the other types have a world-wide market.

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Amosite and blue are in such active demand for military needs that the schedule of production of these varieties was expanded during the last 6 months of 1941 and will be enlarged further during 1942.

The following table shows production during recent years, but statistics for 1941 are available for the first 6 months only. Figures for the corresponding period in 1940 are: Transvaal 10,371 and Cape Province 3,095 short tons; total value £234,232.

Asbestos produced in the Union of South Africa, 1937–41, by sources

Year	Short tons				Total value [1]
	Transvaal	Cape Province	Natal	Total	
1937	23,921	4,712	(2)	[2] 28,633	£431,212
1938	16,505	6,484	[2] 187	[2] 23,176	416,401
1939	15,827	6,144	79	22,050	517,535
1940	21,011	6,381	(3)	[3] 27,392	492,125
1941 [4]	10,444	3,172	(3)	[3] 13,616	213,430

[1] Value of local sales plus value of exports.
[2] Small production in Natal in December 1936 and in 1937 included in 1938 figures.
[3] Data for Natal not available.
[4] January to June, inclusive.

The following table shows the tonnage of each variety produced from 1937 to 1940 and in the first 6 months of 1941. Figures for the corresponding 6 months of 1940 are as follows: Amosite (Transvaal) 8,368 short tons; chrysotile (Transvaal) 209; blue (Transvaal) 1,730; blue (Cape) 3,095; and anthophyllite (Transvaal) 64.

Asbestos produced in the Union of South Africa, 1937–41, by varieties and sources, in short tons

Variety and source	1937 [1]	1938 [1]	1939 [2]	1940 [2]	1941 [2]
Amosite (Transvaal)	6,531	8,793	11,299	17,767	9,210
Chrysotile (Transvaal)	16,855	[4] 5,573	[4] 612	646	696
Blue (Transvaal)	535	2,326	3,983	2,520	503
Blue (Cape)	4,712	6,484	6,144	6,381	3,172
Anthophyllite (Transvaal)			12	78	33
	28,633	23,176	22,050	27,392	13,616

[1] Data from Union of South Africa, Department of Mines, Monthly Reports.
[2] Data from Union of South Africa, Department of Mines, Quarterly Reports.
[3] January to June, inclusive.
[4] Includes 187 tons in 1938 and 79 tons in 1939 produced in Natal.

Swaziland.—The Havelock mine in Swaziland near the Transvaal border has become one of the great asbestos mines of the world. Turner & Newall, Ltd., owner of the property, evidently has unbounded confidence in the future of this important chrysotile area because the claims alone cost the company £240,000, and thereafter an additional heavy investment in equipment and development was required before any return was possible. A difficult transportation problem was overcome by means of a 12.6-mile aerial ropeway, with a capacity of 7.5 tons of fiber an hour. Supplies and equipment constitute return loads. It is fortunate that the Havelock mine could attain the status of a major producer at this time and thus offset the great reduction in output of chrysotile in the Transvaal due to depletion of

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the once famous Amianthus mine. Production in 1940 was at a rate exceeding 18,000 tons per year, and 1941 production probably was much higher.

CYPRUS

Cyprus normally produces several thousand tons of short-fiber chrysotile a year, and virtually the entire output is exported. However, the island found it rather difficult to carry on foreign trade during 1940 and 1941, and its asbestos-producing activities probably have been curtailed. Exports during recent years are indicated in the following table, but no data are available on production or shipments in 1941.

Asbestos exported from Cyprus, 1937–41

Year	Long tons	Value	Year	Long tons	Value
1937	11,704	£126,371	1940	9,500	(1)
1938	5,578	88,290	1941	(1)	(1)
1939	9,813	(1)			

[1] Data not available.

U. S. S. R.

Large quantities of chrysotile asbestos, similar to that obtained in Canada, are produced in the Bajenova district in the Ural Mountains. A production of 125,000 metric tons was reported for 1937 and of 86,000 tons for 1938, but no data on either production or exports are available for later years. An important asbestos-products-manufacturing industry was established in the country a few years ago, and the factories consume an increasingly large proportion of the asbestos output. Before the war most of the exports were consigned to Germany.

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