

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

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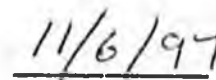


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11

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ECONOMIC TASK
FORCE

REPRESENTATIVE BETTYE DAVIS

- DISTRICT 21 -

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 11 - Establishing March as Women's History Month

HCR 11 is intended to bring to the forefront the contributions of women in our nation and in Alaska.

The designation of March as "Women's History Month" is in response to the nationally recognized lack of published material on the role of women in history, literature and academia in general. Traditional history concentrates on economic political and military events which tend to omit the recognition of women in such activities as social change crusades, charitable and philanthropic activities and in the labor force.

Women's History Month was first designated by Congress in 1987 after five years of hard work by the National Women's History Project located in California. Every year since, Congress has passed a bi-partisan resolution selecting March as "Women's History Month." The idea of celebrating the unique, multicultural history of women has captured the attention of teachers, librarians, community groups, schools and individuals across the nation. "Women's Hall of Fame" institutions have been established in many cities and more and more published material is available. The efforts of many communities has turned national Women's History month into a major celebration and a spring-board to celebrating women's history all year round.

This resolution will not only bring about a heightened awareness of the contributions of women in Alaska's history, but nationally as well. Please join me in supporting HCR 11.





NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY PROJECT

January, 1993

OUR FOUNDING MOTHERS

By Sally Roesch Wagner

National Women's History Month is one of those holidays like Mother's Day, which it seems has always been with us. But Mother's Day, herstorians have recently "discovered," was created by feminists only 100 years ago as an International Women's Peace Festival. And National Women's History Week (now Month) was created by feminists in Santa Rosa, California fourteen short years ago. I envy the future herstorians who "discover" the women and men of the National Women's History Project who have made a place on the national calendar for the business of repopulating our past.

The story the herstorians unravel will begin in 1977 with a handful of Santa Rosa feminists poring over history texts, looking for women. Growing frustrated, they experience exactly what suffragist Matilda Joselyn Gage had found 100 years before: that women have been denied "...the right to do, and when she has done, denied...the credit of doing." In the time-honored tradition of dedicated activists, these second-wave feminists organize, do their homework, and then change the world.

Their first victory comes when they convince the Sonoma County school board to designate a "Women's History Week" on the school calendar. The

Continued on p.3

History of National Women's History Month Celebrations

As recently as 1977, women's history was virtually unknown as a topic of study in the K-12 curriculum. To address this omission, the Education Task Force of the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women initiated a "Women's History Week" for local schools. We chose the week of March 8 to make International Women's Day the focal point of the celebration. The celebration met with enthusiastic support, and within a few years, dozens of schools planned special programs for Women's History Week, close to a hundred community women participated in the Community Resource Women Project, the annual "Real Women" essay contest drew hundreds of entries, and we were staging a marvelous annual parade and program in downtown Santa Rosa.

Local Celebrations

In 1979, Molly MacGregor, then the director of the Sonoma County CSW, was invited to participate in the Women's History Institute at Sarah Lawrence College, sponsored by the Women's Action Alliance and the Lilly Foundation. The institute was attended by the national leadership of a wide variety of organizations for women and girls. When she told the other participants about our countywide

Women's History Week celebration, they liked the idea so much they decided to encourage their own organizations and school districts to initiate similar celebrations. The group also agreed to support our efforts to



Joaquin Miller Elementary School (Oakland, CA) was one of the first to celebrate Women's History Week.

secure an official Congressional Resolution to declare "National Women's History Week." Together we achieved success! In 1981, Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Ut) and Rep. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md) co-sponsored the first Joint Congressional Resolution for National Women's History Week.

Overwhelming Response...

As the word spread across the nation equity specialists in many state departments of education encouraged celebrations of National Women's History Week as a practical means to

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The NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY PROJECT

The National Women's History Project, now a thriving organization employing eleven women year 'round, as well as many volunteers and seasonal workers, had humble beginnings as a women's history class project at Sonoma State University in the early 1970s.

With photographs taken from history books, magazines and posters, we put together a slide show called "We the Women: Advocates for Social Change." We showed it in our class, and then to the Commission on the Status of Women and other local women's groups. The response was always the same: utter surprise and a tremendous emotional outpouring as women came face to face with a history that had been totally unknown to them.

In 1977 we started working with the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women, and, after traveling throughout the state, and sometimes beyond, with the slide show for a number of years, we began to focus our efforts on organizing a Women's History Week celebration for our local school districts and community. By various means, word of our local programs began to travel across the country, and inquiries about materials and program ideas began to be received from educators as far away

as Maryland and New York. It soon became obvious that a separate organization was needed to respond to the rapidly developing interest in women's history.

In 1981, we established the National Women's History Project as an educational, nonprofit organization, to promote the multi-cultural study of women's history in the K-12 classroom. A 60-page *Women's History Curriculum Guide* and a *Community Organizing Guide* were our first publications. Gradually teachers contributed materials they had developed, and we obtained grants from the Women's Educational Equity Act Programs to develop curriculum materials and videos on women's history. The National Women's History Project Catalog was initiated in

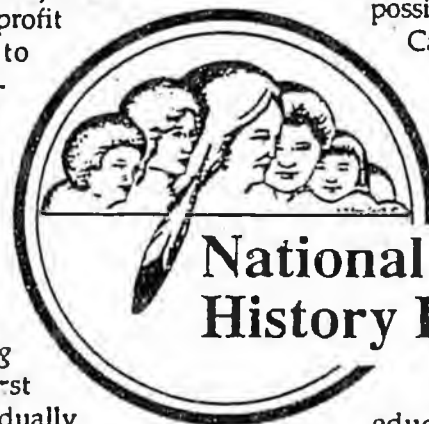
1981, with a simple two-page flyer. Then books were added, more posters were printed and more curriculum materials located. Each year the offerings have expanded; the 1993 edition of the Catalog now contains more than 325 items!

From our office and warehouse in rural

northern California, the Project staff organizes conferences and work-shops for state departments of education, and school districts throughout the country, provides technical assistance to program planners, coordinates the Women's History Network, publishes a quarterly newsletter, researches and writes curriculum materials for elementary and secondary classroom use, designs posters and display materials, produces videos on women's history, maintains information and photo archives on notable women, and reviews hundreds of publications for possible inclusion in the NWHP Catalog.

In the past few years we have been reaching out more actively to

educators through exhibit booths at social studies and curriculum conferences throughout the country. We are also encouraging those of you who have been celebrating National Women's History Month, and/or using our materials in your classroom, to assist our efforts to reach a wider audience. We produced the "History Revisited" and "Activities to Celebrate Women's History" videos to make it easy for anyone to give a presentation on National Women's History Month to a faculty, school board or PTA meeting. And, we'll be happy to supply you with multiple copies of the NWHP Catalog for distribution to your colleagues. Please contact us to find out how you can bring National Women's history Month to your community.



National Women's History Project

National Women's History Project Staff

Executive Director:	Molly Murphy MacGregor
Projects Director:	Mary Ruthsdotter
Business Manager:	Maria Cuevas
Publications Director:	Bonnie Eisenberg
Computer Services:	Sharron Rose, Donna Kuhn and Denise Hawe
Administrative Assistants:	Susanne Otteman, and Lisl Smith
Shipping Department:	Kathryn Rankin, Jeanne Thomas, and Bobbi Hamblin
Archive Librarian:	Sunny Bristol

Why Women's History?

The primary goal of the National Women's History Project is to promote a more equitable portrayal of women in United States history for elementary and secondary students. During the fourteen years that our staff has been working with classroom teachers, we have seen how learning about the role of women in our nation's past helps young girls and women feel more self-assured, more willing to take responsibility for planning their futures, and more optimistic about the control an individual can have over her own life. Self-esteem is key to learning. Therefore, it is essential that the representations of women in all areas of the curriculum be historically accurate and presently realistic. Only then will the expectations of students, female and male alike, match the realities of the world they will face as adults.

Celebrating National Women's History Month sets aside a special time

each March for schools and communities to recognize and celebrate the lives of countless women of all races, ages, cultures, ethnic traditions and ways of life. Women are honored who have participated in history by living out their lives, whether in ways grandly eloquent or steadfastly ordinary, and by so doing have contributed to our shared history.

This year's theme, "Discover A New World: Women's History" invites you to discover not only the world of people and events that has been neglected in the traditional telling of history, but also the "new world" of your own life, once you are touched by the knowledge of women's history.



What is Women's History?

Multicultural women's history tells the story of our nation's past from an expanded perspective. It does not rewrite history; but it does make very different judgements about what is important.

Traditionally history has focused on political, military, and economic leaders and events. This approach has virtually excluded women, people of color, and the mass of America's ordinary citizens. What the children of those ignored groups learn from such history is that they, and people like themselves, are unimportant, and have contributed little to our society. By expanding the focus of history to include the activities and contributions of women from all walks of life, we give all children an opportunity to see themselves as active participants in the

life of the nation, capable of making important contributions to the future.

Women's history approaches the past with a wide-angle lens, taking in a much wider vision of what was going on in any given time period. In addition to the activities of the government and military in the public sphere, we also look at the private sphere, at the everyday life experiences of people from all walks of life, people just like ourselves and our own families. Women's history also provides a wealth of new role models for today's young people and for adults as well. The courageous women of the past who have dared to forge new roads join women living quietly at their families' center to create a world where future possibilities are limitless. Their stories are an inspiration for us all.

Our Founding Mothers

Continued from p. 1

women enter an historical tradition by choosing the week of March 8, International Women's Day, which originated 69 years before with a strike of working women in New York City. The observance then spread to Europe, and became an international event in 1945 with a World Congress of Women held in Paris.

They have constructed the frame; now comes the tedious job of quilting the past. Scraps of the lives of women are carefully woven into a multi-colored fabric strong enough to support our dreams of the future. Three years of stitching and the fabric covers the nation.

Women in Congress pick up the thread. The White House calls. President Carter has issued a Message encouraging all Americans to celebrate National Women's History Week, March 2-8, 1980. Women's History Week spreads like a good recipe, as friends share with friends and the pattern of women's lives is sewn in more and more towns and states across the nation. Fourteen years old and it has outgrown its week-long covering; a month can barely contain it. And it is growing...

"One Generation sows and another reaps, often forgetting what has gone before," Olympia Brown, the first regularly ordained woman minister in the U.S., wrote in her autobiography. Our granddaughters sitting in their classrooms, looked down upon by the faces of their kind through the ages, may never know the names of the women who made that knowledge possible. But we do. And today we celebrate the back-breaking, eye-straining, absolutely triumphant work of the National Women's History Project.

Written by Dr. Sally Roesch Wagner, on the occasion of the anniversary of the National Women's History Project.

The National Women's History Project originated and is now the primary promoter of National Women's History Month as a coast-to-coast focal celebration each March. National Women's History Month sets aside a time for honoring the contributions of the women who have come before us and those who are creating the historical legacy of future generations.

In thousands of schools, communities and worksites around the country, special programs, displays and events are planned that combine the theme and materials developed by our staff with the talent and creativity of local planners. Reports of these programs are exciting and heartwarming, and their numbers are increasing every year!

Beginning each fall, we conduct a national media campaign, calling attention to the fact that March is National Women's History Month.

Our staff provides short articles, feature stories, photos, quizzes, research assistance, and inspiration to hundreds of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations. The response has been tremendous! In the past few years, publications as diverse as "Seventeen" magazine, the United Postal Workers Union newsletter, USA Today, the Houston "Chronicle," and the Prodigy Computer Network have publicized National Women's History Month to their constituencies.

Each year we work with teachers and artists to develop the national theme and commemorative poster for National Women's History Month, words and pictures that will adorn the walls in thousands of schools and offices throughout the country each March. But our work goes on every day, year 'round. Preparing for March is only one aspect of what we do.

● Because of our efforts over the past twelve years, children from New York City to San Ysidro, California, from Bayonet Point, Florida to Sitka, Alaska are being introduced to women's history in their daily classroom lessons. Today's students are learning about strong women from the past who have made important contributions to the life of our nation. Young girls are expanding the possibilities for their own futures, and boys are learning that the girls beside them are important people, too.

● In addition to developing materials for classroom use, the NWHP provides information and referrals, without charge, for hundreds of workplace, school, and community people seeking multicultural women's history information.

● Equity officials look to our Project for innovative strategies and materials to use to improve the school or workplace environments for which they're responsible.

● Organizations, libraries and museums turn to us for informative, multicultural videos and display materials.

● Since 1978, we have made the search for quality, multicultural films, books, posters, games and celebration items a lot easier. The National Women's History Project has become "the source," inventorying over 300 items for quick delivery. With the direct help of our supporters, we now distribute 220,000 Women's History catalogs each year, and hundreds of thousands of focused promotional brochures on topics like Women's Equality Day and Black History Month.

In addition to our work with schools and workplace program planners, we have become a valuable resource for the media.

*National
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● Journalists, authors, and radio and television representatives rely on our office as a source for information about women from the past.

● We react quickly to popular media events. "The Civil War" series was a public sensation — but viewers were left wondering what women did during those tumultuous times. Our widely published "Letter to the Editor" filled in the blanks for teachers and writers alike. And our popular "Women and The Civil War" poster tells the story concisely and colorfully!

● We also furnish the media with information about women for special features throughout the year: Black History Month (February), Susan B. Anthony's birthday (February 15), Mother's Day (May), for sports and athletics in the spring, Women's Equality Day (August 26), Veteran's Day (November), and other days as we are asked.

Women's

Project

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Our office has been instrumental in linking women's history enthusiasts nationwide.

● We founded The Women's History Network in 1984. It's now nationwide, and 700 members strong. The Network connects representatives of federal workplaces and local libraries with parents and historians, teachers and performers.

● Our staff coordinates activities with Network members and provides consultation for their projects and programs.

● We issue an eight-page, quarterly newsletter of current developments and topical background information. The articles we run frequently reappear in women's newspapers and magazines, and in other organizations' newsletters, too. We also compose an annotated

directory of the membership to facilitate networking.

● We respond to requests from people who need specific women's history information, or women's history in a different format.

Responding to teacher requests, we continue to develop new curriculum materials where gaps are most apparent.

● Very young children were being overlooked by curriculum publishers — so we developed a number of multicultural biography units for early elementary use.

● No comprehensive, multicultural films or videos existed to quickly introduce women's history — until we produced "Women in American Life," a five-part video documentary series.

● Little information was available about the history of Mexican-American women, either in print or video. We filled this need with a biographical pamphlet, "Las Mujeres" and a 30 minute video, "Adelante Mujeres."

● Our curriculum unit on Women and the Constitution was released just in time for the bicentennial celebration in 1987.

● Efforts to increase girls' interest in math and science careers have been strengthened by the development of display materials featuring prominent women scientists: "Outstanding Women in Math and Science" display kit and a new "Women in Science and Mathematics" poster.

Every year our catalog contains hundreds of women's history books, posters and classroom materials.

● Many of these items have been created by our staff, with the help of classroom teachers, artists, and other content experts.

● Dozens of publications from publishers across the country are reviewed each year, and the best are selected for inclusion in the National Women's History Project Catalog.

Teacher training workshops, in California and throughout the country are enthusiastically received by teachers and administrators alike.

● State departments of education, school districts and regional centers across the country have requested our trainers to conduct workshops, from one to four full days.

● Hundreds of teachers, curriculum specialists, equity specialists, librarians and administrators have been introduced to strategies and resources for integrating multicultural women's history into all areas of the K-12 curriculum.

The current economic recession and the funding crisis being faced by many school districts throughout the country has caused a noticeable reduction in the sales of women's history materials for a while. But our staff has undertaken an aggressive marketing campaign which has enabled us to reach a larger audience nationwide. Response to our services and materials remains strong, and we are confident that we will continue to provide quality materials to schools, workplace program planners, community groups and parents for many years to come.

The National Women's History Project is a nonprofit educational organization 501 (c) (3), located at 7738 Bell Road, Windsor, CA 95492. Phone 707-838-6000. FAX 707-838-0478.

National Women's History Month

Continued from p. 1

achieving equity goals within the classroom. Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Oregon and other states developed and distributed women's history curriculum materials and program ideas to thousands of schools in their respective states. NOW and AAUW chapters sponsored women's history essay contests and other special programs in their local areas. Within a few years, thousands of schools and communities were celebrating National Women's History Week, supported and encouraged by NWHW resolutions from governors, city councils, school boards and the U.S. Congress!

The Entire Month of March

For 1987, at the request of many school districts, museums and libraries throughout the country, we decided to expand the national celebration to the entire month of March, to allow more time to explore the increasingly accessible field of women's history. Since then, the National Women's History Month Resolution has been approved with broad-based, bipartisan support in both the House and Senate.

The idea of celebrating the unique, multicultural history of women in the U.S. has captured the imaginations of teachers, librarians, community groups, women's organizations, and thousands of individuals throughout the nation. Each year programs and activities in schools and communities have become more extensive as information and program ideas have been developed and shared.

Growing Interest in Women's History

The popularity of women's history celebrations has sparked a new interest in uncovering women's forgotten heritage. A number of states and cities have instituted a "Women's Hall of Fame," or have published biographical materials on prominent women in the history of their particular locale. In

Congressional Resolution

Designating the Month of March as

"Women's History Month"

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways;

Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of the life of the Nation by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working inside and outside of the home;

Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout the history of the Nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force of the Nation;

Whereas American women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in our Nation;

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major progressive social change movement;

Whereas American women have been leaders, not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and other movements, especially the peace movement, which create a more fair and just society for all; and

Whereas despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued, in the literature, teaching and study of American history:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that March is designated as "Women's History Month." The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation for each of these months, calling upon the people of the United States to observe those months with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Since 1987, this resolution, or a version similar, has been passed by Congress to designate the month of March each year as "Women's History Month."

many areas, state historical societies, women's organizations, and groups such as the Girl Scouts have become involved in planning Women's History Month programs. The efforts of educators, workplace program planners, parents, and community

organizations in thousands of communities across the country have turned National Women's History Month into a major focal celebration, and a spring-board for celebrating women's history all year 'round.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WOMEN'S HISTORY NETWORK

THE WOMEN'S HISTORY NETWORK offers you up-to-the-minute information about resources: books, movies and videos, historic sites, archives, exhibits, and individuals in the rapidly expanding field of women's history. Nowhere else is this information available from a single source. As a Network member you will also be supporting the vital work of the NWHP: to document and disseminate information about multicultural women's history, and to provide technical assistance to researchers, librarians, and teachers throughout the country.

As a subscriber you will receive:

- "NETWORK NEWS," the quarterly, 8-page newsletter of information for educators, researchers, program planners and general women's history enthusiasts;
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE from the staff of the National Women's History Project for your research or program planning;
- REFERRALS to excellent women's history performers, films, exhibits, classroom activities and the like;
- THE NETWORK DIRECTORY, listing members, and detailing their interests and experience;
- 5% DISCOUNT on purchases from the NWHP Resource Catalog

*Subscribe to the Women's History Network.
Write to the NWHP office for a sample copy of
"Network News."*

Annual Fees:
\$25 individual
\$50 institutional or group membership
\$50 supporting member
\$100 sustaining member

ADOPT - A - SCHOOL

Do you belong to a social or service organization, like Sororists, Kiwanis, AAUW, NOW, or BPW? Are you looking for a project that will have a positive impact on the lives of hundreds of children? Your club or organization can "Adopt a School" in your community to introduce the students and teachers to fascinating women from U.S. history. Adopt-a-School projects can include purchasing books for the library, sponsoring special NWHM programs, and other projects to improve the quality of education in your community. Request a free copy of our *Adopt-A-School* pamphlet (item # 7903) of strategies and ideas. Call or write:

National Women's History Project
7738 Bell Road, Windsor, CA 95492 707-838-6000

Putting Women Back Into History

Women's History project helps fill in the blanks

*(This article was reprinted with permission
from the Healdsburg (CA) Tribune.)*

When the University of Pennsylvania wanted to know who was the first woman to earn a doctorate in Mathematics from its institution, the school placed a call to Windsor.

When the National Bar Association wanted to know the name of the first Hispanic individual to pass the bar, members called Windsor.

Need information on the Salem witch hunts? The first woman to play pro baseball? The first American female aviator?

Mary Ruthsdotter of the National Women's History Project, located in Windsor, has the answer. "We can answer any question you have, or find the answer by the end of the day," she said. When it comes to women's history, that is.

Biographies and information about American women, from authors to service women to the ladies who worked on the California railroads, can also be found among the copious files of the National Women's History Project.

The non-profit agency is the major supplier of women's history information and curriculum in the United States.

"I know," says Ruthsdotter, co-founder of the History Project which was established in 1978 in Santa Rosa. "you'd expect a national project like this to be in New York or some big city. But Sonoma County is where we live."

The agency, which relocated from Santa Rosa to Windsor in 1989, has been especially busy gearin

Continued on page 8

Writing Women Back Into History

Continued from page 7

month of March, National Women's History Month, but the resource center keeps up with a barrage of informational requests, material compilation, curriculum planning and public appearances all year round.

Ruthsdotter points to rows of file cabinets containing information on women's contributions to this country's evolving history, and then to the never ending bookshelves full of literary resources, which continue to grow and take over the office space on Bell Road.

The amount of information available on U.S. women shouldn't be a big surprise. "Women have always been half of the population," Ruthsdotter says. "And after wars, we've been more than half the population...but where are our stories?"

Where they're not, to a great extent, is in the text books and curriculum materials of the nation's public schools. In a 1982 study of state-recommended high school history books, the lack of significant reference to women in U.S. history was depressing to Women's History Project organizers.

"Countless hours were spent laboriously going through those books and counting how many times women were mentioned by name or pictured with names," says Ruthsdotter. "The result was so discouraging that we went back through and counted the women pictured, even if they weren't mentioned by name." At the time, women figured in only 11 percent of the texts' historical references.

Since then, Ruthsdotter acknowledges, more recent curriculum and texts show a greater awareness of women's roles in U.S. history and current events, but the progress is slow. Ruthsdotter has estimated that less than one in six of America's 105,000 public and private schools purchase materials to teach women's history and that, "even if the growth of the past five

National Women's History Project
7738 Bell Road
Windsor, Ca 95492



Mary Ruthsdotter and Sunny Bristol

years continues through 1997, the cumulative total spent for women's history materials for all American schools will add up to less than \$80 per school site."

The Women's History Project strives to compile the information to fill in the "big blanks," as Ruthsdotter refers to them, that exist in school history and social studies programs.

Picking up a video cassette from her desk top, she says, "This is a tape about Margaret Chase Smith, the only

senator to call Joe McCarthy on his investigation of communist affiliations. She was challenging someone in her own party. This was an incredible woman."

Women's History Project archivist Sunny Bristol has just returned to work from a vacation in Florida and reports to Ruthsdotter, "I heard two references to Women's History Month on the radio there. But there was no follow-up information...just the two references."

Replies Ruthsdotter, "Well, that's something. It's a start. Two references are better than nothing at all."

Bristol was excited to have found some information and a poster on Bessie Coleman, the first Black female aviator. "She had to go to France to learn how to fly," says Bristol. "They wouldn't teach her here."

The Women's History Project is working at full steam to bring these stories into American schools. Catalogs full of literary resources are made available to schools by the History Project, which also sends staff to lead workshops and to give presentations to schools and community groups across the country.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: HCR 11
 (H) Publish Date: 3/31/93

STATE OF ALASKA
 1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Designating the month of March as
"Women's History Month."
 Sponsor: Representative Bettye Davis
 Requestor: Representative Bettye Davis

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 BRU: Legislative Council

Component: Session Expenses

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Pamela A. Stoops, Director
 Division: Administrative Services

Pamela A. Stoops

Phone: 465-3850
 Date: 3/30/93

Approved By: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Warren W. Endicott

Date: 3/30/93

THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE



* HONORING *

* WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH *

It is with great pleasure that the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature acknowledges March as Women's History Month to honor the inspiration, achievement, and contribution women have made throughout history.

The theme of Women's History Month in 1993 is "Discover a New World: Women's History." Women are honored who have participated in history by living out their lives, whether in ways grandly eloquent or steadfastly ordinary, and by doing so have contributed to our shared history.

American women of every race, class, and ethnic background have been leaders, not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and especially the peace movement. Despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been traditionally overlooked and undervalued in the literature, teaching and study of American history.

Women's History Month invites you to discover not only the world of people and events that have been neglected in the traditional telling of history, but also the "new world" of your own life, once you are touched by the knowledge of women's history.

We, the members of the Eighteenth Alaska State Legislature, take this opportunity to participate in celebrating Women's History Month for the continuing role women play in every sphere of the life of our nation.



General Bexis
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Rick Halford
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

HCR

15

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SCR 15

Revision Date: February 17, 1994 Dept. Affected: None
 Title: "Relating to the twenty-eighth annual Boys' State" BRU: n/a
 Component: n/a
 Sponsor: Senator Phillips, Leman, Rieger, Ellis, Kertulla, Duncan
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO. ---

Expenditures/Revenues	(Thousands of Dollars)					
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ ---

POSITIONS						
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

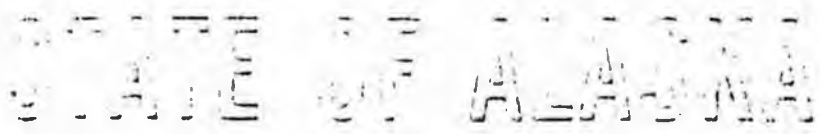
ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Portia Babcock, Committee Aide Phone: 465-4522
 Division: Senate State Affairs Committee Date: February 17, 1994
 Approved by: Senator Loren Leman, Chair Date: February 17, 1994
 Agency: Senate State Affairs Committee

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HCR

25



DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
410 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE, SUITE 105
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1795

Phone: (907) 465-5050
Fax: (907) 465-5070

January 12, 1994

The Honorable Bill Hudson, Chair
House Labor and Commerce Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Rm. 108, State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Hudson:

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is pleased to provide its support for House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange. The Department feels that organizing "Alaska Materials Exchange Month" is an excellent approach to increasing the visibility of this program and participation by the business community.

The Department has been working in partnership with ARCO-Alaska, BP-Alaska, the Alaska Support Industry Alliance, and the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce to develop and implement the Alaska Materials Exchange (AME). This pollution prevention partnership will help business reduce the cost of doing business and help prevent the disposal of useable materials. AME is an excellent example of government and industry working together to create nonregulatory programs to reduce waste and share in the cost of implementing such programs.

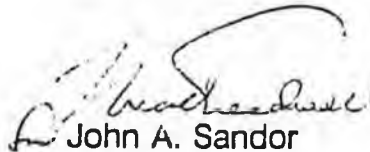
An Alaska Materials Exchange Coordinator has recently been hired at the Anchorage Chamber to work with our Department and other program organizers. In order to allow the program coordinator the time to maximize the benefit derived through adoption of this resolution, the Department respectfully requests that the committee consider requesting the Governor to proclaim "April," instead of "March," as Alaska Materials Exchange Month.

Once again, we appreciate the Legislature's interest in promoting this valuable program. Should you have any further questions concerning the Alaska

January 12, 1994

Materials Exchange program, please contact me, or David Wigglesworth, chief of the ADEC Pollution Prevention Office (907-563-6529).

Sincerely,



John A. Sandor
Commissioner

DW/bkt (g:\eq\clerical\ppo\hcr25)

cc: Representative Joe Green, Vice-Chairman, HL&CC
Representative Al Vezey, Chairman, House State Affairs Committee
Representative Pete Kott, Vice-Chairman, House State Affairs Committee
Mead Treadwell, Deputy Commissioner, ADEC
Bob Poe, Director, IAS/ADEC
Mike Menge, Director, EQ/ADEC
David Wigglesworth, Chief, Pollution Prevention Office/EQ/ADEC
Raga Elim, Legislative Liaison, Governor's Office



217 Second Street, Suite 200 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • Tel (907) 586-1325, Fax (907) 463-5480

January 25, 1994

TO: Representative Bill Hudson, Chair
and Members, Labor & Commerce Committee

FROM: Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

RE: **HCR 25 - Industrial Materials Exchange**

The Alaska Municipal League supports passage of HCR 25 - Industrial Materials Exchange, which provides for the reuse and recycling of industrial materials. As you may be aware, the Alaska Municipal League is a co-sponsor of the Municipal Pollution Prevention Roundtable and supports creative ideas on reducing pollution.

We believe that the Alaska Materials Exchange Program will benefit Alaskan communities by offering the alternative to companies to exchange unneeded materials with others and thus keep these materials, some of which are hazardous, out of local landfills.

The Alaska Municipal League would like to encourage the Alaska State Legislature to pass HCR 25 and offer support to the Alaska Materials Exchange for the benefit of all Alaska's communities.

cc: ✓ Representative Pete Kott
& Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Pollution Prevention Office

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STAFF

Walt Furnace

General Manager

Barbara Webb

Administrative Assistant

Peggy Willman

Communications Assistant



THE ALLIANCE

4220 B' Street, Suite 200 / Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5911

Phone (907) 563-2226 Fax (907) 561-8870

January 27, 1994

Rep. Pete Kott
State Capitol Building Room 409
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Ref: HCR 25

Dear Rep. Kott:

The Alaska Support Industry Alliance is please to submit this letter in support of HCR 25. The Resolution is in support of a state material exchange program. Through the Prudhoe Bay Environmental Alliance Committee of the Alliance we are providing a great deal of support for the program to include dissemination of information to our membership. We commend you for your leadership in introducing the Resolution and look forward to its favorable passage through the Legislature.

If we can be of any other assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Walt Furnace
General Manager



27 January 1994

Representative Pete Kott
Juneau, AK

Re: Alaska Materials Exchange, HCR No. 25


Dear Representative Kott:

Thank you for introducing House Concurrent Resolution No. 25 relating to the establishment of a state materials exchange network. Your support of this undertaking exemplifies how government can work with Alaska businesses to their mutual benefit.

More than thirty states in the Lower 48 have materials exchanges that are utilized by the business community as well as non-profit organizations. Companies with manufacturing by-products, surplus materials, or off-spec goods make those materials available to other organizations via a periodic catalog and/or an on-line computer service. The generator of the goods saves money on disposal fees while the recipient receives usable product inexpensively (usually for the cost of transport). From an environmental perspective, reuse of materials is an important aspect of waste management and waste minimization.

ARCO Alaska, Inc. is one of the two companies referenced in HCR 25 that provided seed money for a materials exchange. Like you, we support this effort to redirect usable material from one entity to another. ARCO and BP have been working with the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and the Pollution Prevention office at the Department of Environmental Conservation to bring this venture to fruition. We support HCR No. 25 and again thank you for introducing it.

Sincerely,


Ken L. Donajkowski
Director Environmental Sciences

cc: Bill Hudson
Chair, House Labor & Commerce

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

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HEALTH, EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES
JUDICIARY
STATE AFFAIRS

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OIL & GAS

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EAGLE CENTER, SUITE 141
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577
PHONE (907) 694-8944
FAX 694-8945

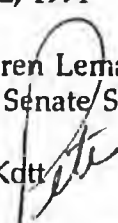
SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE (907) 465-3777

Representative Pete Kott

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 22, 1994

TO: Senator Loren Leman
Chairman, Senate/State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. Pete Kott 

RE: Request for hearing
CSHCR 25(L&C), RELATING TO AN INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Please schedule HCR 25 for a hearing before the State Affairs committee as soon as possible.

HCR 25 asserts the importance of fully utilizing resources by encouraging industry to participate in a materials exchange within the state, and by asking the Governor to proclaim a materials exchange month.

A materials exchange is an information network allowing companies to serve notice of the availability of surplus goods. Arrangements can then be made between companies to transfer surpluses that would otherwise be placed in landfills. BP and Arco have provided seed money for the project and it is being coordinated through the State Chamber of Commerce with the cooperation of the Department of Environmental Conservation's Pollution Prevention office.

The following items are attached:

Sponsor statement
Sectional analysis
Zero fiscal note from DEC
Background information
Letters of support

If you have any questions about this resolution, please call me or my Legislative Assistant, Jack Phelps, at 465-3777.



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES:
HEALTH, EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES
JUDICIARY
NATIVE AFFAIRS

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PHONE (907) 694-8944
FAX 694-8945

SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE (907) 465-3777

Representative Pete Kott

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 25 – STATE MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Every citizen in Alaska has a stake in pollution control. Not only will pollution prevention efforts help preserve the beauty of our great state, some measures can also help Alaskans maintain a healthy economy. One such effort is the new Alaska Materials Exchange.

The Alaska Materials Exchange is a joint effort being developed in a public/private sector partnership. The Support Industry Alliance, BP Exploration, ARCO and DEC's Pollution Prevention Office are some of the participants. The exchange holds great promise for reducing the flow of industrial waste into Alaska landfills.

Across Canada and the Lower 48, there are perhaps two dozen materials exchanges already in operation. They are saving industry approximately \$27 million and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil annually. This represents a significant improvement over conventional disposal approaches, and everyone in America benefits—not only from the cost savings but also from reduced pollution.

HCR 25 is an effective way to foster responsible management of available resources in Alaska with minimal cost to the state government.



**CSHCR 25(L&C)
SECTIONAL ANALYSIS**

"Relating to a state materials exchange."

This resolution states the legislature's support for the Alaska materials exchange.

Further, the resolution calls upon Governor Hickel to direct the commissioner of environmental conservation to continue working on the Alaska materials exchange.

Finally, the resolution calls upon Governor Hickel to proclaim April 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month.

Pollution

***P*revention**

Bulletin

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION



The DEC's Pollution Prevention Bulletin is a newsletter dedicated to providing practical waste reduction and recycling information to interested Alaskans and their organizations. The Bulletin is a project of DEC's Pollution Prevention Office, and it is produced in coordination with the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce's Green Star Program, Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling, Anchorage Recycling Center, Alaska Center for the Environment, Alaska Health Project, and the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Affordable Housing & Energy Efficiency Programs. Comments or inquiries about the newsletter should be directed to Marianne See, DEC Pollution Prevention Office, 3601 C Street, Suite 1334, Anchorage, AK 99503.

Vol. 3 No. 3

June 1993

PLANS ARE UNDERWAY TO DEVELOP AN ALASKA INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS EXCHANGE

A materials exchange offers businesses an opportunity to save money and prevent pollution!

Here's how it works - A materials exchange is an information clearinghouse that publicizes the availability of surplus or other unwanted materials from one industry that can be valuable raw materials for another business. Types of materials include surplus equipment, furniture, excess chemicals, pallets, and construction materials. Materials are listed in a well circulated catalog and may also be included on an electronic bulletin board.

Benefits of materials exchange - In linking available materials with potential users, several benefits occur. The business offering the material saves money on transportation and disposal costs, and the company accepting the material saves money by purchasing (or receiving for free) a used rather than a new product. Both companies support pollution prevention, as this exchange reduces the need for using virgin raw materials, and allows the material to be re-used rather than thrown away.

Materials exchanges in the U.S. and Canada - Currently, there are approximately 20 materials exchanges operating in North America. It is estimated that industry saves \$27 million and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil annually by using materials exchanges.

Alaskan businesses are ready - There is a ground swell of interest in developing a Alaska materials exchange, among a wide range of businesses. In May, Bob Smee, developer of the National Materials Exchange Network, came to Alaska to give a demonstration of a computerized data base he has developed that links all of the materials exchanges nationwide. He also shared ideas about how to develop a state-wide materials exchange. Representatives from over 40 different Alaskan businesses and organizations attended these sessions.

Next steps - As a result of these meetings, planning is underway for developing an Alaska Materials Exchange. Phase I will begin this summer. This will be a pilot program, targeting the oil and gas industry. Phase II will target other industries such as mining, fishing, forest products, and construction, and will also emphasize small businesses and communities. These efforts will form the foundation for Phase III, which will be the development of a state-wide Alaska Materials Exchange that is accessible to all businesses and communities. Phase II will get underway next winter, and Phase III will be in place by mid to late 1994, pending funding for these efforts.

For further information on development of an Alaska Materials Exchange and details about the pilot program, contact Sally Edwards of the ADEC Pollution Prevention Office at 563-6529.

MATERIALS EXCHANGE MILESTONES: JANUARY - JUNE 1994 DRAFT 1/10/94

January 94:

Set up office
Review background information on Material Exchange programs
Desk-top publishing course for catalog

February 94:

Compile listings - call contacts, check re: current or not
Create simple catalog
Research data base options
Develop mailing list

March 94:

Circulate catalog
Follow-up contacts - Slope, town
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange (AME) Committee
meet with Buy Alaska - Mary Rucker - 274-7232
prepare for Alaska Materials Exchange Month
Begin needs assessment with industries

April 94:

Alaska Materials Exchange Month
Work on actively making matches
Work on funding issues
Begin tracking/documentation
Continue needs assessment
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange Committee

May 94:

Active matching
Tracking
Marketing
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange Committee

June 94:

Do catalog #2
Funding
meet with Alaska Materials Exchange Committee

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 2
To George Driscoll	From David Isinglesworth	
Co. % Rep. Katt	Co. ADEC	
Dept	Phone # 907 563-6529	
Fax # 465-2819	Fax # 907 562-4026	

**Materials Exchange Program Agreement
Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation,
Pollution Prevention Office**

The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Pollution Prevention Office (ADEC/PPO) agree to participate in a pilot program to establish a materials exchange program - an information clearing house (see addendum).

This pilot program will be housed in the offices of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, 441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 300, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Design, oversight and day-to-day management of the program will be by ADEC/PPO.

Chamber will hire a part-time person to coordinate and implement the program (Materials Exchange Program Coordinator). The materials exchange program coordinator will be an employee of the Chamber. She/He will adhere to the office and personnel policies of the Chamber as specified by the Chamber president. She/he will provide a monthly progress report to a committee composed of a representative from ARCO, Alaska, BP Exploration, ADEC/PPO and the Chamber.

The program will be funded by direct donations in the amount of \$40,000 provided by ARCO, Alaska and BP Exploration. These funds will be provided to the chamber prior to the start of the program. A budget outlining the use of these funds will be constructed by ADEC/PPO and Chamber as soon as possible prior to start of program. Chamber will be responsible for fiscal reporting as required by the funding sources.

An overhead charge of _____ expenses will be assessed by the Chamber to cover reception, accounting, general staff assistance, supplies, xeroxing, use of equipment, phone lines, general maintenance and any other day-to-day operational expenses. Any new equipment or extraordinary start-up expenses will be provided for in the program budget.

Prior to the end of the first year of this pilot program an assessment will be made as to the continuation for the following year. This agreement is only valid as long as outside (non-Chamber) funding sources are available and will terminate one year from the official start date of the program, tentatively set for January 3, 1994, unless an extension agreement is mutually agreed upon by the signing parties.

Anchorage Chamber of Commerce

Date

Alaska Dept of Environmental Conservation
Pollution Prevention Office

Date

Addendum attached

THE ALASKA OIL AND GAS POLLUTION PREVENTION COMMITTEE: A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY

This paper will describe the development and implementation of an unusual partnership between government and the oil industry, and report on some of the successes in pollution prevention achieved by the Committee.

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Pollution Prevention Office has been working with the Alaskan oil field service industry since September 1991 to identify and implement pollution prevention opportunities in the Prudhoe Bay oil field. This is a voluntary, cooperative effort among representatives of oil field service companies, the major Alaskan oil companies, and state, federal, and local government agencies.

The program was originally developed as a cooperative effort between the Alaska Support Industry Alliance (an oil field service industry trade association and lobbying group) and the ADEC Pollution Prevention Office. In 1992, the original Committee was expanded to include representatives of BP Exploration, ARCO Alaska, Exxon, the North Slope Borough (the local government organization of the Prudhoe Bay area), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Committee was expanded to ensure that a wider range of stakeholders and decision-makers were included in this partnership. Many Alaskan oil field pollution prevention opportunities require the input and commitment from this wider group before they can be implemented.

To date, the Committee has focused on reducing a variety of waste streams in the Prudhoe Bay area, including lead-acid batteries, oily water, used oil and anti-freeze. In 1992, a lead-acid battery recycling program was implemented, with the cooperation of Prudhoe Bay area battery vendors. An analysis of five oily water recycling systems was conducted, resulting in an educational program and report for Deadhorse area contractors. Currently, the Committee is evaluating the potential for setting up an antifreeze recycling program for the Prudhoe Bay area, considering options for improving the management and recycling of used oil, and developing a guide on product substitution. The Committee is also supporting training efforts on pollution prevention.

In addition, the Committee is supporting the development of a state-wide industrial materials exchange program for the oil industry and other business sectors. A materials exchange is an information clearinghouse that publicizes the availability of surplus or other unwanted materials from one industry that can be valuable raw materials for another business. In the lower 48 states and Canada, it is estimated that industry saves \$27 million and the energy equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil annually by using materials exchanges. An Alaska Materials Exchange will help the oil industry to save money on disposal, raw materials, and equipment, and contribute to resource conservation and pollution prevention.

Submitted by: Sally Edwards
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Pollution Prevention Office
3601 C St., Suite 1334
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-563-6529 (phone) 907-562-4026 (fax)

ALASKA MATERIALS EXCHANGE - Listing Form

Submit one form per listing - copy as many forms as needed

Company Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

1. Check one only: MATERIAL AVAILABLE MATERIAL WANTED

If available, is it: free (including shipping) If wanted, will you purchase? yes no
 free (excluding shipping)
 for sale

2. Material Classification (select the ONE category that best describes materials that you are listing):

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acid/Alkali | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic and Rubber | <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/Heavy Equip |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solvents | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood and Pallets | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints and Coatings | <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Equip |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Chemicals | <input type="checkbox"/> Containers | <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Camp Equip/Supplies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oils and Greases | <input type="checkbox"/> Metals | <input type="checkbox"/> Office Equip/supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurant Equipment |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Packaging Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Paper Products | <input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous |

3. Description of material available or wanted (include information you want in catalog such as composition, overall condition, age of material, etc.): _____

4. Potential uses (if known): _____

5. Packaging: Bulk Drums Bales Palletized other

6. Amount available or wanted (Specify unit size): _____

7. Information available or wanted: Sample Lab analysis Photo MSDS equip specs

8. Where is this material located or wanted? _____

9. IMPORTANT NOTICE: NON-CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

If you check confidential, the Alaska Materials Exchange will not release your name/address/phone to anyone; inquiries will be forwarded to you by mail and only you can initiate a contact with the interested party. If you check non-confidential, the Alaska Materials Exchange will be free to release your name/address/phone to an inquirer so they may make direct contact with you. The purpose of confidentiality is to safeguard proprietary business information, not to circumvent any regulatory obligations.

Fax or mail to: Alaska Materials Exchange • Anchorage Chamber of
Commerce • 441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 300 • Anchorage, AK 99503 •
FAX # 272-4117

GENERATOR	RECIPIENT	SAVINGS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical Company: glacial ascectic acid, toluene, methyl ethyl, ketone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College: reused 50 lbs of 10 chemicals in chemistry classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generator saved \$750.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper Company: fiber roll cores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pallet Company: ground up and used as animal bedding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generator saves \$3,000 annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor Vehicle Parts Company: wood pallets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various recipients reused as pallets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generator has saved \$21,000 to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meat Packing Company: 5,000 lbs. hog hair per day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock Feed Company used as non-digestible protein 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generator saves \$600 per month.

▼ —DENOTES A NEW LISTING

A V A I L A B L E

A0900268 - WOOD SCRAP

Available in Bothell, WA:

Scrap wood waste - mostly broken pallets and broken crates.
Quantity is approximately 100 lbs per week.

CONTACT: IMEX (206) 296-4899

A0900509 - WOODEN CRATES

Available in Seattle/Bellevue, WA:

Wooden produce crates - various sizes. Also styrofoam crates at times. Ideal for storage/reuse.

CONTACT: Brant Rogers, Larry's Market (206) 243-2951

**METALS /
METAL
SLUDGES****▼ A1000958 - ALUMINUM REELS**

Available in Spokane, WA:

1" videotape reels, empty, with high density plastic cases (9").
Reels are made of pure, high-grade aluminum. 10-20 per month.CONTACT: Frank Swoboda,
North by Northwest Productions (509) 483-4626**▼ A1000967 - BALL BEARINGS**

Available in Hayden, ID:

0.375" ID x 0.875" OD THK. New ball bearings sealed in plastic
wrappers. 75 cents each. NHBB P/N R1 - 1438DDRA1P25LY83.
Shipping paid.

CONTACT: Michael Connors (208) 772-5981

A1000840 - CALCIUM SILICON 2 X DN

Available in Arlington, WA:

6,000 lbs. of calcium silicon 2 x DN packaged in two pallets.
Sample available.CONTACT: Roy Pearson,
MacKenzie Speciality Castings, Inc. (206) 435-5539**A1000643 - CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS**

Available in Seattle, WA:

Construction debris including scraps of aluminum and steel,
pieces of I-beam. From various job site locations throughout
Western Washington. Amount varies.CONTACT: John Battle,
Fletcher Wright Construction Co (206) 447-7654**A1000645 - CRUSHED METAL CANS**

Available in Tacoma, WA:

Quart and 5 gallon metal cans, after being emptied of hydraulic
fluid (contents used) are crushed using a can crusher, and put in
55 gallon drums (open top with lids) for storage. Good for scrap
metal dealers. 40-55 gal full drums are available.

CONTACT: Peter Gallant, U S Air Force (206) 984-3913

**A1000367 - ELECTROPLATING WASTE
TREATMENT SLUDGE**

Available in Reading, PA:

10 tons of wastewater treatment sludge from electroplating
operation. Contains nickel, chromium, copper, zinc, lead, calcium
and barium. Analytical data available. Recurring every 3 months.

CONTACT: IMEX (206) 296-4899

A1000014 - FERROUS DUST

Available in Twinsburg, OH:

10,000 lbs. 85.9% Fe (Iron), 6.74% FeO, (Iron oxide), available in
drums. Generated from abrasive blast cleaning. Available in lesser
amounts on a continuing basis. Sample and lab analysis available.

CONTACT: Peter McLaughlin, McLaughlin, Inc. (216) 425-3616

A1000132 - GRINDING SWARF

Available in Seattle, WA:

Steel grinding waste, 95% mild and alloy steel, 2% aluminum and
1-3% grinding wheel residue. 5-10 tons monthly.

CONTACT: Mark DeFaccio (206) 682-7637

A1000528 - HYDROXIDE SLUDGE

Available in Seattle, WA:

1500 lbs. of wastewater sludge from passivation operation.
Contains nickel, chromium, copper, zinc, and iron. Analytical data
available.

CONTACT: Jerry Thompson, Alaskan Copper Co. (206) 623-5800

A1000570 - LOW CARBON STEEL WIRE

Available in Blaine, WA:

5000 lbs/month of scrap wire from manufacturing of fire screen
mesh. Clean bright wire; not painted.

CONTACT: Wolfgang Kommer, V.P. Mfg. (206) 332-8525

A1000466 - MERCURY

Available in Hoquiam, WA:

Approximately 120 pounds of electrical grade elemental mercury.
Minimum contamination. Stored in Nalgene bottles.

CONTACT: Mike Cummings, ITT Rayonier (206) 538-5790

A1000022 - METAL GRINDING SLUDGE

Available in Portland, OR:

Steel grinding waste, available in variable amounts every 90 days.
Contains high chrome content and some grinding wheel residues.
Contains 90-95% alloy steel, 4-8% chrome, and 1-2% grinding
wheel residues. Generated in metal grinding process. An
exempted waste under RCRA.CONTACT: Doug Richardson,
Precision Equipment Inc. (503) 289-1145**A1000196 - METAL GRINDING SLUDGE**

Available in Seattle, WA:

4-5 drums of steel grinding sludge, available every 90 days.
Material has high chrome content and some grinding wheel
residues. Approximately 90-95% alloy steel, 4-8% chrome and
1-2% grinding wheel residue. An exempted waste under RCRA.CONTACT: Doug Richardson,
Precision Engineering, Inc. (503) 289-1145

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO.

CSHCR No. 25

Rev. Date: _____
Title: Relating to a state materials exchange.

Department Affected: Environmental Conservation

Sponsor: Representative Kott
Requestor: Representative Kott

BRU: Environmental Quality
Component: Environmental Quality Director's Office

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 639

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND&STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

House Concurrent Resolution No. 25, relating to a state materials exchange, requests that Governor Hickel proclaim April 1994 Alaska Materials Exchange Month. The adoption of this resolution has no effect on the general fund.

Bob Poe, Director 
Information and Administrative Services

Phone: 465-5010
Date: 1/31/94

Approved by Commissioner:  For AS
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Date: 1/31/94

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HCR

26

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/8/94 Dept. Affected All Departments
Title: Declaring 1994 The Year of Vancouver

Sponsor: House Labor & Commerce Cmte
Requestor: House Trans Cmte

BRU: Office of the Commissioner
Components:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants, Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES						
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ESTIMATE OF ANY CURRENT YEAR (FY 94) COSTS

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared By: House Transportation Committee Elizabeth M. Bellin Phone: 465-4858
Division: _____ Date: 2/8/94
Approved By: [Signature] _____
Agency: _____ Date: _____

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

STATE CAPITOL, JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4954



SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 26 DECLARING 1994 THE YEAR OF VANCOUVER

This year marks the 200th anniversary of Captain George Vancouver's voyage to Cook's River and Prince William Sound, then to northern Southeast Alaska. In two small vessels, the *Discovery* (100 feet) and the *Chatham* (65 feet), the expedition had, by the end of 1793, finished exploring the Columbia River, British Columbia coast, and southern Southeast Alaska. HCR 26 declares 1994 to be the year of Vancouver to commemorate George Vancouver's important contribution to Alaska's history.

To celebrate the 200th anniversary of Vancouver's expedition, the newly formed Alaska Maritime Heritage Foundation Vancouver Bicentennial Committee is planning educational events. In Anchorage there are plans for a lecture series and a conference to commemorate Vancouver. Here in Juneau we plan to have a special exhibit at the Alaska State Museum and a series of speakers over the summer months. The exhibit, a major event called "Vancouver Meets the Tlingits," will consist of Native and European artifacts and trade goods that have had an influence on Native culture and change.

The National Geographic Society and the Alaska Geography and Education Program are very supportive of the concept and are working to prepare a curriculum for use in Alaska's schools. I believe this is an excellent opportunity to provide public education on many of Alaska's place names and the rich history of our state.

With Vancouver in Alaska, 1793-1794

A day by day summary of his survey, activities
and telling how places were named.

by
Wallace M. Olson

Heritage Research
Box 210961
Auke Bay, Alaska
99821
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INTRODUCTION

On April 1, 1791, Captain George Vancouver set sail from England on what Navy officials thought would be a two or three year exploration and survey of the Northwest Coast of North America. The expedition returned to England in the fall of 1795.

Over the next three years, Vancouver prepared a record of his discoveries and adventures. His brother, John, who had been assisting him, completed the text just before Vancouver's death on May 12, 1798. The first edition consisted of three volumes with charts, and was published in 1798. A second edition, with corrections, was published in six volumes in 1801. Within a few years, the journal was translated into French, German, Danish, Swedish and Russian. Other, abridged editions were published in several languages.

In preparing his report, Vancouver relied upon his own daily logs and journal along with the journals of several officers and crew members. These other journals contain a few details not found in the final version of Vancouver's report.

In 1984, the Hakluyt Society, published a new, four volume edition of his journal entitled *The Voyage of George Vancouver, 1791-1795*. This edition was edited and annotated by W. Kaye Lamb of Vancouver, British Columbia. Lamb's work is a masterpiece of research and analysis. He studied not only the original editions, but also looked at every other journal, reports and letters related to the Vancouver expedition. His 290 page introduction and 120 pages of notes at the end, provide the reader with a complete background to the survey and detailed lists of crew members, correspondence and other important information. In addition, Lamb has extensive footnotes in which he gives present-day names of places, the correct longitude and latitudes, explanations of place names given by Vancouver, and, where the other journals have additional information, they are quoted and referenced.

Another major journal of the expedition was kept by the expedition's surgeon and naturalist, Archibald Menzies. Menzies had been sponsored by Sir Joseph Banks, an influential individual in England at that time. Menzies and Vancouver had a dispute near the end of the voyage, and Menzies refused to turn over his journal to Captain Vancouver. Banks hoped that Menzies would complete his journal and publish it before Vancouver's work came out. However, by the time Vancouver's journal was published, Menzies had returned to service in the Navy and still had not finished his account of the final year of the survey.

In 1993, the University of Alaska Press published *The Alaska Travel Journals of Archibald Menzies, 1793-1794* with an introduction and annotation by Wallace M. Olson and a list of the botanical collections by John F. Thilenius. Menzies had been on several of the boat surveys and gives a first hand description of what he observed. There is some overlap between Vancouver's and Menzies' journals because whenever Menzies stayed aboard the *Discovery*, he used the same reports from other crew members which Vancouver later used for his summary.

The following pages are only intended to be a daily guide and brief description of Vancouver's survey. In both Vancouver's and Menzies' accounts, there are long, descriptive narratives with detailed information regarding certain events. Vancouver also has extensive descriptions of the weather, sailing conditions and specific information on the longitude and latitude and chronometers used to determine longitude. To find the details and specific information regarding certain events, the reader will have to search out the passages in Vancouver's or Menzies' journals.

In his journal, Vancouver usually gives a day by day account of his activities and the boat surveys in which he participated. But on those occasions when he remained aboard the *Discovery* and others carried out the survey, he describes their research only after they have returned and reported to him. And so, a person needs to examine the text to find specific dates and events. The following is a compilation and brief summary on a daily basis, based upon both Vancouver's and Menzies' journals so that the reader can begin to retrace the events as they took place.

Wallace M. Olson

CORRECTION

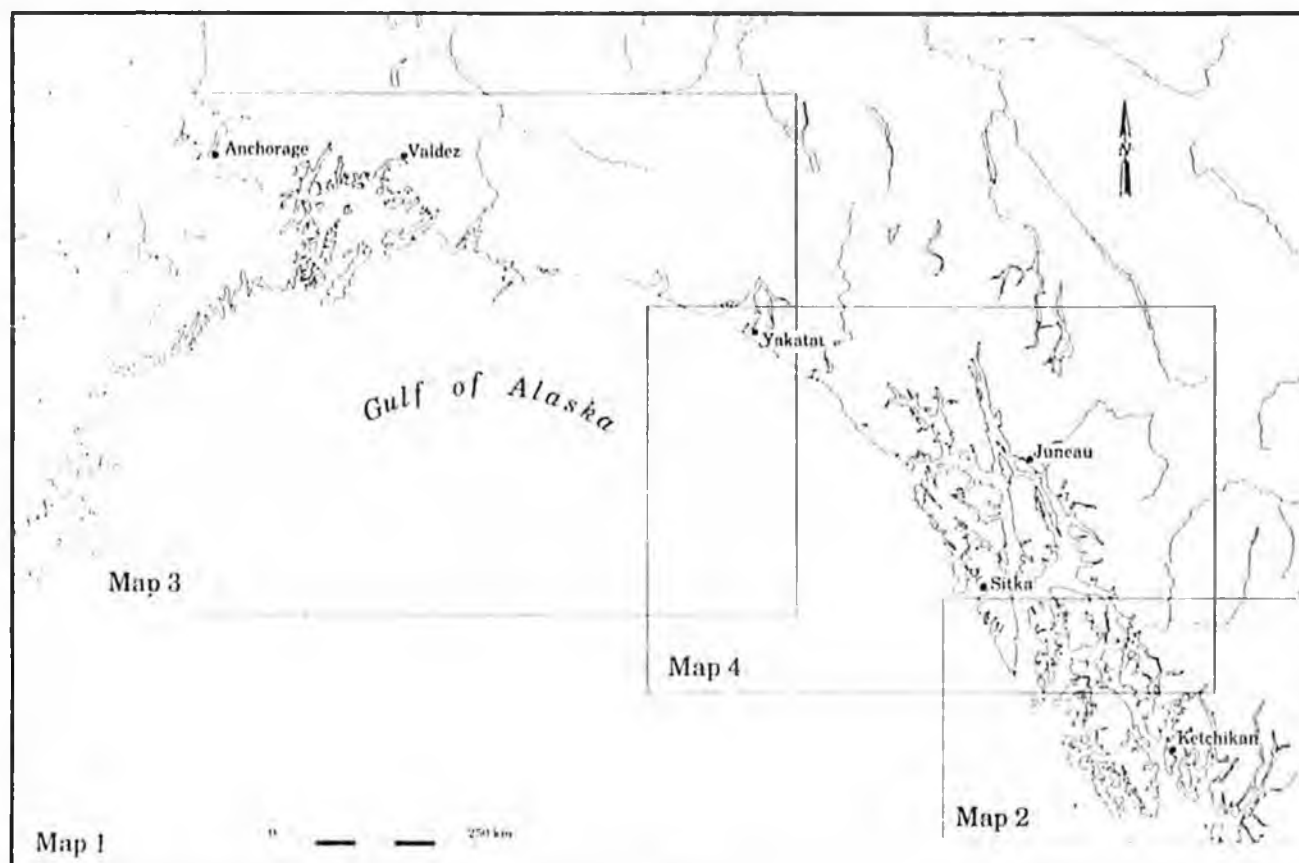
**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

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MAPS

The illustrations on the front and back covers are reproductions based on Vancouver's charts published in the 1798 edition of his journal. The front cover shows his chart of the Cross Sound area, while the back cover is a portion of his chart from west to east showing the coast to the mainland, and in a north-south direction from Cross Sound to Frederick Sound.

The other maps in this booklet, showing the surveys, have been provided through the courtesy of the University of Alaska Press and first appeared in the *Alaska Travel Journals of Archibald Menzies, 1793-1794*.

INTRODUCTION

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Wallace M. Olson

I

VANCOUVER AND HIS TIMES

George Vancouver was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, England on June 22, 1757 and was the youngest of six children born to John Jasper Vancouver and his wife, Bridget Berner. John Vancouver was a descendant of the van Coeeverden's from the province of Drenthe in the Netherlands. John's branch of the family had lived in England for several generations, and he had served as the Deputy Collector of Customs at King's Lynn. The Berners were an old English family, and Bridget came from St. Mary's Wiggenhall, near King's Lynn.

At age 14, George Vancouver was chosen to serve under Captain James Cook aboard the *Resolution* on the second of his three great voyages. It was on this voyage that the young seaman developed his nautical skills and was trained in navigation. On this trip, Cook explored the coast of Antarctica and visited several south sea islands and New Zealand, to which Vancouver would return on his voyage nearly twenty years later. In 1776, Vancouver again joined Cook for his third voyage, but this time he served aboard the *Discovery* under Captain Charles Clerke. They sailed to New Zealand, Tahiti, Hawaii and continued on to the Northwest Coast of North America, going as far north as Bering Strait. Cook sailed offshore the coast of present day Southeastern Alaska and did not explore the inside waters at all. Cook realized that someday, someone would have to make a detailed study of those intricate waterways, but that would not be done until Vancouver's survey of 1793-1794. Vancouver was with the Cook when the latter was killed on February 14, 1788. After returning to England in 1780, Vancouver served in the Caribbean and by 1783, he was back home. In 1784, he returned to the West Indies and in 1788 was made a first lieutenant, or second in command of the *Europa* and the following year returned to his homeland.

In the meantime, there had been trouble on the Northwest Coast of North America. The Spanish had explored parts of what is today Alaska, and had a small settlement on the west coast of Vancouver Island at Friendly Cove in Nootka Sound, which Cook had previously discovered. By this time, several British ships were engaged in the sea otter trade along the Northwest Coast.

In 1788, Captain James Colnett with his ship the *Prince of Wales* sailed to the Northwest Coast to trade for sea otter skins. With him were Archibald Menzies and James Johnstone. They visited Prince William Sound, Yakutat and stopped near the present city of Sitka. In 1789, Colnett returned to Nootka aboard the *Argonaut*, and he and his ships were seized by the Spanish commander, Estéban José Martínez. This precipitated a major dispute between England and Spain which was resolved with the Nootka Sound Convention in October 1790. As a consequence of this agreement, those captured were freed, and the port of Nootka was to be turned over to the British. In addition, British trading ships were to have unrestricted access to the area.

The British government now decided that an expedition was needed to be sent to the Northwest Coast to receive the port of Nootka for the Crown and secondly, to learn about this area to which they now had free access. Finally, for years there had been reports that there was a Northwest Passage; a waterway across North American linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was said to begin at about 60° North. Captain Cook had looked for it, but failed to find it.

On December 13, 1790 Vancouver received his commission as captain of the *Discovery*, while it was still being outfitted for the voyage. In the meantime, the Treasury had engaged Menzies to be the naturalist for the voyager. Sir Joseph Banks had been with Cook on his first voyage and now supported Menzies as his protege. Menzies, although a naval surgeon in his own right, was signed on as a naturalist. It was only later in the voyage, when the regular surgeon, Cranstoun, became ill and had to return to England, that Vancouver appoint Menzies as ship's surgeon. Among the others to sail with Vancouver were his old acquaintances, Peter Puget, Joseph Baker, Zachary Mudge.

Accompanying the *Discovery* was the smaller vessel, the *Chatham* under the command of William R. Broughton. The Master of the *Chatham* was James Johnstone who had been in the navy

since 1778 and had also served in the Caribbean. He and Menzies remained good friends since their voyage to the Northwest Coast with Colnett in 1788.

The expedition had three objectives. Vancouver was to receive Nootka for the British. He was to then examine every inlet leading north or east in search of the Northwest Passage. In the process of doing this, he was to carefully explore and chart the coast in detail. Menzies, on the other hand, as the naturalist, was to examine the plants, animals, lands, and natural phenomena with a particular view as to possible use in the future by British settlers. Also, he was ordered to describe all of the native people in the region and obtain as much information as he could on their languages, customs, population, settlements, culture and technology.

II THE SURVEY BEGINS

The main ship, the *Discovery* was 96 feet long, with a beam of 28 feet and a draft of 14 feet. The second vessel, the *Chatham* was 65 feet in length, with beam of 22 feet and drew 12 feet of water. On board the *Discovery* was a complement of 100 men including officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines. The *Chatham* had a crew of 45. Most of the men ranged in age from 17 to 30. A few, such as Vancouver, Whidbey and Menzies, were in their mid-thirties. In the letters and journals of several of the crewmen, Vancouver is described as irascible and given to emotional outbursts. However, as commander of two vessels and 145 men, at sea for four years, he needed to maintain strict discipline and from his reports seems to have been greatly concerned for the health and safety of his men. It is quite understandable that his patience must have been sorely tried on a 96 foot vessel, with 100 men and all their supplies, sails and other equipment, with crowded and uncomfortable conditions. Also, Vancouver had spent most of his adult life at sea and expected others to follow his orders precisely. Dr. John Naish, a retired British Naval Surgeon, after looking at all of the reports regarding the captain, says that Vancouver appears to have been suffering from chronic kidney failure even before he left on the voyage. Because of his health, Vancouver himself seldom went on any boat surveys in the last year of the trip.

After leaving England in the spring of 1791, the two ships sailed for the Cape of Good Hope which they reached in July. By fall they had visited Australia and New Zealand and in December were in Tahiti. In late January they sailed on to the Hawaiian Islands where Vancouver had been with Cook thirteen years earlier. They left Hawaii on March 16, 1792 and sighted land about 110 miles north of San Francisco Bay on April 18th. They worked their way northward up the coast and by May 1st were in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and began their survey of Puget Sound.

It was soon apparent to Vancouver that the large ships would not be able to survey all of the labyrinthine waterways of the inside passage. A routine was established in which the larger ships anchored and survey parties were dispatched in the smaller boats - the cutters, launches and yawl. Each boat carried about 12 to 15 men with their equipment and supplies. Since they were equipped with sails, they sailed whenever the weather permitted, but on some of the surveys, the crew had to row the entire distance. Each bay, inlet or channel leading north or east was examined. It was a slow, tedious and laborious process. Along the way observations were taken to determine the exact longitude and latitude of key points. Joseph Whidbey was in charge of many of the surveys. There were several British and American traders on the coast at this time, and no doubt Vancouver gleaned from them some details concerning the area he was to survey.

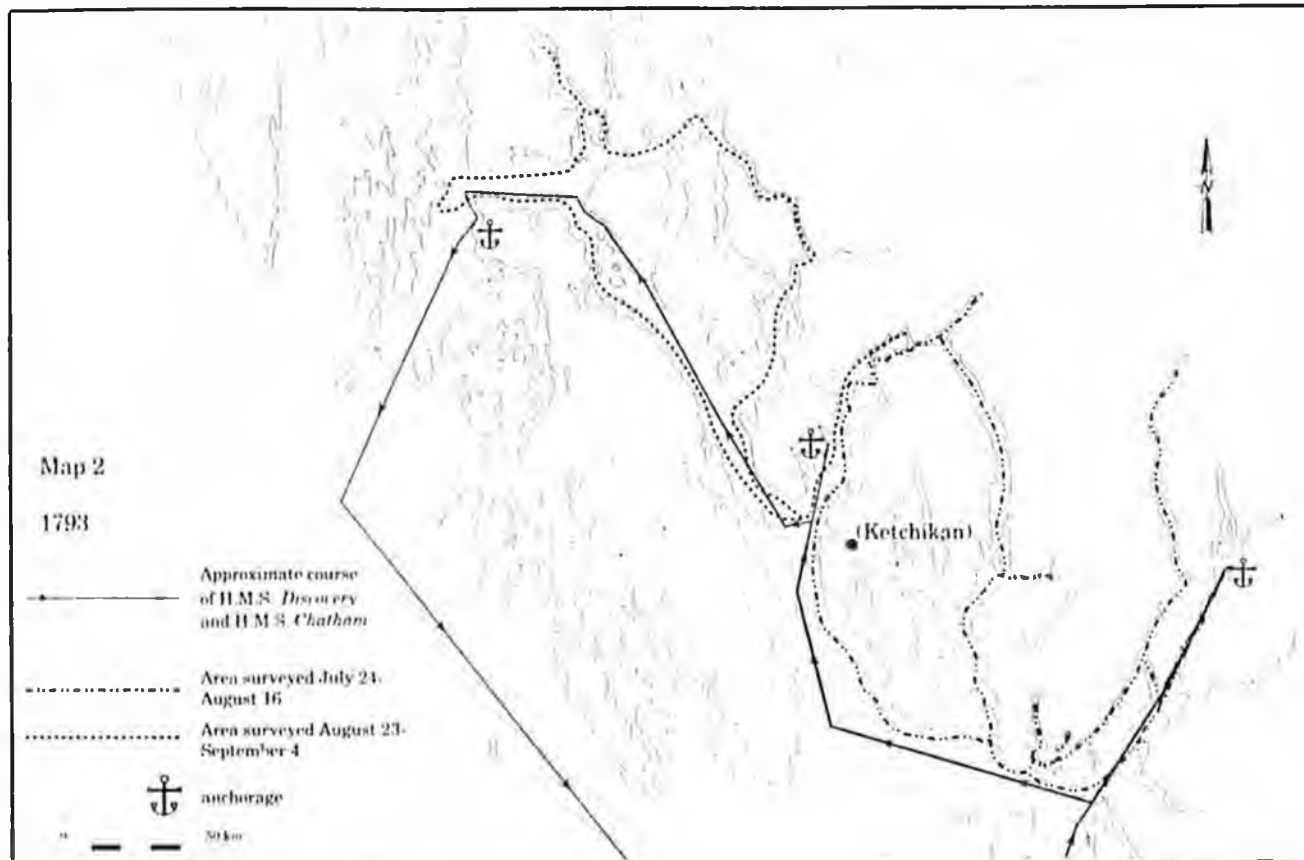
Some of the places had been named earlier by various explorers or traders, but many features remained unnamed. In his survey, Vancouver named 388 geographic features. Some places were named for his officers and crewmen while quite a few of the names were given to honor members of the Admiralty, the Royal Family, friends and acquaintances. A few names commemorated places in England and especially Vancouver's home area of Norfolk. Today, the

names he gave, like Puget, Baker, Orchard, Whidbey, Chatham are still in use on the Northwest Coast.

By August, Vancouver ended his survey for 1792 and went to Nootka where he met with Señor Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. (Although, according to Spanish tradition, his family name was Bodega, he is often referred to a "Quadra.") There was some confusion and disagreement over the northern boundary of Spanish control and the actual transfer of Nootka to the British. Even though Vancouver and Bodega y Quadra got along quite well personally, they were unable to come to closure regarding Nootka. After six weeks at Nootka, the *Discovery* sailed for California and Hawaii in mid-October. For the next few weeks, they visited Spanish settlements in California and by February they were in Hawaii where Vancouver met the new king, Kamehameha at Kealakekua Bay. Vancouver was hoping to make the Sandwich Islands, as Hawaii was known at that time, a British colony.

At the end of March, 1793, the *Discovery* and *Chatham* set out again for the Northwest Coast to continue their survey. The ships separated at sea, but had arranged to meet at the point where they had terminated their survey the previous season. After stopping in Nootka, Vancouver went to Restoration Cove in Burke Canal, British Columbia. Here they continued their survey with numerous boat expeditions under the command of Joseph Whidbey from the *Discovery* and James Johnstone from the *Chatham*. At times, the boats were gone two or three weeks while the ships remained at anchor. By July, they had explored every inlet and passage and were now near the present border between Canada and Alaska. The ships were anchored in Observatory Inlet, just east of the mouth of the Nass River in British Columbia.

From their anchorage, Johnstone and his crew were sent to examine the coast back to the end of their previous survey, while Vancouver led the other survey north in hopes of finding the Northwest Passage.



III THE SURVEY OF 1793

- July, 1793
Tue. 23rd Johnstone set out with a survey party to examine the shoreline from Point Maskelyne back to where the ships were anchored at Salmon Cove, Observatory Inlet.
- Wed. 24th Johnstone was at the mouth of the Nass River, but found it too shallow for navigation by ships.
- Thu. 25th Johnstone's party reached Point Maskelyne on the north tip of the Tsimpsean Peninsula and the entrance to Portland Canal.
- Fri. 26th Johnstone surveyed Work Channel east of Prince Rupert, British Columbia.
- Sat. 27th Vancouver and his party left the *Discovery* and began a survey up a passageway which he later named Portland Canal in honor of the Bentinck family, the Dukes of Portland. Here they met Indians and Vancouver described the people, their dress, decoration and behavior. The Indians had sea otter skins to trade, and wanted firearms in return, but Vancouver refused to trade guns or ammunition.
- Sun. 28th At the upper end of Portland Canal, near the present town of Hyder, Vancouver was "mortified" to realize that they had wasted so much time tracing this passageway. He noted that the waters were filled with leaping salmon, sea otters and seals.
- Mon. 29th They continued back down Portland Canal.
- Tue. 30th Vancouver was back at the northern end of Pearse Island near the place they had met the Indians on Saturday. Johnstone's party returned to the *Chatham*.
- Wed. 31st In the fog, Vancouver's survey party moved down Pearse Canal past Hidden Inlet and later met more Indians.
- August
Thu. 1st As they continued on, they encountered another group of Indians under the direction of an old woman who steered the canoe. After examining Filmore Inlet, the boats were nearly swept into Willard Inlet by the incoming tide.
- Fri. 2nd They passed Tongass Island and then entered Nakat Bay and Inlet. Vancouver was discouraged because in a week they had progressed only a few miles northward along the coast.
- Sat. 3rd In haze and heavy rain, they passed a cape which Vancouver named to honor the Right Honorable Charles James Fox.
- Sun. 4th In heavy fog, the survey party passed "Foggy Point".
- Mon. 5th They passed Very Inlet and turning east at Kah Shakes Point, entered Boca de Quadra and looked at Vixen Bay.

- Tue. 6th After reaching the end of Boca de Quadra, Vancouver returned to the main waterway which the Spanish had named Canal de Revilla Gigedo in honor of the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico).
- Wed. 7th As they moved northward, they turned to the east up a passage which Vancouver later named Behm Canal in honor of Magnus von Behm, Governor of Kamchatka when Vancouver had been there in 1779. He named point Alava to compliment the Spanish governor at Nootka and other points after Lord Nelson and John Sykes, Master's Mate of the *Discovery*.
- Thu. 8th They spent the day examining Smeaton Bay. They also saw a mortuary box with human bones inside.
- Fri. 9th Vancouver passed "a remarkable rock" which he named New Eddystone because it resembled the light house off Plymouth, England. They met Tlingit Indians who said that they called the rock shaa gil.
- Sat. 10th Vancouver was now worried because they were out of provisions. They looked into Rudyerd Bay and passed by Walker Cove.
- Sun. 11th After passing a point which he named in honor of John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, they stopped in Burroughs Bay to take several spawning "hunch-backed" salmon. Later, they passed a deserted village which Menzies describes as a fortress.
- Mon. 12th They went through Behm Narrows and passed Bell Island and later met several large, well manned, Tlingit canoes. After going ashore to take observations, the Indians in their canoes surrounded the yawl and began to steal firearms, Vancouver tried to get them to leave, but an old woman urged them on and they began to attack with spears. Fortunately for Vancouver, the launch came from behind and fired on the Indians. Puget estimates that several Indians were killed or wounded. Two of Vancouver's men, Robert Betton and George Bridgemen had been seriously wounded by spears. Vancouver named the site Traitor's Cove and Escape Point, and later named an island in honor of Betton. Vancouver was very upset with the treacherous attack by the Tlingit.
- Tue. 13th As Vancouver left Behm Canal, he named two points of land for Don Ambrosio O'Higgins de Vallenar, Governor of Chili, and the island they had circumnavigated in honor of Conde de Revilla Gigedo.
- Wed. 14th In a hurry to get back to the ship, Vancouver sailed around Gravina Island, naming Point Davidson for the captain of his supply ship, and a point and a cape in honor of the Percy family, the Dukes of Northumberland.
- Thu. 15th Vancouver returned to the *Discovery*.
- Fri. 16th Equipment that had been taken ashore was loaded on the ships and preparations were made to sail.
- Sat. 17th The *Discovery* and *Chatham* started back down Portland Canal.
- Sun. 18th They anchored near the mouth of the Nass River.

- Mon. 19th The ships slowly moved towards Main Passage and the ocean.
- Tue. 20th The expedition sailed into Main Passage on the northern end of Chatham Sound and then sailed north past Dundas Island and Cape Fox entering what are today Alaskan waters. Vancouver named a sound after the Earl of Moira.
- Wed. 21st Continuing north, Vancouver named an inlet on the western shore in honor of the Earl of Cholmondeley. Later, Vancouver named this strait in which they were sailing in honor of His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the Duke of Clarence. They met a group of Indians who indicated that their great chief was coming from the "Stikin". The ships were anchored in a small port which Vancouver later named Port Stewart to honor a midshipman, John Stewart, who surveyed the harbor.
- Thu. 22nd The small boats were prepared for another survey.
- Fri. 23rd Whidbey was sent back to examine Behm Canal to the north and east, while Johnstone's group was sent north up Ernest Sound. The Indians they had met earlier returned and again said that a great chief by the name of "Ononistoy" was coming.
- Sat. 24th Whidbey's party went around an island which was named for midshipman, Edward Bell, clerk of the *Chatham*.
- Sun. 25th Near midnight, a party of Natives entered Port Stewart and continued singing until daybreak. They remained by the ships for several days, trading and Vancouver observed that they were very honest and well mannered. Whidbey's group examined a cove which was named for William Walker, surgeon of the *Chatham*. Meanwhile Johnstone started up Ernest Sound which Vancouver named for Prince Ernest. Another point was named for William Le Mesurier, master's mate of the *Chatham*.
- Mon. 26th On their return trip, Whidbey met Indians who followed the boats and then carried out a peace ritual; some of these Indians were recognized as having been involved in the earlier attack on Vancouver and his men at Traitor's Cove. Johnstone inspected Bradfield Canal.
- Tue. 27th Whidbey again met Indians who blew bird down into the air as a sign of peace and later gave the boat crew some fish. Whidbey examined Yes Bay and went past Spacious Bay. Johnstone went up Blake Channel and passed a point which Vancouver later named for Bishop Spencer Madan.
- Wed. 28th Whidbey returned from his survey. After passing Point Highfield, Johnstone and his men turned towards the mouth of the Stikine River and then west into Sumner Strait.
- Thu. 29th Johnstone's group continued on past a point named for Admiral Lord Howe and started up the Wrangell Narrows. Vancouver later named many of the features in this area, but the source of these names is unknown.
- Fri. 30th Another group of 25 Indians visited Vancouver in Port Stewart. In his journal, Edward Bell mentions that they measured one of the chiefs who came on board and

he was 6 feet 5 inches tall. Johnstone explored a canal later named for Admiral Charles Duncan.

Sat. 31st At Port Stewart, the Indian visitors spent the day aboard the *Discovery*. In the afternoon, a large canoe approached and the Indians near the *Discovery* went to meet them. Among this group was the great leader Ononistoy and his group spent the night aboard the ship. After leaving Duncan Canal, Johnstone continued west past a point named for Captain William Mitchell.

September

Sun. 1st Ononistoy and his friends joined the Indians on shore and performed an elaborate welcoming ceremony for Vancouver's men. Both Vancouver and Menzies describe in detail the activities that took place over these few days. Johnstone turned south to begin his return to the ships past points which Vancouver later named for Captain Macnamara and Admiral Colpys.

Mon. 2nd The Indians left Port Stewart. Johnstone continued southward into Clarence Strait past points which Vancouver named Nesbitt, Harrington and Stanhope.

Wed. 4th After meeting a group of 250 Indians, Johnstone and his survey party returned to the ships.

Thu. 5th The ships left Port Stewart.

Fri. 6th In a gale, the ships started north up Clarence Strait.

Sat. 7th The weather cleared and they sailed into Sumner Strait.

Sun. 8th While at anchor, they were visited by a large group of Indians. Vancouver and Menzies both describe the Natives and their ornamentation. A storm developed and the ships turned to the south after passing a point named for Lieutenant Joseph Baker. They were fortunate to find a secure harbor which Vancouver named Port Protection.

Mon. 9th Vancouver, Whidbey and Johnstone surveyed and charted the harbor.

Tue. 10th Whidbey, was sent to survey the western shore while Johnstone and Mr. Barrie were to examine the northern shore.

Wed. 11th Johnstone returned, having found no passage to the north. Conclusion Island was named to note the end of this year's survey. Meanwhile, Whidbey surveyed Port Beauclerc to a point which Vancouver named for Amelius Beauclerc, whom Vancouver met in the West Indies. Whidbey continued on to an island which Vancouver named for Captain John Borlase Warren.

Sun. 15th In spite of stormy weather and a damaged launch, Whidbey and his men examined a channel later named for Admiral Affleck.

Tue. 17th The storm continued and the ships remained in Port Protection.

- Wed. 18th After waiting for a heavy fog to clear, Whidbey reached a promontory which Vancouver later named Cape Decision having decided that the stories of De Fuca and De Fonte regarding a Northwest Passage were not true.
- Fri. 20th Whidbey's party returned to the ships.
- Sat. 21st The ships left Port Protection passing a mountain which Vancouver named for Admiral Robert Calder.
- Sun. 22nd Since this was the anniversary of the coronation of King George III, Vancouver named an island off the southern end of Kuiu Island, Coronation Island. They now left Alaskan waters and headed for the Queen Charlotte Islands.

IV CALIFORNIA - HAWAII INTERLUDE

Vancouver stopped at Nootka hoping to meet with his supply ship the *Daedalus* and to receive instructions for the transfer of the port from the Spanish. When he arrived, the *Daedalus* had not arrived nor were there any messages. So after three days, he sailed for California, intending to meet with Bodega y Quadra to settle the Nootka affair. In contrast to his warm welcome the previous year, his receptions at San Francisco and Monterey were cool and formal. It seems that the Spanish feared that Vancouver was spying on them to determine their military strength in the area. None of his men were allowed to go ashore while he was ordered to resupply his ships and leave as soon as possible. He was not to stop at any other port in New Spain. He did, in fact, stop at the missions of Santa Barbara and San Diego and was given a cordial reception by the missionaries. He looked for, but failed to find, the small pueblo of the mission Los Angeles.

They joined with the *Daedalus*, and resupplied, but there were no further instructions from his government regarding the transfer of Nootka. And so, they left California for Hawaii on December 15, 1793 and sighted the land on January 8th. Although Kamehameha wanted them to stay at Hilo, Vancouver preferred to anchor in Kealahou Bay where he had moored before. While the ships were being restocked and repaired, Vancouver was busy trying to settle a civil war among the Hawaiians and to have Kamehameha cede the island to Great Britain. Upon learning that James Boyd, an Englishman employed by Kamehameha, was attempting to build a schooner, Vancouver sent the ships' carpenters to help them. When he departed, Vancouver left the necessary ironwork, sails, lines and equipment to outfit the 36 foot schooner, *Britannia*.

A small party of men including Archibald Menzies, Joseph Baker and midshipman George McKenzie, became the first Europeans to climb to the top of Mount Mauna Loa. On February 16, Menzies, using a barometer, measured the height to be 13,634 feet which is very close to the actual height of 13,680 feet.

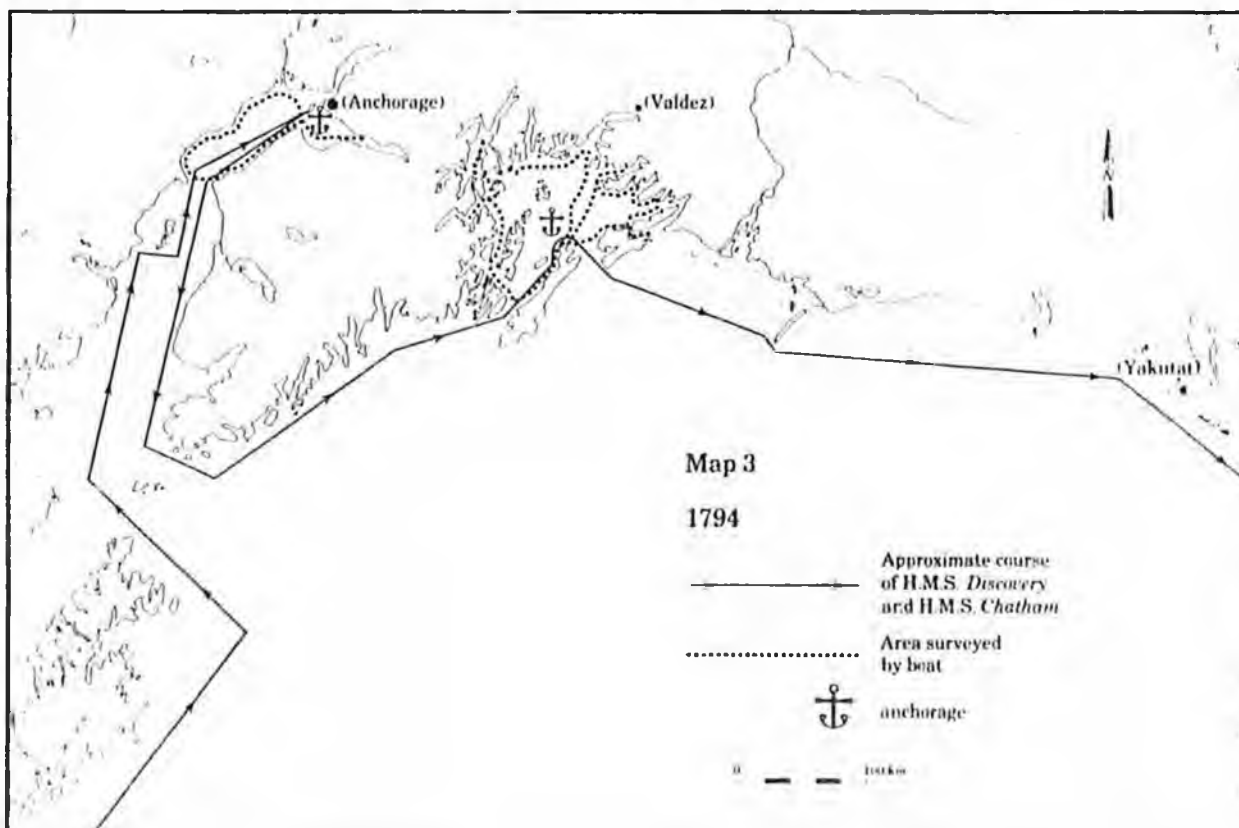
Kamehameha arranged a meeting of Hawaiian chiefs and while all were gathered aboard the *Discovery* on February 25, 1794, the island of Hawaii was ceded to the protection of the King of Great Britain. The Hawaiians were hoping that the British would now send forces to protect them from exploitation by other European or American powers.

Before leaving the islands, Vancouver made a short survey of Maui, Oahu, Kuai and then stopped briefly at Niuhau. On March 15, 1794, they left the Hawaiian Islands and set out for the Northwest Coast to continue their survey.

THE SURVEY OF 1794

March
Sat. 15th

After departing the Hawaiian Islands, the *Discovery* and *Chatham* became separated at sea. Peter Puget was appointed the commander of the *Chatham* because Captain Broughton had been dispatched back to England with reports. The ships were to rendezvous at Cook's River, now Cook Inlet.



April
Thu. 3rd

The crew of the *Discovery* sighted Chirikof Island, 100 miles southwest of Kodiak Island. Vancouver named the island to honor the Russian mariner.

Fri. 4th

They passed to the east of the Trinity Islands. Since Vancouver had been in this area with Captain Cook in 1778, he recognized some of the landfalls.

Sat. 5th

They were off Trinity Islands where they were visited by two Natives in a kayak. From having them count their numbers, it was determined that they spoke the language of Unalaska or Prince William Sound.

Sun. 6th

A gale blew, and the ship made little progress northward.

Mon. 7th

They continued to move slowly to the north off Kodiak Island.

Tue. 8th

They were just east of Sitkalidak Island.

- Wed. 9th The weather was calm and the *Discovery* made little progress.
- Thu. 10th The *Discovery* was off Ugak Island.
- Fri. 11th The breeze picked up and they passed Marmot Island and sighted Cape Douglas, Mount Douglas and Fourpeaked Mountain.
- Sat. 12th They entered Cook Inlet. Cook had left no name for this place on his charts, and it was later named Cook's River. Vancouver changed the name to reflect the fact that it was an inlet, not a river. They started up the western shore of the inlet.
- Sun. 13th The weather turned cold with frost and heavy snow, so they anchored.
- Mon. 14th The weather cleared and they saw Mount St. Augustine which Cook had named on the feast day of St. Augustine of Canterbury, May 26, 1778. The *Discovery* continued along the western shore of Cook Inlet.
- Tue. 15th The heavy snow continued and they advanced only a short distance. The temperature fell to 23°F.
- Wed. 16th As they moved north, three Natives came aboard. Vancouver does not provide any specific information which might identify the visitors as Eskimo, Aleut or Indian. Since the Natives were traveling north as well, their skin boats were brought aboard.
- Thu. 17th Vancouver visited Kalgin Island. After weighing anchor, the ship struck bottom several times.
- Fri. 18th Early in the morning they circled south of Kalgin Island over to the eastern shore. Vancouver named the West, East and North Forelands and they were joined by two more Natives.
- Sat. 19th The Natives visitors left saying that their village was on the western shore near the West Forelands. Vancouver praised the Natives for the excellent conduct on the trip.
- Sun. 20th In very cold weather, Whidbey was sent ahead to locate a safe channel into Knik Arm. They could see the south shore of Turnagain Arm which Cook had named Point Possession.
- Mon. 21st The weather cleared and they anchored near Fire Island.
- Tue. 22nd The tide carried them into Knik Arm where they anchored.
- Wed. 23rd They moved farther up the arm and anchored again.
- Thu. 24th In the vicinity of Eagle River, Vancouver went ashore in a boat to find fresh water and discovered a deserted village which he describes as probably being a former Russian settlement.
- Fri. 25th Men were sent ashore for wood and water.

- Sat. 26th They were visited by twenty three Natives in a skin boat under the direction of "a young chief named *Chatidooltz*." On shore, some of the men met a family of 18 Natives "evidently of a different tribe or society from those with *Chatidooltz*."
- Sun. 27th The visitor, whom Vancouver describes as being very well-behaved, left the *Discovery*.
- Mon. 28th Whidbey was sent out with two boats to explore Turnagain Arm.
- Tue. 29th Vancouver continued to be worried about the extreme tides pushing massive pieces of drift ice by the ship. One anchor cable broke. In Turnagain Arm, Whidbey was forced to end his survey because of the extreme tides and returned to Point Possession.
- Wed. 30th They hooked the broken anchor line and fixed a buoy to it. Ten Russians and twenty Indians visited the ship. The Russians indicated that Turnagain Arm terminated not too far away and that they portaged from its termination over to Prince William Sound. This group had a post south of the East Foreland and another at Port Etches in Prince William Sound. South of Point Possession, Whidbey was visited by Indians who gave him dried fish.
- May
- Thu. 1st They moved the ship and reanchored. Whidbey crossed over the West Foreland.
- Sat. 3rd The weather changed to rain. Vancouver named the eastern point of land for Woronzof, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and the point on the wester shore for James Stuart Mackenzie and Point Campbell probably to honor Archibald Campbell, Governor of Jamaica when Vancouver was there. At the North Foreland, Whidbey stopped near a post of the Lebedev-Lastockin Company where 19 men lived in one large house.
- Sun. 4th Whidbey returned to the *Discovery*.
- Mon. 5th Crews went ashore to get wood and water.
- Tue. 6th After conducting a boat survey, Vancouver determined that this was an inlet, not a river.
- Wed. 7th The *Chatham* arrived from the south. They had anchored in Port Chatham, where they were met by Natives, several of whom spoke Russian. A small group of Russian fur traders had also visited them. Both vessels weighed anchor and started down Cook Inlet. A small party of Russians rowed out to meet them at Fire Island.
- Thu. 8th They continued on south down Cook Inlet.
- Fri. 9th The ships moved slowly down the inlet.
- Sat. 10th The ships anchored off the mouth of the Kenai River.

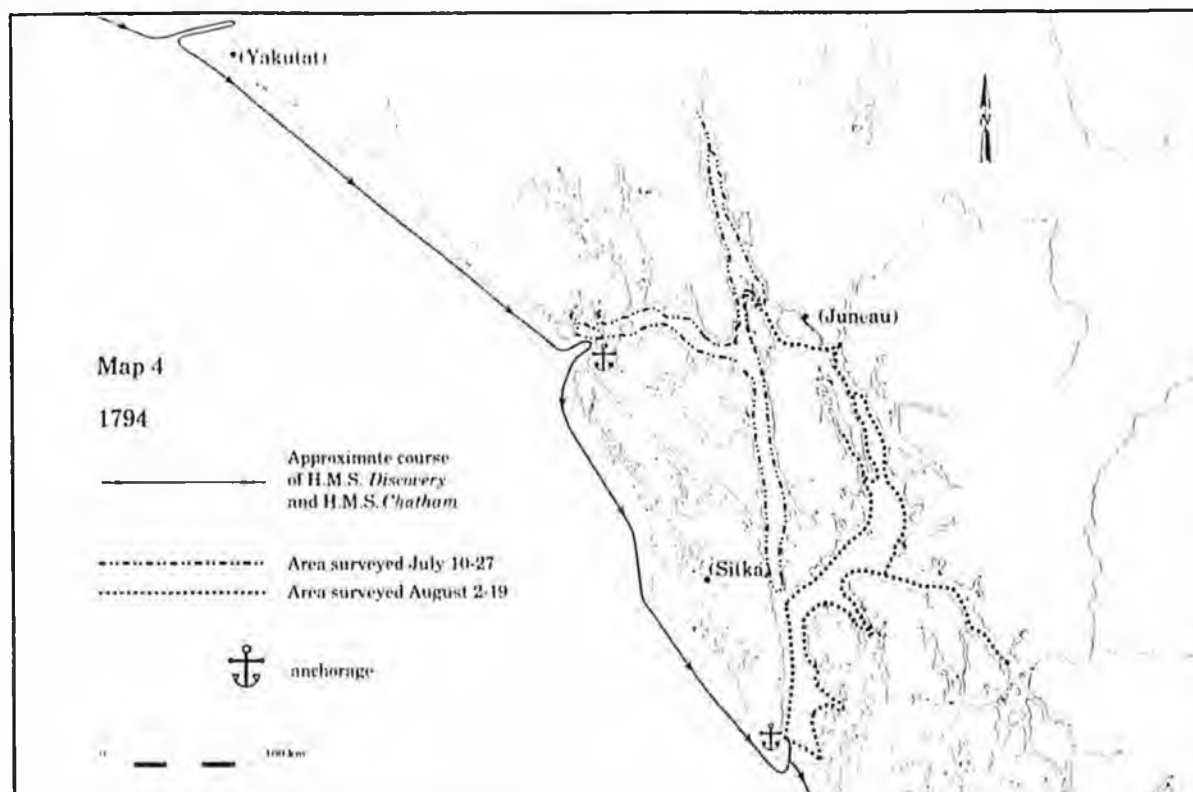
- Sun. 11th Vancouver and Menzies visited the Russian posted on shore. The post is described as being full of filth and had a "most intolerable smell." Vancouver described the fort, the living quarters and other conditions at the post.
- Mon. 12th The ships anchored off Point Bede which had been named by Captain Cook.
- Tue. 13th As they started south, the Russian commander who told them that Alexander Baranov was on his way to meet them.
- Wed. 14th The Russians brought Vancouver some halibut, but Baranov did not arrive. They sailed south to the Barren Islands and then returned back to the vicinity of Point Bede and anchored.
- Thu. 15th The ships left Cook Inlet and passed Elizabeth Island.
- Fri. 16th Near East Chugach Island they encountered a group of 400 Native hunters and traded with them.
- Sat. 17th In rain, strong winds and high seas, the ships sailed northeast along the coast.
- Sun. 18th They were off shore of the Chiswell Islands.
- Mon. 19th Hampered by north east winds, the ships made slow progress along the coast.
- Tue. 20th The ships now approached Montague Island which Cook had named for John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty, whose mansion was at Hinchinbrooke.
- Wed. 21st Montague Island was sighted and they anchored near the southwest tip of the island.
- Thu. 22nd The ships made slow progress northeast through Montague Strait. A brief, violent storm damaged the masts and sails of the *Discovery*.
- Fri. 23rd With temporary repairs completed, they continued north towards Port Chalmers on the northwest end of Montague Island where they hoped to make permanent repairs.
- Sat. 24th With little wind, the ships were forced to anchor on the west shore of the island.
- Sun. 25th They reached Port Chalmers.
- Mon. 26th As the carpenters began the repairs, others gathered firewood and filled the water casks.
- Tue. 27th Two survey parties were sent out. Whidbey was to start his survey at the west end of Prince William Sound and proceed north and east. Johnstone's party was to start at Snug Corner Cove on the eastern end, where Captain Cook had visited in 1778. He was then to proceed south along the coast to Cape Suckling.
- Wed. 28th Work continued on repairing the *Discovery*. Johnstone surveyed Port Fidalgo, starting at Bligh Island. After crossing Montague Strait, Whidbey began his

THE
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- examination of the west side of Prince William Sound and proceeded down a bay which Vancouver later named Port Bainbridge for the astronomer Joseph Bainbridge.
- Thu. 29th A gale put a stop to the repair work. In Port Fidalgo, Johnstone saw a marker left by Señor Salvador Fidalgo in 1790. Whidbey and his men had to interrupt their survey and wait out the storm for two days.
- Fri. 30th Torrential rains continued to prevent the carpenters from working. Johnstone camped on a small island and was joined by a party of friendly Natives.
- Sat. 31st At Port Chalmers, the wind increased and an anchor cable was broken. Johnstone was near the entrance of Port Gravina.
- June
- Sun. 1st The storm continued.
- Mon. 2nd Whidbey's party returned because one man had been seriously wounded in a quarrel with a shipmate. Johnstone examined Port Gravina.
- Tue. 3rd Work continued on the repairs to the *Discovery*. Johnstone passed Simpson and Sheep Bays at the east end of Orca Bay. Whidbey returned to his survey down Bainbridge Passage on the west side of Prince William Sound and passed a point of land which was named to honor Captain Countess.
- Wed. 4th At Port Chalmers, in recognition of the King's birthday, work was suspended and the men were given a double allowance of grog. In Orca Inlet, Johnstone's party stopped at Mummy Island and met a group of Russians near a large Native settlement. Whidbey explored Whale, Icy and Jackpot Bays.
- Thu. 5th At Port Chalmers, eight Natives and their Russian leader visited the ships. Johnstone and his men crossed over from Orca Inlet to the north end of Hinchinbrook Island and then started back to the ships via Hawkins Island Cutoff. Whidbey went by Ewan and Paddy Bays off Dangerous Passage and entered Port Nellie Juan.
- Fri. 6th The Natives returned to the *Discovery*, bringing with them several birds they had killed. In a cove on the north end of Hinchinbrook Island, Johnstone found another marker from the Fidalgo expedition. Whidbey explored around Port Nellie Juan and camped near a point which was later named for a naval officer, Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane.
- Sat. 7th At Port Chalmers, more Russians arrived including Amos Balushin from the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company's post at Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island. Johnstone stopped at Port Etches and visited the Russian post. Whidbey went up Passage Canal to a point near the present site of Whittier where he realized he was at the eastern end of the portage which the Russians used to cross from Cook Inlet to Prince William Sound.
- Sun. 8th Johnstone and his men returned to Port Chalmers. The Russians from Port Etches visited the *Discovery* and *Chatham*. After camping in Pigot Bay, named for

- midshipman Robert Pigot, Whidbey looked at a Native burial site which Vancouver describes. They then went up Port Wells and College Fjord where a point of land was named for Admiral Sir Edward Pellew.
- Mon. 9th The carpenters continued to work on repairs to the *Discovery*. Whidbey went into Unakwick Inlet and met Chugach Eskimos from Kiniklik.
- Tue. 10th Vancouver examined charts which the Russians had brought. "At four o'clock [a.m.], the usual time of moving," Whidbey's party went by Columbia Bay and Glacier and entered Valdez Arm where today the town of Valdez and the oil pipeline terminal are located.
- Wed. 11th The *Chatham* was sent to examine the coast between Prince William Sound and Port Mulgrave in Yakutat Bay. Whidbey went past Bligh Island which Cook had named in 1788 for William Bligh, Commander of the *Resolution*, famous for the mutiny on the *Bounty*.
- Thu. 12th While repairs continued, Vancouver waited for Whidbey's men to return. Meanwhile, Whidbey concluded his survey by examining the entrance to Port Fidalgo. Puget aboard the *Chatham*, sailed along the sandy shoals south of the present town of Cordova and the mouth of the Copper River.
- Fri. 13th Vancouver and Lieutenant Baker surveyed and charted the area around Port Chalmers. Whidbey started back to the ship. West of Cape Suckling, Puget passed a point which he named for Sir Henry Martin and also named Wingham Island.
- Sat. 14th Repairs completed, the *Discovery* was prepared for sailing. Meanwhile, Puget set midshipman William LeMesurier in a cutter to examine the eastern entrance to Controller Bay, which Cook had named Comptroller's Bay to honor Maurice Suckling, Comptroller of the Navy.
- Sun. 15th Whidbey's survey party returned to the ship. Near Wingham Island, the *Chatham* grounded, but was soon refloated.
- Mon. 16th Vancouver tried to warp his way out of Port Chalmers, but the tow line broke. Puget anchored off the northwest end of Kayak Island. Some of the *Chatham's* crew went ashore on Wingham island and gathered sixty dozen sea bird eggs.
- Tue. 17th After being towed out, the *Discovery* started to sail between Montague and Green Island but struck a rock. Puget sailed around Kayak Island and continued on towards Yakutat Bay.
- Wed. 18th The *Discovery* passed the north east end of Montague Island but in trying to start out to sea, the winds failed.
- Thu. 19th Fortunately the *Discovery* drifted into Port Etches where the Russians had a post in Constantine Harbor. In the evening, Vancouver visited the Russian post.
- Fri. 20th Vancouver sailed out of Port Etches and eastward past Cape Hinchinbrook. At this point in his journal, Vancouver gives an extensive report of his observations on the waterways, lands, Russians and Natives of Prince William Sound.

- Sat. 21st With poor winds, the *Discovery* sailed slowly towards Kayak Island which Cook had previously named Kaye's Island.
- Sun. 22nd For this and the next three days, Vancouver plied back and forth, trying to sail against a easterly head wind.
- Thu. 26th Vancouver passed the southern end of Kayak Island and started towards Cape Suckling. On passing Point Manby, Puget noticed large amounts of glacial water on the surface of the ocean. Several Kodiak Eskimos, hunting for the Russians, brought Puget a letter from James Shields, a British shipwright who was building a ship for the Russians at Resurrection Bay.
- Fri. 27th The *Discovery* sailed slowly eastward along the coast. After looking into Disenchantment Bay at the north east end of Yakutat Bay, Puget was met by a large party of Eskimo hunters with their Russian supervisors, George Purtoy. They had reportedly brought 700 kayaks and 1400 Eskimos to the area to hunt for sea otters.
- Sat. 28th Vancouver was off the mouth of Icy Bay. Puget anchored near an island which he named for Sir John Knight of the Royal Navy. With great difficulty, Puget moved the *Chatham* through the shallow waters between the islands and southern shore of Yakutat Bay, into Port Mulgrave.
- Sun. 29th Vancouver named the east point of the entrance to Icy Bay in honor of Edward Riou, who had been a midshipman with him on Cook's third voyage. They saw Mount St. Elias.
- Mon. 30th Easterly winds drove the *Discovery* back to the west.
- July
- Tue. 1st The wind changed to the west as they approached Yakutat where Vancouver named the western point of the entrance for Thomas Manby, Master of the *Chatham*. At Port Mulgrave, the Russians and Eskimos moved their camp next to the *Chatham* for protection from the Tlingit Indians.
- Wed. 2nd Adverse winds prevented Vancouver from entering Yakutat Bay.
- Thu. 3rd The *Discovery* met the *Jackal*, commanded by Mr. Brown, a fur trader they had met the previous year.
- Fri. 4th For this and the next day, southeast winds force Vancouver to tack back and forth off the coast south of Yakutat. At Port Mulgrave, a group of Tlingit men arrived and complained that the Russians and Eskimos were taking their sea otters without paying for them. The Russians were afraid that if the *Chatham* left, the Tlingit might attack.
- Sat. 5th The *Jackal* separated from the *Discovery* and the next day sailed into Port Mulgrave.
- Sun. 6th The wind improved and the *Discovery* sailed southeast along the coast, passing Cape Fairweather and Lituya Bay. The *Chatham* left Port Mulgrave.



- Mon. 7th The *Discovery* sailed into Cross Sound, where Vancouver named the northern point of land Cape Spencer to honor Lord Earl John Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. Offshore, they met Indians who wanted to trade, but who also demanded an exchange of hostages for security beforehand.
- Tue. 8th As the *Discovery* approached the eastern shore of Cross Sound, they were joined by the *Chatham*. The ships anchored at Granite Cove on George Island in Port Althorp, which Vancouver named for the heir to Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp.
- Wed. 9th Rather than two expeditions, Vancouver decided to send one group under the command of Whidbey to survey the inside waterways, beginning at Cape Spencer.
- Thu. 10th Whidbey's party left the *Discovery* and Vancouver remained behind due to poor health. Whidbey went up Taylor Bay to the face of Brady Glacier.
- Fri. 11th Whidbey went past Point Wimbledon which Vancouver named to honor the birthplace of the 2nd Earl Spencer. On the southern shore, a point was named in honor of the Earl's wife, Lady Lavinia Spencer. Menzies notes that in passing north of the Inian Islands, huge icebergs rushed by, carried by the outgoing tide.
- Sat. 12th Whidbey and his men anchored near a point which Vancouver named for Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy. Icy Strait was filled with ice and the face of the glacier was right at the mouth of what is today Glacier Bay and passed a "pleasant" island. Another island was named for William Le Mesurier, Master's Mate of the *Chatham*.

- Sun. 13th Whidbey arrived at the junction of Icy and Chatham Straits, where the northern point was named Couverden in honor of Vancouver's ancestral home in the Netherlands. The northern end of Chatham Strait was named Lynn Canal for Vancouver's home town of King's Lynn.
- Mon. 14th With strong head winds, Whidbey's men progressed slowly up Lynn Canal.
- Tue. 15th The brig, *Arthur*, under the command of Henry Barber, arrived in Cross Sound and anchored south of the *Discovery*. Whidbey passed by Sullivan Island.
- Wed. 16th After looking up Chilkat Inlet, Whidbey went around a point of land and a short distance up Chilkoot Inlet. Vancouver later named Point Seduction "in consequence of the artful character of the Indians who are said to reside in its neighbourhood." They were then met by a group of Tlingit whose leader appeared to be a very important individual. Both Vancouver and Menzies describe this man and his activities in some detail.
- Thu. 17th After stopping overnight, Whidbey noticed that the Indians they had met the previous day, had been joined by many more who were well equipped with muskets, blunderbusses and had a speaking trumpet and telescope. After passing Berner's Bay, which Vancouver named for his mother's family, they camped on a small island.
- Fri. 18th Three Indians were caught stealing iron from the *Discovery* and *Chatham*. Whidbey continued south along the east shore of Lynn Canal to the southern end of Shelter Island opposite Auke Bay. Here they were joined by Tlingit in two canoes. Whidbey tried to drive the Indians away by firing muskets over their heads, but this only made them more aggressive. Whidbey started towards the shore to rest, but the Indians got to the beach before him and drew up in battle array. "There was now no alternative but either to force a landing by firing upon them, or to remain at the oars all night. The latter Mr. Whidbey considered to be not only the most humane, but the most prudent measure to adopt..."
- Sat. 19th Whidbey's men stopped to rest at a place which Vancouver later named Point Retreat in light of the events of the previous evening. During the day, Whidbey's party rowed along the eastern shore of Chatham Strait past a point Vancouver named in honor of a Mr. Marsden.
- Sun. 20th Whidbey and his men passed a point which Vancouver named Point Parker.
- Mon. 21st As Whidbey's party went by Kootznahoo Inlet and the present site of the village of Angoon, Menzies noted that the Tlingit there had small gardens where they cultivated tobacco. Five hundred Tlingit came out in canoes and welcomed the Whidbey and his men and wanted to trade with them. Many of the Indians were dressed in European or American clothing. Continuing south, they passed a bay and point which Vancouver later named for Vice Admiral and Baron, Samuel Hood.
- Tue. 22nd Early in the day, Whidbey reached the southern tip of Admiralty Island, which Vancouver named for Sir Alan Gardner. They started east up Frederick Sound, but after reaching Point Brightman, Whidbey decided to return to the *Discovery*.

- Wed. 23rd The *Arthur* sailed out of Cross Sound and three days later the *Jackal* anchored next to the *Discovery*. With a strong southeast wind, Whidbey and his men sailed nearly sixty three nautical miles north along the west side of Admiralty Island.
- Thu. 24th Whidbey's boats crossed Chatham Strait to a point on the southern shore of Icy Strait. Here, Vancouver began to name places for the family of King George III, including Points Augusta and Sophia for his daughters, and Port Frederick and Point Adolphus for his sons. Whidbey and his men camped near a Tlingit sepulchre.
- Fri. 25th Whidbey went past Idaho Inlet and continued along the southern shore of Icy Strait.
- Sat. 26th Whidbey and his men returned to the *Discovery*. Vancouver then named the point on the southern end of Cross Sound for Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan and the mother of Lady Lavina Spencer and the south point in port Althorp was named Point Lucan.
- Sun. 27th Equipment was brought aboard the ships and they were made ready for sailing.
- Mon. 28th Final preparations were made to leave Port Althorp.
- Tue. 29th The *Discovery* and *Chatham* started around the west side of Baranof Island, past Cape Edward which Vancouver named for Edward the son of George III and later the father of Queen Victoria.
- Wed. 30th The ships were directly west of Cape Edgecumbe and then passed two points which Vancouver named for Princesses Amelia and Mary, daughters of George III.
- Thu. 31st The ships went around Cape Ommaney to the entrance of Chatham Strait which had been called Christian's sound for Rear Admiral Hugh Christian. Others called it Menzies' Strait in honor of Archibald Menzies.
- August
- Fri. 1st The ships moored in Ship Cove of a bay which, at the end of the expedition, Vancouver named Port Conclusion. Two boat surveys were prepared. Whidbey and Spelman Swaine, were to take a crew and return to Point Gardner at the tip of Admiralty Island, and survey north and east. Johnstone and midshipman Robert Barrie were to lead a party to Cape Decision on the southern end of Kuiu Island and then proceed along the west shore of Chatham Strait as far east as possible.
- Sat. 2nd The survey parties left the ships.
- Sun. 3rd At noon, Whidbey reached Point Gardner and started north east up Frederick Sound in windy, rainy weather. At the same time, Johnstone and his men were at a bay and point, on the west side of Kuiu Island which Vancouver named for Sir James Harris, 1st Earl of Malmesbury. They continued north and examined Tebenkof Bay.
- Mon. 4th Whidbey passed several bays on the south end of Admiralty Island and a point which Vancouver named Point Pybus. Later they passed two points which were named for Vice Admiral James Gambier and Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour.

- Tue. 5th Whidbey examined Seymour Canal, while Johnstone's men continued to survey Tebenkof Bay.
- Wed. 6th Whidbey's party returned out of Seymour Canal and in darkness, with rain and heavy seas, started up Stephens Passage which Vancouver named for Sir Philip Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty. Having completed his study of Tebenkof Bay, Johnstone moved into the Bay of Pillars. In all of these places, Johnstone found only a few Tlingit houses.
- Thu. 7th Whidbey passed Grand Island. Continuing north, Johnstone's men passed two points which Vancouver named for William Francis Sullivan of the Royal Navy, and Vice Admiral Robert Baker Kingsmill.
- Fri. 8th Vancouver surveyed Port Conclusion. In his journal, Vancouver expresses his concerns about his men and the dangers involved in meeting the Tlingit. Meanwhile, in Stephens Passage, Whidbey's men passed a point which was later named for Richard Pepper Arden and from which they could see three passages. To the northeast was Taku Inlet which was terminated by a glacier. The central passage, Gastineau Channel, leading to the present city of Juneau, was entirely blocked by ice. Whidbey went up the western channel past a point which was named for Admiral Sir George Young and in front of Young Bay where an Indian village was seen. They were followed by several canoes filled with Indians. Whidbey ordered his men to fire muskets towards the canoes, but this only incited the Indians to increase their speed, and so shots were fired directly at the canoes and apparently some Indians were wounded or killed. The canoes withdrew. Whidbey continued on to Point Retreat and examined the narrow inlet he called Barlow's Cove.
- Sat. 9th Returning south, Whidbey went along the west side of Douglas Island which Vancouver named for the Rev. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, and editor of Cook's journal for his third voyage. Johnstone examined Security and Saginaw Bays and Keku Strait, just south of the present village of Kake. The southern point of the entrance was named for Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, a British Commander in the Revolutionary War. Camden Bay on the south side of the strait was named for Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden.
- Sun. 10th Whidbey now knew that they had circumnavigated an island which Vancouver later named Admiralty Island and that there was no northwest passage in this area. They passed two Indian villages and examined Taku Inlet which Vancouver describes as "dreary and inhospitable an aspect as the imagination can possibly suggest."
- Mon. 11th Whidbey started south down the eastern shore of Stephens Passage. At this point, Vancouver assigned names to commemorate people and places of his homeland in Norfolk, England. A point and a port were named for Henry Styleman and for his home town of Snettisham, Norfolk. Meanwhile, after examining Port Camden, Johnstone and his men went south down a very narrow, rocky pass to a point where they could look across and see Port Conclusion where they had been the previous year.
- Tue. 12th Whidbey passed places which were later named for Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, who built Holkam Hall as his mansion at Holkam and for Anmer, a town near Vancouver's home of King's Lynn. Johnstone, returning north out of Rocky Pass, examined the east end of Keku Strait where he found "no less than eight deserted

villages," all of which were situated on rocks or cliffs and well fortified. They also found several burials. They met some Tlingits who demonstrated their peaceful intent by blowing white eagle feathers into the air.

- Wed. 13th Whidbey went by Windham Bay which Vancouver named for William Windham, a statesman associated with Norfolk. Johnstone left Keku Strait, passing a point Vancouver named for George, the Earl Macartney, a former governor in the Caribbean.
- Thu. 14th Whidbey went by a bay which was named for Lord Robert Hobart and a larger bay named to commemorate Houghton Hall, built by Sir Robert Walpole near Harpley, Norfolk. Finally, Whidbey passed a point which Vancouver later named Fanshaw. For this, and the next two days, Johnstone's men rowed in the rain against strong head winds, along the north shore of Kupreanof Island.
- Fri. 15th Whidbey turned east into Frederick Sound to a point which Vancouver named for Admiral George Vandeput. Johnstone and his men surveyed Portage Bay, which they realized was just north of where they had been the previous year in Duncan's Canal.
- Sat. 16th Whidbey went as far south as LeConte Bay, just south of present day Petersburg, and could see Dry Strait and then started back to the ships, following the south shore of Frederick Sound. They met some Indians who seemed intent upon attacking the boats. Whidbey kept moving as quickly as possible to keep ahead of them. Suddenly, about five o'clock in the evening, Whidbey saw Johnstone's two boats coming. The Indians fled.
Whidbey remarks that " it is not possible for language to describe the joy that was manifested in every countenance..." because they now realized that there was no northwest passage and they had completed their survey of the Northwest Coast. Following Vancouver's orders, Whidbey took possession of this part of the continent for "His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors" by displaying the colors, with the boat crews drawn up under arms and with three volleys of musket fire. The passageway was named Frederick Sound because this date was the birthday of His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Vancouver called the region from Sumner Strait to Cross Sound, New Norfolk.
- Sun. 17th The survey parties started back to the ships.
- Mon. 18th In heavy rain, the two survey parties continued on their way back to the ships in Port Conclusion.
- Tue. 19th "In the midst of a deluge of rain, with the wind blowing very strong from the S.E., we had the indescribable satisfaction of seeing four boats enter the harbor..." the boat crews had completed their survey of the Northwest Coast and the expedition could now begin the voyage home.
- Wed. 20th Before leaving, Vancouver named Chatham Strait in honor of John Pitt, 2nd Earl of Chatham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- Fri. 22nd Having been detained by a gale, the *Discovery* and *Chatham* slowly moved out of Port Conclusion.

- Sat. 23rd Just off Cape Ommaney, Isaac Wooden, a crewman from the cutter, fell overboard and was drowned. Vancouver named Wooden Rock, now Wooden Island, in his honor.
- Sun. 24th The ships sailed south, eventually leaving the waters of present day Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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- Orth, Donald J.
1967 *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 567, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. A valuable source of information on place names in Alaska and their origin.
- Vancouver, George
1798 (1984) *The Voyage of George Vancouver*, edited by W. Kaye Lamb, Hakluyt Society, c/o The Map Library, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG, England. 4 volumes (Price: Approximately \$80 -\$90)
By far the best edition of Vancouver's journal with an extensive introduction and explanatory information. The set can be ordered directly from the Hakluyt Society or by special order through local bookstores.

OTHER SOURCES

Over they years, many books and articles have been published describing the life and works of George Vancouver. Unfortunately, most of these works are now out of print but may be found in some larger libraries. Parts of Archibald Menzies' journal reporting on his research entitled *Menzies' Journal of Vancouver's Voyage April to October 1792*, edited with botanical and ethnological notes by C. F. Newcombe, Archives of British Columbia, Memoir V, Victoria, was published in 1923. Selections from the journals of others on the Vancouver Expedition have been published in various historical journals.

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REPRESENTATIVE CON BUNDE
CO-CHAIR HEALTH, EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES

Alaska State Legislature



DURING SESSION:
STATE CAPITOL
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House of Representatives

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 27

Relating to support for the National Rifle Association's gun safety program for children.

The National Rifle Association's gun safety program for children, also called the Eddie Eagle program, is a simple addition to a school's curriculum. The program leaves children with an easy to understand message: "If you see a gun, leave it alone, don't touch it, tell an adult."

Many fatal accidents can be avoided by instituting an educational program such as the Eddie Eagle program. According to the Center for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics 1990 information, 560 children ages 10-14 died from firearm injury, accounting for one out of every eight deaths. Further, facts from the National Safety Council confirm that for each firearm death, it is estimated there are at least five nonfatal injuries. Reports show the number of medically treated firearm injuries to children and adolescents is increasing nationwide every year.

Firearm accidents are preventable if we provide the tools. Children, at an early age, should be educated towards safety in their surroundings. The National Rifle Association gun safety program is a way of directing children out of harms path. I urge your support for this resolution. It is a tool that will help our children.

Firearms



Firearm-related deaths from accidents, suicides, homicides, and undetermined causes totaled 36,866 in 1990 (see table below). Another 318 deaths occurred during legal intervention. Suicides accounted for 51 per cent of firearm deaths, 44 per cent were homicides, and 4 per cent were accidents. The all ages category shows that over 80 per cent of deaths were males. By age, totals for accidents and the death rate per 100,000 population (not shown below) are highest for the 15 to 24 year age group. For suicides, totals are highest for the 25 to 44 year age group, although the rate is highest for those 75 and over. For homicides, deaths are highest for those aged 25 to 44, but rates are highest for those aged 15 to 24.

Type and Sex	1990 Firearm Deaths by Age							
	All Ages ¹	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & Over
Total Firearm Deaths²	36,866	103	581	3,463	15,340	5,255	2,596	2,428
Male	31,458	53	516	3,382	12,880	3,175	2,232	2,210
Female	5,408	40	165	1,081	2,460	1,080	364	218
Accidents	1,416	34	202	500	442	149	50	39
Male	1,255	24	180	457	385	131	42	26
Female	161	10	22	43	57	18	8	13
Suicide	18,885	0	144	1,155	6,818	4,356	2,245	2,157
Male	16,285	0	106	2,778	5,721	3,571	1,376	2,033
Female	2,500	0	38	387	1,097	785	269	124
Homicide	16,218³	69	321	5,679	7,951	1,703	282	213
Male	13,629	39	218	5,046	6,672	1,334	197	123
Female	2,589	30	103	633	1,279	369	85	90
Undetermined⁴	347	0	14	119	129	47	19	19
Male	289	0	12	101	102	39	17	18
Female	58	0	2	18	27	8	2	1

Source: National Safety Council tabulations of National Center for Health Statistics data.

¹Excludes firearm deaths by legal intervention. These deaths totaled 313 in 1990.

²Undetermined means the intentionality of the death (accident, suicide, homicide) cannot be determined.

Handguns. Handguns are involved in the majority of firearm deaths and injuries in the United States. According to the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, there are an estimated 24,000 handgun-related deaths in America every year. Handguns account for about one third of all firearms, but account for two thirds of all firearm-related deaths. In 1989, about 75 per cent of firearm homicides were by handguns, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Comparable police data are not available for suicides, but local studies suggest that about two thirds of firearm suicides are due to handguns.⁵ For children 10-14 years of age, handguns account for 73 per cent of firearm homicide and 70 per cent of firearm suicide. Of all children ages 16 and under, half of those injured in a handgun accident were shot in their own home.⁶

Nontatal injuries. Nontatal firearm injuries are presumed to greatly outnumber fatal injuries. In 1985, 31,324 firearm deaths were recorded, and there were an estimated 236,000 nontatal firearm injuries of which 65,000 resulted in hospitalization.⁷ For each firearm death, it is estimated there are at least five nontatal injuries.⁸ Current data on nontatal firearm injuries are not available, but some reports show that the number of medically treated firearm injuries to children and adolescents is increasing nationwide every year.

Race. The total firearm death rate per 100,000 population for blacks is over twice the rate for whites. Blacks account for 27 per cent of all firearm deaths, but only 12 per cent of the United States population. Rates for homicide by firearms are about eight times higher for blacks, but the firearm suicide rate is half that for whites.

⁵Stone, I.C., Jr. (1987). Observations and statistics relating to suicide weapons. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 32, 711-716.

⁶Wintermute, G.J. (1988). Handgun availability and firearm mortality. *Lancet*, 1136-1137.

⁷Hirsch, J. (1990, Summer). Handguns at home. *Family Safety & Health*, 16-19.

⁸Rice, D.P., Mackenzie, E.J., et al. (1989). *Cost of Injury in the United States*. San Francisco: University of California.

⁹Wintermute, G.J. (1987). Firearms as a cause of death in the United States, 1920-1982. *American Academy of Pediatrics*, 27, 532-536.

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(Continued from p 448.)

CDC Editorial Note: The findings in this report are consistent with results from other recent national surveys that measured tobacco-use behaviors and dietary patterns among youth.¹⁷ The YRBS data can be used by public health and education agencies, as well as by voluntary organizations, to assist in targeting priorities and in program management. For example, CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) has provided the findings in this report to the American Cancer Society (ACS), which will use these data to monitor progress toward achieving primary goals for their comprehensive school health education initiative. These goals are consistent with national health objectives for the year 2000 that address tobacco-use behaviors and dietary patterns associated with risk for cancer and other chronic diseases (objectives 2.5, 2.6, 3.5, and 3.9).¹⁸

The comprehensive school health education initiative is one of four core program initiatives (including patient resources, information, and guidance; tobacco control; and breast cancer detection) identified by ACS to reduce risk for and impact of cancer throughout the 1990s. The primary goals for the comprehensive school health education initiative are 1) reducing the proportion of ninth- and 12th-grade students who have tried cigarette smoking from 65% and 75% to 42% and 48%, respectively; 2) reducing the proportion of ninth- and 12th-grade students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the last 30 days from 8% and 16%, to 4% and 8%, respectively; 3) reducing the proportion of

male high school students who use chewing tobacco or snuff from 19% to 12%; 4) increasing the proportion of high school students who daily consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables from 13% to 35%; and 5) increasing the proportion of high school students who daily eat no more than two servings of selected foods typically high in fat content from 65% to 80%.

To attain these primary goals, ACS has established the following three enabling goals: 1) to increase the proportion of states that require schools to implement comprehensive school health education; 2) increase the average proportion of the nation's school districts that require comprehensive school health education to be implemented across each grade range (i.e., kindergarten-6, 7-9, and 10-12); and 3) increase the average proportion of U.S. schools that implement comprehensive school health education across each grade range. These goals are consistent with the national health objectives for the year 2000 to increase the proportion of schools providing nutrition education (objective 2.19), tobacco-use prevention education (objective 3.10), and quality school health education (objective 8.4).¹⁹

Specific strategies ACS will implement to attain the primary and enabling goals include developing and promoting cancer prevention and control curricula for comprehensive school health education; promoting state and school district policies to require planned, sequential, comprehensive school health education that includes the cancer prevention and control curricula; increasing awareness of the need for comprehensive school

health education and the status of school health education; and promoting the adoption of comprehensive school health education among schools nationwide.

The use of YRBS data by ACS illustrates how the YRBS can be used to help plan and implement national, state, and local health promotion programs. Additional information about the YRBS is available from the Division of Adolescent and School Health, NCCDPHP, CDC, Mailstop K-33, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30333.

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¹⁷Students who replied that they did not consume a particular type of food were assigned a frequency of 0. Students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food, once only, were assigned a frequency of 1, and students who replied that they consumed a particular type of food, twice or more, were assigned a frequency of 2.

Unintentional Firearm-Related Fatalities Among Children, Teenagers—United States, 1982-1988

MMWR. 1992;41:442-445 (2 tables omitted)

IN 1988, gunshot wounds were the eighth leading cause of unintentional injury deaths among persons in all age groups in the United States and the third leading cause of such deaths among children and teenagers aged 10-19 years.¹ From 1982 through 1988, 3607 children and teenagers aged 0-19 years died from unintentional firearm-related injuries, constituting 32% of all unintentional firearm-related deaths. Of those, 81% occurred among 10-19-year-olds. This article describes a case report of an unintentional firearm-related death of a teenager and summarizes an analysis of demographic and regional differences in unintentional

firearm-related mortality among children and teenagers from 1982 through 1988.

Case Report

In a large metropolitan area in the southern United States, two brothers were playing in their home with two friends while the boys' parents were at work. Initially, they played in the boys' bedroom using the bunk beds and bedspreads to build "forts"; they also engaged in gun play using plastic toy guns. Later, they divided into two teams to play hide-and-seek. One of the boys, a 13-year-old, hid in his parents' bedroom where he found his father's 12-gauge shotgun stored under the bed. The shotgun was kept in the house for protec-

tion; the boy did not know it was loaded. When his friend, also aged 13 years, entered the room looking for him, the boy who was hiding inadvertently discharged the gun, killing his friend.

Analysis of National Mortality Data

Demographic and regional differences in firearm-related mortality were examined using mortality data compiled by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics. Unintentional firearm-related deaths were identified by the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, code E922. Classification of counties as metropolitan and nonmetropolitan is based on metropolitan statistical areas designated by the U.S. Of-

fice of Management and Budget in 1982.

For males aged 10-19 years, the unintentional firearm-related death rate was 10 times that for females (2.0 per 100 000 versus 0.2 per 100 000 children). Males aged 15-19 years were at higher risk (2.4 per 100 000) than were males in any other age group. The risk for dying from an unintentional gunshot wound was similar for black and white children and teenagers aged 10-19 years.

Children and teenagers living in the South* were at greatest risk for dying from an unintentional gunshot wound; those living in the Northeast** were at lowest risk. Within regions, white males aged 15-19 years were at greatest risk in the South; in all other regions, death rates were highest for black male teenagers. Overall, children and teenagers living in nonmetropolitan regions were more than twice as likely to die from an unintentional gunshot wound as those living in metropolitan areas; however, the rate ratio in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas was 1.4 for black males aged 10-14 years and 1.1 for black males aged 15-19 years.

Reported by: Unintentional Injuries Section, Epidemiology, Inj, and Biometrics Div, Division of Injury Control, National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control, CDC.

CDC Editorial Note: Despite recent declines in unintentional firearm-related mortality,^{1,2} such injuries continue to disproportionately affect youth nationwide. Unintentional firearm-related injuries are also a major cause of morbidity. For example, a recent report by the General Accounting Office (GAO) estimated that, in 10 U.S. cities during 1989 and 1990, the ratio of nonfatal to fatal unintentional gunshot wounds was 105 to 1 for all age groups combined.³ Although the findings of the GAO report cannot be generalized to the entire United States, they underscore the public health impact of unintentional firearm-related injuries.

The high rates of unintentional fire-

arm-related mortality for children and teenagers living in southern and western regions of the country are consistent with the findings of previous reports.¹ Although most reports have demonstrated a higher death rate for those living in rural areas,^{1,4} one study in Cleveland, Ohio, found rates were higher in urban areas than in the suburbs.⁵

The findings in this report indicate that, although death rates of unintentional firearm-related injuries were generally higher for children and teenagers living in nonmetropolitan areas, death rates for black males in metropolitan areas approached those in nonmetropolitan areas. Risk factors, such as access to firearms and per capita income, may have a differential impact on unintentional firearm-related mortality. For example, the availability of firearms has been directly associated with unintentional gunshot wounds,⁶ and the relation between per capita income of the area of residence and unintentional firearm-related mortality varies inversely.¹

Reduction of morbidity and mortality from unintentional firearm-related injuries among children and teenagers must emphasize limiting access to loaded weapons. Specific behavioral characteristics associated with adolescence, such as impulsivity, feelings of invincibility, and curiosity about firearms, place adolescents at particularly high risk for firearm-related injuries.⁷

One of the national health objectives for the year 2000 is to reduce by 20% the proportion of households with inappropriately stored weapons (objective 7.11).⁸ This objective is consistent with the findings of several studies indicating that most unintentional firearm-related deaths involving children occur at a residence^{9,10} and involve inappropriately stored weapons.⁷

Appropriate storage should include locked and separate storage of weapons and ammunition. In Florida and Cali-

fornia, legislation has been enacted to make adults legally responsible for inappropriate storage.

Modifying firearms and ammunition to render them less lethal has also been advocated as a prevention strategy.^{11,12} The addition of child-proof safety devices would prevent children aged <6 years from discharging a firearm, and the use of loading indicators could prevent an estimated 23% of all unintentional firearm-related deaths.¹ Regulation to control the amount of gunpowder and the shape and jacketing of ammunition may reduce the severity of non-fatal firearm-related injuries.¹³

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*South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central regions.

**New England and Middle Atlantic regions.

Public Health Focus: Mammography

MMWR. 1992;41:454-459 (4 tables, 1 figure omitted)

AMONG U.S. women, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of death from cancer. From 1980 through 1987, the incidence of breast cancer increased from 94.6 to 124.3 per 100 000 women (age-adjusted to the 1990 U.S. population).¹ In contrast, death rates remained stable; during 1988, 31.1 per 100 000 U.S. women died from the disease.² Although the prognosis for breast cancer is more

favorable than for many other types of cancers, breast cancer continues to be an important source of years of potential life lost before age 65 (YPLL). White women account for 82% of all YPLL from breast cancer; however, the estimated rate of YPLL during 1988 was approximately 25% higher for black women than white women. For breast cancer, certain primary risk factors (e.g., family history, age at menarche, and age at menopause) cannot be altered and others (e.g., parity and age at first preg-

nancy) are not practical targets for intervention. Therefore, as a secondary method for prevention of breast cancer, mammography screening is the most commonly recommended intervention. During 1990, 58% of U.S. women aged ≥ 40 years reported having had a screening mammogram within the preceding 2 years. This report summarizes information regarding the efficacy, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness of mammography screening.

Results from large randomized clini-

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No. 134. Death Rates From Accidents and Violence: 1970 to 1990

[Rates are per 100,000 population. Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Beginning 1990, deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. For earlier years, classified according to the revisions in use at the time; see text, section 2. See Appendix III.]

CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE	WHITE						BLACK					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
Total ¹	101.9	97.1	81.2	42.4	36.3	32.1	183.2	154.0	142.0	51.7	42.8	38.8
Motor vehicle accidents	39.1	35.9	28.7	14.0	12.8	11.6	44.3	31.1	28.1	13.4	8.3	9.4
All other accidents	38.2	30.4	23.8	18.3	14.4	12.4	63.3	46.0	32.7	22.5	18.0	13.4
Suicide	18.0	19.9	22.0	7.1	5.9	5.3	8.0	10.3	12.0	2.8	2.2	2.3
Homicide	6.8	10.9	9.0	2.1	3.2	2.8	67.8	68.6	69.2	13.3	13.5	13.5
15 to 24 years old	130.7	138.6	107.3	34.0	37.3	30.5	234.3	182.0	206.0	45.5	35.0	34.9
25 to 34 years old	96.0	118.4	97.4	23.0	23.0	26.0	384.4	258.9	218.1	78.0	49.4	46.1
35 to 44 years old	85.7	94.1	82.3	25.9	29.2	24.4	345.2	218.1	176.8	77.2	43.2	38.5
45 to 54 years old	87.5	90.8	73.5	30.4	31.8	25.3	303.3	207.3	138.5	65.5	40.2	30.7
55 to 64 years old	101.5	92.3	79.5	30.3	33.8	29.4	242.4	188.5	129.9	58.0	47.3	36.1
65 years old and over	218.9	163.9	150.7	122.4	87.2	80.1	220.0	215.8	175.5	107.9	102.9	81.6
65 to 74 years old	128.0	118.7	99.7	57.7	46.4	40.5	217.4	182.2	141.8	81.5	68.7	50.4
75 to 84 years old	229.3	209.2	195.7	149.3	101.5	89.4	236.0	261.4	206.1	140.1	137.5	75.8
85 years old and over	466.7	438.5	428.3	268.1	208.1	232.4	271.8	379.2	359.1	214.3	235.7	213.0

¹ Includes persons under 15 years old, not shown separately.

No. 135. Deaths and Death Rates From Accidents, by Type: 1970 to 1990

[See heading, table 134; and Appendix III. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series B 163-165]

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	DEATHS (number)					RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION				
	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990	1970	1980	1985	1989	1990
Accidents and adverse effects	114,638	105,718	93,457	95,028	91,893	56.4	46.7	39.3	38.5	37.0
Motor vehicle accidents	54,633	53,172	45,901	47,575	46,814	26.9	23.5	19.3	19.3	18.8
Traffic	53,493	51,930	44,822	46,588	45,827	26.3	22.9	18.8	18.9	18.4
Nontraffic	1,140	1,242	1,079	988	987	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Water transport accidents	1,651	1,429	1,111	866	923	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Air and space transport accidents	1,612	1,494	1,428	1,123	941	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Railway accidents	852	532	551	608	663	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Accidental falls	16,928	13,294	12,001	12,151	12,313	8.3	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Fall from one level to another	4,798	3,743	3,385	3,062	3,194	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3
Fall on the same level	828	415	411	478	499	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fracture, cause unspecified, and other unspecified falls	11,300	9,138	8,225	8,613	8,620	5.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Accidental drowning	6,391	6,043	4,407	4,015	3,979	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.6
Accidents caused by—										
Fires and flames	6,718	5,822	4,938	4,716	4,175	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.7
Firearms	2,406	1,955	1,649	1,489	1,418	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Electric current	1,140	1,095	802	702	670	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Accidental poisoning by—										
Drugs and medicines	2,505	2,492	3,612	5,035	4,506	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.8
Other solid and liquid substances	1,174	597	479	568	549	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gases and vapors	1,620	1,242	1,079	921	748	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Complications due to medical procedures	3,581	2,437	2,674	2,992	2,669	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Inhalation and ingestion of objects	2,753	3,249	3,551	3,578	3,303	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3

No. 136. Suicides, by Sex and Method Used: 1970 to 1990

[Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Beginning 1979, deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. For earlier years, classified according to the revision in use at the time; see text, section 2. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series H 979-986]

METHOD	MALE							FEMALE						
	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1970	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	16,629	20,505	23,145	24,272	24,078	24,102	24,724	6,851	8,364	8,308	8,524	8,328	8,130	8,182
Firearms ¹	9,704	12,937	14,809	15,539	15,656	15,660	16,285	2,068	2,459	2,554	2,597	2,513	2,498	2,600
Percent of total	58	63	64	64	65	65	66	30.2	38.8	40.5	39.8	39.7	40.8	42.1
Poisoning ²	3,299	2,997	3,319	3,790	3,403	3,211	3,221	3,285	2,456	2,385	2,531	2,422	2,232	2,203
Hanging and strangulation ³	2,422	2,997	3,532	3,478	3,588	3,708	3,688	831	694	732	757	787	776	756
Other ⁴	1,204	1,574	1,485	1,465	1,431	1,503	1,530	667	755	637	639	607	624	623

¹ Includes explosives in 1970. ² Includes solids, liquids, and gases. ³ Includes suffocation. ⁴ Beginning 1980, includes explosives.

Source of tables 134-136: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and unpublished data.

No. 137. Suicide Rates, by Sex, Race, and Age Group: 1970 to 1990

[See headnote, tables 129 and 134]

AGE	TOTAL ¹			MALE						FEMALE					
	1970	1980	1990	White			Black			White			Black		
				1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
All ages ²	11.6	11.9	12.4	18.0	19.9	22.0	8.0	10.3	12.0	7.1	5.9	5.3	2.6	2.2	2.3
10 to 14 years old	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	(B)
15 to 19 years old	5.9	8.5	11.1	9.4	15.0	19.3	4.7	5.6	11.5	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.9	1.6	1.9
20 to 24 years old	12.2	16.1	15.1	18.3	27.8	26.8	18.7	20.0	10.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	4.9	3.1	2.6
25 to 34 years old	14.1	16.0	15.2	19.9	25.6	25.6	19.2	21.8	21.9	9.0	7.5	6.0	5.7	4.1	3.7
35 to 44 years old	16.9	15.4	15.3	23.3	23.5	25.3	12.6	15.6	16.9	13.0	9.1	7.4	3.7	4.6	4.0
45 to 54 years old	20.0	15.9	14.8	29.5	24.2	24.8	13.8	12.0	14.8	13.5	10.2	7.5	3.7	2.8	3.2
55 to 64 years old	21.4	15.9	16.0	35.0	25.8	27.5	10.6	11.7	10.8	12.3	9.1	8.0	2.0	2.3	2.6
65 to 74 years over	20.8	16.9	17.9	38.7	32.5	34.2	8.7	11.1	14.7	9.6	7.0	7.2	2.9	1.7	2.6
75 to 84 years over	21.2	19.1	24.9	45.5	45.5	60.2	8.9	10.5	14.4	7.2	5.7	6.7	1.7	1.4	(B)
85 years and over	19.0	19.2	22.2	45.8	52.8	70.3	8.7	18.9	(B)	5.8	5.8	5.4	2.8	-	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Includes other age groups not shown separately.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* and unpublished data.

No. 138. Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults, 1 to 34 Years Old: 1990

(Death rate per 100,000 population. Deaths classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*)

ITEM	Under 5 years old	5 to 9 years old	10 to 14 years old	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
MALE						
Total: White	0.6	0.6	4.2	26.5	32.5	27.8
Black	1.2	1.5	10.2	119.9	157.6	108.5
Homicide: White	0.4	0.2	1.3	9.7	12.9	10.8
Black	0.8	1.0	6.9	105.3	140.7	94.4
Suicide: White	(X)	(X)	1.2	13.5	17.5	15.6
Black	(X)	(X)	1.1	8.8	13.2	12.2
Accidents: White	0.3	0.5	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.1
Black	0.4	0.5	4.9	1.9	2.7	1.4
FEMALE						
Total: White	0.3	0.4	1.0	4.6	4.9	5.5
Black	1.1	1.2	3.7	12.2	14.4	14.6
Homicide: White	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	2.4
Black	0.9	0.9	3.1	10.4	12.4	12.7
Suicide: White	(X)	(X)	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.9
Black	(X)	(X)	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Accidents: White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3

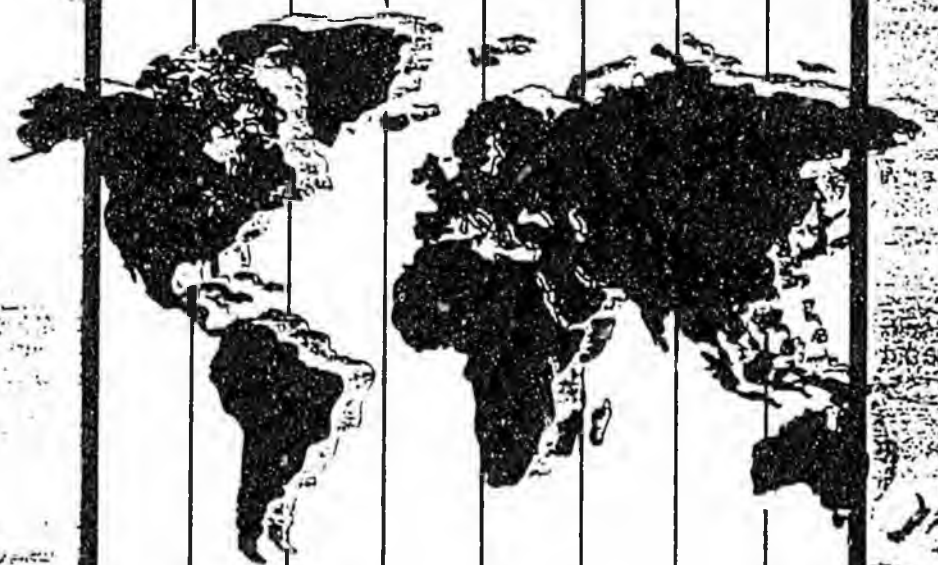
X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 231.

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Children and youths



Deaths. For children and youths aged 1 to 24 years, accidents are the leading cause of death, accounting for almost half of the 53,041 total deaths of these persons in 1989 (the latest detailed data available). Overall, motor-vehicle accidents were the leading cause of accidental death for this age group, followed by drowning and fires and burns.

While accidental deaths decrease fairly steadily for those aged 1 to 12, they increase markedly for teenagers—from under 500 for those age 13 to over 2,000 for those age 19. Motor-vehicle accidents account for most of this increase.

For infants under 1 year of age, accidents are the fourth leading cause of death, following certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, congenital anomalies, and sudden infant death syndrome (see page 6). Although accidents account for less than 3 per cent of deaths for those under age 1, the number of accidental deaths for this age is greater than that for any other age less than 16.

Total Deaths and Accidental Deaths, Ages 0-24, 1989

Age	Popu- lation (000)	All Deaths	Acci- dental Deaths	Motor- Vehicle	Drown- ing ¹	Fires, Burns	Fires (solid, liquid)	Poison (solid, liquid)	Falls	Mechanical Suffoca- tion	Other Accident
Under 1 year	3,858	39,655	396	216	34	108	3	70	22	248	284
1 to 24 years	86,754	53,041	23,602	16,212	2,009	1,384	785	541	357	275	2,039
1 year	3,685	2,940	392	291	233	146	3	22	29	42	126
2 years	3,650	1,792	740	553	167	169	12	4	21	14	30
3 years	3,646	1,426	507	326	106	165	9	4	17	10	36
4 years	3,669	1,168	535	325	33	128	4	3	7	13	60
5 years	3,559	957	451	236	59	76	7	4	4	5	59
6 years	3,625	378	124	237	60	51	3	1	3	5	45
7 years	3,628	349	415	242	37	54	11	3	1	12	46
8 years	3,457	321	372	293	57	49	3	1	1	11	49
9 years	3,647	335	402	215	60	48	24	3	3	9	40
10 years	3,539	747	326	163	16	53	23	3	5	11	35
11 years	3,377	782	353	191	46	37	27	1	6	10	35
12 years	3,350	381	407	223	49	37	43	2	5	11	37
13 years	3,230	589	412	227	56	17	44	3	5	10	46
14 years	3,301	1,245	528	330	55	25	35	5	9	9	51
15 years	3,259	1,741	790	523	30	18	49	18	3	12	71
16 years	3,356	2,555	1,309	712	31	26	51	13	3	3	35
17 years	3,620	3,229	1,649	1,139	29	23	53	21	6	3	100
18 years	3,880	4,024	2,052	1,382	103	25	37	10	16	4	123
19 years	4,018	4,111	2,089	1,336	103	34	64	17	14	12	119
20 years	3,897	3,267	1,811	1,118	36	22	63	12	41	3	121
21 years	3,754	4,049	1,788	1,198	103	35	47	20	20	1	114
22 years	3,731	4,059	1,725	1,117	38	31	35	67	12	5	149
23 years	3,755	4,324	1,738	1,178	36	51	37	37	16	10	153
24 years	4,081	4,678	1,777	1,198	16	14	40	31	25	12	195

Source: National Safety Council (tabulation of National Center for Health Statistics mortality data).

¹Includes both transport and nontransport drownings.

Head Injuries. According to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), an estimated 2.9 million head injuries were treated in hospital emergency rooms in the U.S. in 1988. Of those treated, approximately 77 per cent were children and youths under 25 years of age. About 40 per cent of all concussions, fractures and internal head injuries were suffered by children under 5, two thirds of which were related to falls in and around the home. A total of 1,355,000 head injuries in 1988 involved household structures and contents.¹

In 1991, an estimated 492,000 bicycle-related injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms involved children and youths 0 to 24 years of age. Over 61,000 of these injuries were head injuries. Of these head injuries, 17.0 per cent were victims between 0 and 4 years of age, 70.1 per cent between 5 and 14, and 12.9 per cent between 15 and 24.²

¹Consumer Product Safety Commission. (1990). *NEISS Data Highlights*. Washington, DC: Author.

²Consumer Product Safety Commission. (1991). *National Electronic Injury Surveillance System*. Washington, DC: Author.

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From Vital and Health Statistics of the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1-34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1985-90

by Lois A. Fingerhut, M.A., Division of Analysis

Introduction

A previous report released by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) documented the level of firearm mortality among children, youth, and young adults 1-34 years of age from 1979 through 1988 (1). The purpose of this report is to revise the 1985-88 data using newly available intercensal population estimates and to update the report with data through 1990. Emphases are on race and sex differences in homicide and suicide associated with firearms among males 15-34 years of age. This report will be limited to data for the period 1985 through 1990 because it was during the second half of the decade that firearm mortality increased for the younger population (1).

Methods

Firearm death rates for 1985-89 are based upon intercensal rather than the postcensal population estimates used in the previous report. Both sets of estimates were provided by the Bureau of the Census. Intercensal population estimates are preferred to postcensal estimates

because they are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial Census enumerations, and thus, form a continuous series over the decade (2). The relative difference between the two estimates, the error of closure, is equivalent to the relative difference in death rates based on the two estimates. The error of closure was larger for persons 18-24 years of age than for any other age group. However, the error of closure was not so large that death rates for either the black or the white populations ages 1-34 were significantly affected. Death rates for 1990 are based on postcensal estimates of the July 1, 1990, population.

In previous reports on firearm mortality (1,3), the definitions of firearm homicide excluded legal intervention by firearm. In this report, as in others (4,5), the definition has been amended to include those deaths. The inclusion of these deaths results in an increase in the overall firearm death rate and the firearm homicide rate with a concomitant decrease in the nonfirearm homicide rate—all by relatively small amounts (see appendix table 1). For example, adding in deaths coded to legal

intervention by a firearm to other firearm homicides among black and white males 20-24 years of age increased their respective firearm homicide rates by 1 percent and 3 percent.

Current status

In 1990, 19,722 persons 1-34 years of age died as a result of a firearm injury. This represented 17.6 percent of all deaths at those ages. Among young children 10-14 years of age, 560 died from a firearm injury, accounting for 1 out of every 8 deaths. Among teenagers 15-19 years and young adults 20-24 years, 1 of every 4 deaths were by firearm, and for adults 25-34 years, 1 of 6 deaths were by firearm (figure 1).

Within these age groups, variation by race and sex in the percentage of all deaths due to firearms is large. For example, 60 percent of deaths among black teenage males 15-19 years old resulted from a firearm injury compared with 23 percent of deaths among white teenage males. Among females 15-19 years old, 22 percent of deaths among black females



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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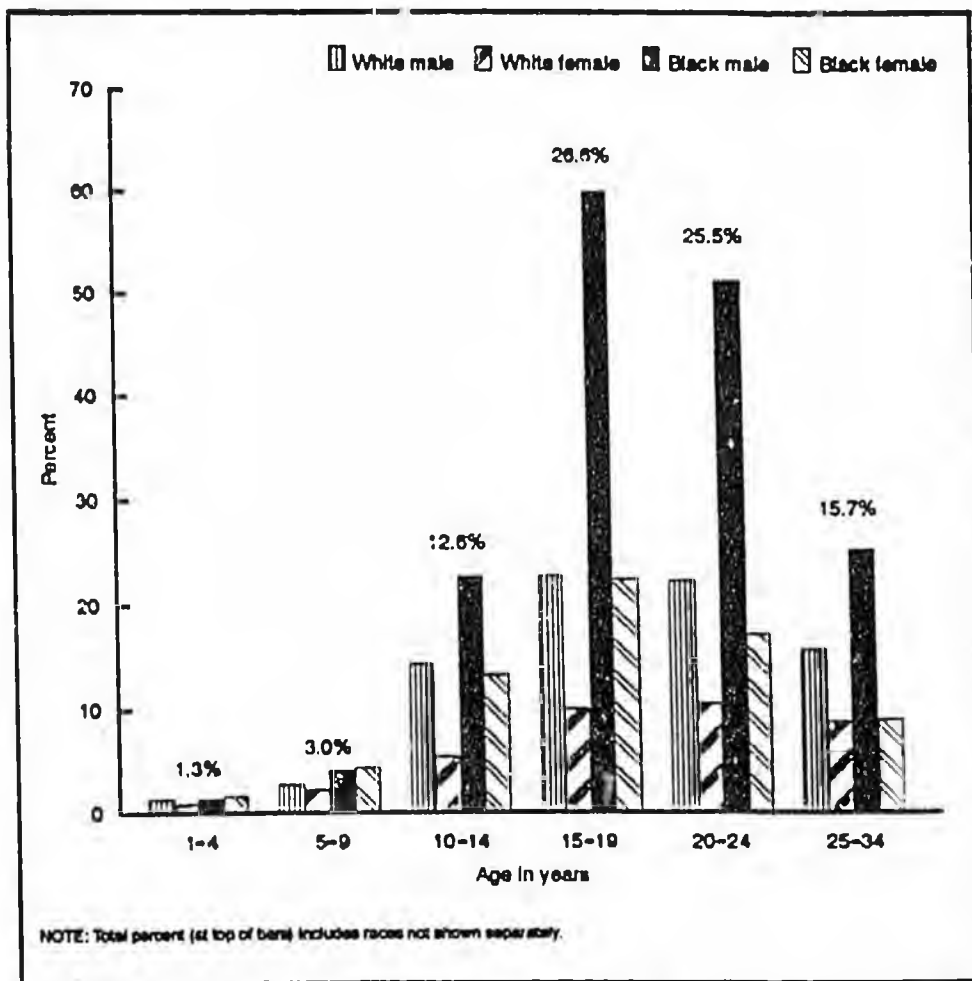


Figure 1. Percent of deaths due to firearms for persons 1-34 years of age, by age, race, and sex: United States, 1990

resulted from firearms compared with 10 percent of deaths among white females. By ages 25-34, the proportion of deaths due to firearms decreased for each race-sex group. Firearms were the cause of death for 25 percent of deaths among black males, 16 percent among white males, and 9 percent among black and white females in this age group (figure 1).

Another way to look at the differential impact of firearm mortality on the population is to focus on violent deaths (homicides and suicides) that result from firearms. The majority of homicides among teenagers and young adults 15-34 years of age resulted from the use of firearms. In 1990, 82 percent of homicides among teenagers 15-19 years of age were associated with firearms (91 and 77 percent among black and white males, respectively); at 20-24 years of age, 76 percent of homicides were from firearms (87 and 71 percent among black and white

males, respectively); and at 25-34 years of age, 69 percent of homicides (75 and 72 percent among black and white males, respectively) were caused by firearms. Proportions of homicides due to firearms among females were lower than among males for both races and in each age group (table 1).

The age-specific proportions of suicides resulting from firearms were lower than the proportions of homicides, averaging 58-67 percent of suicides at 15-19 years of age through 25-34 years of age. Differences by race were smaller than for homicide, and proportions for females were also lower than for males (table 1).

Analysis of firearm death rates by age, race, and sex, as well as by manner of death facilitates the assessment of relative levels of risk associated with firearm fatalities across demographic categories as well as over time. Firearm death rates rise until the young adult years and then

decline. In 1990, the firearm death rate per 100,000 increased from 0.6-0.7 per 100,000 population at ages 1-4 and 5-9 years, to 3.3 at ages 10-14, to 23.5 at ages 15-19, peaking at 28.1 at 20-24 years and declining to 21.8 at ages 25-34 years (figure 2). Firearm death rates for 1990 are shown in table 2 and numbers of firearm deaths are shown in table 3.

Firearm death rates vary by race and sex within age groups. For the younger children, those 1-9 years of age, rates for black children were higher than for white children. Because the firearm death rates at those ages are based on small numbers of deaths (fewer than 50 for each race-sex group), relative differences by sex are often not significant. At ages 10-14 years, firearm death rates are highest for black males; 10.2 per 100,000, which is more than twice the rates for white males and black females and 10 times the rate for white females. At ages 15-19 and 20-24 years, firearm death rates were also highest for black males, 119.9 and 157.6 per 100,000, respectively. The age-specific rates for these black males were 5 times the respective rates by age for white males and 10 to 11 times the age-specific rates for black females. At ages 25-34 years the firearm death rate for black males, 108.5 per 100,000, was 4 times the rate for white males and 7 times the rate for black females. The firearm death rates for white females 15-19 through 25-34 years were lower (about 5 per 100,000) than for any other race-sex group.

Race and sex differences in firearm mortality vary by manner of death as well. For young children ages 1-4 and 5-9 years firearm homicide rates among black children were higher than rates for white children, while there were no significant race differences in unintentional firearm mortality. For these young children, race and sex specific death rates for both firearm homicide and unintentional firearm mortality were generally less than 1 per 100,000.

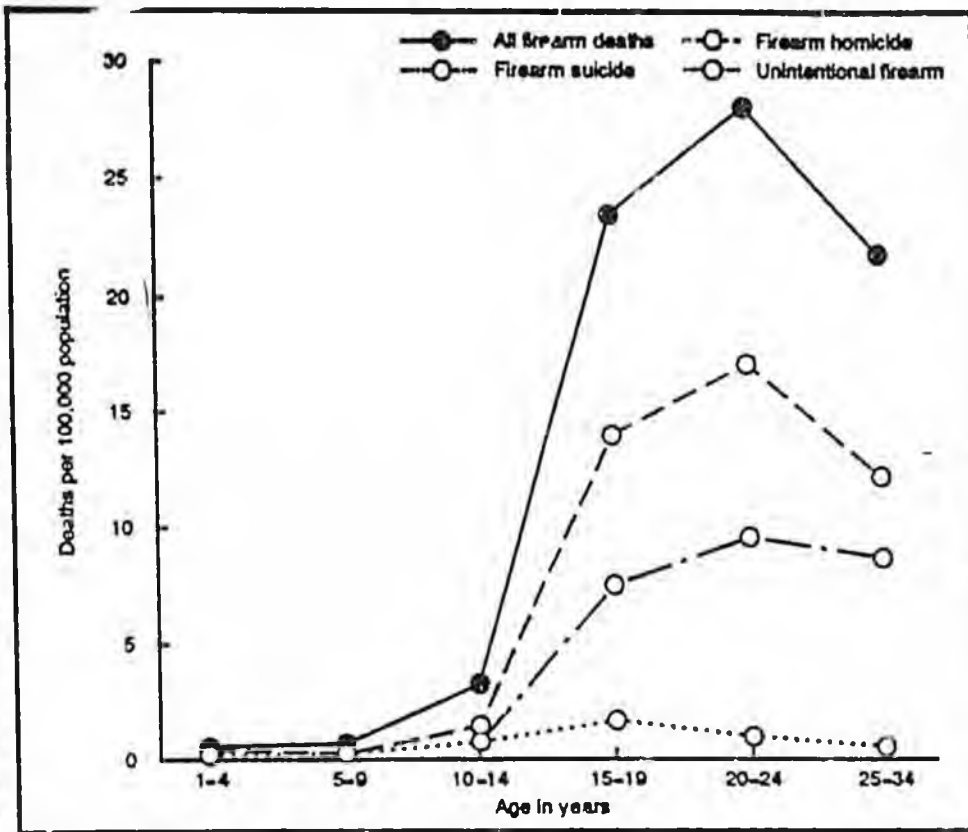


Figure 2. Firearm death rates by manner of death and age, for persons aged 1-34 years: United States, 1990

At ages 10-14 years, there were significant differences in the firearm homicide rates by race as well as by sex. The firearm homicide rate for black males 10-14 years of age was more than 5 times the rate for white males (6.9 compared with 1.3 deaths per 100,000) and the rate for black females was close to 8 times the rate for white females (3.1 compared with 0.4 per 100,000). Differences in firearm homicide by sex were smaller, with rates for white and black males 2 to 3 times those for females. While there were no differences by race in firearm suicide or unintentional firearm mortality at 10-14 years, those rates were higher for males than for females (table 4).

Firearm homicide for black males 15-19 years of age was 11 times the rate among white males, 105.3 compared with 9.7 per 100,000 population. The rate for black females was five times the rate for white females, 10.4 compared with 2.0 per 100,000. Thus, the firearm homicide rate for white males was about 5 times that for white females and the rate for black males about 10

times that for black females. Firearm homicide rates for both white and black males and females ages 20-24 years were about 1.2 to 1.3 times the respective rates at ages 15-19 years. Mortality race and sex ratios at 20-24 years were generally similar to those at ages 15-19 years (table 4).

Among males ages 25-34 years, race differences in firearm homicide rates were smaller than for persons 20-24 years of age. The rate for black males was 9 times the rate for white males (94.4 compared with 10.8 per 100,000). Firearm homicide rates for males were 5 to 7 times those for females (table 4).

Firearm suicide, unlike homicide, was higher for white males than for black males at ages 15-19 through 25-34 years, although race differences were considerably smaller than for firearm homicide. For example, the firearm suicide rate for white males 15-19 years was 1.5 times the rate for black males, 13.5 compared with 8.8 per 100,000 population. With increasing age, the race ratio decreased. Sex differences for both white and black persons in firearm

suicide rates were much larger than race differences, with rates for white and black males 5 to 10 times the rates for females at ages 15-19 through 25-34 years (table 4).

Trends (tables 2 and 3)

Consistent with earlier patterns (1), there was virtually no change from 1985 to 1990 in the overall firearm death rate among young children 1-4 or 5-9 years of age. For children ages 10-14 years, however, the firearm death rate increased 18 percent from 1985 to 1990, reaching a rate of 3.3 deaths per 100,000. Among black males 10-14 years, the firearm death rate more than doubled from 1985 to 1990. Increases were largest for firearm homicide; the rate rose from 3.0 to 6.9 per 100,000. There was also an increase in the rate for black females in this age group; the firearm death rate in 1990 was more than twice what it was in 1986 and 1987 (3.7 compared with 1.4 to 1.7 per 100,000). Again, increases were largest for firearm homicide.

The total firearm death rate among teenagers 15-19 years of age increased 77 percent from 1985 through 1990, to 23.5 deaths per 100,000, its highest level to date. Firearm death rates increased for all four race-sex groups, with the largest increases noted for black males. The firearm death rate for black males 15-19 years of age more than doubled, rising from 46.5 per 100,000 in 1985 to 119.9 per 100,000 in 1990 (figure 3). From 1985 through 1990, the black teenage male firearm homicide rate nearly tripled, rising to 105.3 per 100,000 (figure 4). At the same time, the firearm homicide rate for white males and black females doubled, rising to 9.7 and 10.4 per 100,000, respectively. While the firearm suicide rate among black teenage males was less than a tenth the magnitude of the firearm homicide rate, it increased 63 percent from 1985 to 1990 to 8.8 per 100,000. A far smaller increase (25 percent) was noted for the firearm suicide rate for white teenage males (figure 4). Among black females 15-19 years old, the firearm homicide rate doubled

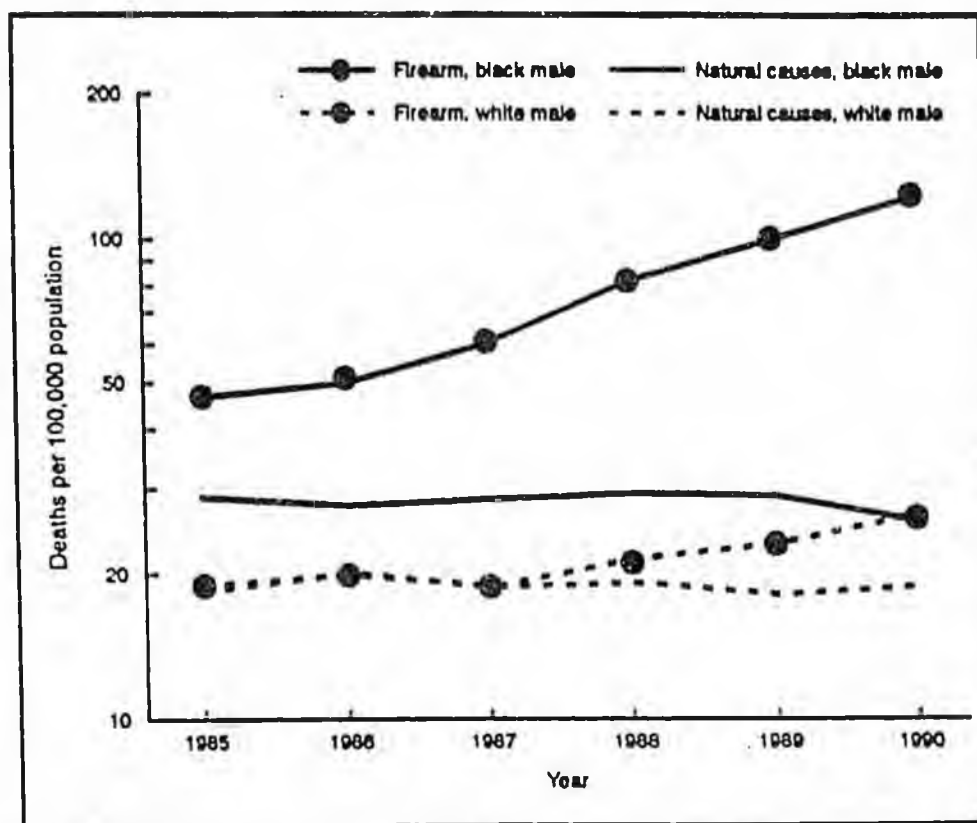


Figure 3. Deaths rates for natural causes and firearm injuries, for males aged 15-19 years: United States, 1985-90

from 1985 to 1990, reaching 10.4 per 100,000.

Among males 15-19 years of age, the nonfirearm homicide rate averaged 9 to 11 per 100,000 for black teenagers and 2 to 3 per 100,000 for white teenagers during the period 1985-90. It is interesting that although the nonfirearm homicide rate increased from 1989 to 1990 for both white and black males, the firearm homicide rates for white and black males were still 3 and 10 times the respective nonfirearm homicide rates. Nonfirearm suicide rates likewise showed little change during 1985-90 with rates averaging 6 per 100,000 for white male teenagers and 3 per 100,000 for black male teenagers (figure 4). Rates for females were also unchanged.

It was previously reported (1) that 1988 was the first year in which the firearm death rate for teenagers (15-19 years) exceeded the death rate associated with natural causes of death. That trend has continued; in 1990, among all teenagers 15-19 years, there were 39 percent more

natural causes of death. Driving that trend has been the rising rate for firearm mortality among white teenage males 15-19 years. For white teenage males 15-19 years, the natural cause death rate remained relatively unchanged at 18 to 19 per 100,000 and the firearm death rate increased from 21.4 per 100,000 in 1988 to 26.5 per 100,000 in 1990 (figure 3). Thus, the ratio of firearm to natural causes mortality among white teenage males 15-19 years increased from 1.1:1 in 1988 to 1.3:1 in 1989 to 1.4:1 in 1990. Among black males, that trend has also continued. From 1988 to 1990, the natural cause death rate declined 12 percent while the firearm death rate increased 48 percent. Whereas in 1988, the firearm death rate among black teenage males was 2.8 times the natural cause death rate, by 1990 the firearm death rate was 4.7 times the rate for natural causes.

The firearm death rate among persons 20-24 years of age was 36 percent higher in 1990 than in 1985; virtually all of the increase was a result of increases in firearm

5). The firearm homicide rate more than doubled in this group reaching 140.7 per 100,000, its highest level ever. (The previous high was in 1972.) Among white males ages 20-24 years, increases in firearm mortality were far more modest, with the firearm homicide rate in 1990 32 percent higher than what it was in 1985. Increases in firearm suicide were also minimal (figure 5). Among white females ages 20-24 years, the firearm death rate hovered around 5 per 100,000 for 1985 through 1990. For black females, the firearm death rate increased from 1985 to 1990 (although it was unchanged from 1989 to 1990) as a result of an increase in the firearm homicide rate.

The firearm homicide rate for white males 20-24 years remained about twice the nonfirearm homicide rate. Similar to the recent trend among those 15-19 years, the nonfirearm rate for those 20-24 years increased from 1989 to 1990. The nonfirearm homicide rate for black males was unchanged from 1985 to 1990 at about 22-23 per 100,000. The firearm suicide rate for white males remained close to twice the nonfirearm suicide rate (figure 5).

By ages 25-34 years, the upward trend in age-specific firearm mortality slowed considerably. The firearm death rate in 1990 was only 13 percent higher than in 1985, with the largest increase again noted in firearm homicide among black males (a 40 percent increase from 1985 to 1990). There was relatively little change in the nonfirearm homicide and nonfirearm suicide rates (figure 6).

Discussion

Sixty percent of all deaths among persons 1-34 years of age resulted from unintentional and intentional injuries in 1990, and about 30 percent of those external deaths were from firearms. To compile the standard cause-of-death rankings for persons 1 year of age and older, NCHS uses the "List of 72 Selected Causes of Death and HIV Infection" (6). However, this ranking system is not particularly

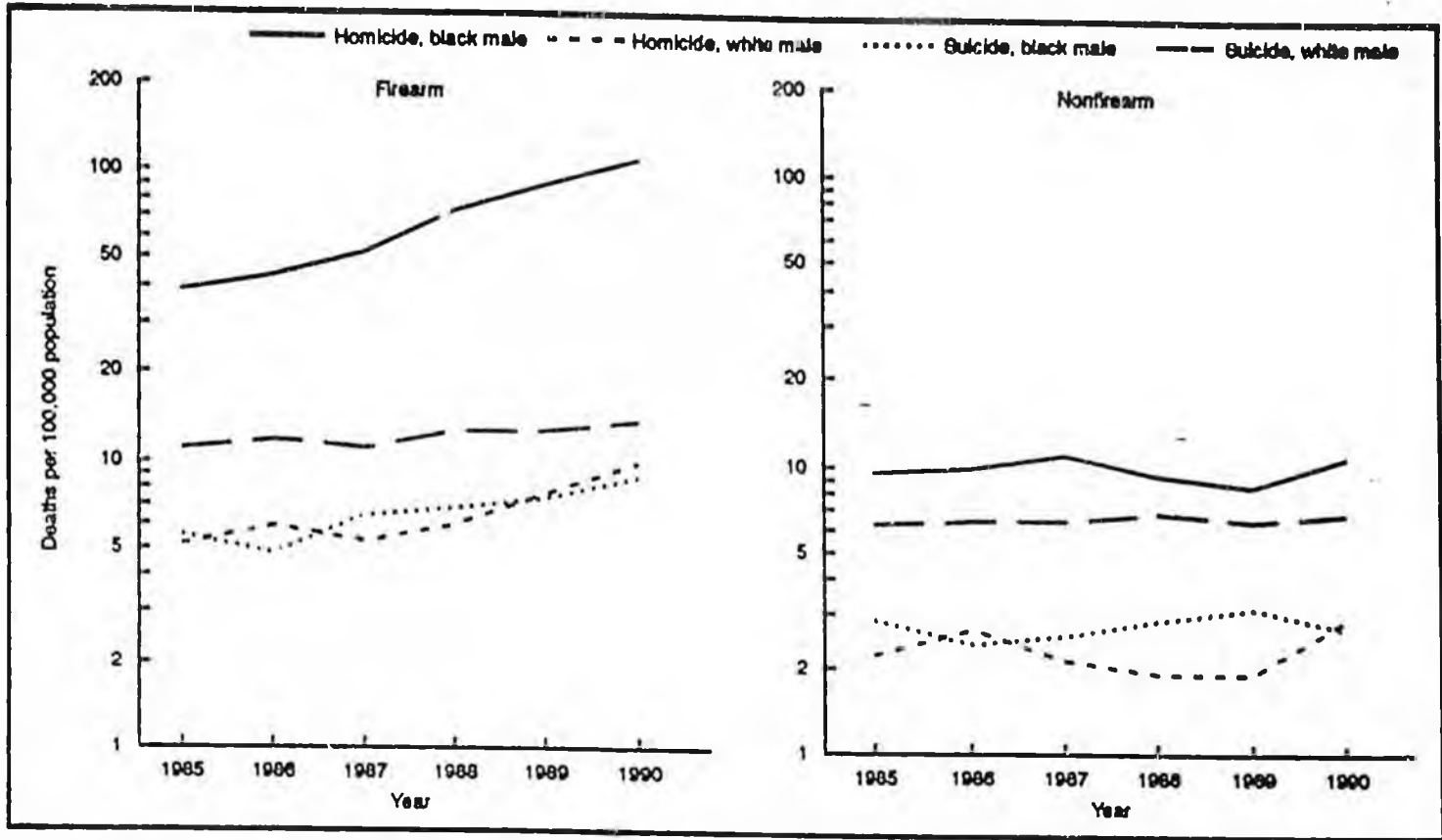


Figure 4. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 15-19 years: United States, 1985-90

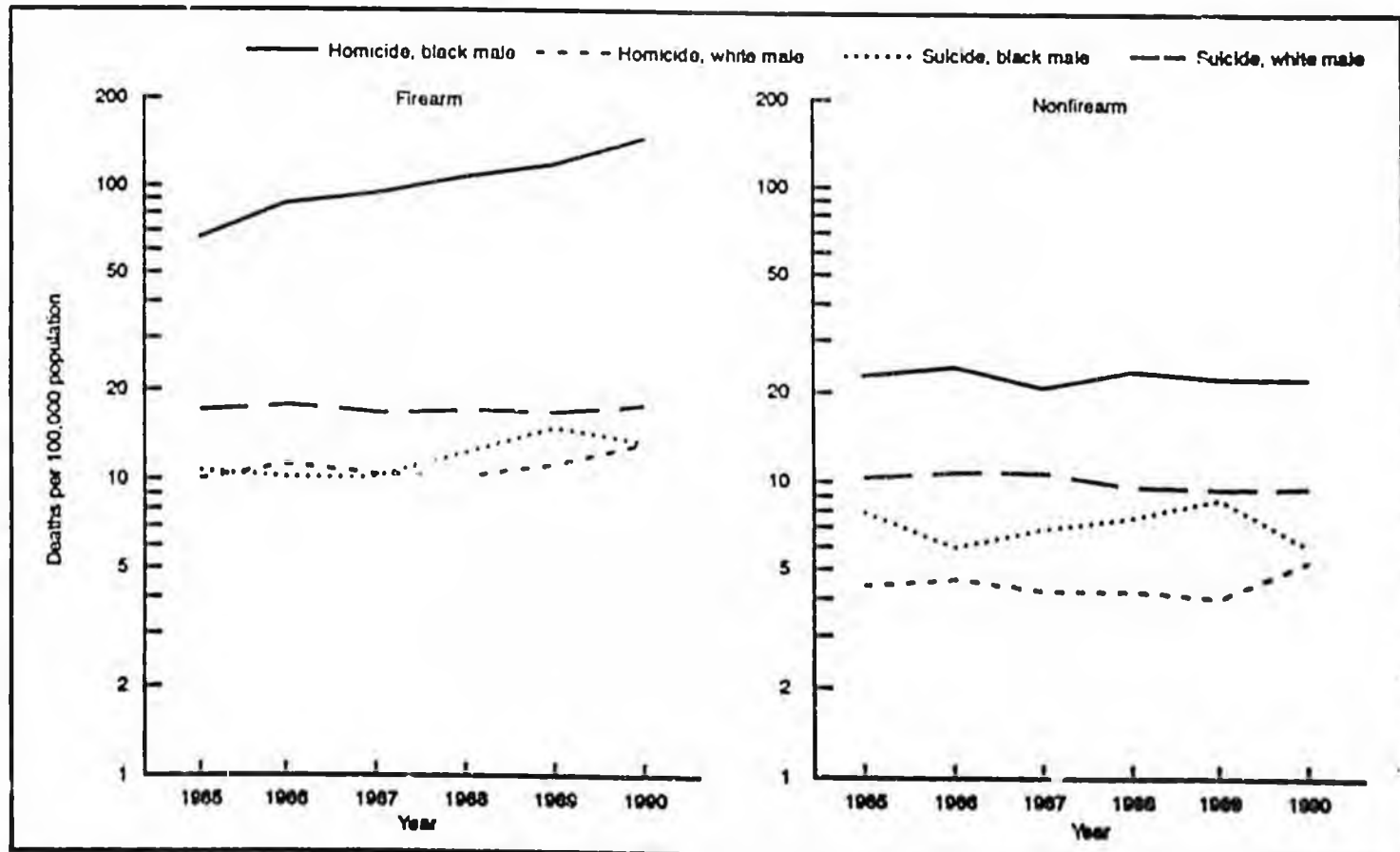


Figure 5. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 20-24 years: United States, 1985-90

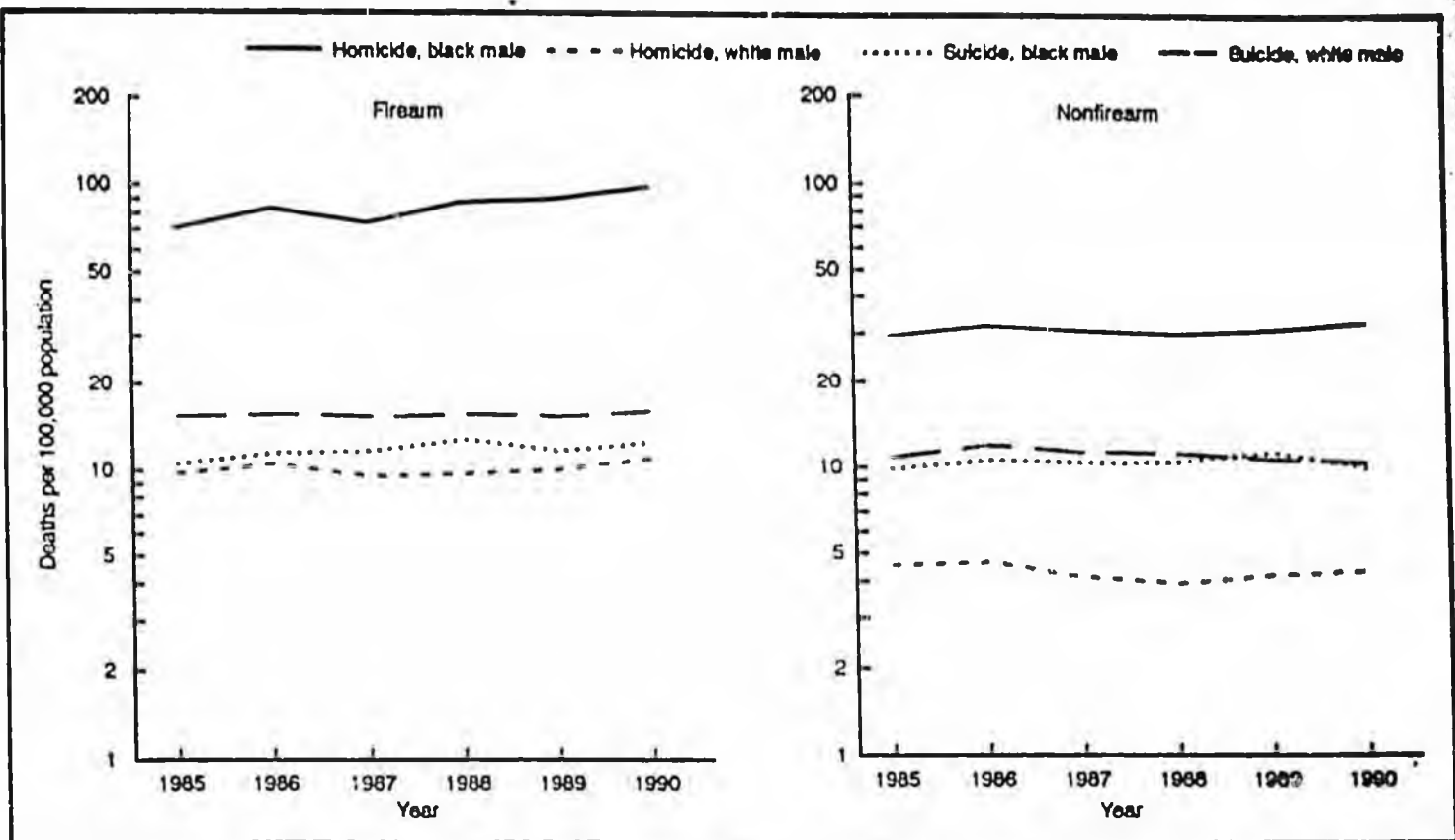


Figure 6. Homicide and suicide rates by firearm status for white and black males, aged 25-34 years: United States, 1985-90

appropriate for persons 1-34 years of age because it does not itemize specific causes of unintentional injuries, such as firearm injuries, motor vehicle injuries, fires and burns, and drowning. (They are counted in the "List of 72..." within the category "accidents and adverse effects".) Neither does the "List of 72" ranking specify intentional injury firearm deaths (which are counted in the categories homicide and suicide). In order to put firearms as a cause of death into perspective, causes of death for children, teenagers, and young adults have been reordered in an alternative ranking scheme that includes detailed causes of injury.

Based on this new ranking, firearms are the second leading cause of death (after motor vehicle injury fatalities) for children 10-14 years of age, teenagers 15-19 years of age, and young adults 20-24 years and 25-34 years of age. For persons 15-19 and 20-24 years of age, firearm homicide as an individual category of death was second only to motor vehicle deaths. For persons 25-34

years of age, there were 11 percent more deaths from firearms than from HIV infection (table 5).

Among black males, firearm injuries were the leading cause of death among children 10-14 through adults 25-34 years of age. For children 10-14 years, firearms were responsible for 30 percent more deaths than motor vehicle injuries. For black males 15-19 through 20-24 years, firearm homicide was the single leading cause of death, with more than 3 times the number of motor vehicle deaths. Firearm homicide was also the leading cause of death at ages 25-34 years, with 12 percent more deaths than from HIV infection. (Data available upon request.)

The firearm homicide rates among young persons 15-19 and 20-24 years continue to increase and the rates of increase have recently worsened for white males. For young black males 15-19 and 20-24 years of age, the average annual increases in firearm homicide of 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively, observed from 1985 to 1988 remained

unchanged through 1988 to 1990. For white males 15-19 years, the firearm homicide rate increased an average of 4 percent per year from 1985 through 1988 and remained unchanged for those 20-24 years, whereas the firearm homicide rate increased at average annual rates of 24 percent and 12 percent for white males 15-19 and 20-24 years, respectively, from 1988 through 1990. Not only is progress not being made in reducing the rate of increase in firearm homicide for these young black males, but attention must also be paid to increasing firearm homicide rates among young white males.

References

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