



WILLIAMS MULLEN

Direct Dial: 804.420.6461
lbrugh@williamsmullen.com

June 6, 2011

VIA U.S. Mail and Email

Nathan D. Finch, Esquire
Motley Rice, LLC
1000 Potomac Street, Suite 150
Washington, D.C. 20007

Re: Honeywell Supplemental Discovery Responses

Nate:

This letter supplements Honeywell's Responses to Plaintiff's Second Request for Admissions, Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents. As we discussed by phone this past Friday, on the three issues raised by plaintiff's counsel from Honeywell's prior responses, we have come to an agreement and answered two of them but can not resolve the third and remaining issue and will need to have a hearing on it. Those three issues were:

1. Document Request No. 3 – attached to this letter are genuine and authentic copies of what appears to be a draft letter from E.A. Martin to Noel Hendry dated September 12, 1966 that was found in a file of The Bendix Corporation as well as the other documents included in that file. Honeywell reserves the right to object to the admissibility at trial of these documents or any other documents produced during discovery.

2. Interrogatory No. 29 – you modified this interrogatory by asking for any workers compensation claims from individuals alleging mesothelioma prior to 1980. Honeywell continues to object to this interrogatory as stated in its original responses but, without waiving the objections, Honeywell responds that there were none.

3. Document Request No. 2 – you modified this request by asking for copies of all material safety data sheets for asbestos containing brakes manufactured or sold by Honeywell or Bendix from 1965 to current. Honeywell continues to object to this request as stated in its original responses.

A Professional Corporation



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This should cover all the issues raised by plaintiff's counsel, however, let me know if you have any questions or this does not accurately reflect our conversations.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Brugh, IV' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Lynn K. Brugh, IV

cc: Gary W. Kendall (by email)

15206457_1.DOC

Enclosures

September 12, 1966

Mr. Noel Hendry
Canadian Johns Manville Co. Ltd.
Asbestos, Quebec
Canada

Dear Noel

Just to be sure you have a copy, an article that appeared in Chemical Week magazine is inclosed.

So that you'll know that Asbestos is not the only contaminat~~ing~~^{ing}, a second article from O.P. & D Reporter assesses a share of the blame on trees.

My answer to the problem is: if you have enjoyed a good life while working with asbestos products why not die from it. There's got to be some cause.

Director Of Purchases

E. A. Martin

EAM:MAC
ENC:

Taking Giant Steps

Two chemical process companies took giant steps toward diversifying into the oceanography field last week, and two paper companies with combined sales of nearly \$1 billion/year reached a tentative agreement to merge.

(1) Bendix Corp. (Detroit) expanded its oceanic activities by acquiring for an undisclosed amount of stock Marine Advisers (La Jolla, Calif.), producer of oceanographic instruments for petroleum and utility companies, state and federal agencies, and firms engaged in scientific programs.

(2) Fluor Corp. (Los Angeles) and B. L. McFarland and Associates (Fort Worth and Midland, Tex.), a group of five companies involved in offshore and onshore drilling operations, have agreed to merge, subject to stockholders' approval. The McFarland group operates five offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico.

(3) A tentative agreement to merge has been reached by U.S. Plywood Corp. (New York) and Champion Papers, Inc. (Hamilton, O.). It is subject to both directors' and stockholders' approval. The corporate identities of both companies will be preserved.

Reducing Gas Rates

The Federal Power Commission has ordered El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Transwestern Pipeline Co. to reduce by \$17 million/year the price of natural gas in the southern California market.

The rate cut stems from the July 26 decision in which FPC turned down the application of Gulf Pacific Pipeline Co. (a Tenneco subsidiary) to supply gas to the Los Angeles area (*CW*, Aug. 6, p. 20). Gulf Pacific last week filed for a rehearing.

El Paso and Transwestern were told they would have to lower their rates to reflect the lower costs resulting from the bigger deliveries possible in the expanded system. At the same time, FPC said it would conduct further proceedings to decide if customers should get additional benefits resulting from more liberal depreciation allowances.

FPC has given the companies 45 days to show cause why the reduction should not take place.

Sources of airborne asbestos

Asbestos-lined ducts used in centrally air-conditioned buildings.

Asbestos ducts and insulation in home central-heating plants.

Motor vehicle brake linings and clutch plates.

Auto undercoatings.

Asbestos ceiling and floor tiles.

Asbestos shingles and sidings.

Construction and demolition

Fitting, cutting, and removing asbestos-filled wallboards and floorings, piping and insulation.

Incineration of asbestos-filled scrap.

Improperly filtered effluent from asbestos processing plants.

Asbestos: Awaiting 'Trial'

The asbestos industry—whose end products are valued at more than \$500 million/year—may be in for a shake-up. It could come in the form of federal legislation limiting the use of asbestos, because asbestos has been accused—though not yet “convicted”—as a significant health hazard. Probable contender for asbestos markets: plastics.

Recent studies have convinced U.S. Public Health Service specialists and other medical authorities that about 40% of all Americans have mild, chronic cases of asbestosis, even though most of them never worked directly with asbestos.

Unlike other airborne dust particles, asbestos fibers have the ability—almost as much as activated carbon—to absorb polycyclic hydrocarbons and arsenicals. Furthermore, says USPHS, in the past 30 years the asbestos-related cancer rate has increased sixfold.

The Inferences: While the average asbestos worker is well protected, the man on the street is not. The 3x1-micron asbestos fibers in his lungs can come from a variety of sources (*table, above*).

And medical experts say there's no way to assess hydrocarbon content in those lung deposits.

American Cancer Society researchers feel certain there is a synergistic relationship among airborne asbestos, smoking and lung cancer. They reason that the nondegradable, hydrocarbon-soaked fibers may well be a constant source of lung irritation.

PHS officials think it may take them up to five years to establish asbestos' true role as an air pollutant. However, Congress may act before the research is finished. Says Representative Robert Watkins (R., Pa.): “We've seen enough evidence already. Asbestos will never get a clean bill of health. With just a little more data we'll move for controls and strict ones.”

Some form of asbestos control is in the offing, public health officials are certain, if only part of a larger clean-ambient-air program. However, there is the danger that Congress may enact rigorous controls on the quantity of asbestos that could be used.

In that case both Canada and U.S. asbestos products manufacturers would be hard hit. Of the five forms of asbestos mined today, chrysotile asbestos holds the predominant market position because of its insulating and processing qualities. Canada produces more than 80% of the chrysotile asbestos used in the U.S. In both countries, a number of serious dislocations would occur.

At present, there is no known material that could fill all of asbestos' strategic roles. On the other hand, should federal controls merely call for higher standards for binders and shieldings, that would spark a rise of new products, with plastics taking the lead.

Reason, say industry spokesmen, present polymer technology could easily turn up products to replace asbestos in most end-uses.

CANADIAN Johns-Manville Asbestos LIMITED



ASBESTOS FIBRE DIVISION

P.O. BOX 1500 - ASBESTOS, QUEBEC - TELEPHONE: 879-5431

September 29th, 1966

Mr. E. A. Martin,
Director of Purchases,
The Bendix Corporation,
Marshall Eclipse Division,
TROY, New York 12181.

Dear Ernie:

Thank you for the article on Asbestos from Chemical Week; yours was the 101st copy I received. However, I had not seen the one on "Trees" and this latter calmed my nerves.

I suppose we have to bear with people who have nothing better to do than create alarm, but we are not alarmed and we live and sleep with the stuff.

You will be interested to know that Chemical Week will print a retraction of the article and the U.S. Public Health Service is mad because they have been misquoted. Representative Robert Watkins claims he needs the votes and asbestos was a handy vehicle.

Anyway good health and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

N. W. HENDRY,
General Sales Manager

NWH/bh

H. STOLAR
A. ST. JOHN
H. BLAIR
J. WISLA

Oct. 18, 1966

ASBESTOS
Health Report

A copy of page 7, Chemical Week magazine of October 8, 1966, discloses a couple of letters relating the article appearing in the same periodical on Sept. 10, 1966.

This may help to quiet the fear that was caused by Dr. Selikoff's original report on "lung cancer from asbestos".

The Purchasing Department has a file on the entire subject including the Canadian Health Department report of May 30, 1966, when the subject was previously incited.

E. A. Martin

RAM:RAM

Attache:RAM

LETTERS

Asbestos Safety Reaffirmed

TO THE EDITOR: The article titled "Asbestos: Awaiting 'Trial'" (*CW*, Sept. 10, p. 32) contains many inaccuracies, which have led to erroneous assumptions and false conclusions. Briefly, the facts are these:

(1) Asbestos is a uniquely useful product serving the needs of modern man and society, and it is not likely to be replaced by economically feasible synthetic polymers, or anything else, in the foreseeable future.

(2) No published reports, even the most speculative, support the generalized statements in your article regarding health effects of possible exposure to asbestos.

(3) There is no basis for the suggestion that Congress "may act" regarding asbestos use, for no such proposals are being considered by Congress. We are informed that the congressman quoted as predicting action disclaims any knowledge of health evidence relating to asbestos or of proposals to control its use.

(4) No evidence exists to show that asbestos poses health risks for the general public or to show that even 1% of Americans have "mild chronic asbestosis," much less the 40% figure you give in your article.

(5) Regarding your list of "sources of airborne asbestos," there are no data to support the contention in your article that the "man on the street" is exposed to asbestos from these sources, or indeed that these sources contribute asbestos to the ambient air.

(6) We know of no data to support your claim of a sixfold increase in so-called "asbestos-related cancer."

As you doubtless realize, the proper conduct of our business requires us to keep abreast of scientific developments regarding asbestos, both medical and technical. It is our opinion that synthetic polymers are not likely in the

foreseeable future to completely replace asbestos in the many applications for which it is now used. Any synthetics would have to prove superior to natural asbestos and be economically competitive.

As to health aspects, in June of this year the U.S. Surgeon General appeared before the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, with Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as chairman, to discuss various problems relating to air-pollution abatement. Surgeon General William Stewart enumerated a number of substances in common use, including plastics and asbestos, about which he said: "The public health hazards that may arise from these aspects of environmental contamination have not been adequately documented. In each instance further investigation is needed to determine whether health is indeed threatened and what control measures may be necessary."

In these days when all substances in our air and water and even the food we eat are constantly under scrutiny, as to their effects on the public, the fact that asbestos is among the subjects of investigation is not surprising. In fact, we have always supported and will continue to support investigations by the U.S. Public Health Service and other research scientists.

ROGER HACKNEY
Vice-President
Johns-Manville Corp.
New York

TO THE EDITOR: In reference to your article, "Asbestos: Awaiting 'Trial'" (Sept. 10, p. 32), we know of no scientific evidence supporting the statement that "40% of all Americans have mild, chronic cases of asbestosis."

Even in the asbestos industry, where more is known about exposure levels than among the general population, there is imprecise knowledge about the health effects of exposure to asbestos.

With the cooperation of labor and industry, the Division of Occupational Health has under way a long-range, in-depth study to answer this question, as well as to develop better criteria for the safe handling and manufacture

of asbestos. In the meantime, however, the division will continue to promote the application of known control methods so that the workplace can be kept as healthy as possible.

MURRAY C. BROWN, M.D.
Chief
Division of Occupational Health
Department of Health, Education
& Welfare
Public Health Service
Washington, D.C.

CW is pleased to set the record straight. Some of those interviewed apparently drew unwarranted conclusions from insufficient and dubious data.—ED.

MEETINGS

Assn. of Official Analytical Chemists, annual meeting, Twin Bridges Marriott Motor Hotel, Washington, D.C., Oct. 10-13.

Technicon international symposium on automation in analytical chemistry, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York, Oct. 17-19.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Assn., annual meeting, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla., Oct. 20-22.

Commercial Chemical Development Assn., discussion of packaging, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 26-28.

National Assn., of Purchasing Agents, Chemical Group, annual fall conference, Continental Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 27.

Society of Engineering Science, fourth technical meeting, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, Oct. 31-Nov. 2.

American Society for Metals, national metal congress and exposition, McCormick Place, Chicago, Oct. 31-Nov. 3.

Parental Drug Assn., annual convention, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York, Nov. 1-4.

Fertilizer industry round-table conference, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2-4.

The Society of the Plastics Industry, 11th plastics film, sheeting and coated fabrics conference, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Nov. 9-19; conference on cellular plastics in transportation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Nov. 15-17.

The Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, fourth annual symposium on the organic-solid state, Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corp., and Air Force Office of Scientific Research, fundamentals of gas-surface interactions, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 14-16.

CW welcomes expressions of opinion from readers. The only requirements: that they be pertinent, as brief as possible.

Address all correspondence to: H. C. E. Johnson, Chemical Week, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

2 Doctors Report

Asbestos Suspected As Cause of Cancer

By ALTON BLAKESLEE

New York — Medical specialists pointed a strong finger of suspicion today at asbestos as a cause not only of lung cancer, but also of another extremely rare form of fatal human cancer.

This cancer, known as mesothelioma, involves the lining of the abdominal and chest cavities.

Much of their evidence comes from autopsy studies of men working with asbestos as an insulation material.

But they said it also is possible that dust from products containing asbestos might be exposing people generally to some risk of cancers. How much risk there might be, they said they could not tell.

Asbestos is used not only for insulation but as a flooring material, in automobile brake shoes, and in many other applications. Ordinary wear-and-tear, they said, might release dust into the atmosphere.

Present Report

The report was presented to the American Public Health Association by Drs. Irving J. Selikoff and Jacob Churg of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and E. Cuyler Hammond, S.C.D., director of statistical research for the American Cancer Society. Dr. Hammond is known for his studies of cigaret smoking in relationship to lung cancer.

Asbestos is a mineral, magnesium silicate, and about 3½ million tons of it are used worldwide each year, they said. In 1935, worldwide useage amounted to about 500 tons, the researchers said.

Tiny, hard particles of asbestos can lodge in the lungs during mining, processing and application of asbestos-containing materials, or possibly from dust raised through normal wear, they said.

Marked Increase

"We had previously found that lung cancer and possibly gastrointestinal cancer were markedly increased in incidence among asbestos insulation workers," they said.

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...that legislative action be delayed until March 15 so that this important matter can be discussed and explored. It is my hope that the delay will produce agreement between all parties working on this problem."

Rocky Appoints Panel

Rockefeller appointed a special panel to hold public hearings and recommend legislation to protect the public from disruptive illegal strikes by public employees.

Lindsay has also had a panel working on the problem.

The law's penalty provisions were spotlighted in the Legislature recently when the New York City subway and bus workers threatened another strike of the transit system unless they got pay raises won during their January walkout.

A Supreme Court judge ruled the law prohibited payment of the raises for three years. The legislature passed a bill, which the Governor signed into law, exempting the transit workers from this section of the Condon-Wadlin Law.

The Legislature is not expected to resolve the situation until late in the session, probably during

...meeting with either the Governor or his representative. The demonstration lasted about 15 minutes; Rocky won't be marching on."

Work With Asbestos Held Cancer Factor

If you work with asbestos, you have a more than 50% chance of dying of cancer and one chance in five of dying of lung cancer, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, head of the Mount Sinai Hospital Division of Environmental Medicine, reported yesterday.

Asbestos may be a danger to the public also, he said, since auto brake linings may give off asbestos shreds and some foreign cigarettes use asbestos in their filters. Many World War II gas masks also had them in their filters.

Set Up a Laboratory

Mount Sinai announced formation of an environmental health laboratory which will try to assess the danger to the general population, as well as in industrial occupations.

Earlier research there linked asbestos exposure to several varieties of cancer, and a statement from the hospital noted

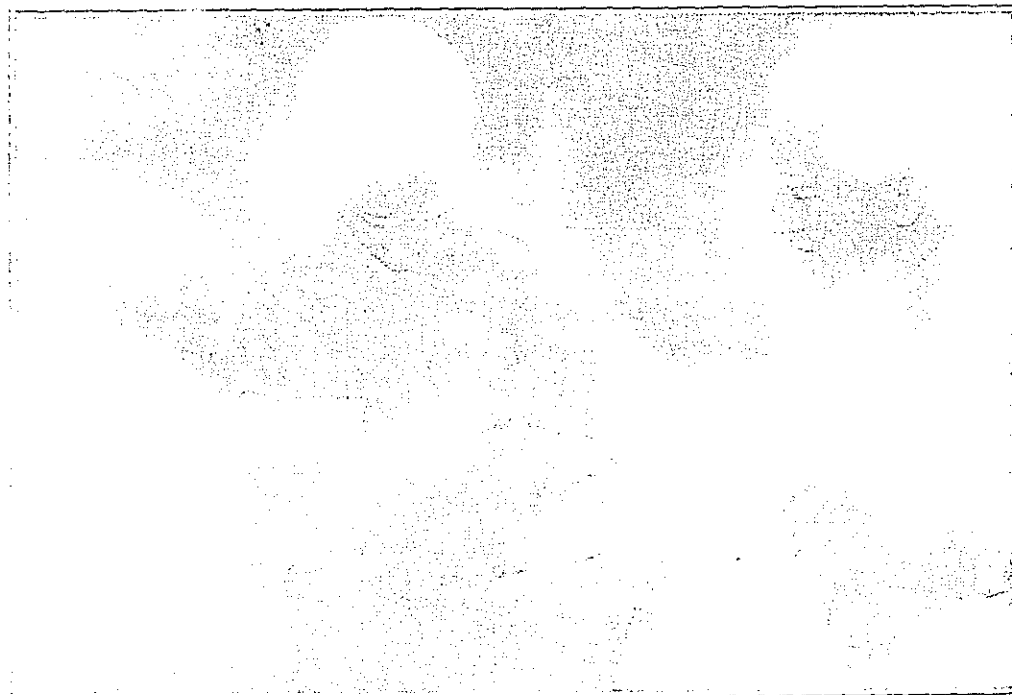
that some asbestos fibers may be present in the lungs of at least one fourth of the urban population of the U. S.

Exceeds "Expected" Rate

Mount Sinai scientists found among asbestos insulation workers recently six to seven times the "expected" rate of lung cancer and twice the normal rate of cancer of the stomach, colon and rectum.

The U. S. Public Health Service, which is studying 12,000 asbestos workers in five states, made a \$234,000 grant to the Mount Sinai project, and the New York City Health Research Council gave \$90,000.

Big Brother Act



(UPI Radiofoto)

Japan's Prince Hiro entertains his 3-month-old brother, Prince Aya, with toy at Tokyo's Togu Palace. Youngsters' parents, Crown Prince Aki hito and Princess Michiko, look on approvingly.

New York Daily News

3-2-66

The Journal News

10/6/64 OCT 14 WED OCT 1 1964

Asbestos Suspected Lung Cancer Cause

By ALTON BLAKESLEE
AP Science Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — Medical specialists pointed a strong finger of suspicion today at asbestos as a cause not only of lung cancer but also of another extremely rare form of fatal human cancer.

This cancer, known as mesothelioma, involves the lining of the abdominal and chest cavities.

Much of the specialists' evidence comes from autopsy studies of men working with asbestos as an insulation material.

They said it also is possible that dust from products containing asbestos might subject people generally to some risk of cancers. How much risk there might be, they said, they could not tell.

Asbestos is used not only for insulation but as a flooring material, in automobile brake shoes, and in many other applications. Ordinary wear and tear, they said, might release dust into the atmosphere.

The report was presented to the American Public Health Association by Drs. Irving J. Selikoff and Jacob Churg of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New

York, and E. Cuyler Hammond, Sc.D., director of statistical research for the American Cancer Society. Dr. Hammond is known for his studies of cigarette smoking in relationship to lung cancer.

Asbestos is a mineral, magnesium silicate, and about 3½ million tons of it are used worldwide each year, they said. In 1935, Worldwide usage amounted to about 500 tons, the researchers said.

Tiny, hard particles of asbestos can lodge in the lungs during mining, processing and applica-

tion of asbestos-containing materials, or possibly from dust raised through normal wear, they said.

"We had previously found that lung cancer and possibly gastrointestinal cancer were markedly increased in incidence among asbestos insulation workers," they said.

Now they also find a markedly high increase among such workers of mesothelioma, a cancer so rare it is not classed separately as a cause of death in the international classification of diseases.



MEDICAL REPORT
ASBESTOS MINES

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED

ASBESTOS, QUEBEC

For Release Monday, May 30th, 1949.

ASBESTOS, Quebec, May 30 - Tuberculosis is NOT the leading cause of death in the asbestos mining areas, according to Dr. Paul Parrot, demographer of the Ministry of Health for the Province of Quebec.

Dr. Parrot emphasized that the mortality from tuberculosis in Plaford Mines and Asbestos is no heavier than in any city.

In response to a request from W. H. Souter, Assistant to the Mine Manager of Canadian Johns-Manville, Dr. Parrot discussed in detail tuberculosis conditions in the Province.

Mr. Souter had requested this information of Dr. Parrot in an effort to clarify certain misunderstandings that followed charges leveled at the asbestos industry during the prolonged strike.

Dr. Parrot's letter was accompanied by a table showing the number of deaths due to various causes in Quebec urban centres. In 1947, the latest figures available, there were 5 deaths from tuberculosis in Asbestos. For the same year, there were 15 deaths from tuberculosis in Valleyfield; 15 tuberculosis deaths in St. Hyacinthe; 33 in Jonquiere and 29 in Plaford Mines.

The complete text of Dr. Parrot's letter appears on the following pages :

M P E

MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ
Hotel du Gouvernement

Division De la Demographie

Quebec

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Parliament Buildings

Division of Demography

QUEBEC, May 24th, 1949.

Mr. W. E. Soutar,
Ass't to Mine Manager,
Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited,
ASBESTOS, P. Q.

Dear Sir:

At your request, I have taken cognizance of the various articles in some newspapers and dealing with the question of the mortality from tuberculosis in the asbestos mining district.

It is my pleasure, and duty I believe, to give my opinion and relative comments on the matter. However, and in the very first place, I wish to emphasize the stand I desire to hold : that I shall confine these comments to the statistical aspect of the problem only.

In the accompanying table, which will be of great assistance in the following study, I have compiled the crude totals of deaths from tuberculosis with those from cancer, violence (all kinds of accidents) and heart diseases. This first comparison is intended to demonstrate that tuberculosis is NOT the leading cause of death in the mining cities, nor in any other. Same table then compares the same totals (and please notice that we are here dealing with totals not rates - the latter being mostly the time misleading for the general public) in Thetford-Mines and Asbestos with those in six other cities where the social and occupational levels are about identical. This "urban" comparison is intended to show that the mortality from tuberculosis is not heavier in Thetford-Mines or Asbestos than in any city. Finally, same table establishes a third comparison over a period of five years (1943 to 1947, latest available figures), as to prove that if there exists a variation, the

M O R E

latter is merely "annual" and without any significance whatsoever. Besides all this, the totals are broken down in relation to sex and this illustrates that, in Thetford-Mines, the number of women dying from tuberculosis is sometimes larger than the number of men, which leads us to conclude that the "employment" alone cannot be regarded as "exposure" to the disease.

Before analyzing some of these data, it seems appropriate to consider three important facts:

1. The death rate from tuberculosis in Thetford-Mines has been published as 236.1 in 1944. This rate is exact, but its publication as such was erroneous in its underlying significance. I observe that the publication of this rate was made on May 14th, and wonder why the rate of 1944 has been used and not that of 1945 or 1946, both of which were available? In 1944, the rate of 236.1 for Thetford-Mines is exact as already explained, but the rate of 1945 is 117.1 and that of 1946, 137.1, both rates being evidently much lower. Was there any motive for using only the rate of 1944?

2. From this we observe quite a variation between 1944 and 1945. How does it come that this rate registers such a sharp decline in one single year? The explanation is that, inclusive of and prior to 1944 we were (in Canada as a whole) tabulating all deaths by places of occurrence, while, with 1945 and since, we are now compiling by places of residence. The latter method is internationally accepted as a truer picture of any demographic situation. The place of death does not matter much nowadays that a person can go hundreds of miles away from home for treatment, but the residence of the deceased is more logical as a basis for analysis. As a consequence of this, the rate of 236.1 for Thetford-Mines in 1944 thus includes a certain number

of deaths which occurred in that city of people who were not residents of the city, while the rate of 117.1 in 1945 does consider only deaths of residents of the city, no matter the place of their death. So, when publishing the 1944 rate, a similar explanation should have been provided, and mainly because this rate has been compared with those of Granby and Sorel, in which cities no institution for the treatment of tuberculosis is located. My belief is that the comparison was dishonest.

3. Dealing with rates, either general or specific (a T.B. rate is always specific) is somewhat misleading and great precaution has to be used in their production. As a rule, rates are a fair way of study if derived from a grand total. For instance, when we say that the tuberculosis rate, for the province, was in 1946 of 72.1 per 100,000 population, this is easily understood. On the other hand, if such a rate is established for a small population, it has always to be borne in mind that so many factors are being involved that the rates lose its significance. It is much better to work with the crude totals of deaths which everyone understand, and this explains why the enclosed table has been built up with those numbers only.

Let us now consider a few of these numbers and, to abbreviate, only those of 1947. We then see that in Thetford-Mines there were 29 deaths from tuberculosis, 23 from cancer, 4 from violence (all kinds of accidents) and 32 from heart diseases. In that city, tuberculosis thus comes in the second place, not very far ahead of cancer, while heart diseases claimed only three more victims. But when we consider the sex distribution, we find that there were 15 men and 13 women, (looking to 1946 there were only 22 deaths : 7 men and 15 women) : can we conclude from this that tuberculosis is the first cause of death amongst the miners?

What is the situation in the other urban centres?

Asbestos : 5 deaths from T.B. against 4 cancer, 4 accidents
and 13 heart diseases.

Valleyfield : 15 T.B., 12 cancer, 6 accidents, 34 heart.

St. Hyacinthe : 15 T.B., 37 cancer, 7 accidents, 63 heart.

Jonquiere : 32 T.B., 9 cancer, 13 accidents, 14 heart, etc.

After all, comparing the mortality of these cities for tuberculosis only, Jonquiere registers 32 deaths, Chicoutimi : 24; St. Hyacinthe and Valleyfield : 15 each against the 29 in Thetford-Mines and the 5 in Asbestos. Is there such an extraordinary prevalence of tuberculosis in the Asbestos Mining district? I think that some other cities register as many, if not more deaths from tuberculosis and the conclusion comes to the mind : Why should only the situation of Thetford-Mines be "publicized" ?

As stated in the beginning, I have confined the above comments to the statistical data only, with the hope that this may be of assistance to all. Statistics are very important but their value is derived from the "objective" which one has in mind.

(signed)

Yours very truly,
the Demographer,
Edouard Parrot, M.D.

TABLE PREPARED BY PAUL PARFECT, M.D. DEMOGRAPHER,

Ministry of Health, Parliament Buildings, Québec.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, and other comparative causes, from 1943 to 1947,
in THETFORD MINES and ASBESTOS, and other comparative cities.

		TUBERCULOSIS			CANCER			VIOLENCE (all kinds of accidents)			HEART		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
THETFORD MINES	1943	52	24	28	16	11	5	14	11	3	32	23	9
	1944	32	19	13	11	5	6	10	7	3	35	23	12
	1945	16	8	8	19	6	7	7	6	1	37	13	24
	1946	22	7	15	13	7	6	10	10	0	38	18	20
	1947	29	16	13	23	14	9	4	2	2	32	18	14
ASBESTOS	1943	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	3	3
	1944	4	3	1	4	0	4	2	0	2	9	2	1
	1945	5	2	3	7	4	3	6	5	1	7	3	4
	1946	5	4	1	5	1	4	4	2	2	7	3	4
	1947	5	0	5	4	2	2	4	4	0	13	9	4
VALLEYFIELD	1943	10	5	5	19	10	9	14	11	3	23	10	13
	1944	17	3	14	21	10	11	9	7	2	43	29	14
	1945	14	8	6	22	10	12	8	7	1	40	25	15
	1946	15	8	7	27	13	14	13	8	5	30	17	13
	1947	15	7	8	19	14	5	6	5	1	34	18	16
ST-HYACINTHE	1943	19	5	14	43	17	26	16	14	2	76	41	35
	1944	19	4	15	40	12	28	10	7	3	74	34	40
	1945	15	5	10	32	11	21	11	5	6	58	34	24
	1946	27	11	16	34	10	24	6	6	0	55	22	33
	1947	15	8	7	37	15	22	7	6	1	63	28	35
LA TUQUE	1943	5	4	1	12	9	3	8	8	0	9	6	3
	1944	15	9	6	6	1	5	8	5	3	16	10	6
	1945	12	6	6	9	6	3	7	6	1	4	1	3
	1946	12	4	8	10	5	5	5	4	1	12	6	6
	1947	7	2	5	10	7	3	4	2	2	12	8	4
RIMOUSKI	1943	60	27	33	17	8	9	10	7	3	12	4	8
	1944	12	5	7	9	5	4	7	4	3	9	3	6
	1945	6	1	5	7	3	4	8	7	1	20	7	13
	1946	11	6	5	16	6	10	2	1	1	16	7	9
	1947	11	2	9	9	6	3	6	2	4	19	12	7
CHICOUTIMI	1943	48	19	29	28	17	11	16	12	4	24	12	12
	1944	20	6	14	10	6	4	9	7	2	14	5	9
	1945	21	8	13	17	9	8	22	16	6	16	7	9
	1946	20	9	11	12	6	6	14	12	2	30	13	17
	1947	24	13	11	25	17	8	13	9	4	32	18	14
JONQUIERE	1943	12	8	4	10	6	4	13	9	4	9	6	3
	1944	29	11	18	11	5	6	6	4	2	14	7	7
	1945	19	10	9	13	7	6	8	8	0	15	7	8
	1946	24	13	11	10	4	6	9	9	0	12	7	5
	1947	32	16	16	9	3	6	13	10	3	14	12	2