ASBESTOS

By Oliver Bowles and D. I. Marsh

SUMMARY OUTLINE

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SUMMARY

Asbestos production in the United States increased considerably in 1944—to 7,558 short tons from 3,945 tons in 1943. Most of the domestic output consists of the shorter grades of chrysotile from Vermont, where operations had been suspended much of 1943 while a new quarry was being opened. Domestic sales totaled 6,667 tons, 11 percent higher than in 1943. Even with this gain in sales, the United States supplied only 1½ percent of domestic requirements.

As in the past, Canada furnished the larger part of United States needs of chrysotile, but much of it consists of shingle stock, paper stock, and other shorter nonspinning grades. Africa supplied a substantial part of the longer grades needed for military and essential civilian applications.

Chrysotile asbestos is important in the military program. The longer fibers are used for sheet packing and textiles. Asbestos textiles have many military uses to which publicity cannot be given at this time. Flameproof navy cable construction, woven friction materials, packings, and gaskets are among the more important well-known uses. Rhodesian C & G1 and C & G2 are preferred where electrical insulation is important, because these fibers are low in iron.

South Africa is virtually the sole source of the amosite and blue (crocidolite) varieties, which have important uses in the military program. Amosite is now employed extensively in manufacturing 85-percent magnesia and other high-temperature molded insulation.

The general situation improved greatly throughout the year. No serious interruption to imports occurred, and the flow of materials both from Canada and Africa was sufficient to meet all current requirements and to build up a reserve for future commitments.

In 1943 a plan was effected whereby the Metals Reserve Co. purchased, on Government account, all imported strategic grades of South African and Rhodesian asbestos for allocation to industry in accordance with the most urgent needs. In 1944 military requirements were reduced, and stocks of asbestos were regarded as adequate for prospective needs. Conditions of supply were so improved that further Government purchases were unnecessary, and they were abandoned when 1944 contracts were completed. On December 8, 1944, the War Production Board amended Order M–79 to remove all restrictions on the use of amosite and Rhodesian chrysotile All

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fibers from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa were removed from General Import Order M–63 on February 1, 1945.

Tremolite (amphibole) asbestos is in demand for the manufacture of chemical filters, but production is very small. Anthophyllite, another variety of amphibole asbestos, finds limited use for welding-rod coatings, insulating cements, and fillers. Intermittent production is reported from scattered deposits in several States.

Salient statistics for asbestos in 1943 and 1944 are summarized in the following table.

Salient statistics of the asbestos industry in the United States, 1943–44

	1943		1944	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
Domestic asbestos—				
Produced:				
Chrysotile	1,731	(1)	7,187	(1)
Amphibole	2,214	(1)	371	(1)
Total produced	3,945	(1)	7,558	(1)
Sold or used by producers:				
Chrysotile	3,900	$302,289	6,296	$375,317
Amphibole	2,114	32,526	371	5,017
Total sold or used by producers	6,014	334,815	6,667	380,334
Imports (unmanufactured)	440,255	23,053,524	400,956	18,552,940
Exports (unmanufactured)	367	36,856	475	58,983
Apparent consumption [2]	[3] 445,902	[3] 23,351,483	407,148	18,874,291
Exports of asbestos products	(1)	4,877,864	(1)	5,634,916

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

The following table shows domestic production of asbestos during recent years according to varieties.

Asbestos sold or used by producers in the United States, 1940–44, by varieties

Year	Chrysotile		Amphibole		Total	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
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
1942	13,373	480,245	2,108	18,612	15,481	498,857
1943	3,900	302,289	2,114	32,526	6,014	334,815
1944	6,296	375,317	371	5,017	6,667	380,334

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

REVIEW BY STATES

Alaska.—Alaska, for the first time, has joined the commercial producers of asbestos. Deposits of slip-fiber chrysotile have been known for some time in the Dahl Creek area, Kobuk River district, but recently good-quality tremolite has been found in the same region. Some of it has already been introduced into United States markets. An important use is for making chemical filters. It was mined by the Arctic Circle Exploration Co., Candle, Alaska, and sold through Philip S. Hoyt.

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An occurrence of paligorskite, an amphibole asbestos classed as mountain leather, has been discovered on Lemesurier Island, Southeastern Alaska. Lenses 6 to 8 inches wide, consisting of matted fibers resembling buckskin, occur in bed seams and cross joints in limestone. Heretofore, mountain leather has appeared only as museum specimens. A large enough tonnage may be available in this region to encourage development of commercial uses for it.

Arizona.—The total tonnage of Arizona asbestos sold in 1944 was less than one-half of that sold in 1943, but the value of sales declined only 20 percent. The higher unit value of sales in 1944 was due to the fact that the market absorbed primarily the better grades. The following companies made sales in 1944: Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Co., Floyd Brown, Arthur Enders, and Guy Phillips—all of Globe; and Johns-Manville Products Corporation, 22 East 40th St., New York, N. Y., with mine and mill at Chrysotile.

Late in 1944 the Defense Plant Corporation stopped all work on the new custom processing mill at the Pine Top asbestos mine. This project, directed by the Southwestern Asbestos Corporation, was designed to mill and classify asbestos mined throughout the Globe area.

California.—There were two producers of asbestos in California in 1944—Kohler & Chase, miners of short-fiber chrysotile near Monticello, Napa County, and the Powhatan Mining Co. (Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md.), reporting production of tremolite asbestos near Castella, Shasta County—shipping point, Dunsmuir. Total production was much smaller than in 1943.

The Gold Meadows Mining & Milling Co. (Sacramento) reported that production would begin in 1945 at the Bowman mine near Foresthill, Placer County. The fiber is said to be of the amphibole variety.

Georgia.—The only producer in Georgia in 1944 was the Powhatan Mining Co. from its amphibole asbestos property near Dillard, Rabun County. Philip S. Hoyt reports that several properties, both in Georgia and North Carolina, are awaiting development when labor becomes available.

North Carolina.—Sales of asbestos in North Carolina declined greatly in 1944. The Powhatan Mining Co. procured amphibole fiber from properties at Micaville, Yancey County.

Oregon.—As in previous years, small shipments of high-grade tremolite fiber were shipped from the Flora Winsenberg property at Rogue River, Jackson County. The material is used for filtering chemicals.

Vermont.—The Vermont Asbestos Mines Division of the Ruberoid Co. has opened a new quarry on the eastern shoulder of Belvidere Mountain. The asbestos-bearing rock is conveyed over the mountain to the mill by means of an overhead cableway about 1 mile long. The first large blast, fired in the new quarry about June 1, 1944, uncovered substantial quantities of long slip-fiber chrysotile. A considerable proportion of the fiber is 1 to more than 6 inches long and has superior strength and flexibility. The long asbestos fibers do not occur in isolated pockets but are abundant throughout most of a 400-foot face. Because of its unusual length, the fiber is unsuitable for carding with standard equipment, and tests have been in progress to determine the best methods and equipment to employ and the commercial applications for which the fiber is best adapted. The

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discovery is of importance because it represents the only large deposit of long-fiber chrysotile found in the United States up to the present time. The mill served by the cableway operated on a two-shift basis throughout much of the year, as enough labor could not be secured to operate three shifts. Operation is suspended during the severe winter months, but plans are now under way to stock-pile enough asbestos rock to permit winter operation. The output consists chiefly of shingle stock, paper stock, and shorter grades, but spinning fibers are attaining prominence and will doubtless become increasingly important in the future. Production was much greater in 1944 than in 1943 but was still far below the maximum of which the property is capable.

TRENDS IN CONSUMPTION

The accompanying table shows for a 10-year period the domestic consumption of unmanufactured asbestos and the value of exports of asbestos products. Consumption in 1944 declined 9 percent from the record level of 1943 and was the lowest since 1940. The value of exports of asbestos products, however, gained 16 percent and reached the highest point in the history of the industry. The value of asbestos products manufactured in the United States has not been recorded since 1939.

Raw asbestos consumed in and asbestos products exported from the United States, 1935–44

Year	Raw asbestos—apparent consumption (short tons)	Asbestos products—exports (value)	Year	Raw asbestos—apparent consumption (short tons)	Asbestos products—exports (value)
1935	174,655	$2,261,929	1940	262,199	$3,473,248
1936	250,922	2,479,273	1941	438,741	4,835,194
1937	316,263	3,047,078	1942	433,949	5,116,919
1938	187,150	2,533,916	1943 [1]	445,902	4,877,864
1939	255,547	3,354,920	1944	407,148	5,634,916

[1] Revised figures.

As asbestos is used extensively for packings, gaskets, boiler lagging, and pipe covering at industrial plants and as friction material on automotive equipment, the demand for it depends to quite an extent on industrial activity. The building industry also affords an extensive market for asbestos for asbestos-cement products, heat insulation, and fireproofing. The relation of asbestos consumption to industrial production and building construction is indicated in figure 1. The similarity in the trends from 1933 to 1941 is apparent, but in 1942 military construction which dominated all building activities had reached its maximum, and the asbestos industry, operating at almost 100 percent of capacity, was unable to keep pace with it. In 1943 and 1944 military building declined rapidly, and as private construction remained very low the total construction curve dropped precipitously almost to the level of 1935. This condition influenced the downtrend in asbestos consumption to some extent. However, industrial production which was only slightly lower in 1944 than in 1943 absorbed asbestos products in such large quantities that the decline in asbestos consumption was quite moderate.

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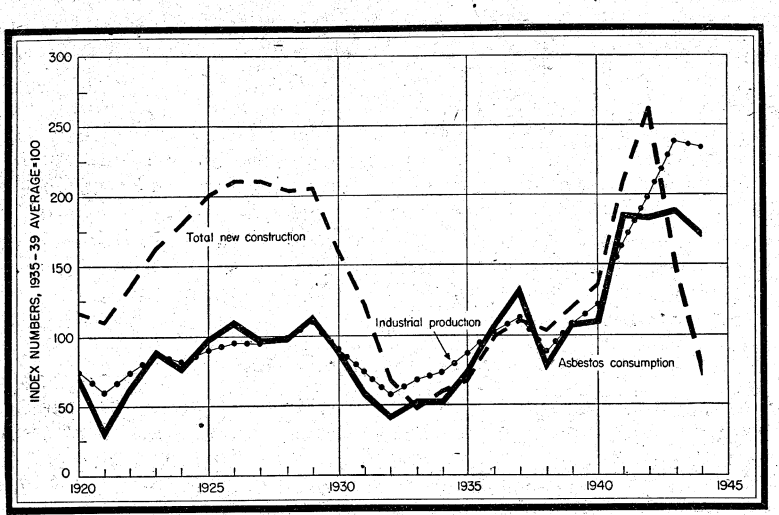


FIGURE 1.—Consumption of asbestos compared with total new construction and industrial production, 1920–44. Units are reduced to percentages of the 1935–39 average. Statistics on value of construction from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and on industrial production from Federal Reserve Board.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Market trends were generally downward throughout the year. A moderate curtailment in demands for strategic grades in the military program had no compensating increases in other fields because building activity remained low, and there was virtually no increase in the demand for asbestos used in a multiplicity of products that normally satisfy civilian needs.

PRICES

Prices of asbestos as quoted in E&MJ Metal and Mineral Markets were unchanged throughout the year, as follows:

Per ton, f. o. b. Quebec mines, tax and bags included: Crude No. 1, $650–$750; crude No. 2 and sundry crudes, $165–$385; spinning fibers, $124–$233; magnesia and compressed sheet fibers, $124–$146.50; various grades shingle stock, $62.50–$85; various grades paper stock, $44–$49; cement stock, $28.50–$33; floats, $19.50–$21; shorts, $14.50–$26.50. Quotations in U. S. currency.

Per ton, f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.: Shingle fiber, $62.50–$65.50; paper stock fiber, $44–$53; waste, $33; shorts, $14.50–$28.50; floats, $19.50.

The following ceiling prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration for certain African fibers sold by the Metals Reserve Co. were effective in 1944: Rhodesian chrysotile C & G1 $330, C & G2 $236, and C & G3 $146.50; amosite B1 $149, B3 or D3 $123, 3DM1 $118, M1 $113. These prices are per short ton at the dock in the United States. These were in effect throughout the year, but in the late summer the actual selling price of C & G3 by the Metals Reserve Co. was reduced to $130 a ton, f. o. b. warehouse.

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NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A new fire-resistant textile has been developed consisting of 72 percent asbestos, 22 percent glass fiber, and 6 percent cotton yarn. It has only half the weight per square yard of conventional asbestos cloth but has the same strength. It combines the superior flexibility of asbestos with the high tensile strength of glass wool.

Another new product under development for some time reached the commercial production stage in 1944. It is classed as a lime-silica high-temperature insulation. It contains 15 percent of asbestos fiber as a binder, and its temperature limit is said to be about 1,200° F.

POSTWAR OUTLOOK

Asbestos has a multitude of uses, and most of its applications during wartimes have their peacetime counterparts. No asbestos mines in the world were damaged by war. Nearly all worked at capacity during the war period. All mines will be available at the close of the war to supply raw material to asbestos-product factories throughout the world. Although war demands for asbestos will diminish (they have already declined greatly in the field of Navy cable construction, for example) peacetime needs will create an enlarged demand. Asbestos-products plants in occupied countries that have been unable to obtain raw material will need large supplies. Early in 1945 an order was placed for 3,085 tons of Canadian spinning and shingle fibers to be shipped to France. This is doubtless a forerunner of many similar orders as Belgium, Holland, Italy, and other countries take steps to reestablish their industries. New factories are also in prospect for making asbestos-cement products in Mexico, South and Central America, Australasia, and the United States. It is reported that 13 asbestos-cement-products plants are now in operation in Central and South America. Reconversion of automobile factories to the manufacture of commercial and pleasure vehicles will shift the demand for friction materials from military to civilian needs. The enormous backlog of residential and commercial building foreshadows a huge demand for asbestos-cement products. It is evident therefore that, although transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy may shift the emphasis of asbestos requirements from certain fields of use to others, the general effect will be an increasing demand, particularly for shingle-stock and cement-stock grades.

The demand for spinning fibers in the immediate postwar period probably will be strong, but from the long-range viewpoint these grades have a less promising future than the shorter fibers. There have been no noteworthy new developments that point to an expansion in use of asbestos textile products. On the other hand, there is a decided drift from woven to molded brake linings, and from woven gaskets and packings to other types that employ shorter-grade fiber. Some competition from fibrous glass is to be expected, but it is quite unlikely that glass will invade the field of friction materials or packings. Spinning fibers generally constitute a minor part of the output of asbestos mines; nevertheless, they are the most profitable products, and the prospect of reduced demand for them is a problem worthy of careful consideration by all asbestos producers.

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FOREIGN TRADE[1]

The following table shows imports of unmanufactured asbestos into the United States in 1943 and 1944. Total imports show a decline of 9 percent in quantity and nearly 20 percent in value. The largest relative declines were in imports from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Imports from all major sources except Soviet Russia were less in 1944 than in 1943. Receipts from that source increased greatly. The general decline in imports of the better grades of fiber reflects the improved supply situation with respect to military and essential civilian needs.

Asbestos (unmanufactured) imported for consumption in the United States, 1943–44, 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
1943								
Africa:								
Mozambique	802	$106, 564					802	$106, 564
Southern Rhodesia	28, 555	3, 768, 346					28, 555	3, 768, 346
Union of South Africa	24, 007	2, 379, 879			2	$61	24, 009	2, 379, 940
Australia	3	1, 018					3	1, 018
Bolivia	22	1, 805					22	1, 805
Canada	1, 870	708, 282	161, 783	$10, 849, 793	222, 002	5, 128, 990	385, 655	16, 687, 065
India and Dependencies	65	38, 034					65	38, 034
U. S. S. R.	302	21, 050	842	49, 702			1, 144	70, 752
	55, 626	7, 024, 978	162, 625	10, 899, 495	222, 004	5, 129, 051	440, 255	23, 053, 524
1944								
Africa:								
Southern Rhodesia	7, 966	1, 522, 825					7, 966	1, 522, 825
Union of South Africa	19, 162	1, 859, 982					19, 162	1, 859, 982
Bolivia	15	1, 905					15	1, 905
Canada	1, 528	564, 545	145, 791	9, 767, 627	205, 909	4, 720, 939	353, 228	15, 053, 111
Chile	14	1, 118					14	1, 118
U. S. S. R.			20, 570	113, 390			20, 570	113, 390
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			1	609			1	609
	28, 685	3, 950, 375	166, 362	9, 881, 626	205, 909	4, 720, 939	400, 956	18, 552, 940

[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 1940–44.

Asbestos (unmanufactured) imported for consumption in and exported from the United States, 1940–44

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
1940	246, 613	$10, 034, 433	4, 474	$449, 105
1941	419, 196	17, 909, 077	4, 846	325, 825
1942	419, 242	21, 217, 650	774	134, 411
1943	440, 255	23, 053, 524	367	36, 856
1944	400, 956	18, 552, 940	475	58, 983

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

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The following table shows exports of asbestos products in 1943 and 1944.

Manufactured asbestos products exported from the United States, 1943–44, by kinds

Product	1943		1944	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brake lining:				
Molded and semimolded, short tons	771	$1,138,469	1,035	$1,467,692
Not molded, linear feet	353,892	195,888	321,019	193,443
Clutch facing, number	1,282,190	554,561	1,412,600	567,974
Paper, millboard, and roll board, short tons	899	107,060	773	127,841
Pipe covering and cement, do	1,384	186,462	1,738	264,199
Textiles, yarn, and packing, do	975	1,132,411	1,096	1,352,790
Asbestos roofing, squares	54,896	305,243	59,580	438,800
Other asbestos manufactures, except roofing, short tons	2,815	640,818	5,353	957,536
Magnesia and manufactures, do	7,135	616,952	1,217	264,641
		4,877,864		5,634,916

WORLD PRODUCTION [2]

Production of asbestos throughout the world, by countries, from 1937 to 1944, insofar as figures are available, is indicated in the following table.

World production of asbestos, 1937–44, by countries, in metric tons [1]

Country [1]	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Argentina			110	150	84	51	(2)	(2)
Australia:								
New South Wales				9	38	39	(2)	(2)
South Australia	123	49	46	119	152	64	11	(2)
Tasmania	2	4			4	7	19	(2)
Western Australia	43	123	279	370	62	121	247	(2)
Bolivia	21	21	[3] 2	[3] 71	[3] 211	[3] 58	[3] 22	[3] 13
Brazil		120	45	500	[3] 13	(2)	(2)	(2)
Canada [4]	371,967	262,894	330,642	313,504	433,492	398,669	423,831	380,349
China	(2)	(2)	(2)	100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chosen	70	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cypress (exports)	11,892	5,668	10,377	9,673	4,874	3,503	1,332	(2)
Finland [5]	7,260	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
France	250	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
French Morocco						116	182	(2)
Greece	2	85	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
India, British	102	90	266	[6] 1	372	514	[6] 59	(2)
Indochina	5		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Italy	6,393	6,860	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Japan (approximate)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Kenya Colony		5	(2)	(2)	213	307	321	(2)
New Zealand	(2)	(2)	(2)		54	43	190	(2)
Southern Rhodesia	51,722	53,352	52,900	[3] 52,518	[3] 49,191	[3] 56,546	[3] 51,149	(2)
Swaziland			7,233	18,873	19,166	23,219	17,179	29,628
Turkey	157	668	88	99	146	295	133	(2)
Uganda		53	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Union of South Africa	25,975	21,025	20,003	24,849	[7] 25,655	31,351	32,351	[8] 16,130
U. S. S. R.	125,000	86,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
United States (sold or used by producers)	10,958	9,471	14,024	18,198	22,127	14,044	5,456	6,04
Venezuela	(2)	(2)	(2)	20	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] In addition to countries listed asbestos is produced in Algeria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Madagascar, Spain, and Switzerland.
[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, 5,880 tons; 1941, 7,669 tons; 1942, 7,339 tons; 1943–44, data not available.
[5] Includes asbestos flour.
[6] Imports into United States.
[7] Preliminary.
[8] January to June, inclusive.

[2] Statistics compiled by B. B. Waldbauer.

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CANADA

The Canadian asbestos industry is centered in the Thetford Mines area of the Province of Quebec. Although operations have been conducted on a large scale for many years the reserves are still very great. War demands for the longer grades were strong throughout the year both in the United States and in Great Britain, but building construction was so curtailed that demands for the shorter grades, particularly cement stock, were reduced. As most of the Canadian production is of the shorter grades, the output declined about 10 percent compared with 1943. The falling off in production of crude fibers is noteworthy. Production of crudes in 1944 fell below 2,000 tons for the first time since the early days of the industry. Operations at the King mine of the Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., have been described in some detail.[3]

Canadian Johns-Manville has undertaken an extensive program of underground mining by the block-caving method. Shaft sinking is now in progress.

The following figures have been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Sales of asbestos in Canada, 1943–44, by grades

	1943			1944		
	Short tons	Value		Short tons	Value	
		Total	Average per ton		Total	Average per ton
Grade:						
Crudes	2,016	$888,099	$440.53	1,547	$621,956	$402.04
Fibers	217,889	16,071,843	73.76	190,233	14,305,966	75.20
Shorts	247,291	6,209,563	25.11	227,485	5,691,594	25.02
	467,196	23,169,505	49.59	419,265	20,619,516	49.18
Rock mined	7,929,469			7,778,805		
Rock milled	6,828,532			6,587,740		

AFRICA

North Africa.—A deposit of chrysotile is reported at Bou Asser, French Morocco. Reports received by the Bureau of Mines show production of 116 metric tons in 1942 and 182 tons in 1943. A sample received by the Bureau is a section of a cross-fiber vein having fibers about 2 inches long and apparently of good spinning quality. It is used locally in the manufacture of building products at Casablanca.

Southern Rhodesia.—No figures for Rhodesian asbestos production have been published since May 1940. Export data, which are available for certain years, are an approximate measure of production because local consumption is quite small. The following table shows export figures now at hand.

[3] McLaren, D. C., The King Asbestos Mine: Canadian Min. Jour., October 1944, pp. 683–687.

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Asbestos exported from Southern Rhodesia, 1940–44

Year	Short tons	Value	Year	Short tons	Value
1940	57,891	£1,419,566	1943	56,382	£1,827,387
1941	54,224	1,419,405	1944	(1)	(1)
1942	62,332	1,811,042			

[1] Data not available.

Swaziland.—Since June 1939 the Havelock mine in Swaziland has been an important producer of chrysotile. Production during recent years in metric tons is indicated in the preceding World table.

Union of South Africa.—Amosite, the principal variety of asbestos mined in the Union of South Africa, is produced nowhere in the world except in the Transvaal. Crocidolite (blue asbestos) is also an important product. Chrysotile production was important a few years ago, but the deposits then worked are virtually exhausted.

Asbestos produced in and exported from the Union of South Africa, 1940–44

Year	Production (short tons)				Exports	
	Transvaal	Cape Province	Natal	Total	Short tons	Value
1940	21,011	6,381	(1)	27,392	43,482	£934,417
1941	[2] 21,704	[2] 6,576	(1)	[2] 28,280	43,588	990,756
1942	27,278	7,281	(1)	34,559	55,223	1,348,977
1943	27,773	7,888	(1)	35,661	[3] 35,940	[3] 880,019
1944 [4]	14,152	3,628	(1)	17,780	[3] 14,329	[3] 337,977

[1] Data not available.
[2] Partly estimated.
[3] Subject to revision.
[4] January to June, inclusive.

Four varieties of asbestos are marketed in the Union. The following table shows the tonnage of each variety from 1940 to 1944, insofar as data are available.

Asbestos produced in the Union of South Africa, 1940–44, by varieties and sources, in short tons [1]

Variety and source	1940	1941 [2]	1942	1943	1944 [3]
Amosite (Transvaal)	17,767	19,211	24,924	23,194	11,994
Chrysotile (Transvaal)	646	1,658	1,917	2,034	1,123
Blue (Transvaal)	2,520	776	360	2,456	1,003
Blue (Cape)	6,381	6,576	7,281	7,888	3,628
Anthophyllite (Transvaal)	78	59	77	89	32
	27,392	28,280	34,559	35,661	17,780

[1] Data from Union of South Africa, Department of Mines, Quarterly Reports.
[2] Partly estimated.
[3] January to June, inclusive.

OTHER COUNTRIES

No recent data on the Russian asbestos industry are available.

According to reports received by the Bureau of Mines, Turkey has produced small quantities of asbestos as follows. Quantities are metric tons, and values (in parentheses) are Turkish lira: 1940, 99 (2940); 1941, 146 (4380); 1942, 295 (14650); and 1943, 133 (12502).

The new asbestos mill near Tinaquillo, Venezuela, under construction for some time, has not been completed.

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