Bill as Introduced

SB 427-FN – AS INTRODUCED

2000 SESSION

00-2690
05/09

SENATE BILL ***427-FN***

AN ACT banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

SPONSORS: Sen. Cohen, Dist 24; Sen. Larsen, Dist 15; Rep. M. Fuller Clark, Rock 36; Rep. Konys, Hills 33

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

ANALYSIS

This bill prohibits the sale, transfer or lease of "Saturday night specials" or "junk guns" in the state, and makes violation of this prohibition a felony.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

00-2690
05/09

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand

AN ACT banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Statement of Purpose. The general court recognizes the need to prohibit the sale, transfer or lease of "Saturday night specials" or "junk guns" for the following reasons:

I. They are poorly constructed, and not suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

II. They are small and light, making them easy to conceal, and present a threat to the public welfare and law enforcement officers.

III. Of the firearms traced nationally in 1995, the 3 firearms most commonly traced to crimes were "Saturday night specials".

IV. Numerous public leaders and law enforcement officials have supported a ban on "Saturday night specials".

V. The federal government has already prohibited the importation of foreign manufactured "Saturday night specials".

VI. In recent years, firearm manufacturers have made token modifications to this type of handgun, including carbon steel breechface inserts, solid steel barrel tubes and steel linings incorporated in soft castings, all of which have resulted in no advancement, or only marginal advancement, in the durability of the handguns.

VII. Devices such as fragile half-cock hammer notches in derringers and single-action revolvers, manual pistol slide locks, rudimentary hammer or trigger locks that act by simple interference and crude grip safety levers are being increasingly used.

VIII. Cosmetic remodeling by firearm manufacturers does not ameliorate the core design deficiencies of "Saturday night specials," and they continue to be dangerous products due to their low quality of manufacture and metallurgy, so as to be unacceptable in the stream of commerce.

IX. A firearm's frame, barrel, breechback, cylinder, and slide must be completely fabricated of heat-treated carbon steel, forged alloy or other material of equal or higher tensile strength in order to reliably contain the weapon's ballistic power, and any firearm in which all of these components do not meet this standard is an inherently unsafe product.

2 New Subdivision; Sale or Transfer of "Saturday Night Specials" or "Junk Guns." Amend RSA 159 by inserting after section 25 the following new subdivision:

Sale Or Transfer Of

"Saturday Night Specials" Or "Junk Guns"

159:26 Prohibited Transactions.

I. No licensee shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver, or offer for sale, lease, transfer or delivery, any firearm to any purchaser in the state unless such sale is to a business entity that is primarily a firearm wholesaler and the sale, by its terms, prohibits the purchaser from reselling such firearm to a firearm retailer or consumer in the state if such firearm has a frame, barrel, cylinder, slide or breechblock that is composed of:

(a) Any metal having a melting point of less than 900 degrees Fahrenheit;

(b) Any metal having an ultimate tensile strength of less than 55,000 pounds per square inch; or

(c) Any powered metal having a density of less than 7.5 grams per cubic centimeter.

II. This subdivision shall not apply to any make or model of firearm for which a sample of 3 firearms in new condition all pass the following test: each of the 3 samples shall fire 600 rounds, stopping every 100 rounds to tighten any loose screws and to clean the gun if required by the cleaning schedule in the user manual, and as needed to refill the empty magazine or cylinder to capacity before continuing. For any firearm that is loaded in a manner other than via a detachable magazine, the tester shall also pause every 50 rounds for 10 minutes. The ammunition used shall be the type recommended by the firearm manufacturer in its user manual or, if none is recommended, any standard ammunition of the correct caliber in new condition. A firearm shall pass this test if it fires the first 20 rounds without a malfunction, fires the full 600 rounds with not fewer than 6 malfunctions, and completes the test without any crack or breakage of an operating part of the firearm. The terms "crack" or "breakage" shall not include a crack or breakage that does not increase the danger of injury to the user.

III. For the purposes of evaluating the results of this test, malfunction shall mean any failure to feed, chamber, fire, extract or eject a round or any failure to accept or eject a magazine or any other failure which prevents the firearm, without manual intervention beyond that needed for routine firing and periodic reloading, from firing the chambered round or moving a new round into position so that the firearm is capable of firing the new round properly. Malfunction shall not include a misfire caused by a faulty cartridge the primer of which fails to detonate when properly struck by the firearm's firing mechanism.

IV. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "firearm" shall mean a pistol, revolver or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which a shot or bullet can be discharged and of which the length of the barrel or barrels is less than 16 inches, or 18 inches in the case of a shotgun, as originally manufactured provided, however, that the term firearm shall not include any weapon that is:

(a) Constructed in a shape that does not resemble a handgun, short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun including, but not limited to, covert weapons that resemble key chains, pens, cigarette lighters or cigarette packages; or

(b) Not detectable as a weapon or potential weapon by x-ray machines commonly used at airports or walk-through metal detectors.

V. The term "Saturday night special" shall not include any of the following:

(a) Any pistol for which the propelling force is classified as pneumatic, that is, of, or related to, compressed air or any other gases not directly produced by combustion;

(b) Children's pop guns or toys; or

(c) Any pistol which has been modified to either render it permanently inoperable, or permanently made into a device no longer classified as a "Saturday night special."

159:27 Exemptions. Nothing in this subdivision relative to the sale of "Saturday night specials" shall prohibit the use or disposition of any firearms by sheriffs, constables, marshals, police officers or any other duly appointed peace officers in the performance of their official duties, nor to persons who are authorized by the United States government for such firearm use in the performance of their official duties.

159:28 Penalty.

I. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be guilty of a class B felony.

II. Notwithstanding the provisions of RSA 651:2, any person convicted under this subdivision shall be subject to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 2 years.

III. Each person violating any portion of this subdivision shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during which violation of any portion of this subdivision is being committed, continued or permitted by such person and shall be punishable accordingly.

3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2001.

LBAO
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12/16/99

SB 427-FN - FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Council, and the Department of Corrections have determined this bill may increase state expenditures by an indeterminable amount in FY 2001 and each year thereafter. There will be no fiscal impact on county and local expenditures or on state, county and local revenue.

METHODOLOGY:

The Administrative Office of the Courts stated this bill creates a new category of class B felony offense that involves firearms most commonly traced to crimes, and that caseload at the superior court will increase to the degree that costs will increase. The Office estimated that a class B felony is an open case for approximately 120 days and that it will result in approximately a two day trial. However, it is impossible to estimate the number of cases that will be prosecuted or brought to trial. It is therefor, impossible to predict the additional costs to the Branch although it is reasonable to assume additional costs to the Branch due to increased caseload.

The Judicial Council assumed that any cases arising from the enactment of this law for which the Indigent Defense Fund may be liable, will, in the first instance be handled by the Public Defender or contract attorneys who accept these cases on a fixed fee basis of $687.50 for each felony charge. If an assigned counsel attorney must be used, the hourly rate of $60 with a fee cap of $3,000 for felony cases will apply. If a motion to exceed the fee cap is approved and/or "services other than counsel" are approved, these will also be chargeable to the Indigent Defense Fund. The Council is unable to predict the number of cases or trials which may arise as a result of the passage of this legislation, therefor, they are unable to estimate the dollar amount of the anticipated costs of such representation.

The Department of Corrections is unable to predict how many, if any, individuals would be incarcerated as result of this legislation. The average cost of incarceration for FY 1999 was $19,358 per inmate. The average cost of probation/parole supervision was $842 per inmate.

The Department of Justice has stated this bill will have no fiscal impact on the Department.

Committee Minutes

Date: January 26, 2000
Time: 1:05 p.m.
Room: Representatives Hall

The Senate Committee on Judiciary held a hearing on the following:

SB 427 banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials"

Members of Committee:

Senator Pignatelli
Senator Gordon
Senator Wheeler
Senator Squires
Senator Trombly
Senator Brown
Senator Cohen
Senator Fernald

The Chair, Senator Gordon, opened the hearing on SB 427, by calling on Senator Cohen, to provide testimony as the primary sponsor of the bill.

Senator Cohen: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and thank you all for coming. It is always great to see so many supporters out here.

Saturday night specials are non-sporting, low-quality handguns of particular measurement specifications, including a barrel length of under three inches, which lack essential safety features. These weapons are not reliable for self-defense or for sport because their short barrels make them inaccurate and their low quality of construction makes them dangerous and unreliable. They cannot legally be imported into the United States, but can be made and sold here. What this bill would do would be to hold domestically made handguns up to the same standards that there are for imports. The problem is there is a great proliferation of these guns and they are not hunting or sporting handguns. There is a real problem here and I would hope that we could address this as well.

Thank you. I would be happy to take any questions from the Committee.

Senator Gordon: OK. Are there any other legislators here who would like to speak to the bill? Seeing none, we will go forward with the testimony. Oh,

I'm sorry, Representative Brewster, I didn't see you. This is going to be new testimony, not redundant testimony as to what you provided before. Is that correct?

Representative Brewster: Thank you, Senator. The repeated use of the term Saturday night specials is obviously meant to be inflammatory. If you read this bill, it is repeated a number of times. It is not necessary to use that term because that term makes everybody upset. It makes the people like most of you people here, if not all, who are responsible, you don't own Saturday night specials, no matter what they cost or the people that think that a Saturday night special means something that somebody is going to grab and hold up a liquor store somewhere. I would appreciate it and I think many of the people here would appreciate it if they stopped using the term Saturday night special and simply indicated what they felt a pistol, handgun, revolver needed to be to be a safe weapon and stop using that term. Those are fighting words from both sides of the issue. Let's be a little more decent.

Also, I have no objection to reasonable specifications that insure the production and sale of guns of good quality. I don't think anybody here wants a handgun that is going to explode in somebody's hand or misfire. So, I don't think there is any objection to that. I can't see it.

I do feel, however, that some of the names listed as sponsors have, over the years, been anti-everything relative to guns and hunting and I think, in many cases, that is obvious. It would be helpful if a different group of legislators would, in the future, address possible problems in this field. There is a strong feeling, rightly or wrongly, that some of the perennial sponsors of this type of legislation are simply trying to restrict our legitimate rights inch by inch.

Thank you.

Please see letter from Richard P. Brewster, dated January 22, 2000, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #1.

Senator Gordon: Thank you, Representative Brewster. We have a sponsor of the bill, Representative Konys, who couldn't be here, but she sent a representative to provide her testimony.

Eileen Kelley: My name is Eileen Kelley and I work for the House Democratic Office and I will be reading testimony from Representative Christine Konys, Hillsborough District #33, Nashua Ward #8.

I am a co-sponsor of Senate Bill 427. I believe this bill addresses both product safety and public safety.

Traditionally, Saturday Night Specials have been defined as non-sporting, low-quality handguns with a barrel length of under three inches or, for pistols, an overall length of six inches. These guns are not useful for sport or self-defense because their short barrels make them inaccurate and their low quality of construction make them dangerous and unreliable.

Price is not the overriding factor in determining whether a handgun is a Saturday Night Special – inferior quality and concealability are. These weapons are not suited for self-defense or target shooting because they are inaccurate at a distance, lack essential safety features, and are made of unreliable and unsafe materials.

There are currently no quality and safety standards in place for domestically manufactured firearms. Teddy bears and toy guns are subject to stricter safety regulations than real handguns. Currently, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota and South Carolina outlaw some Saturday Night Specials based on the melting point of the materials used to produce them. In 1988, Maryland became the first state in the nation to ban the sale of these weapons based on their overall low quality and concealability.

The 1968 Gun Control Act banned the importation of Saturday Night Specials into the United States. A loophole in the law which allowed the importation of the component parts, was closed by Congress in 1986, after the handgun used to shoot President Reagan, Press Secretary James Brady, and two law enforcement officers in 1981 was assembled in the United States with parts imported under this loophole.

The other argument against Saturday Nigh Specials is that reports from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms shows that they are favored by criminals because of their low cost and easy concealability. According to a May, 1995 report on gun traces, of the ten guns most frequently traced to crime by ATF in 1994, seven were Saturday Night Specials. Of the top five guns most frequently traced to crime, four were Saturday Night Specials.

Banning Saturday Night Specials helps to protect both the gun owners, who are at risk because of the poor quality of their construction, and the public at large.

Thank you.

Please see letter from Representative Christine Konys, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #2.

Senator Gordon: Thank you very much for your testimony. I am going to call upon Paul Halvorsen who, I understand, has brief testimony.

Paul Halvorsen: Thank you. I will address both 427 and 433 as my schedule mandates that I gotta beat feet here shortly. Rather than reiterate some of the comments, I notice that most of the Committee members are gone. Rather than reiterate some of my earlier comments and some of the comments from the folks here in the audience, I would rather go through the bill and point out what I identify as the areas that are flawed.

First, looking at 427, the statement of purpose is poorly constructed and not suitable for sporting purposes. But, that does not address the suitability for personal protection by people of limited means. I believe it was Stretch, I can't think of his name...

Senator Gordon: Kennedy. Representative Kennedy.

Mr. Halvorsen: Representative Kennedy was here earlier and mentioned that when he spoke against these bills. They are small, lightweight, easy to conceal. Just because a gun is small, lightweight and easy to conceal doesn't make it a Saturday night special. Some of the highest quality Smith & Wessons and highest quality guns that are produced today are small, light, easy to conceal.

They talk about tracing firearms, national tracers. We gotta be careful about looking at statistics regarding national tracers. The FBI traces firearms to find the original owners, as well as to find out what firearms have been used in crime. So, we have to be careful when we talk about the number of tracers.

Just because other public leaders have supported a ban on Saturday night specials doesn't mean that we have to. Just because someone else does something, doesn't mean that the New Hampshire General Court has to follow suit.

Regarding the stream of commerce, one of the findings that is mentioned here is that unacceptable in the stream of commerce. Last time I checked, the U.S. Congress did not delegate the plenary responsibility that they have regarding interstate transportation, interstate commerce through the individual states. So, I believe that talking about the stream of commerce is infringing upon an issue that is solely the responsibility of the United States Congress.

Moving to the prohibited transactions, we talk about transfer or delivery within New Hampshire. There are some people like myself, I moved fourteen times in twenty-one years. Oftentimes, it was easier for me to bring my firearms to a licensed dealer and have him ship them rather than risk losing them through a moving company or violating federal law by shipping my own handguns through the mail. So, someone moves to New Hampshire from another state. They ship their handguns into New Hampshire. They have an ownership in that handgun; they have a possessory interest in that handgun. But, according to this, a licensee would not be able to transfer someone's own property to them when they moved into the State.

We talk about the firearms test. There are many firearms which would fail this criteria. You don't specify, the legislation doesn't specify, whether it is fired by hand or fired at a bench rest. It doesn't differentiate between a failure based on a magazine malfunction or a firearm malfunction. The only ammunition malfunction that is addressed is the failure to ignite, a failure of the primer to ignite and fire the ammunition. I submit that there are many, many, probably dozens, of possible reasons for a malfunction that are not attributable to the firearm construction itself. Many other possibilities that have nothing to do with the construction of the firearm. That is gleaned upon, when they talk about malfunction, shall mean any failure to feed, chamber fire, eject or extract a round. Some of those, there could be a problem with the cartridge case, as I said, with the magazine, with the ammunition itself that is not inherently bad with the firearm.

Going on back to the exemptions, the gentleman who is here from Nashua, moved up from New Jersey, he is a firearm instructor, mentioned that under the exemptions we allow police officers to own and to transfer and to purchase and to move this firearm amongst themselves. Well, if they are that bad, if they are that dangerous, then perhaps that shouldn't be allowed.

Also, I am looking at the penalty. We talk about each person violating shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during which the violation or portion is committed, continued or permitted. I wonder if a firearm is a tangible item, you can hold it in your hand, but I give it to you, that is the transfer. I don't believe that it is efficient to consider that transfer as having an affect each and every day. If a prosecutor tried stacking or tried adding charges to enhance a penalty, he would be accused of charge stacking. That is what the Legislature is trying to do within this bill by allowing a separate incident each and every day. That is charge stacking.

Moving on to SB 433. 433 talks about the age of when you can transfer firearms and who can receive the firearms and who can own the ammunition.

The individual who is here from Nashua, I don't know if he is still here, I can't think of his name. I only recall he is from Nashua. I will have to do that. He spoke about firearms cartridges being used interchangably between rifles and pistols. Legally acquiring, under federal law, a cartridge for use in a rifle, under this law, under the change that is recommended for 644:15, would basically ban possession of any ammunition for any firearm to anybody under the age of twenty-one solely because there is a possibility that it is able to be used within a handgun.

Once again, the comments that I made earlier about age twenty-one, I don't need to repeat, but I don't believe that is a reasonable age. As I said, you can be a member of the Legislature at eighteen.

Talking about amending Section 159:12. When you look at that in concert with 644:15 regarding the possession of a firearm and possession of ammunition, the way I read this, you could possess the firearm under the supervision of an adult, but you couldn't possess the ammunition to shoot in that firearm. So, if I am a father and I give my son a pistol and we are out shooting, he is eighteen, he is under my supervision, all of a sudden, I can't give him the ammunition to put in that pistol because it is prohibited now.

So, that sums up my comments there. The only closing comment that I would like to have is misdemeanor or felony. I agree with what my cohort in crime, so to speak, said earlier about whether you go to jail for a year or go to jail for five years is immaterial. Regarding Grandma going to jail or being convicted of a misdemeanor, we talked about that earlier. It is not pleasing to me to know that someone is going to spend time at the Merrimack House of Corrections instead of the State Prison. Either way, you are in jail, misdemeanor or felony.

Any questions from anybody? I will answer anything you might have.

Senator Gordon: No. I think we are all set. Thank you for coming today. I just want to ask where these kids are from up there in the balcony. Where are you from? Welcome to the Legislature. It is nice to see you today. Anne Lyczak?

Anne Lyczak: Senator and Committee members, my name is Anne Lyczak. I am from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. I support all three of these bills today, but will only speak at this one time.

This bill today and all three of these are about families burying their dead. My husband is not here because he was murdered in 1994 by an eighteen-year-old with a Saturday night special.

I want you to imagine eighty-five people in this room speaking in support of these bills. Eighty-five is the number of people that were killed by a gun death in 1997 in the State of New Hampshire. That is from the National Center for Health Statistics. That is eighty-five people who are not with their families, who should be. The passing of this bill can't prevent gun deaths. It is too late for my family and for all the other families of gun victims in this State. My children and my grandchildren deserve better than this gun crazy environment you passed out to me and my husband. I am not suggesting this bill can eliminate eighty-five deaths a year. But, if passing this bill can prevent even one death, it is a very worthy bill.

You have heard many people testify today that people need a gun to protect themselves. The gunman who murdered my husband told his defense lawyer that he bought the gun to protect himself against theft. I learned at the trial that this gunman, eighteen years old, fired his gun several times in his own apartment with a room full of people before he drove away in his car and fired at my family. The gun was available and used for an evil purpose.

One life was lost and several lives were changed forever, including the lives of the family of the gunman, all because one gun was so easy to buy. We need to do something about this. You have the power and the responsibility to do something by voting yes for this bill.

I would like you to ask yourself three questions, the members of the Committee. Do you personally know anyone who suffered from gun violence, suicide by guns or accident shooting? Do you personally know anyone and any good that has come from the purchase of a low-cost handgun? And, ask yourself, if you fail to support this bill today, how will you feel in the future when more people continue to die a gun death?

Please see typewritten testimony from Anne Lyczak, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #3.

Transcriber's note: This testimony was improperly taped and the next speaker is the Fish & Game Commissioner from Strafford County.

Fish & Game Commissioner from Strafford County: Again, the New Hampshire Fish & Game is unanimously opposed to HB 427. Also, for the record, in Strafford, I have four major hunting and fishing clubs, Major Waldron's Sportsmen's Association, Farmington Fish & Game Club, Profile Bowmen and Hackle & Tackle, a fishing club down there, for a total membership of approximately 1,000 members. At our liaison meetings,

members of these clubs are all unanimously opposed to all three of these bills. We just don't feel that these bills are necessary.

In regard our Chairman's notes here on 427, we had a meeting this morning and we have had two meetings over these bills at Fish & Game with the Legislative Commission committee was there and we struggled with the wording of these bills. They all seem to be poorly written and we just didn't understand everything that was in the bills.

As far as Saturday night specials and junk guns, they are just buzzwords that people have grabbed ahold of when in fact there do not seem to be any adequate definitions. Definitions revolve around small and cheap or inexpensive. As far as small, most small guns are small by design and for good reasons. The most obvious is the ability to carry them in a concealed fashion. This is a constitutionally protected right here in New Hampshire. Cheap – that part of the definition discriminates against the less affluent members of society. Current definition would bar many high-quality weapons. For example, stainless steel, because the definition requires high carbon steel, also titanium and other innovations of stronger than steel, lighter than aluminum, would be banned.

So, we have some serious concerns over this bill and the other two. The bill is so badly flawed that we can't support any part of it and we respectfully request that you find this bill inexpedient to legislate.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

Senator Gordon: Thank you, Mr. Hatch. I just want to tell everybody I have twenty-two cards. Everybody is opposing the bill. My only suggestion is that you make your testimony as concise as possible so that we can get through them as fast as we can. Jean Krochmal?

Jean Krochmal: I would like to thank you, Mr. Chair and also, members of the Committee who are able to hang around for the hearing.

Senator Gordon: Just for everybody's information, what happens is that we have hearings scheduled, the Senators have hearings scheduled in the morning and we have hearings scheduled in the afternoon. So, the Senators aren't here because they are intending to show you disrespect; they are in other hearings right now. Everything that is taking place here today is being recorded and is going to be transcribed and made available in that transcript for the public, but also made available to those Senators who weren't able to hear the full testimony.

Ms. Krochmal: SB 427 discriminates against both low and middle-income people by banning so-called Saturday night specials. The origin of the so-called Saturday night special laws goes back to post-Civil war South. White supremacists were afraid of freed slaves and enacted laws to prevent the blacks and poor whites from obtaining firearms. These affluent white supremacists were already well-armed and therefore banned the sale of inexpensive firearms which blacks and poor whites could afford.

Each of the members of the Committee have received a photocopy of the pertinent sections from the book, "Restricting Handguns, the Liberal Skeptics Speak Out", edited by Attorney and law professor Don B. Cates, Jr. and I urge the Committee members to take a look at Attorney Cates' biography, which is in the last page of the package that I gave to you. The marked sections give you a little more detailed account of the racist origins of the so-called Saturday night special laws.

SB 427 will not only ban affordable handguns, it will criminalize any pistol or revolver which is "not suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes". This bill will outlaw pistols and revolvers, which are designed primarily for self-defense.

The statement of purpose, the preamble to SB 427, would lead a person to believe that the purpose of this bill is the safety and welfare of law enforcement officers and the public. Nothing could be further from the truth. This bill clearly has nothing to do with safety, as shown by its exemption of law officers and persons authorized by the United States government. If we accept this bill's premise, then it deliberately places these people in danger.

Once again, sponsors of a bill to harass and criminalize law-abiding gun owners have turned to Massachusetts for inspiration. The text of this bill is lifted directly out of Massachusetts Chapter 180, a fifty-seven page legal nightmare, which is currently being battled in the courts. With its obvious intent to deny law-abiding citizens the right of self-defense and especially given its racist origins, Gun Owners of New Hampshire strongly urges the Committee to vote SB 433, I'm sorry, SB 427, inexpedient to legislate.

I would like to make a comment, too. Senator Cohen had mentioned barrel length. Nowhere that I can find, in SB 427, does it mention barrel length of less than three inches. They are solely defining the so-called Saturday night special firearms solely based on performance of the firearm and also the melting temperature of the particular metal.

The other point that I would like to make is, again, mentioning the short barrel length, that is taken directly out of Chapter 180 and also, handguns

control guide to legislation. As I said, they seem for some reason, to not have picked up on that and included it in 427.

As far as the accuracy of a firearm with a shorter barrel, I own a snubby and I do pretty well with it. I don't think it is a safety hazard just because it has a shorter barrel.

Also, I would like to mention, in Britain, handguns have been completely totally banned in Britain. The result has been not a decrease in crime, but an actual 10% increase in crime in Britain and also a steady increase in crimes committed with a firearm. There is a tremendous black market currently in Britain for firearms. So, banning firearms is certainly not going to have a tremendous impact on decreasing crime, I think, anywhere in the world.

That is all I have to say. Thank you.

Please see typewritten testimony, Gun Owners of New Hampshire, Inc., attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #4.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. Tony Ryan from Lyme?

Tony Ryan: My name is Tony Ryan. As I mentioned earlier, I represent myself and my wife, Sue Ryan, who is here in the room with me.

I am going to be speaking primarily to the Statement of Purpose, item number one on this bill to ban so-called Saturday night specials. We hope to convince you that, because the stated purposes of the bill are faulty, there is no basis for further consideration of the bill. I will deal with the reasons listed in Item 1 out of the order in which they appear. I am not going to deal with small, light, easy to conceal. That has already been dealt with. However, I will say that, if ease of concealment gets bad press here in this bill, why is it that the State condones the carrying of concealed weapons through the issuance of permits instead of prohibiting all small, light and easy to conceal handguns? Something doesn't add up.

While we acknowledge that nowhere in the list of reasons is the cost of a gun mentioned, it is quite apparent from the descriptions given and the terms used, terms such as, and I quote, "crude safety levers, fragile half cock notches, core design deficiencies and low quality manufacture". These are all subjective words. Your definition might well be different from mine. It is quite apparent that it is low cost guns that are being targeted here. While allegations are made that the described guns are dangerous products, there is no connection made between the descriptions given and the vaguely alleged

dangers. My God, don't we all realize that guns of any description are inherently dangerous when misused?

It is alleged that numerous public leaders and law enforcement officials have supported a ban. It is ludicrous to even get into this type of a he said/she said argument because anybody can find numerous public officials and law enforcement officials who are firmly on the other side of this stand.

In Item IX reference is made to a weapon's ballistic power. According to my Webster's, ballistics has to do with the motion or performance of projectiles in flight, i.e., a bullet's speed, its rotation, if any, its striking force at any given point in that flight, the arc of its trajectory. It doesn't refer to the ability of a firearm to withstand the stress of its being fired. This reference to a weapon's ballistic power is nothing more than an attempt to dress up this legislation with a fancy, if inappropriate, word.

Throughout the Statement of Purchase we see reference to construction, durability and quality. If the purpose of this legislation is to protect the public from shoddy merchandise, why are not others in the long list of the so-called stream of commerce items which are offered to us every day also included? Automobiles which don't perform as expected, often with dangerous results; mechanical gadgets which have the durability to exceed their warranties by one day or maybe a week. I hope there are no Kia automobile dealers here in this room. When people spend money on Kia automobiles, they probably aren't concerned with durability. When they buy cheap handguns, they don't buy them with the expectation that they will stand up day after day on a range. They buy such guns for protection and they buy them in the hopes that they will never have to use them. Why is the issue of durability even raised here? It has no place in this legislation. Whatever happened to buyer beware?

In closing, we would like to circle back to the first stated reason given for this legislation, that these guns are not suitable for sporting purposes. What has the appropriateness of a firearm for sporting purposes got to do with the right of a citizen to own guns? As the saying goes, the Second Amendment ain't about duck hunting. Article 2-a of the New Hampshire Constitution affirms the right of all persons to bear arms for defense. It, too, says nothing about sporting purposes. Why should it even be mentioned in this legislation? I don't imagine there is a gun owner in this room that thinks that a self-defense handgun, suitable for concealment on the person, has much of a sporting purpose.

We ask members of this Committee to ask yourself – what is it that this legislation is really trying to prohibit? This is a subterfuge. We ask you to report out SB 427 as inexpedient to legislate.

I would like to thank the members of the Committee who did stay here. I heard your explanation, Senator, but I still feel there is something wrong with the system and the way it works.

Please see letter from Anthony H. Ryan and M. Sue Ryan, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #5.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your comments, Tony. Antonet Piper?

Antonet Piper: I am Antonet Piper. I am also representing Frank Piper, Leona Piper, Charles Piper and David Piper, my parents and two of my brothers.

The first point on this has already been made. My first point has already been made that it is not good to have racist dribble being written into the New Hampshire laws.

Secondly, I will refute anyone who says that small guns have no sporting purpose. I am a member of the Single Action Shooting Society. They have a sport, side shoots, that are specifically in the cowboy action shooting, specifically for pocket pistols and derringers. Sorry, not inappropriate for sports? Let's get real. This sport happens to be very highly regulated. It is a safe sport and a lot of fun and I invite anyone to participate. The information on that can be found on pages 19 and 23 in the SASS Shooters Handbook.

Let's step out of firearms for just a moment when we compare the stress testing in this. Let's take a Geo Metro or a Ford Festiva and set in on a cross-country off-road course against a Jeep Cherokee. Are we going to ban the Metro and Festiva because it is not going to come out the other side looking the same? Let's get real. The key words that should be ditched in this legislation are junk guns and Saturday night specials. Replace them with compact and affordable. Not everyone is living a life style that they can afford a high priced gun.

Also, the smaller guns are more appropriate for people with smaller stature or the elderly who no longer have the strength to work the action on a large gun.

Concealability is an issue that is brought up by this legislation. That is the purpose of a small gun. So you can carry it for your self-defense without it being obvious.

Now, if they are so unsafe, I hate to see exemptions.

Someone mentioned eighty-five victims of gun violence in the State of New Hampshire. No mention of how many of that was deliberate murder, how much was accident or any such thing, or what was the caliber of the Saturday night special. Shall we stack that against people who have died in the last year by car violence, car accidents? That is violent.

Legislating this or enacting this into legislation will create a new black market of small affordable guns. The prices may go up a bit, but they will still be small and affordable. It won't be helping honest business people who make the transactions. You will be making criminals rich.

Senator Gordon: Thank you, Antonet. William Carney? For two minutes.

William Carney: Member of the Committee, I am from Sunset Mountain Fish & Game Club and I will be brief in my testimony. I will say this bill only clouds and hides the definition of so-called junk guns with a cloud of mechanical and metallurgical technical information which to most citizens is just too much mumbo jumbo.

I will skip down here and the last paragraph, I will just say, this bill, if passed, takes away a citizen's right to trade or sell their firearms to another collector or gun enthusiast who lives here in New Hampshire without violating the law. It only allows a resident of New Hampshire, as an individual or collector, to sell their guns to a dealer, who will then sell the guns out of state. It doesn't take the brains of a rocket scientist to realize that the selling price of these guns will be pennies on the dollar. This amounts to nothing more than legalized confiscation without just compensation. If this bill is passed, the State of New Hampshire must define by law what the make and model number of junk or so-called Saturday night specials are to protect its citizens from unfair, arbitrary or unreasonable treatment under the law. I believe this is called due process of the law.

This bill should be reported inexpedient to legislate.

Please see typewritten testimony from Sunset Mountain Fish & Game Club, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #6.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. Craig Peterson?

Craig Peterson: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. Member, other than the Chairman, of the Committee, who is present here today. Mr. Chairman, if I could, I understand that you are going to be combining the testimonies for 149 (sic), 427 and 433 in the record.

Senator Gordon: Anybody who wishes to testify on all three can do so and do it now if they want to. There will be a separate hearing called for the later bill. Anybody who wants to testify separately can do that.

Mr. Peterson: And, the permanent record will indicate that as well?

Senator Gordon: The permanent record indicates that.

Mr. Peterson: Very good. Thank you, sir. One other issue, if I could, Mr. Chairman. What we are discussing today are important issues and many times firearms owners feel very frustrated. Bills that we consider to be very bad bills, bills that are unconstitutional, bills that will disrupt and hurt people here in the State of New Hampshire, have been introduced and, of course, go through this Committee on the Senate side. Where we have many people who would like to come and testify, there are many more who didn't come today because of repeated times in the past where the other members of the Committee have deserted us, haven't been here to hear us, haven't been here to cross examine things we might say or questions that might go in. Many feel very, very insulted by this. I think, if perhaps we could communicate a little better, Senator, about this. If there is a bill coming up and there certainly are people who want to come out and testify, if we could try and make sure that there was a day set aside instead of the calendar had a half an hour for each of these bills, which is obviously a little ludicrous.

Senator Gordon: It is very common practice to schedule bills in that manner and the Committee members ordinarily would stay as long as it takes to hear the bills. I am not speaking for the other Committee members and I can't do that, but your recourse, if you are unhappy with your Senator, is at the polls.

Mr. Peterson: Well, sure. But, I understand that you have the ability to control the scheduling to some extent and we certainly appreciate your scheduling all three today so we didn't have to come out over the course of three or four days.

Senator Gordon: That is exactly right. The fact is, if we set aside the amount of time for each individual bill, you would be here three separate days. The idea is, by scheduling them all in the same day, we could stay here for the day, everybody would have one opportunity to come to Concord and the

person who spoke and said, I have to take time off to come up here to testify on these bills, won't have to come here three days.

Mr. Peterson: Which would be even worse.

Senator Gordon: Can come here for one. I am not going to speak for other Committee members. I can tell you, your recourse, if you are unhappy with the way your... Your Senator has the prerogatives to decide how they are going to use their time and your choice is whether or not you are going to elect them. I am sure Mr. Ryan is going to make a decision later in this year whether or not he thinks I ought to be re-elected, and Ms. Piper, and they can make their own decision as to whether they think that is appropriate.

Mr. Peterson: Certainly. It is disheartening that the sponsors of the bill who are also on this Committee didn't even bother to stay.

Senator Gordon: Right. But, I will say that there are other duties that Senators do attend to. The other thing is that, when you have twenty-two cards and everybody is speaking against, my sense is that Senator has a pretty good feeling of how you feel about the bill. So, the question is, do they hear twenty-two separate speakers speak against the bill or do they go to another bill which they may have responsibility for where they may hear the one or two speakers that are speaking for or against. They have to make those types of decisions. Again, I am not defending them, but those are the types of decisions you have to make as a Senator.

Mr. Peterson: I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. Thanks for responding to that. Again, my name is Craig Peterson. I am President of Gun Owners of New Hampshire and I will try again not to be redundant.

Obviously, this is under the guise of consumer protection. Guises is the operative word there, because it really doesn't provide any good consumer protection. In fact, this bill will end up costing lives here in the State of New Hampshire. It is really interesting right now, with what has been going on in South Carolina with their flying the Confederate flag over the state house and the call for racist, the call against racists, I should say in South Carolina saying that this flag is a symbol of racism. Yet, the origins of this bill truly are racist. They are highly racist. They are called Saturday night specials, and our Executive Director didn't bother to mention, and probably appropriately, where that term comes from. I don't intend to offend anyone here. The term itself originated from the term "nigger town Saturday night". That is certainly not anything that I condone and that is where the term Saturday night specials come from. It does come from extremely racist background.

I am not going to take time to rebut every point in this bill. There are so many that are incorrect. They talk about poorly constructed firearms. Well, we already have tort law that applies, thanks to President Kennedy, on the federal level. They talk about concealed firearms not being important to self-defense. The reality of that second point is, if you have a firearm for self-protection, it is concealed. The easiest type of firearm to conceal is a small concealable firearm. So, people need small concealable firearms. My wife, who is a retired state trooper, will tell you as well that many state troopers, in fact, probably all of them, carry a small concealable firearm on themselves along with their duty weapon, which is probably a reason for putting exceptions into the bills for police officers, to allow them to protect themselves if they lose their primary duty weapon, but not to allow us.

They talk in there about firearms being traced. It is interesting to note again that the federal government doesn't keep statistics on which guns that are traced or used in crimes and which are not. All firearms that are traced by the FBI and the BATF go into one big pool and they have not been able to separate those statistics, although they are trying to at this point. The guns that are used and that are traced in these statistics actually, typically are those that are seized or confiscated by the government. Anything from a divorce through arrest for parking tickets can cause your firearms to be traced by the FBI or the BATF. Then, what happens is people go into those reports and try to interpolate what is said and say well, gee, guns used in violence are typically what they deem to be the Saturday night specials and from that garner their so-called statistics. Again, I am not going to go through all the other points. Every one could be rebutted pretty strongly. In fact, even stronger than I have.

They talk, too, about the sponsor, Senator Larsen and Senator Cohen, about short barrels being inaccurate and not useful for sporting or self-defense. As was pointed out, short barrels aren't in this, but since they brought up the issue, the actual point again is short barrels are perfect for self-defense because they are easily concealable. Those types of firearms can be carried on your person and you can protect yourself much better with that.

Another lady who had a terrible loss in her life spoke about President Reagan and HCI Brady, who had been injured by a gunman who had a firearm that was manufactured from components that were imported, what they called, again, a Saturday night special. I would like to point out that they were injured. If that gunman had been required by this law to have a firearm that had at least a four-inch barrel or longer, it would have been more accurate. Perhaps, if these firearms which Massachusetts and California have taken what has been introduced today and gone the next step, which is to define

calibers of ammunition, perhaps if he hadn't used a small caliber of ammunition, but had used a real caliber like a .45 or something else, President Reagan would not have survived that; neither would Jim Brady. So that, again, is a ridiculous argument.

I, Craig Peterson, one of a million people here in this State, know two people personally, friends of mine, that have used these types of firearms in self-defense. Now, we obviously can't do the interpolation of statistics that have been used by some people who oppose these bills or who support these bills, but I can't say, well, gee, if I know two people who have done that, I can't multiply that out by a million and say there are obviously two million cases in the State of New Hampshire where they are used. But, they are used and, although there are terrible tragedies where these firearms are misused, there are also terrible tragedies where cars are misused, where drugs are misused, and other things.

Our government, both federal and state, uses firearms which don't meet some of the qualifications of this bill. This includes, as was mentioned earlier, the M-16 that has been known to jam many times, especially earlier models, all the way through the World War II Liberator, which was minted by this government.

There are also in this bill no provisions to allow collectors within the State to keep, retain these firearms, and to trade these firearms with each other. The impact can be substantial. You look at a Liberator that today can cost upwards of $1,000 and, as mentioned earlier, those are sold for pennies on the dollar and you have a substantial loss from the cost side, obviously.

The tests that are given in this bill talk about repeated firings, how many times it has to be fired based on the type of mechanism, whether or not it has to be continued to be fired, which brings you back to Tony's example of the Ford Festiva and the Geo Metro example. Those types of tests with repeated firings may be very appropriate for fully automatic firearms, but not for a small, readily concealable firearm. With a small firearm, you may not even have to fire and, if you do, you may only have to fire once or twice. Statistics again show that two and a half million times firearms are used in self-defense. Why don't you hear about that in the newspaper every day? Well, because, in the vast majority of the times, just the firearm being present and shown is enough to make the bad guy run away or stop what they are doing.

This bill creates more problems than it solves. It is impossible to properly define a Saturday night special. It is impossible for it to not encompass firearms that are currently in use by our military or by our police forces on

every level and it is impossible also not to cover firearms which are used by myself, my wife, and others for our own self-defense.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. Terry Avery? Is he still here? He is not. Paul Gauffin?

Paul Gauffin: (inaudible)

Senator Gordon: OK. Thank you very much. I appreciate that. Elwood Wagner? For a minute or two.

Elwood Wagner: I am Elwood Wagner. My nickname is Woody. Everybody calls me Woody Wagner. I am from Barrington, New Hampshire. I am really not going to say what I wanted to say because it has already been said and it has been redundant. So, I only have one thing to add to the legislators that step in these halls are listening to propaganda from Sarah Brady and Handguns, Incorporated. The wording of the bill, especially the 27 one, is an exact copy of a bill first started in California against two specific brands of guns made in California - the Jennings and the Raven. The wording of the 27 bill is a copy of Handguns, Incorporated sponsored bill in California, specifically against Ravens and Jennings. That is where the melting temperatures come from because they are zinc.

So, I implore the legislators that come in this hall to not be sucked in and taken back by people whose stated objective is to take handguns away from everybody in American and to overthrow the Second Amendment. I think in the live free or die state, we should not pay attention to those kind of people who supply us with these kind of words.

So, I ask you, think about what you are doing when these handgun people hand you this stuff. This is not the way we should do things in America and especially not what we should do in New Hampshire.

I am a retired mechanical engineer. I could speak all day long about all the things that are wrong with this bill when it comes to the science of metals and metallurgy. This bill could not be enforced because any lawyer who could hire an engineer could show you how bad those materials descriptions are. These are words that were started by Handguns, Incorporated in California. If there are any questions on materials, I would be glad to answer them.

Senator Gordon: Seeing none, thank you Woody for your testimony. Ralph Demico?

Ralph Demico: Thank you again, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. Two minor points. I won't take much time.

The bill says of the firearms traced nationally in 1995, the three firearms most commonly traced to crimes were Saturday night specials. I have before me and I just procured it, a copy of the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms report on firearms traced 1995 through 1998. The results, the compilation of all the totals, show that, believe it or not, the firearm most often traced in all of those years, '95 to '98, is our beloved Smith & Wesson, which incidentally, our state troopers carry. Now, it is Smith & Wesson revolvers that they are talking about, but Smith & Wesson revolvers do not fall into the mechanical and engineering categories proposed by this bill. So, one of the fallacies right off the bat is that the top gun traced is a Smith & Wesson and not the so-called Saturday night special.

Another point, and I don't know how pertinent it is, but the next two being Larsen Engineering and Raven Arms, are currently, to my knowledge, out of business. After that, the next most widely traced or highly traced gun is the Ruger nine-millimeter. If you look at the total numbers, it says to me this. It says that, if I am the perpetrator of bad deeds, I don't care whether it is a cheap gun, an inexpensive gun, or one that may not work a thousand times. I am going to get some kind of a gun and I am going to fulfill the evil that is in my heart. I think our problem is a social one. It has always been a social one. You know, we tend to lean towards telling everybody that, if we take away this class of gun, we are going to eliminate this class of crime. It is folly. I can tell you from my own personal experience.

I called a police officer, a lieutenant from a department west of Manchester two days ago and I said to him. I posed the question to him. You have been a police officer for how long? He said, twenty-seven years. I said, in twenty-seven years, you have had a lot of experience with your evidence locker at your department. He said, oh yes, I certainly have. We discussed some things about what they do with the evidence and I said to him. In your opinion, is there an overabundance, is there a particular type or number or construction or brand of guns that sticks out that is used more in crimes or confiscated more than others? He said, no, they use everything. The drug people can afford the good stuff and people just flat use everything. So, I just, not for one minute, will believe that by banning anything of low dollar value or of mediocre construction in terms of fit and finish are you achieving anything. And, I will tell you this. I have asked that same question years ago. We stood right here, I believe, in another hearing and I might have made a comment then. I checked at that time with a high-ranking, long-term field agent for the drug enforcement agency who worked all his life in New

York City and Washington, D. C. areas. He reiterated the same exact thing. They just seem to use everything. So, it is in the heart, it is not in the hand.

What I ask this Committee to do is dismiss this as a rather impertinent bill and maybe we can work together to get reasonable and meaningful laws to punish people who are perpetrators of evil deeds. I thank you.

Senator Gordon: Thank you, Mr. Demico. Frank Szostek?

Frank Szostek: Mr. Chairman, if I could speak to the remaining two bills at the same time?

Senator Gordon: Sure.

Mr. Szostek: Bill 427-FN. I am Frank Szostek from Milford, New Hampshire.

Again, to be brief, 427-FN pretty much speaks loudly at its inadequacy by itself, so I won't spend a lot of time on it. As far as cheap junk guns, I think we ought to let the free market society deal with it. We don't see too many Edsels and Pintos and Yugos on the road any more. So, I think, if it is a piece of junk, people that buy firearms with any kind of appropriateness will realize that and the businesses will go under and disappear.

For Bill 433, unfortunately, a lot of the Senators have had other obligations to attend to. But, I was looking at them and a lot of them, I think, are probably about the same age group as myself. When I was in college, I was during the lottery time. A lot of those might have been during the draft time. I remember during that time a lot of us fighting very hard to get the eighteen-year-old right to vote. The comment then was, if we can go and die in the jungles, we should be able to at least vote for those people who are sending us there. Now, we've got a bill that says you can go in the military and catch bullets for your country, but when you come home, to go shooting with your Dad or your uncle, you can't do that. You can't own ammunition. I'm sorry, but that just reeks of oppression and insensitivity to those valiant individuals that fought to defend the freedoms of this country.

Thank you.

Senator Gordon: OK. Thank you. Douglas Ross?

Douglas Ross: Thank you. I will try to be brief. Again, my background in law enforcement. I worked with DEA in New York City and Washington, D. C. and Boston and probably, in the course of maybe twenty-eight years, I

seized about fifty guns. The gentleman was correct. Guns covered every manufacturer, just about. There might have been a couple of Saturday night specials in the common sense usage of that term where they are a junk type gun. Most of them were Smith & Wessons, Colts, some Sigsauers. The most intimidating gun I think I seized was a J. Purdy & Sons shotgun made in London, England. The value of that gun, before they sawed off the barrel and stock, was probably $22,000 in 1975. Again, that was the most intimidating weapon I saw, which shows what can be done to get a gun.

Essentially, I don't think this legislation will address the concerns that you have and, again, I think it will deny those of less economic status to protect themselves. Again, I mention my wife in the Philippines. Her family didn't have any weapons. They were at the mercy of the Japanese. I am not suggesting that that might happen here, but I am just saying, there is a whole world out there. I think human nature is pretty consistent, no matter where you are in the world and being able to protect yourself, no matter where you live, is important.

I will give you one other example. I had an uncle pass away a few years ago and my aunt, who is in her late seventies, gave me the guns. She has no idea what "a Saturday night special" is. Now, because of my law enforcement training, I might have, but let's say I didn't and she gave me the guns and I accepted them. She is now a felon under the proposed legislation. Again, I think everybody here feels your intent is good. It is worthy to try and cut down on violence, but I think we are going about it the wrong way. Although my heart goes out to the widow who testified earlier, nothing will bring her husband back.

I am against the bill, but I do value life and I suspect if you ask everybody in here, they value life. There might be some veterans who were willing to die to protect this style of life in the United States and specifically in New Hampshire where they live now. Don't demean the quality of life. Don't go the way the rest of the world has chosen to go. Something is special about this country. They are trying to come here. They sneak across the borders to get here and I think it is freedom, live free or die.

I appreciate you sitting through this long process. I know the others couldn't sit here, but try to get that message back. I know political correctness is a sign of the times right now, but that is going to be fleeting. I think, in the future, people are going to look back at this and ask what happened to the United States. Don't destroy it for the next generations.

Thank you.

Senator Gordon: Thank you, Mr. Ross. I slaughtered your name before and I am going to do it again, unfortunately. John Drabinowicz?

John Drabinowicz: Hi. My name is John Drabinowicz. It is a good Polish name. It means son of the ladder maker. That aside.

The right to keep and bear arms cannot be abridged. It says so in the United States Second Amendment to the Constitution. It also says so in Articles 2 and 2-a of the New Hampshire Constitution. And, if you try to abridge these by passing laws, first of all, they will be unconstitutional no matter who says what about it. Secondly, it will bring about a sense of futility on the part of the electorate. It will say, well, the State can change Constitutions, which are not supposed to be changeable.

I am speaking against SB 427-FN, whatever that means. On the surface, it is a reasonable bill. You know, it is to prevent people from getting hurt from sub-standard handguns, but when you look at the bill, the obvious flaws have been pointed out. The criteria for testing these guns for being sub-standard is totally bizarre. Gun makers like Glock, who make basically plastic guns, they wouldn't survive. Sigs, who use alloys, they wouldn't survive. And, these are expensive guns. Smith & Wesson uses aluminum alloys, which definitely would not survive. So, this would not address the safety issues that you are talking about here. This is more aimed at the small concealable gun, to allow regular Joe Schmoe citizen to be able to carry something and not have everybody go, "Oh, my God, there's a gun" and to be able to protect themselves in an unforeseen situation. To ban these, and the operative word here is cheap, to ban cheap guns is to discriminate against a class of citizens. The roots of Saturday night special laws are indeed racist. They were racist then; they are racist now; and I urge you strongly to vote to make this expedient to legislate. Thank you very much.

Please see John M. Drabinowicz's typewritten testimony, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #7.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your brief testimony. Jeff Jennings?

Jeff Jennings: I am Jeff Jennings from Manchester. In the Statement of Purpose prefacing SB 427 there are several assertions which would damn an entire class of firearms as inherently unsafe. Rather than go over some of the same ground that people have already addressed, I would like to address the economic implications of this bill.

The metallurgical standards imposed in this bill would ban all of the lower cost handguns available today, even though such guns are actually made to

higher standards than many guns that were produced in the late 1800's, most of which still function fine today. Such a ban would cause a steep rise in the average cost of a firearm, thus putting all aspects of firearms ownership, including self-protection, out of the reach of many lower income New Hampshire citizens.

It would also have a severe economic impact here in New Hampshire. As some of you are no doubt aware, Sig Arms, USA is a major firearms manufacturer. They make alloy and polymer frame handguns. They have a plant in Exeter. They also have a training facility in Epping, New Hampshire. They employ over a hundred people here in New Hampshire and they have a large economic impact on the area. Many of their guns would no longer be able to be sold and they certainly couldn't be produced or transferred here in New Hampshire. Sig Arms would have to go away. A lot of New Hampshire residents would be out of a job. Among the people that would be impacted if the price of firearms increased greatly would include some of those who are considered the prime targets of criminal predators, including the infirm, the elderly, and those who, like myself, are differently abled.

I remind the Committee of the recent tragedy last year of the elderly bedridden New Hampshire woman in the North Country who was beaten to death in her own home. If she had had a gun, she might have been saved. But, if she had had a gun at all, it most certainly would have been an inexpensive one.

I urge the Committee to kill this bill, which would put self-protection out of the reach of those who might be most easily victimized. Thank you.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. Alan Rice? I think I saw him leave. Jonathan Evans? You put down fifteen to twenty minutes. I hope you were just kidding.

Jonathan Evans: My name is John Evans. I am a firearms dealer. I am a citizen of this State and I am an attorney, in that order. Without any disrespect, I would like to say that anybody who would suggest that a no vote to this legislation is a vote against the value of human life does an insult to everybody in this room. I would ask how many of our forefathers fought and died for the liberties that we hold so dear today? I will try not to be redundant, but much of what I have to say I want my voice heard.

I called many of the Senators and Representatives behind this bill and I spoke with a few of them. Mostly, I was just leaving messages on their

machines, as you can imagine. One message I left to Senator Burt Cohen, who is not here right now, and

Tape change.

I nearly became physically ill after reading this language, as I am sure he will recall this message, and I felt violated, and I will tell you why. Because I recognized the language of this bill. It came right from Massachusetts, right from the Mass statute. And, it kind of struck me that finally, the liberal claws of Massachusetts are digging into our state of freedom and that frightened me, that frightened me a lot.

Live free or die. I hope that hasn't become just a stupid cliché because I believe in it and I hope all of you do as well. The nation of Massachusetts is the last state in this country, is the last state in this world that we should try to emulate. In the nation of Massachusetts all of life's activities and properties are regulated from cradle to grave, even before cradle and after grave. That is why I left there long ago and, God willing, I will never go back.

This legislation is garbage and it is so transparent that it insults all of your intelligence. They give us absolutely no credit whatsoever. They don't think we can see through this. It is an attempt to throw the biggest wrench they possibly can into the firearms industry and, boy, if this goes through, it will be big.

I would like to talk about the reasons that they submit for their bill. I submit to you that the reasons are, at best, disingenuous and, at worst, wholly bogus. Or perhaps, worse than that, woefully misinformed. Let's go through those reasons and I hope you all have the statute with you. I know other people have spoken about them.

Senator Gordon: Well, you are not going just to go over what we have already heard? We would like to have new information instead of hearing over again what we have already heard.

Mr. Evans: Well, I realize that. I would like to be heard on this. My peer, Mr. Carney, read the number one reason. The very first reason for passing the statute, because they are poorly constructed and not suitable or readily adaptable to sporting purposes. And, he asked the question, why is this in there because it doesn't make sense? Because, if you read our Constitution and I don't know if the authors of this legislation have, it says that we have the right to keep and bear arms to protect ourselves, our families, our property and the State of New Hampshire, which I would gladly do against Massachusetts.

The number two reason that they give is because they are small, light and easy to conceal. Well, duh. That's why they are small and light. We have a right to carry a concealed weapon in this State if you have a permit. You have that absolute right.

Numerous public leaders and law enforcement officials have supported a ban. Well, I know these people. I know their names. Larry, Moe and Curly. I shouldn't say that because I like the three stooges. The federal government has already prohibited the importation of Saturday night specials. I don't know anything about that. I haven't heard any citation or anything. I don't know what they are talking about here.

And, finally, I just want to go to the sixth one. This is their top six list. Because, in recent years firearms manufacturers have only made marginal advancements in the durability of our handguns. Isn't that great? Liberals are concerned about the durability of our guns. That is so nice.

I am going to try to be a little constructive, 'cause I know I am being cynical and I am going to cut right to the test that they have here that is directly from the Massachusetts law. I hope you have all read it. It is God awful. I would like first to know who is going to pay for that. There is nobody designated in the statute to pay for it. How long is it going to take? Certainly, no dealer can afford this. Let me give you an example of a Beretta 92F, which is the standard nine millimeter carried for our military. Three of those are going to cost roughly $1,500. Then 1,800 rounds of ammunition are going to cost another couple hundred bucks. Just for this one model. Multiply that by thousands and what are they going to be worth after we shoot the six hundred rounds through them, if they pass the test? Then, we gotta crush them in some vice. Then we gotta melt 'em. We gotta burn 'em. Who is going to pay for that? I am not. I can't afford it. I know most of the gun dealers in the State wouldn't be able to afford it. We have no jurisdiction over the manufacturers, so how is it going to get done? You know what? They don't care how it is going to get done. You know why? Because, if the tests are done, guns will pass the tests and you will be able to get 'em and that is not what they want. That is not what they want.

Let me tell you about the Massachusetts law that passed in November of 1998, which is verbatim, this language. As I said, I am a gun dealer and I recently got an order of Seacamps and 98% of you will know what a Seacamp is. Very hard to get, very high quality .32 caliber pistol. My uncle, who is a Massachusetts resident, wanted one. But, as of November of 1998, not a single firearm has been tested under this law, and that is as of last month. So, what does that mean? For one year, no one has been able to purchase a

new firearm in the State of Massachusetts that has been manufactured and imported into that State. I asked them if they had any idea when the tests were going to begin. They didn't have a clue. Do you know why they didn't have a clue? Because they don't want to have a clue. They don't want these tests done, because, if the tests are done, the guns will pass and you can buy the guns and that is not what they want.

I am going to go to what specifically what they are referring to. They are referring to the guns manufactured in California, the Davis Arms, the Phoenix, the Larsen, Raven, which is made by Phoenix Arms, Sundance. I have shot these guns; they work great. I have sold these guns and never had any complaints. You know, I wouldn't rely on 'em, but I am more knowledgeable about these guns. Accuracy? I can do great with these guns. I don't know what they are talking about. And, don't you think it is kind of funny that the people who have probably never fired a gun in their lives, never even held a gun in their lives, are telling you they are concerned about how accurate your guns are. How do they know how accurate any gun is?

This legislation is bogus. I hope it never passes. I hope we never see anything like it again because it is Massachusetts liberal Democrats that are trying to cut into your freedoms and this State is great. This is the best State in this country and I will fight to defend it.

I think that is all I have.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. Keith Malmberger? Must have given up. Michael Dupont? Michael put in two cards. He has one for five minutes; one for ten minutes.

Michael Dupont: I think I can do it in five. My name is Michael Dupont. I am from Manchester. This is my first time speaking before you in this venue, so pardon me if I am not as eloquent as some of the other speakers. I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak to you today. I am, however, saddened by the bill that has compelled me to be here. I am here in the unenviable position to voice my opposition to the banning of Saturday night specials and/or junk guns.

To the average citizen, my position must surely sound irresponsible. Why would any law-abiding citizen want to purchase or possess a firearm with such an evil connotation, you might ask? I think that is what the sponsors of this bill were thinking when they were looking for a title for their bill. However, the scope of firearms banned in the text of this bill is significantly more far reaching than one might expect. A situation of a bill's title being unsuitable for the bill's text I find both disturbing and annoying.

This bill states, as reason for the ban, that these guns are small, light, easy to conceal. These characteristics do not necessarily mean that a gun is junk. They are, however, characteristics that would make a gun appealing to a woman or an elderly person.

It also states that a firearm that does not have a frame with the tensile strength of steel is inherently unsafe. This is blatantly false. Many state of the art handguns have frames made of high tech polymers, which are very strong, yet do not have the same tensile properties of steel. These state of the art firearms are manufactured by some of the most prestigious gun makers in the world, such as Fabrique National, Heckler & Koch, Sig Arms, Smith & Wesson, Ruger and Glock. These manufacturers do not make junk guns.

Reading further, this bill classifies as a Saturday night special any handgun that does not pass a rigorous performance test. Without allowing for a break-in period, a handgun must not have a malfunction within the first twenty rounds and then exhibit no more than six minor malfunctions within six hundred rounds. That is one in one hundred. Does everyone's car start and continue running with the first turn of the key in the last one hundred attempts? If not, this performance standard would classify your vehicle as a junk car. Being someone who uses our toll roads in our State on a daily basis, it has been my experience that the toll booth machine either fails to record my payment or signals me to proceed without a payment at least once every hundred times. Are the toll collection machines junk or should I consider getting a free trip through the tollbooth the Saturday night special?

Our representatives are beneficiaries of the public trust. When our representatives craft and sponsor bills with misleading titles, so they can prey on the uninformed, they violate this trust. Nothing in my mind is a more egregious act for an elected representative. Please do not support this bill whose title is clearly a misnomer. Thank you.

Please see Mr. Dupont's typewritten testimony, attached hereto and referred to as Attachment #8.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. I have one last card, which is from Socrates Philoades and I think he may have left. OK. Is there anyone else who wants to speak on this bill very briefly? Representative Soltani, do you want to testify briefly?

Representative Soltani: I filled out a card.

Senator Gordon: No, didn't get it.

Representative Soltani: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate you being here and listening to the entire testimony. We have something that we call an opportunity to be heard and we allow people to say their piece, especially during these hearings. Probably the cornerstone of that process is that we find out opposing views. The most important part of that process is listening to those who disagree with us. If we were to only listen to those who agreed with us, then there is no sense of having hearings. We agree. My Senator was here. Mary Brown sat through this all along and she will be back to sit through the rest of it.

I am Tony Soltani. I represent Chichester and Epsom. I am a Representative. That is the poor end of Merrimack County, unlike Concord and New London and the rest of them. We generally own guns, a lot of guns. Some of them are less expensive than the guns that are owned in New London and Bow and Hopkinton and Concord. We would like to hang onto our guns, you see, and what I say may be important to some of the other folks, it may not be. But, if my representative had abandoned this hearing, if my Senator had not listened to the opposing view, and that means that those who want to ban guns, then you bet I would let every publication in western Merrimack County know that she knew everything or so she thought. But, she knows better. She knows that she doesn't know everything. In fact, as a former police officer and having served in the Coast Guard, I thought I knew a lot about small arms, but having sat here, I learned things that I didn't know. This is fascinating and that is the whole process of fellowship, of understanding where you are coming from. If I know everything, no sense in showing up. Just make me the dictator and I will run the place.

Senator Gordon: Representative Soltani, I just want to keep you on point and talk about guns here for a while.

Representative Soltani: Senator Gordon, I thought I was going to have an opportunity to be heard.

Senator Gordon: Yes. You are.

Representative Soltani: Thank you very much.

Senator Gordon: I hope that next time I show up in front of your committee you are there.

Representative Soltani: I have and I have never interrupted you, Senator. Thank you.

Senator Gordon: I just want to keep you on point, that's all.

Representative Soltani: Thank you. You have my word I will never interrupt you in my committee. Senator, another point is that Mary Brown also sent two of her kids to the Coast Guard, God bless them. They entered the Coast Guard at age seventeen and sixteen. They had to learn guns – shotguns, rifles and pistols. And, they are pretty good shots, you see. They weren't trained at that tender age and for the rest of their lives, they are going to be very safe with guns. It is important that we keep this tradition alive in my end of my county, especially where we pretty much all have guns. We gotta teach 'em early and taking guns away from the kids is not the way to do it.

Having spent some time in the evil empire, and I am talking about the People's Republic down to the south of us, but I don't like to spread that around, it might affect my electability in the district. I can tell you that anything that comes north from the People's Republic of Massachusetts need a very suspect eye in western Merrimack County because, unless it is proven otherwise, we think it is going to invade some right.

These bills are just that – invasion of another right. They are well intended, you see. It has been awful cold where I live and we haven't had much snow. We like it a little warmer and we like more snow. We mean well. We are well-intended people, but anybody who got up at town meeting and said, I want to outlaw cold weather and I want to pass a law that says I want snow, we would say he is a little loose.

Good intentions are not enough. You have to have scientific data. You have to have enough imperical information to support what you want to do. The bottom line is disconnected from the means. Passage of this bill, or any of these bills, will do nothing toward the noble end which the sponsors proclaim that they want to advance. For that reason alone, the bills deserve a quick death.

Thank you.

Senator Gordon: Thank you, Representative. You just have to identify yourself for the record since we don't have a card.

Tom Baker: Good afternoon. My name is Tom Baker. I live in Temple and I am a little disappointed that my State Senator did not stay with us today.

I am against this bill, obviously. It is obvious to anyone who is familiar with guns that the sponsors of this bill really don't know too much about the operation of firearms. I would ask them to look more deeply into it next time.

I can understand that some people share for helping poor people have a better life. They want to save these poor folks from owning guns of lesser quality than the rest of us can afford. I applaud this attitude, but why stop there? Let us also have cheap cars outlawed. We all know that new Volvos and Mercedes are safer than Chevettes and newer cars are more reliable as well. So, should we make any car with a book value of less than say $12,000 illegal? You must understand, it is for own good. If just one child is saved, the law will be worth it. In a way it makes sense, but it really isn't practical.

Or is the purpose of this law to protect people from themselves, that poor people are better off without guns? Well, let's put it in another context. Let's help another group. What if we outlawed ownership of firearms for Jews? Over the last century, they have suffered terribly and we should help save them from themselves by taking away guns that they might have. They will all be safer, won't they? Obviously, my statements were absolutely absurd. This was the first thing that Hitler did to the Jews in the 1930s. So, why are we picking on poor people?

Let's help another group. How about women? Now, do women actually believe that they will be safer when every man on the street knows they are not armed? So, why are we picking on poor people?

Some people believe that there are too many guns already in poor neighborhoods, but do they really believe that outlawing them will reduce the number of guns? This didn't work for alcohol; it hasn't worked for drugs; it hasn't worked in England as far as handguns are concerned. So, why do people think that outlawing these Saturday night specials makes them unavailable?

I find that picking on the law-abiding poor is a cowardly way that some people are trying to chip away at someone else's rights. I hope this is not what you are trying to do.

The great compassion for the poor that I hear from those who would ban inexpensive handguns reminds me of Marie Antoinette, who might have said in this instance, "the peasants have nothing to defend themselves? Why, let them use hecklers and cotches".

Thank you.

Senator Gordon: Thank you for your testimony. Is there anyone else who wants to testify on SB 427 before we move on to the next bill? Seeing no one, I am going to close the public hearing on SB 427 and immediately open the hearing on SB 433, the last bill, which we will be hearing today. Again, there

are blue cards in the back of the room to be filled out if you would like to sign up to speak.

Hearing concluded at 2:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Recorded by Laurel Hanlon
Transcribed by L. Gail Brown
9/6/02

8 Attachments

ATTACHMENT #1

Richard P. Brewster
17 Cilleyville Road
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USA
Home Phone (603) 735-5457
Email BBRSTR@TDS.NET

January 22, 2000

Senate Judiciary Committee
State House
107 No. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301

RE: SB 427FN-"Saturday Night Specials"

The repeated use of the term "Saturday Night Specials" is obviously meant to be inflamatory.

I have no objection to reasonable speciefications that insure the production and sale of guns of good quality.

I do feel, however, that some of the names listed as sponsors have, over the years, been anti everything relative to guns and hunting.

It would be helpful if a different group of legislators would, in the future, address possible problems in this field.

There is a strong feeling, rightly or wrongly, that some perennial sponsors of this type of legislation are simply trying to restrict our legitimate rights inch by inch.

Thank you.

Sincerley,

Richard P. Brewster,
Representative
Merrimack District 1

ATTACHMENT #2

State of New Hampshire
House of Representatives

Christine M. Konys
Deputy Democratic Whip

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Legislative Office Building
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Testimony Relative to SB 427, banning the sale or transfer of Saturday night specials

For the record, my name is Representative Christine Konys, Hillsborough District 33, Nashua Ward 8.

I am a co-sponsor of Senate Bill 427. I believe this bill addresses both **product** safety and **public** safety.

Traditionally, Saturday Night Specials have been defined as non-sporting, low-quality handguns with a barrel length of under three inches (or for pistols, an overall length of six inches). These guns are not useful for sport or self-defense because their short barrels make them inaccurate and their low quality of construction make them dangerous and unreliable.

Price is not the overriding factor in determining whether a handgun is a Satuday Night Special – inferior quality and concealability are. These weapons are not suited for self-defense or target shooting because they are inaccurate at a distance, lack essential safety features, and are made of unreliable and unsafe materials.

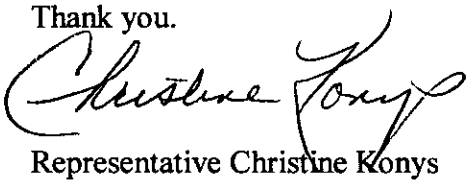
There are currently **no** quality and safety standards in place for domestically manufactured firearms. Teddy bears and toy guns are subject to stricter safety regulations than real handguns. Currently, Hawaii, Illinois, Minnesota and South Carolina outlaw some Saturday Night Specials based on the melting point of the materials used to produce them. In 1988, Maryland became the first state in the nation to ban the sale of these weapons based on their overall low quality and concealability.

The 1968 Gun Control Act barred the importation of Saturday Night Specials into the United States. A loophole in the law which allowed the importation of the component parts, was closed by Congress in 1986, after the handgun used to shoot President Reagan, Press Secretary James Brady, and two law enforcement officers in 1981 was assembled in the United States with parts imported under this loophole.

The other argument against Saturday Night Specials is that reports from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms shows that they are favored by criminals because of their low cost and easy concealability. According to a May, 1995 report on gun traces, of the ten guns most frequently traced to crime by ATF in 1994, seven were Saturday Night Specials. Of the top five guns most frequently traced to crime, four were Saturday Night Specials.

Banning Saturday Night Specials helps to protect both the gun owners who are at risk because of the poor quality of their construction, and the public at large.

Thank you.



Representative Christine Konys

ATTACHMENT #3

....I support all three of these bills today but will not take up your time speaking three times.

~~Before you here is one empty pair of shoes. They belonged to my husband. He~~ My husband was murdered by an eighteen year old with a s n s.
I want you just for a minute to imagine 85 pairs of shoes here on this table. That is the number of people in our state who died by a gun related cause in 1997.

~~That's about~~ _____ ~~the number of people here in this room.~~
That's 85 people who are not with with their families who should be. In 10 years that's over 800 NH residents.

The passing of this bill can prevent gun deaths.
This bill is too late for my family, and all the other families of gun victims in this state.

My children and my grandchildren deserve better than this gun crazy environment you passed out to me and my husband.

.
I am not suggesting that this bill would eliminate NH 85 gun deaths each year.
But if passing this bill can prevent even one death it is a very- worthy____bill.
You will hear many people testify today that people need a gun to protect themselves in their own home.

The gunman who murdered my husband told his defense attorney that he bought the gun to protect himself against thief. I learned at the trial that the eighteen year old gunman fired his gun several times in his own apartment with a room

full of people before he drove away in his car and fired at my family. The gun was available and used for an evil purpose.

One life was lost and several lives were changed forever, including lives of the family of the gunman, all because one gun was so easy to buy.

We need to do something about this.
You have the power and the responsibility;y to do something by voting yes for this bill.

Let me be very clear about this: THIS BILL IS ABOUT FAMILIES BURYING THEIR DEAD.
As yourself these questions:
Do you personally know anyone who has suffered from gun violence, suicide by gun, or accidental shooting?
Do you personally know of any good that has come from the purchase of a low cost handgun??
If you fail to support this bill today, how will you feel in the future when more people continue to die a gun death?

This issue today is really very simple. It is a choice between the continued proliferation of handguns OR a decrease in gun violence.

A NO vote is a vote for more gun deaths.
A YES vote will tell us that you value human life.

ANNE LYCZAK
~~My~~
~~Portsmouth~~, NH

ATTACHMENT #4

Gun Owners of New Hampshire, Inc.

P.O. Box 6358, Manchester, New Hampshire 03108-6358
Tel. (603) 225-4664 / Fax (603) 621-4150

SENATE JUDICIARY TESTIMONY ON SB 427
JANUARY 26, 2000

SB 427 discriminates against both low and middle-income people by banning so-called "Saturday Night Specials". The origin of so-called "Saturday Night Special" laws goes back to the post Civil War South. White supremacists were afraid of the freed slaves and enacted laws to prevent the blacks and poor whites from obtaining firearms. These affluent white supremacists were already well armed and therefore banned the sale of "inexpensive" firearms which the blacks and poor whites could afford. You each have received a photocopy of the pertinent sections from the book, Restricting Handguns. The Liberal Skeptics Speak Out, edited by Attorney and Law Professor Don B. Kates, Jr. The marked sections give a more detailed account of the racist origins of so-called "Saturday Night Special" laws.

SB 427 will not only ban affordable handguns, it will criminalize any pistol or revolver which is "not suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes." This bill will outlaw pistols and revolvers which are designed primarily for self-defense.

The "Statement of Purpose" preamble to SB 427 would lead a person to believe that the purpose of this bill is the safety and welfare of law enforcement officers and the public. Nothing could be further from the truth. This bill clearly has nothing to do with safety, as shown by its exemption of law enforcement officers and "persons authorized by the United States government". If we accept this bill's premise, then it deliberately places these people in danger.

Once again the sponsors of a bill to harass and criminalize law abiding guns owners have turned to Massachusetts for inspiration. The text of this bill is lifted directly out of Massachusetts Chapter 180, a 57 page legal nightmare which is being battled in the courts.

With its obvious intent to deny law abiding citizens the right of self defense and especially given its racist origins, Gun Owners of New Hampshire strongly urges the Committee to vote SB 433 Inexpedient to Legislate.



Restricting Handguns

The Liberal Skeptics Speak Out

Edited by

DON B. KATES, JR.

Foreword by

FRANK CHURCH

NORTH RIVER PRESS, INC.

SECTION I: Toward a History of Handgun Prohibition in the United States

DON B. KATES, JR.

Introduction

Though the debate on handgun prohibition bristles with historical assumptions, there has been no specialized inquiry into the development of such legislation in the United States, nor would it be possible to cover in detail so extensive a topic in the limited space available here. I have chosen therefore to focus on two major, and a number of attendant minor, misconceptions which appear to be shared alike by proponents and opponents of handgun prohibition — though, of course, their attitudes toward these historical assumptions are deeply colored by their views on the general issue.

The first of these misconceptions is that unfettered handgun ownership was the pattern of the raw Western frontier, while legal restrictions on handgun ownership developed initially in the Northeast and thence moved West and South in direct relationship to the growth of urbanization. The second misconception is that the movement for handgun probhition had its origins in Eastern, liberal, labor-oriented social philosophy and had as its purpose the control of criminal, rather than political, activity. (Reactions to these misconceptions generally vary according to whether the assessor views himself as liberal or conservative, the East as civilized or "sissified," and the Western tradition as one of brutal *machismo* or of an independent, self-reliant yeomanry.) Corollary to these misconceptions is the assumption that handgun prohibitions are more likely to characterize our urban and densely populated states and that popular support for them has increased in linear progression as urbanization and population density have

Denied legal avenues for social control, the South substituted illegal methods: a system of massive private terrorism acquiesced in by the public authorities. Having accomplished its objectives by 1876, this campaign of beatings, arson, murder, etc. trailed off into the minimum amounts of intermittent violence necessary to maintain the social and economic status quo. Though a majority in many parts of the South after the Civil War, the blacks were highly vulnerable to such terrorism. Their organization and communications were poor, and above all, they possessed few firearms, and those mostly obsolete. Except for those who had served in the Union Army, blacks had virtually no experience with guns, for ante bellum laws made their possession by even free Southern blacks a highly penal offense. Few blacks had been able to afford revolvers or modern repeating rifles even in the military surplus sale period immediately after the war, much less when the prices returned to normal. Though in theory the Army was available to protect the blacks, it could not be everywhere at once. And when the Southern delegations returned to Congress they reduced it to a maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, many of whom were diverted West by the Indian wars. Though the withdrawal of the Army as part of the Electoral Compromise of 1876 has been pictured as a betrayal of black aspirations, it was actually more a formal surrender to a victory already won by violence-enforced white supremacy.

Meaningful black access to self-defense weapons occurred only in the mid-1870's when the cheap off-brand revolvers began to be sold in the South in large numbers. The Klan recognized in the mere existence of these a threat to its previous virtual monopoly of violence, although by this time the blacks were generally crushed and quiescent. Moreover, in ensuing years those who ruled the South found that there were challengers other than the blacks against whom the forces of social control might have to be exerted. Agrarian agitators arose to inform poor whites that they were trading their political and economic group identity for a fraudulent racial solidarity with a false imperative of preserving white supremacy. For a while men like Tom Watson even dared suggest that poor whites had more in common with poor blacks than with wealthy planters, produce dealers, railroad magnates, merchants, and manufacturers. In the cities of the South similar views were being expressed by other agitators as the laboring poor

began to organize for better wages and working conditions.

Though the reactions of Southern legislatures to the threats of racial and economic change differed in detail, they evinced a common purpose. Those who might menace the status quo must be denied access to arms, while the monopoly of those who would preserve it (if necessary by violence and terror) must be assured.

2

The very next session of the legislature (1870) after white supremacists had regained control of Tennessee set the earliest pattern of legal restrictions. This was a ban on selling all but "the Army and Navy model" handgun, i.e. the most expensive one, which was beyond the means of most blacks and laboring people. Klansmen were not inconvenienced, having long since acquired their guns (many of them surplus Army and Navy weapons), nor were the company goons, professional strike-breakers, etc., whose weapons were supplied by their corporate employers. By 1881 white supremacists were in power in the neighboring state of Arkansas and had enacted a virtually identical "Saturday Night Special" law with virtually identical effect.

Instead of formal legislation, Mississippi, Florida, and the rest of the Deep South states simply continued (in effect) to enforce the pre-emancipation statutes forbidding blacks to possess arms, the Fourteenth Amendment notwithstanding. When blacks appeared with arms these were confiscated, though often the more kind-hearted sheriffs tolerated the possession of obsolete hunting weapons by blacks who were known not to be trouble-makers. No such indulgence was shown as to revolvers, however. Though the sale of these to blacks could not be prohibited per se, it was understood that retailers would report to local authorities whenever blacks (or a white agitator) purchased pistols or ammunition. The sheriff would then arrest them and confiscate their pistols which would be either destroyed or turned over to the local Klavern. In short order, blacks, and whites unpopular with local authorities, learned that pistol purchases were a waste of hard-earned cash, and dangerous to boot.

Mississippi formalized this custom by enacting the first registration law for retailers in 1906. It required them to maintain records of all pistol and pistol ammunition sales, making these available for inspection on demand. This was part of a trend toward formalizing firearms restrictions, which the Southern states exhibited toward the end of the century, perhaps because of the

blocking legislation through insidious pressures or corrupt influence. However true this may have been of nineteenth-century liquor interests, the firearms industry has never been a major force in American business, nor has it opposed legislative regulation of its products.

As to its economic importance, an expert finds that "in no census year has small arms production exceeded .03 percent of total industry." Moreover, to the limited extent of its lobbying power, the domestic small arms industry has actually supported federal firearms restrictions. The federal Gun Control Act of 1968, which banned mail-order gun sales and imports of military surplus firearms, was something domestic manufacturers had been impotently urging for decades. Professor Kennett notes: "in their feelings about 'cheap mail-order guns' the major small arms companies antedated Senator Thomas Dodd by a half century."

Though the 1968 Act unquestionably made acquiring firearms more costly, the effect was not that the number of people buying guns was reduced (as the Act's sponsors may have hoped), but rather that the people had to buy their guns more expensively from domestic manufacturers (as the manufacturers had hoped). The fact is that when social conditions convince people that they need a firearm to protect themselves and their families, they are going to get one, no matter what the cost. Indeed, it is sometimes argued that the Act's sponsors knew this and intended only to restrict access to firearms by minorities and the poor: "The Gun Control Act of 1968 was passed not to control guns but to control blacks," claims liberal journalist Robert Sherrill — an advocate of gun laws. Similarly, B. Bruce-Briggs notes in his *Public Interest* article: "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the 'Saturday Night Special' is emphasized because it is cheap and is being sold to a particular class of people. The name is sufficient evidence — the reference is to 'niggertown Saturday night.' "

3

In 1968, Smith and Wesson and six other major firearms manufacturers went on to endorse a national system of Sullivan Law-type mandatory licensing for handgun owners. Because Smith and Wesson has continued to push this (which is also the program of the subsequently organized National Coalition to Ban Handguns and National Council to Control Handguns) it is suffering a nation-wide boycott organized by outraged gun owners. (S&W has little to fear from such a boycott, for its back orders from

DON B. KATES, JR.

While still a student at Yale Law School, Don B. Kates, Jr. did civil rights work in the South, was a law clerk for William Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy, and drafted civil rights legislation for the House Judiciary Committee. From 1966 to 1975 he held various administrative positions with California Rural Legal Assistance and was deputy director and director of litigation for the San Mateo County Legal Aid Society, both OEO-funded programs providing free legal representation for the indigent. He specialized in major constitutional litigation before the United States Supreme Court and the lower federal and state courts, particularly police misconduct litigation. In 1970 he was denominated the nation's outstanding legal services lawyer by the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. He has also been a member of the California Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

Professor Kates has acted as a police legal advisor to departments in California and Missouri and has been a consultant on firearms, firearms legislation, and civil rights legislation to police departments and state and federal legislative committees. His articles on firearms have appeared in police and firearms technical journals. His articles on firearms laws and "gun control" generally have appeared in *Harpers*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Civil Liberties Review*, the *Criminal Law Bulletin*, the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, and various other periodicals. His articles on civil rights laws and litigation have appeared in the *California Law Review*, the *U.S.C. Law Review*, and the *Northwestern University Law Review*. Professor Kates currently teaches constitutional and criminal law and criminal procedure at St. Louis University and maintains a largely constitutional law practice in San Francisco.

ATTACHMENT #5

ANTHONY H. RYAN
M. SUE RYAN

393 DORCHESTER ROAD, LYME, NH 03768
(603) 795-4522

January 26, 2000

TO: Debora B. Pignatelli, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
State of New Hampshire

re. SB 427

Chairman Pignatelli,
Members of the Committee:

I am going to be speaking primarily to the Statement of Purpose, Item 1, on this bill to ban so-called "Saturday Night Specials." We hope to convince you that because the stated purposes of this bill are faulty, there is no basis for further consideration of the bill. We will deal with the reasons listed in Item 1 out of the order in which they appear.

II. These guns are claimed to be *small and light,...easy to conceal* and *a threat to public welfare and law enforcement officers*. Now many handguns are small and light and easy to conceal. If guns such as these pose a threat, why are we talking here only of so-called junk guns? Are not expensive, high quality guns, equally small and often even lighter, equally a threat to the public and to law enforcement officers? Are we attempting to prevent people who can not afford high quality guns from protecting themselves while approving the arming of the well-to-do?

If ease of concealment gets bad press here why is it the State condones the carrying of concealed weapons through the issuance of permits instead of prohibiting <u>all</u> *small and light,...easy to conceal* handguns? Something doesn't add up.

While we acknowledge that nowhere in the list of reasons is the cost of a gun mentioned, it is quite apparent from the descriptions given and terms used—terms such as *<u>crude</u> safety levers, <u>fragile</u> half cock notches, core design <u>deficiencies</u>* and *<u>low</u> quality of manufacture*— it is quite apparent that it is low cost guns that are being targeted here. While allegations are made that the described guns are dangerous products, there is no connection made between the descriptions given and the vaguely alleged dangers. My God, don't we all realize that guns of any description are inherently dangerous when misused?

IV. *Numerous public leaders and law enforcement officials have supported a ban...* It is ludicrous to even get into this type of a he said-she said argument. Anybody here can find

numerous public leaders and law enforcement officials who are firmly on the other side of this stand.

IX. Reference is made to a weapon's *ballistic power*. According to my Webster's, *ballistics* has to do with the motion or performance of projectiles in flight. i.e. a bullet's speed; its rotation, if any; its striking force at any given point in that flight; the arc of its trajectory. It does not refer to the ability of a firearm to withstand the stress of its being fired. This reference to *a weapon's ballistic power* is nothing more than an attempt to dress up this legislation with a fancy, if inappropriate, word.

Throughout the Statement of Purpose we see reference to construction, durability.and quality. If the purpose of this legislation is to protect the public from shoddy merchandise why are not others in a long list of *stream of commerce* items which are offered to us every day included? Automobiles which don't perform as expected, often with dangerous results. Mechanical gadgets which have the durability to exceed their warranties by one day—or one week. When people spend money on Kia automobiles they probably aren't concerned with durability. When they buy cheap handguns they don't buy them with the expectation that they will stand up to day after day use on a range. They buy such guns for protection and they buy them in the hopes they will never have to use them. Why is the issue of durability even raised here? It has no place in this legislation. Whatever happened to buyer beware?

Paragraph VII refers to these guns as being dangerous. If this is so, why is an exemption made allowing police officers to use them? Is it ok with the members of this committee if police officers hurt themselves with these "dangerous" products? Or can it be that these products are not really as dangerous as they are made out to be here? Which is it?

In closing we'd like to circle back to the first stated reason given for this legislation: that these guns are *not suitable...to sporting purposes*. What has the appropriateness of a firearm for sporting purposes got to do with the right of citizens to own guns? As the saying goes, the Second Amendment ain't about duck hunting. Article 2-a of the New Hampshire Constitution affirms the right of all persons to bear arms for defense. It, too, says nothing at all about sporting purposes. Why should it even be mentioned here in this legislation? I don't imagine there's a gun owner in this room that thinks a self-defense handgun suitable for concealment on the person has much of a sporting purpose. We ask the members of this committee to ask yourselves—what is it that this legislation is <u>really</u> trying to prohibit? This is a subterfuge. We also ask you report out SB 427 as inexpedient to legislate.

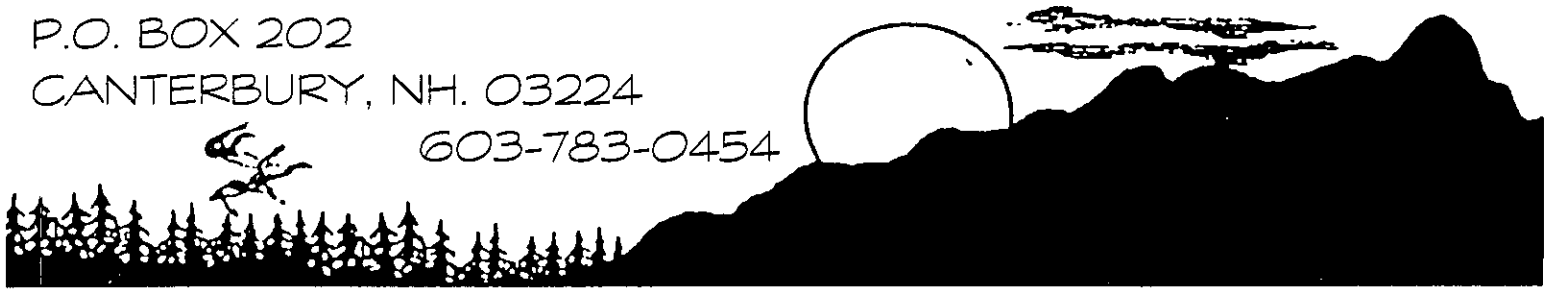
Sincerely,

We would appreciate it if copies of this testimony were to be made available to the members of the committee.

ATTACHMENT #6

SUNSET MOUNTAIN FISH & GAME CLUB

P.O. BOX 202
CANTERBURY, NH. 03224
603-783-0454



SENATE BILL #427-FN

Member's of the Committee, my name is William F. Carney and I reside in the town of Bow. I am here today representing Sunset Mountain Fish and Game Club. Sunset Mountain Fish and Game Club is a 400 plus member sportsman's organization with clubhouse and facilities located in the Town of Canterbury.

The members of Sunset Mountain Fish and Game Club are in opposition to Senate Bill # 427-FN This bill fails miserably to completely identify what guns will be considered to be junk guns or so called "Saturday Night Specials", under New Hampshire law. This bill only clouds and hides the definition of a so-called junk guns with a cloud of mechanical and metallurgical technical information which to most citizens is just so much mumbo jumbo such as degrees Fahrenheit for a melting point of the metal used in the gun, or 50K lbs. .per sq.in. for tensile strength of material. Are lay people who are not mechanically trained suppose to know about white metal castings vrs forging and special carbon steels that can be heat treated to a specific Rockwell hardness on a specific Rockwell scale? All confusing data taken from the pages of Handgun Control Incorporated hand book for the outlawing handguns. As citizens of New Hampshire we have a right to know what is considered a junk gun or Saturday Night Special by name, make, model number, caliber or other descriptive or identifying information.

Expensive."Snub-nose handguns are often refereed to as Saturday Night Specials as most have a barrel length of three inches or less. Today the Smith and Wesson Model 36 Chief's Special is a weapon of choice for a lot of on and off duty police officers. It sells for in excess of $400.00 but under this bill it could very well be classified as a Saturday Night Special. This model gun, along with several others similar models, is also the choice of many woman who carry a concealed fire arm for personal protection and all of these guns are not cheap junk guns or Saturday Night Specials but under this bill if passed could very well be.

This bill if passed takes away a citizens right to trade or sell their firearms to another collector or gun enthusiast who lives here in New Hampshire without violating the law. It only allows a resident of New Hampshire as an individual or collector to sell their guns to a dealer who will then sell the guns out of state. It doesn't take the brains of a rocket scientist to realize that the selling

price for these guns will be pennies on the dollar. This amounts to nothing more than legalized confiscation without just compensation. If this bill is passed the state of New Hampshire must define by law what make and model of what guns are junk guns or "Saturday Night Specials" to protect it's citizens from unfair, arbitrary, or unreasonable treatment under the law. I believe this is called due process of law.

This bill should be reported INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.

I thank the committee for allowing me to testify on this bill.

Respectfully;

William F. Carney
Legislative Agent

ATTACHMENT #7

John M. Drabinowicz
8 Deerfield Avenue
Hudson, NH 03051-5004
(603) 883-2683

PUBLIC HEARING
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 2000
JUDICIARY, Room 103, SH

IN REGARDS TO:

SB 419-FN, establishing the crime of negligent storage of a firearm.
SB 427-FN, banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."
SB 433, relative to the age at which a minor may purchase or possess handguns and ammunition

INTRODUCTION:

My name is John Drabinowicz, and I am speaking for myself as a sovereign citizen from the great town of Hudson, NH in these United States of America. I want to thank the committee members for this opportunity to speak against these three proposed pieces of legislation. I am also upset that once again, I have to take time off from work, and loose money that my family needs. However, our forefathers pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to fight for freedom, so a day away from work is little to give for me to defend it.

Last year the people of New Hampshire were treated to many assaults against their freedoms from the legislative branch. Fortunately most of the anti-firearm bills were defeated. Now those seeking to limit our freedom are suing these three more subtle bills that seem reasonable on the surface. These are incremental but diabolical in their results.

The right to keep and bear arms cannot be abridged, according to the 2nd amendment of the U.S Bill of Rights, and article 2 and 2-a of the New Hampshire Bill of rights. You may pass laws that abridge them, but they are invalid, as a right by definition cannot be abridged. To pass laws against rights makes a mockery of our government, and stirs resentment in the electorate.

SB 419-FN, establishing the crime of negligent storage of a firearm.

I speak **against** SB 4190FN. This bill on its surface seems to be well intentioned to protect children. However if the goal were to protect children, then it would include all possible forms of negligence that might hurt children, not just firearms.

This bill attempts to take this one case of presumed negligence out of the realm of civil litigation and place it in the criminal arena where it has never belonged. Further it seems to place the burden of proof on the accused rather than the state this violates the concept of being innocent until proven guilty.

This bill is not about protecting children, but about making weapon ownership so onerous to parents as to make it practically impossible for them to own firearms. It is hard enough being a parent without the government intruding into the privacy of our homes.

SB 427-FN, banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

I speak **against** SB 427-FN. On the surface this is a reasonable bill, to prevent people from getting unsafe handguns. However, the criteria do not seem to be aimed at safety, but at the cost and size of the handgun.

This seems to be a bill to deter lower income people from obtaining self-defense firearms.

If it were about safety, then why would Law Enforcement personal be exempt? I would assume that you would want to grant them the same protection.

This has never been a great problem in New Hampshire, so if it isn't broke don't fix it.

SB 433, relative to the age at which a minor may purchase or possess handguns and ammunition.

I speak **against** SB 433. This bill seems to be the most unobtrusive of all, but once again the devil is in the details.

For years, parents have taught their children to use and handle firearms safely, and juveniles with weapons have not been a great problem in New Hampshire. To learn responsibility, a child must be given a limited amount of responsibility. Again it isn't broken so why fix it.

What makes this even more insidious is that it takes away the right to own a firearm from 18-20 year old adults with the right to vote and the responsibility to register for the draft. It's bad enough that they are old enough to die for this land, but can't drink or smoke if they want to. This is age discrimination of the worst sort.

CLOSING:

In closing, I would urge each member of this committee to unanimously vote these three bills **inexpedient to legislate**. I wold further urge you to fight against these and all laws that make Rights illegal.

Thank you for listening.

John M. Drabinowicz, Citizen of Hudson, NH, USA

ATTACHMENT #8

I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak to you today. I am however saddened by the bill that has compelled me to be here. I am here, in the unenviable position to voice my opposition to the banning of "Saturday night specials" and/or junk guns. To the average citizen, my position must surely sound irresponsible. Why would any law-abiding citizen want to purchase or possess a firearm with such an evil connotation you might ask. I think that is what the sponsors of this bill were thinking when they were looking for a title for their bill. However, the scope of firearms banned in the text of this bill is significantly more far reaching than one might expect. The situation of a bill's title being unsuitable for the bill's text I find both disturbing and annoying.

This bill states as reasons for the ban, that these guns are small light and easy to conceal. These characteristics do not necessarily mean that a gun is junk. They are however, characteristics that would make a gun appealing to a woman or an elderly person.

It also states that any firearm that does not have a frame with the tensile strength of steel is inherently unsafe. This is blatantly false. Many state of the art handguns have frames made of high tech polymers which are very strong yet do not have the same tensile properties of steel. These state of the art firearms are manufactured by some of the most prestigious gun makers in the world. Such as Fabrique National, Heckler & Koch, Sig Arms, Smith & Wesson, Ruger and Glock. These manufacturers do not make junk guns.

Reading further this bill bans and classifies as a Saturday night special any handgun that does not pass a rigorous performance test. Without allowing for a break-in period a handgun must not have a malfunction within the first twenty rounds and then exhibit no more than 6 minor malfunctions within 600 rounds. That's 1 in one hundred. Has everyone's car started and continued running with one turn of the key in the last one hundred attempts? If not, this performance standard would classify your vehicle as a junk car. Being someone who uses our toll roads in our state on a daily basis, It has been my experience that the toll booth machine either fails to record my payment, or signals me to proceed without a payment at least once every 100 times through. Are the toll collection machines junks, or should I consider getting a free trip through the toll booth the "Saturday night special"?

Our representatives are beneficiaries of the public's trust. When our representatives craft and sponsor bills with misleading titles so they can prey on the uninformed they violate this trust. Nothing, in my mind is a more egregious act for an elected representative. Please do not support this bill whose title is clearly a misnomer. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Michael R. Dupont

Speakers

10:30

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # SB 427-FN Date 1/26/00

Committee Judiciary

I support the bill ____

I oppose the bill ✓

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 1 min

Rep Lars Christiansen

Name

Address 1 Stonewood Lane
Hudson NH 03051

Phone 889-0481

Representing Dist 23 Hudson

COMMITTEE HEARING ON Bill 427-FN

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: Senate Judicary

NAME: Terry C. Avery

Business Address: 16 Hammond Hollow Rd

City: Gilsum, N.H Phone: 352-1723

REPRESENTING: ~~Bow Owners~~ of N.H Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ____ Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

(2)

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: House Floor

NAME: Richard BREWSTER

~~Business~~ Address: REP - Merrimack Dist 7

City: BANDOVER, N.H Phone: 735-5957

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: (YES) ____ NO ____ Time Needed: 1 min

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SENATE BILL 427 FN

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: SENATE JUDICARY Room 103 SH

NAME: William F. CARNEY

~~Business~~ Address: 526 CLINTON ST

City: BOW NH Phone: 603-226-2467

REPRESENTING: SUNSET MOUNTAIN FISH & GAME CLUB

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ____ Time Needed: 2 MIN

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: ✓

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB429 FN

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: Ralph Demicco

Business Address: Hooksett

City: _____ Phone: _____

REPRESENTING: Riley's Sport Shop

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: 3 min

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
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COMMITTEE HEARING ON Judiciary 427

Date: 01/26/2000 Place: State House RM 103

NAME: John M. Drabinowicz

~~Business~~ Home Address: 8 Deer field Ave

City: Hudson, NH Phone: (603) 883-2683

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: Testimony 5 min,

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: SB 427-FN

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: State House, Concord

NAME: Michael Dupont

~~Business~~ Address: 115 Eastwind Dr

City: Man. NH Phone: 624-1104

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: 5 min

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB427

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: Room 103

NAME: Michael Dupont

~~Business~~ Address: 115 Eastwind Dr.

City: Mnv. NH Phone: 624-1104

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: ≤10 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: Jonathan R. Evans

Business Address: 89 High ST.

City: Penacook Phone: 753-8897

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 15-20 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X X X

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON Senate Bill 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: Walter Foss

Business Address: 24 Langford Rd

City: Raymond NH Phone: 773-3265

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 2:00 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427 FN

Date: JAN 26, 00 Place: SENATE JUDICIARY

NAME: PAUL A. GAUDET

Business Address: 443 FITCHBURG RD.

City: MASON, NH Phone: (603) 878-0427

REPRESENTING:

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 1 MINUTE

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: R. 103

NAME: ELLIS HATCH

Business Address: 31 HARDING ST

City: ROCHESTER Phone: 332-3500

REPRESENTING: N H FISH & GAME COMMISSION

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 2 MIN

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26 Place: Rm 103

NAME: PAUL HALVORSEN

Business Address: P.O.B. 2760

City: CONCORD 03302 Phone: 225 4114

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 3-5 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427 FN

Date: 26 Jan 00 Place: Rep Hall

NAME: Rep Marjorie Hennessey

Business Address:

City: Center Sandwich Phone: 726-3250

REPRESENTING: Merr-7

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 3 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON ~~[illegible]~~ SB427

Date: 26 JAN 2000 Place: Rm 103 State House

NAME: JEFF JENNINGS

Business Address: BOX 6273

City: Manchester NH Phone: 625-0686

REPRESENTING: myself

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: ?5 min.

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Representatives Hall

NAME: Rep. Chris Konye

Business Address: State House Rm 307

City: Concord Phone: 271-2136

REPRESENTING: Co-sponsor of bill

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 3 mins.

Supporting Bill: ✓ Opposing Bill: ___

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: JEAN K ROCHMAL

Business Address: PO Box 6358

City: Manchester Phone: 225-4664

REPRESENTING: Gun Owners of New Hampshire

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: 3 m

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: ANNE LYCZAK

Business Address: DOVER SCHOOL DEPT.

City: DOVER NH Phone: 431-6152

REPRESENTING: NH Ceasefire

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ✓ Opposing Bill: ___

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 0427

Date: 1-26-00 Place: STATE HOUSE Rm 103

NAME: KEITH P MONBERGER

Business Address: 654 CROSS COUNTRY RD

City: PEMBROKE Phone: 225-6092

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: ?

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427

Date: 1/26 Place:

NAME: Richard Moquin

Business Address: 28 Kahlik. Ln

City: Bedford NH Phone: 472-3132

REPRESENTING: N.H. Fish + Game Comm

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: 5 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB427

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: S.H. Rm 103

NAME: R. Craig Peterson

Business Address: Po Box 1120

City: Merrimack, NH Phone: 423 6000

REPRESENTING: Gun Owners of N.H.

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 26 JAN 00 Place: SENATE JUDICIARY

NAME: SOCRATES PHOTIADES

Business Address: 131 PRINCETON ROAD

City: NASHUA NH Phone: 889-6291

REPRESENTING: SECF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: 15 MIN

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
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COMMITTEE HEARING ON Judiciary / SB 427 / Sat. Night Speal"

Date: 26 Jan 00 Place: Rm 103

NAME: Antonet C. Piper

Business Address: _____

City: Ashland Phone: _____

REPRESENTING: Self & Frank F, Leonard, Charles A & David R. Piper

WISH TO SPEAK: YES V NO ____ Time Needed: 3-5 Min.

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: 427

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427 FN

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: Alan M. Rice

Business Address: 2 Ivy Lane PO Box 6189

City: Nashua Phone: 881 8767

REPRESENTING: Self Taxpayer

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ____ Time Needed: 10 Min

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

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COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Rm. 103 STATE HOUSE

NAME: DOUGLAS ROSS

Business Address: RETIRED

City: NEWINGTON Phone: 431-0153

REPRESENTING: self and Fish & Game Commission

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ____ Time Needed: 3 MINUTES

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: Tony Ryan

Business Address: 393 Dorchester Rd

City: Lyme Phone: 795-4522

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ___ Time Needed: 5 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON ~~SB~~ SB427FN

Date: 26 JAN 00 Place: SEN JUDICIARY

NAME: J.E. SIMKIN

Business Address: 20 CABOT DR.

City: NASHUA NH Phone: (603) 883-2612

REPRESENTING: JPFO, INC.

WISH TO SPEAK: YES V NO ___ Time Needed: 5 MINS.

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1-26-00 Place: NH Senate

NAME: TONY F. Soltani

Business Address: ___

City: Epsom Phone: 736-3320

REPRESENTING: Epsom - Chichester

WISH TO SPEAK: YES X NO ~~X~~ Time Needed: ~~none~~ one minute

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: yes SB427

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: RM 103 STATE HOUSE

NAME: FRANK SZOSTEK

Business Address: 218 COLBURN RD

City: MILFORD Phone: 673-0540

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: 2 min

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 0427

Date: 1.26.00 Place: State House

NAME: Elwood "WOODY" Wagner

Business Address: PO Box 365

City: Barrington NH 03825 Phone: 603-664-5393

REPRESENTING: myself

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO ___ Time Needed: minute or 2

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: RM 103

NAME: David Bolton

Business Address: 16 Evergreen Drive

City: Bow Phone: 224-7506

REPRESENTING: myself

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO X Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: SB 427-FN

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: State House

NAME: Mary Bonser

Business Address: 24 Smoke St.

City: Nottingham, NH Phone: 679-2036

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO X Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: NO Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: State House

NAME: Terry Bonser

Business Address: 24 SMOKE ST

City: NOTTINGHAM Phone: 679-2036

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO ✓ Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB427

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: STATE ROOM 103

NAME: Karl Brewer

Business Address: UPPER EAST ROAD

City: CORNISH Phone: 542-4664

REPRESENTING: Gun Owners of NH

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO X Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Statehouse 103

NAME: Jeff Brown

Business Address: 250 Commercial St. Suite 2019

City: Manchester Phone: 603/627-2424

REPRESENTING: self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: —

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: OPPOSE

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON ~~SB 419~~ SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: _____

NAME: Richard Comeau

Business Address: _____

City: Goffstown Phone: 603 497-2746

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: Rms hall

NAME: Steven D Costa

Business Address: None

City: Barnstead Phone: 269-2465

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON Bill 427 FN BANNING CHEAP HANDGUNS

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: CONCORD, NH

NAME: ROD CRAMER

Business Address: 394 BEAN HILL RD.

City: BELMONT, NH 03220 Phone: 603-267-7717

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: —

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Concord Rm 103

NAME: ED CSLENGE

Business Address: 17 RED OAK DR.

City: KEENE NH Phone: 352-1922

REPRESENTING: SELF & SON

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: Room 103

NAME: Stephen Perie

Business Address: ____

City: Hudson Phone: 603 886-7911

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO V Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: V

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427 FN

Date: 1-26 2000 Place: _____

NAME: ARTHUR GLASKI

Business Address: moultonboro

City: _____ Phone: 476 5670

REPRESENTING: MYSELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427 FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: _____

NAME: Kathy Glaski

Business Address: _____

City: Moultonboro Phone: 476 2070

REPRESENTING: _____

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: 0

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427 FIREARMS LEGISLATION

Date: 01/26/00 Place: STATE HOUSE Room 103

NAME: ROGER HOWETT

Home
~~Business~~ Address: 30-B WILLIAM GAGE RD

City: PLAINFIELD Phone: 448-3285

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: SB 427

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1-26-00 Place: Rm 103 State House

NAME: James Tower

Business Address: NH F&G Dept

City: Concord Phone: 271 3357

REPRESENTING: Fish & Game Commission

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO ✓ Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: ____

NAME: Mitch Kopacz

Business Address: 44 Hobbs Rd

City: Pelham Phone: 635-8473

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: X

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427

Date: 1-26-00 Place: Sen. Jud.

NAME: Mark Krochmal

Business Address: 445 Brown Ave

City: Man. Phone: 623-7936

REPRESENTING: Self / Londonderry F+G

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: ✓

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: State House

NAME: Anthony Lamoly

Business Address: 34 Jericho Dr

City: Kingston, NH Phone: 603-642-6640

REPRESENTING: Myself

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO ✓ Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: State House

NAME: Eileen Lamoly

Business Address: 34 Jericho Dr

City: Kingston Phone: NH 6426648

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO X Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: ✓

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427 FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Rm 103

NAME: Charles Loxtrop

Business Address: PO Box 6047

City: NASHUA Phone: 603 8350520

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ___ NO ✓ Time Needed: ___

Supporting Bill: ___ Opposing Bill: OPPOSING

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: State House

NAME: Richard J Miller

Business Address: _____

City: Merrimack Phone: 603-424-6988

REPRESENTING: _____

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB-427-FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: JUDICIARY

NAME: DONALD F. MOONEY

Business Address: TDG 232 MILLER RD.

City: DALTON Phone: 603-444-6876

REPRESENTING: DALTON GANG SINGLE ACTION SHOOTING CLUB INC

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO √ Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: YES

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: _____

NAME: NANCY MOONEY

Business Address: TDG - 232 Miller Rd

City: Dalton, N.H. 03598 Phone: _____

REPRESENTING: Dalton Gang Single Action Shooting Club

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO √ Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: Yes

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: State House

NAME: Glen Dustin Powell

Business Address: _____

City: Canterbury Phone: 783-0484

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO Y Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: Oppose

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON HB 427 FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: State House

NAME: REP LEIGHTON PRATT

Business Address: _____

City: LANCASTER Phone: 788 4320

REPRESENTING: _____

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1-26-2000 Place: REP. HALL

NAME: BERNARD-J-RAYNOWSKI-DIST 2

Business Address: 315 N. MAIN-ST

City: SALEM-NH Phone: 8989273

REPRESENTING: _____

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427

Date: 1/26 Place: _____

NAME: Ted Rick (FM)

Business Address: _____

City: Penacook Phone: _____

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ✓ NO _____ Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: _____

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427

Date: 1/26/00 Place: SENATE JUDICIARY

NAME: M. SUE RYAN

Business Address: 393 DORCHESTER RD

City: LYME, NH Phone: 795-4522

REPRESENTING: SELF

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON Senate Bill 427-FN

Date: 1/26/2000 Place: Rm 103 State House

NAME: Craig Sanborn

Business Address: Box 104

City: Enfield Ctr. NH Phone: 632-5640

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1-26-00 Place: N.H. Senate

NAME: Tony Soltani

Business Address: _____

City: Exeter Phone: _____

REPRESENTING: Exeter - Chichester

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: State House

NAME: Ed Suffern

Business Address: 320 North Main St

City: Salem, NH Phone: 898-4809

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: —

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Room 103

NAME: Robert A. Suomala

Business Address: PO Box 478

City: Amherst NH Phone: 673 4592

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO ✓ Time Needed: _____

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: ✓

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WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB-427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: REP'S HALL STATE HOUSE

NAME: PETER SUTCLIFFE

Business Address: PO BOX 474

City: NEWBURY Phone: 763-5635

REPRESENTING: SELF - FREEDOM

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO ✓ Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Rep Hall

NAME: James R. Whittemore

Business Address: ____

City: Hudson (Pelham Resident) Phone: 883-3433

REPRESENTING: Self and family

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: ____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON 427 FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: Senate Judiciary

NAME: Ed Wilber

Business Address: 288 Rt 10 Keene

City: Keene Phone: 352 0860

REPRESENTING: 427 FN Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO X Time Needed: ____

Supporting Bill: NO Opposing Bill: ____

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT
WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

COMMITTEE HEARING ON SB 427-FN

Date: 1/26/00 Place: State House

NAME: Ted Witman

Business Address: 324 North Main St

City: Salem NH Phone: _____

REPRESENTING: Self

WISH TO SPEAK: YES ____ NO + Time Needed: ~

Supporting Bill: _____ Opposing Bill: X

PLEASE LEAVE COPY OF ANY PREPARED STATEMENT WITH COMMITTEE CLERK

Testimony

Major Waldron Sportsmen's Association
ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1931

Skeet & Trap Fields
Clubhouse — Rte. 9
Barrington, NH 03825

Address All Mail
P.O. Box 314
Barrington, NH 03825

Date: January 23, 2000

To: New Hampshire State Senate Judiciary Committee
Senator Debora B. Pignatelli Chairman
Senator Edward M. Gordon, Vice Chairman
Senator Mary Brown
Senator Burton E. Cohen
Senator Mark D. Fernald
Senator James W. Squires
Senator Rick A. Trombly
Senator Katherine W. Wheeler

From: The Members of Major Waldron Sportsman's Association

Subject: Senate Bills, 0419, 0427, 0433

I am writing on behalf of the 358 members of Major Waldron Sportsman's Association to express our opposition to Senate Bills 0419, 0427, 0433.
As Law abiding Citizens of the State of New Hampshire, Sportsmen, Sportswomen, and gun owners. We believe that the current laws on the books are more than adequate. It is time to prosecute the criminals instead of persecuting the law-abiding citizen.
Restricting the citizen will do absolutely nothing to disarm the criminal.
Our present judicial system does little to punish the criminal.

It is with the greatest respect that we summit that your time as our representatives would be better served if you expended your energy on having the criminal punished. Instead of just adding more laws to the books that do nothing but restrict the law-abiding citizen.

In conclusion:
Put the pressure on the criminal not on us.
Further laws are not what are needed.

Respectfully submitted
For the membership

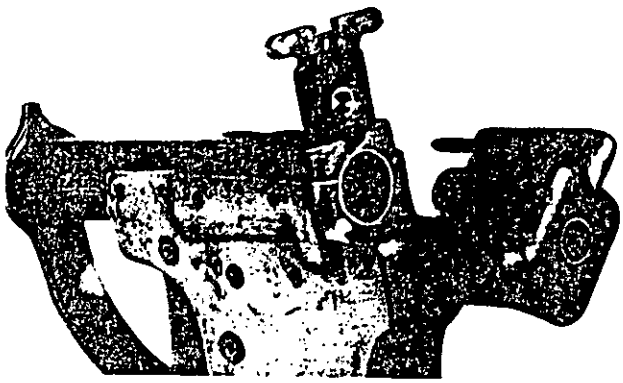
David C. Tinkham
President
Major Waldron Sportsman's Association

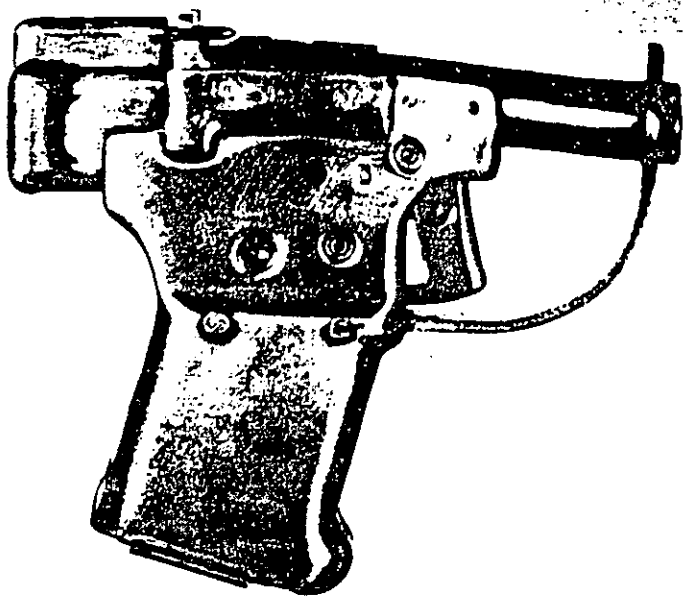
The handgun shown on the attached sheet or any one so crudely made with a rifled barrel would be, no doubt, on the banned list if this bill was to go into effect. The US Government saw the need of a gun such as this for the purpose of arming civilians in their fight to overthrow their Nazi oppressors, thus the name "Liberator". They were dropped out of planes by the tens of thousands in 1943 and 1944. Safety is a relative word. It means different things to different people. If faced with imminent danger to life and limb by a crazed attacker, to have such a crude weapon in one's hand if none other were available would make one feel quite a bit safer. One can not judge the reliability of a weapon by its looks or price alone.

If a handgun discharges a projectile from its barrel and causes no harm to its owner and does not discharge due to faulty workmanship, it is safe. It has fulfilled the requirements of its design and is of use in the protection of life, liberty, and property.

An interesting note is that the firearm on the attached sheet is now selling for as much as $800. (eight hundred dollars) and that many are still serviceable.

Absence of ejector and extractor permitted simple breech construction. Note fixed firing pin in percussion mechanism and rear sight notch in loading gate





Large trigger guard permitted firing with gloved hand. It extends above muzzle to form front sight

Liberator Gun

By M. D. Waite

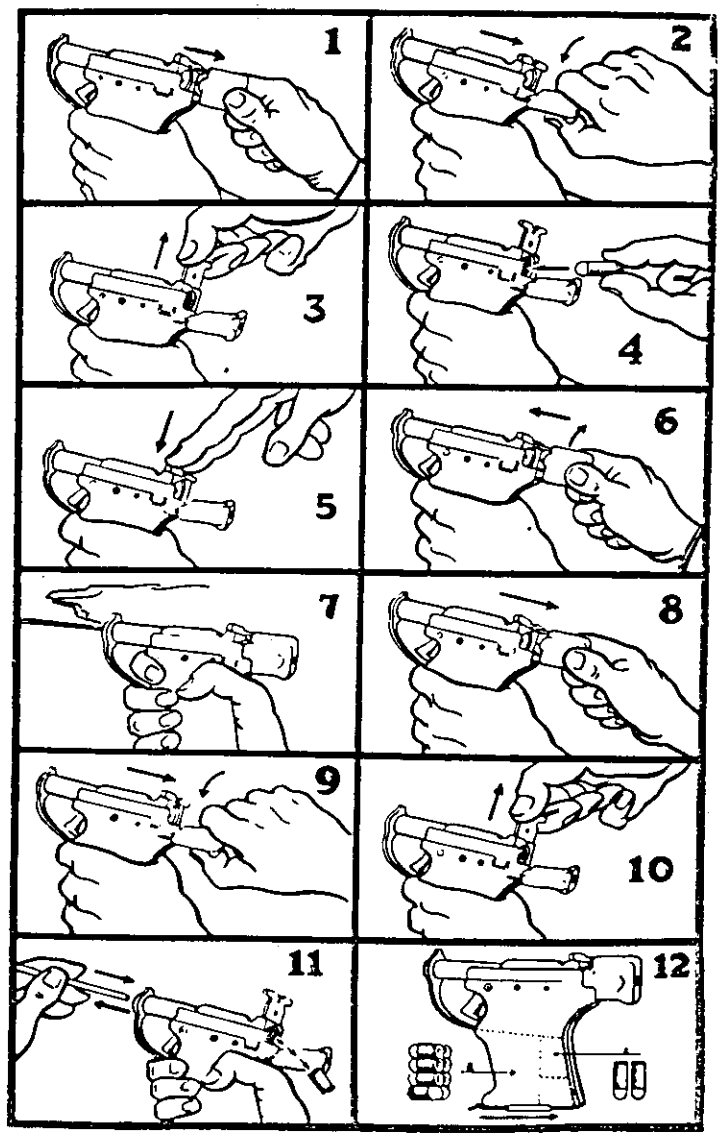
THE arming of partisan or other resistance forces within Nazi-occupied territories became a major problem to the Allies during World War II, especially since the production of such armament was carried out in addition to that for normal troop requirements. U. S. Army Ordnance, through its vigorous research and development program, made many significant contributions towards this little publicized effort, not the least of which was development and production of the rather unique 'Liberator' pistol.

The demand for this gun originated with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), as that organization was vitally interested in arming resistance forces in Europe. OSS specifications called for a cheap but effective gun weighing one pound, and they wanted a million of them in a hurry!

The basic design for an effective .45 caliber single-shot pistol was soon formulated by Army Ordnance and the contract was let to the Guide Lamp Corporation, who completed tooling and production of the million guns in the record time of *thirteen weeks*. Final deliveries were made during the month of August, 1942. The ultimate cost of each unit was a little over $2.00 and the guns were constructed entirely of non-strategic materials. Each gun was individually packaged in a sturdy, paraffin-coated, cardboard box. Included were an instruction sheet, a wooden ramrod, and ten rounds of .45 ACP ammunition stored in the butt of the gun. With the exception of the 4-inch smoothbore, seamless steel tubing barrel and die-cast percussion mechanism, the gun is constructed throughout of sheet steel stampings and a few small steel pins and coil springs. The various parts are held together by a combination of folded seams, rivets, spot and acetylene welds. The net result is a very crude-looking weapon, but it was nevertheless a significant contribution towards the Allied war effort, based upon the theory that "some gun is better than none at all."

A study of the instruction sheet reveals that this is a very simple weapon to operate even though it lacks both an extractor and ejector. ◆ ◆ ◆

Firing sequence instruction sheet shows every phase of gun operation



TESTIMONY OF
JAY EDWARD SIMKIN / 20 CABOT DR / NASHUA, NH 03064

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
The State House, Concord, New Hampshire

SENATE BILLS Nos. 419 and 427-FN

26 January 2000

I am a Board Member of Jews for the Preservation of Firearms Ownership, Inc., of Hartford, Wisconsin, and since June 1993 have had the honor to be a resident of New Hampshire. As JPFO, Inc., is an educational organization, enjoying tax-exempt status, I will focus on the concepts underlying these bills, and not on their details.

Any legislative act or regulation should be based on published data. Data are the key to knowing the facts of the matter. Only published data should be used to make public laws, because only published data can be analyzed by all interested in the proposed law. The texts of Bills 419 and 427-FN offer no such published data. For example, where are the published data showing that low-cost, non-steel-alloy or polymer frame firearms are prone to malfunction and so to pose a threat to users? Rather than offer such data, this bill offers unsupported assertions. Bill 419's wording suggests there are few data to support the idea that children often abuse firearms or that any such abuse might be curbed by a long-term adult education effort. It is definitionally wrong to base public law on anything other than published data, when such data address the heart of the issue. For this reason alone, these Bills merit no consideration.

More generally, the framers of Bill 427-FN seem wholly unaware that its terms conflict with a US Supreme Court decision, according to which the police in the United States have no duty to protect the average person . When the Supreme Court in 1856 decided South v. Maryland, it held - to use the modern language of a 1982 US Appellate Court decision - that, "There is no constitutional right to be protected by the State against being murdered by criminals or madmen. It is monstrous if the State fails to protect its residents against such predators, but it does not violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, or, we suppose, any other provision of the Constitution." (Bowers v. Devito, US Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit, 1982; 686 F2d 616).

Bill 427-FN, by seeking to ban a wide range of firearms well-suited for self-defense, directly violates a long-established principle of US law, i.e., that each of us is responsible for his or her own protection against criminals. I trust that New Hampshire legislators consider themselves to be bound by the US Supreme Court's decisions.

Bill 427-FN has an even nastier impact. In the 20th Century, enactment of "gun control" preceded and promoted at least eight major genocides - in which not less than 57 million persons, including millions of children - were murdered. The disarming of civilians - the direct aim of this Bill - thus not only does not save lives, it promotes murder on the largest scale. In the appended

table you will see the data on these genocides and the "gun control" laws that help to make them possible. I also append copies of the "gun control" laws of Rwanda - a central African country in which 800,000 were murdered between 7 April and 19 July 1994 - and Yugoslavia, in which genocides have occurred since 1990. I copied these texts from official publications of the governments concerned; the translations are for your convenience.

These laws alone explain how 800,000 Rwandans were murdered in just 103 days, and how a million Kosovars were driven from their homeland by 40,000 Serbian troops and paramilitary thugs in 1998-99. Plainly no decent New Hampshire legislator wants to promote genocide. Yet, that is an inevitable impact of these Bills. Were they to be enacted, they would send a message to the wider world that "gun control" saves lives. Nothing could be more false.

In the event that Senator Cohen also has the honor to be Jewish, I note that "gun control" is deeply subversive of Jewish law, which mandates self defense. In at least three places in the Code of Jewish law, the Talmud, the following injunction occurs: "And the Torah says, if someone comes to kill you, arise quickly and kill him." (Tractate on Blessings pp. 58a and 62b, and in the Tractate Sanhedrin, which deals with capital punishment, p. 72a). For Jews, life is so precious that there are but three things a Jew may not do to save his own life: commit murder, bow down to idols, and engage in prohibited forms of sexual relations. Depriving persons of the best means to defend their lives - the essential purpose of "gun control" and thus of Bill 427-FN - is impermissible under Jewish law, because it puts innocent lives at risk.

Finally, I point out that those who like Bills 419 and 427-FN, can live under their provisions - and many similar laws - by moving just a few miles south south of New Hampshire. Sen. Cohen, I offer you $1,000 - in public to avoid an appearance of wrong-doing - as a down-payment towards the costs of moving your household out of New Hampshire. I will reimburse all of your packing and moving expenses, if you promise to leave New Hampshire within 90 days and further promise never to return. Rather than bringing from Massachusetts into New Hampshire the intellectual dishonesty and moral degradation that these Bills embody, you should go down to Massachusetts.

Before you take this money from my hand, know you that those who run Massachusetts are deeply morally perverted. Massachusetts law (MGL Ch. 140, Sec. 131) requires that a law-abiding firearm-owner be treated worse than a convicted murderer. A law-abiding firearm-owner who wants to take a lawfully-owned handgun to a target range must have a carry permit, without which the firearm may not lawfully be taken out of the owner's home or place of business. A permit-holder who wishes to change his town of residence within Massachusetts must, by law, inform the chief law enforcement officer in his former town that he has departed, and in his new town, that he has moved in. This restriction is not imposed on a convicted murderer no longer on parole: they may move about freely, and need report to no one at all. Is it not the essence of moral perversion that a murderer should be treated better than a law-abiding person? If that is the moral standard under which you want to live, get you to Massachusetts. If, as I hope, you are a decent human being, then drop these bills and never introduce them - or anything similar to them - again. If you feel driven to back these sorts of bills, then get you gone, and be quick about it.

MAKE SURE YOU DON'T PAY THE PRICE OF "GUN CONTROL" AS THESE UNARMED VICTIMS DID

PERPETRATOR GOVERNMENT	DATE	TARGET	# MURDERED (ESTIMATED)	PERMIT OR REGISTRATION REQUIRED	DATE OF "GUN CONTROL" LAW	SOURCE DOCUMENT
Ottoman Turkey	1915-1917	Armenians	1–1.5 million	yes	1866 1911	Art. 166, Penal Code Art. 166, Penal Code
Soviet Union*	1929-1953	Anti Communists Anti-Stalinists	20 million	yes	1929	Art. 182, Penal Code
Nazi Germany** & Occupied Europe	1933-1945	Jews, Gypsies, Anti-Nazis	13 million	yes	1928 1938	Law on Firearms & Ammunition, April 12 Weapons Law, March 18
China*	1949-1952 1957-1960 1966-1976	Anti-Communists Rural Populations Pro-Reform Group	20 million	yes	1935 1957	Arts. 186-7, Penal Code Art. 9, Security Law, Oct. 22
Guatemala	1960-1981	Maya Indians	100,000	yes	1871 1964	Decree 38, Nov. 25 Decree 283, Oct. 27
Uganda	1971-1979	Christians Political Rivals	300,000	yes	1955 1970	Firearms Ordinance Firearms Act
Cambodia	1975-1979	Educated Persons	1 million	yes	1956	Arts. 322-8, Penal Code
Rwanda	1994	Tutsi	800,000	yes	1964	Law of 21 November 1964 on the Control of Firearms
		Total Victims:	57 million			

* The law(s) mentioned are part of an older and/or wider body of law on and regulation of private firearms ownership.

** For a complete translation of these laws, including regulations specifically banning Jews from owning any weapons and a side-by-side comparison of the Nazi Weapons Law with the U.S. Gun Control Act of 1968, see *"Gun Control": Gateway to Tyranny*, J.E. Simkin & A. Zelman, 1992; available from JPFO

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The following law was published in the *Journal Officiel*, Republic of Rwanda, 1 December 1964, pp. 404-407.

Law of 21 November 1964 on the Control of Firearms

We, Gregory Kayibanda
President of the Republic

The National Assembly has adopted, and we approve, promulgate, and order to be published in the Official Journal, the law, the terms of which follow:

Article One.

To apply the present law, and for its implementation, the terms below are defined as follows:

- Modern firearms: firearms for hunting or for self-defense, which are breech-loading
- Obsolete (literally, "trade firearms", a term rooted in the slave trade era -trans.) firearms: flint-lock or cap-and-ball rifles, and, in general, all muzzle-loading firearms
- Self-defense firearms: pistols and revolvers of calibers less than 8mm, as well as 9mm firearms with short barrels;
- Military firearms: all arms forming part of the National Guard's armaments, as well as, generally, all automatic firearms firing in bursts, and pistols and revolvers not included under the rubric of self-defense firearms;
- Hunting firearms: all firearms not falling into the preceding categories.
- Public firearms depot: Government depot under the sole control of the Customs administration.
- Urban area: the main town of each prefecture, as well as all groups of houses which form a commercial center or a market.

Art. 2.

The importation of, the storage in public firearms depots, and in government ammunition dumps, the removal from these places, the transportation of, dealing in, the possession of, the delivery of , the delivery under a temporary permit, the giving of, and the sale, of modern firearms and of their components, are subject to the prior authorization of the Minister of the Interior, or of officials whom he has designated.

The conditions and methods of granting authorizations - subject to the provisions of the present Law - are determined by presidential decree.

Art. 3.

The following are prohibited: all obsolete firearms and ammunition, firearms to be used to equip animal traps, and explosive ammunition for modern firearms.

The following are also prohibited, except for the Army, the police, and the Secret Police: rifles concealed in walking sticks (literally "rifle canes" - trans.); collapsible rifles; rifles, the barrel or the stock of which break down into sections; firearms with silencers; and firearms using poisons.

Included in prohibited firearms for the purposes of the present law, are all devices which, if adapted to whatever firearm, cause it to fall into one of the categories of prohibited firearms.

Art. 4.

No one who does not have military duties may possess military firearms.

Nonetheless, the President of the Republic, in special cases which fall within his sole discretion, may grant authorization to possess a military firearm.

Equally, the Minister of the Interior, may act contrary to the provision of Clause 1., when - as a result of circumstances - he judges it necessary to take special measures, notably for the safeguarding of public order, or for the defense of the country, or for personal defense.

Art. 5.

The Minister of the Interior may, at all times, order the taking of an inventory of all firearms and ammunition, of whatever types, as well as their components, intended to be sold or held by individual permit.

Art. 6.

The possession - by any permit in the case of a firearm other than those constituting the arms of the forces of public order - requires the authorization proved by a permit to carry arms.

Art. 7.

The holder of a permit to carry firearms may be required, at all times by the relevant administrative officials, to justify possession of the arm or arms mentioned on these permits.

The disappearance, for whatever reason, of modern firearms or of ammunition for these arms, as well as their components, must be declared within three days to the prefect of the jurisdiction in which the possessor's residence is located.

Insofar as concerns persons possessing modern firearms for the discharge of their duties, this declaration must be made to the authority under whose orders they have been placed.

Art. 8.

All those with permits to carry firearms who leave Rwanda - permanently or for a period longer than two months - must provide proof: of the export of firearms covered by the permit, or of the sale to an authorized buyer, or of their deposit in a government depot, or at the prefecture of his place of residence, before being able to cross the frontier (i.e., to exit the country - trans.)

Art. 9.

The transit through the country of firearms and ammunition is subject to the previous authorization of the Minister of the Interior, who will decide if there are grounds for the request.

Not subject to these conditions are firearms for self-defense or for hunting held by travellers or tourists.

These arms may be imported subject to the conditions set forth in Article 12, second paragraph, of the present law.

Art. 10.

When circumstances or national security require it, the Minister of the Interior may determine the conditions, under which the importation of, the transportation of, dealing in, or the possession of firearms and their ammunition are forbidden.

In that case, the arms and ammunition legitimately covered by these limitations must be placed in a public bonded firearms depot, or at the prefecture, except with the express authorization of the Minister of the Interior.

Art. 11.

The carrying of arms is forbidden in public places such as markets, banks, places were drinks are sold, and, in general, during public demonstrations or gatherings, except by on-duty government agents.

Except in the case of legitimate defense, and without obstructing shooting practices required to teach the use of firearms, the organization of public safety, and the maintenance of order by the police; it is forbidden to carry loaded firearms and to discharge these arms within a kilometer of an urban area.

Art. 12.

The authorization to make, to import, to buy, or to possess a modern firearm will only be granted on an individual basis, and only:

1° -- to persons who offer a sufficient guarantee not to use improperly, and not to give, transfer temporarily, to abandon, or to sell illegally, to third parties;

2° -- to travellers and tourists able to produce a national document (i.e., a document issued by the government of their country of origin -trans.) legitimizing the possession of the arms they are transporting; such arms will be noted on their travel visa.

Art. 13.

Permits to carry arms are renewable annually. Their validity expires on 31 December of each year to which they apply. The annual tax is 100 francs ($ -trans.) for each firearm for the individual permit to carry firearms, and of 20 francs for each model shown by merchants as a sales sample or held temporarily by gunsmiths for repairs.

Art. 14.

The persons who, for their own account, or for the account of others, are authorized to deal in modern firearms and their ammunition, pay an annual tax, the amount of which, determined by the President of the Republic, may not exceed the sum of 5,000 francs.

Permits to sell arms and ammunition expire on 31 December of the year to which they apply.

Art. 15.

The authorization to make, to import, to buy, or to possess a firearm may be suspended or revoked because of an abuse, for preventive purposes, an attack on state security or public order, threats against persons, or a violation of the present law, or of hunting legislation.

The firearm may be temporarily seized and sold publicly.

Nonetheless, if the violation is not proved, the firearm must be restored to its owner, either in-kind or by means of an equivalent.

Art. 16.

Whoever makes, imports, transports, possesses, transfers on a condition permit, sells, gives, or abandons advanced firearms or ammunition in violation of the present law, or (who - trans.) refuses to provide the inventory set forth in Article 5, will be punished with a prison sentence from 7 days to one year, and by a fine of 500 to 5000 francs, or with just one of these penalties.

The prison sentence will always be imposed, and its maximum may be set at 10 years, if the violator has sold firearms or their ammunition in regions in which military operations are taking place.

The punishments set forth in the first clause of the present article may be tripled in the cases of a violation of the terms of Article 4.

The special confiscation of firearms and ammunition may be required.

Art. 17.

The following are superseded: the decree of 21 February 1950 on the control of firearms and of their ammunition, ordinance N°53/J of 16 July 1933 concerning prohibited firearms, sections relating to firearms, ordinance N°298/FIN. of 21 October 1945 concerning the use of firearms, as well as legislative ordinance N°04/362 of 25 November 1961 relative to the control of firearms and of their ammunition.

Art. 18.

The present law enters into force on the date of its signature.

Kigali, 21 November 1964.

Gr. Kayibanda

Minister of the Interior and of Labor

B. Bicamumpaka

3me ANNEE – N° 23
1er Décembre 1964

1964

UMWAKA WA 3 – N° 23
1 Desembri 1964

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE | REPUBULIKA Y'U RWANDA

A. — ACTES LEGISLATIFS. | A. AMATEGEKO.

Loi du 21 novembre 1964 sur le régime des armes à feu.

Nous, Grégoire KAYIBANDA
Président de la République,

L'Assemblée Nationale a adopté et nous sanctionnons, promulguons et ordonnons que soit publiée au Journal Officiel la loi dont la teneur suit :

Article premier.

Pour l'application de la présente loi et des mesures prises pour son exécution, il est attribué aux expressions ci-après la signification figurant à la suite de chacune d'elles :

— Armes à feu perfectionnés : armes à feu, de chasse ou de défense individuelle, se chargeant par la culasse;
— Armes à feu de traite, fusils à silex ou à piston et, en général, toutes armes se chargeant par la gueule;
— Armes à feu de défense : pistolets et révolvers d'un calibre inférieur à 8mm. ainsi que les armes du calibre 9mm. à canon court;
— Armes à feu de guerre: toutes armes faisant partie de l'armement de la Garde Natioanle ainsi que, d'une manière générale,

Itegeko ryo kuwa 21 novembre 1964 ryerekeye imbunda.

Twebwe, Gregori KAYIBANDA,
Prezida wa Repubulika,

Inteko Nkuru y'Amategeko yemeje kandi na Twe twemeye, dutangaje kandi dutegeka kwandika mw'Igazeti ya Leta ili tegeko riteye ritya :

Ingingo ya mbere.

Kugirango ili tegeko n'ibyateganijwe ngo birangizwe bizakurikizwe, buli jambo muli aya akulikira lifite igisobanuro cyaryo.

— Imbunda zikaze n'ukuvuga : imbunda z'umuhigo cyangwa zo kwirengera binjilizamo amasasu mu ncigatiro;
— Imbunda z'ubumara n'ukuvuga : Izohereza amasasu azana ibishashi, mu buryo rusange n'imbunda zose zitamikirwa mu munwa;
— Imbunda zo kwirengera n'ukuvuga : imbunda za masotera zifite ubunini bw'umunwa buli hasi ya mm8 n'intwaro zifite ubunini bw'umunwa wa mm 9 ariko ngufi;
— Imbunda z'intambara: n'ukuvuga imbunda z'abasilikari n'izindi zirekura uruhuli rw'amasasu na za masotera zitavuzwe mu mbunda zo kwirengera tumaze kuvuga;

toutes armes automatiques tirant en rafales et les pistolets et révolvers non repris sous la rubrique des armes de défense;
— Armes à feu de chasse: toutes armes ne rentrant pas dans une des catégories précédentes.
— Entrepôt public d'armes: entrepôt de l'Etat placé sous la garde exclusive de l'administration des douanes.
— Agglomération: les chefs-lieux de préfecture ainsi que tout groupe d'habitations comportant un centre de négoce ou un marché.

Art. 2.

L'importation, le dépôt dans les entrepôts publics et les poudrières de l'Etat, le retrait de ces locaux, le transport, le trafic, la détention, la remise à titre précaire, le don, et la vente d'armes à feu perfectionnées et de leurs pièces détachées sont soumis à l'autorisation préalable du Ministre de l'Intérieur ou des fonctionnaires qu'il délégue à cette fin.

Les conditions et modalités des autorisations sont, sous réserve des dispositions de la présente loi, déterminées par arrêté présidentiel.

Art. 3.

Sont prohibées toutes les armes à feu et munitions de traite, les armes à feu destinées à équiper des pièges, et les munitions explosives pour armes à feu perfectionnées.

Sont également prohibées, sauf pour l'armée, la police et la sûreté, les cannes fusils, les fusils pliants, les fusils dont le canon ou la crosse se démonte en plusieurs tronçons, les armes à feu silencieuses et les armes à feu à effet toxique.

Sont assimilés aux armes à feu prohibées pour l'appliration de la présente loi, tous les engins qui, adaptés à une arme quelconque, la font entrer dans une des catégories d'armes prohibées.

Art. 4.

Nul ne peut, s'il n'est chargé de fonctions militaires, détenir des armes à feu de guerre.

Toutefois, le Président de la République peut, dans des cas particuliers laissés à son entière appréciation, accorder une autorisation de détenir une arme à feu de guerre.

De même, le Ministre de l'Intérieur peut déroger à l'interdiction prévues à l'alinéa 1, lorsqu'en raison des circonstances, il juge nécessaire de prendre des mesures spéciales, notamment pour la sauvegarde de la paix publique, de la défense du territoire ou de la défense personnelle.

Art. 5.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur peut, en tout temps, ordonner le recensement de toutes les armes à feu et munitions quelconques, ainsi que de leurs pièces détachées, destinées au commerce ou détenues à titre individuel.

Art. 6.

La détention, à quelque titre que ce soit d'une arme à feu autre que celles constituant l'armement des forces de l'ordre, est subordonnée à une autorisation constatée par un permis de port d'arme.

Art. 7.

Le porteur d'un permis de port d'arme peut être requis, en tout temps par les agents compétents de l'administration, de justifier de la possession de l'arme ou des armes mentionnées sur ce permis.

— Imbunda z'umuhigo n'ukuvuga: imbunda zose zitali mu zo tumaze kuvuga;
— Amangazini y'imbunda n'ukuvuga: amangazini ya Leta alindwa n'abategetsi bakora mu biro by'amahôro.
— Imidugudu n'ukuvuga: intebe z'ubutegetsi bwa Prefegitura hamwe n'insisiro zose zilimo amangazini y'abacuruzi cyangwa isoko.

Ingingo ya 2.

Kuzana intwaro zikaze, kuzibika mu ma ngazini ya Leta abikwamo amasasu, kuzikuramo, kuzicuruza, kuzitiza kuzitangira ubuntu, kuzicuruza ubwazo cyangwa ibice byazo bigomba uruhusa rwa Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu, cyangwa urwa abakozi ba Leta yabihereye ububasha.

Uretse ibyateganijwe muli ili tegeko, uburyo n'impamvu by'izo mpushya bisobanurwa n'Iteka rya Prezida.

Ingingo ya 3.

Imbunda n'amasasu y'ubumara, zigenewe gutêga, amasasu agenewe imbunda zikaze birabujijwe rwose.

Imbunda ziteye n'inkozi, n'izikunjwa, izifite ibice bjtandukanywa, izirasa bucece, n'izindi z'ubumara zirabujijwe, keretse ku basilikare b'igihugu, abapolisi n'abakora muli surete.

Mu mikulikilize y'ili tegeko ikintu cyose cyashyirwa ku ntwaro iyo aliyo yose kigatuma ibarirwa mu zibujijwe aha kirabujijwe.

Ingingo ya 4.

Ntawe us hobora gutunga intwaro z'intambara adafite imilimo y'ubusilikare.

Nyamara Prezida wa Repubulika ashobora gutanga uruhushya rwo gutunga imbunda y'intambara, iyo abonye ali ngombwa limwe na limwe.

Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu nawe ashobora kuvuguruza ibyateganyijwe mu gika cya mbere, agafata izindi ngingo zidasanzwe igihe bibaye ngombwa, cyane cyane kubera kurwana ku mahoro y'abaturage, ku Gihugu cyangwa kwirwanaho.

Ingingo ya 5.

Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu, igihe cyose ashobora gutegeka kwandikisha imbunda zose n'amasasu ayo aliyo yose n'ibikoresho byazo bigenewe gucuruzwa cyangwa umuntu yitungiye ubwe.

Ingingo ya 6.

Gutunga imbunda ku buryo ubwo alibwo bwose uretse izigenewe abarinzi b'igihugu bigomba uruhusa.

Ingingo ya 7.

Ufite uruhusa rwo gutunga imbunda ashobora guhamagazwa igihe cyose n'abategetsi ba Leta babiherewe ububasha, kugirango avuge ko afite uruhusa rw'iyo mbunda cyangwa izo mbunda niba ali nyinshi.

La disparition, pour quelque cause que ce soit, d'armes à feu perfectionnées ou de munitions destinées à ces armes, ainsi que de leurs pièces détachées, doit être déclarée dans les trois jours au préfet dans le ressort duquel se trouve la résidence du détenteur.

En ce qui concerne les personnes détenant des armes à feu perfectionnées pour l'exercice de leurs fonctions la déclaration doit être faite auprès de l'autorité sous les ordres de laquelle elles sont placées.

Art. 8.

Tout porteur d'un permis de port d'armes qui quitte le Rwanda, définitivement ou pour une durée supérieure à deux mois, doit faire la preuve soit de l'exportation des armes à feu couvertes par ce permis, soit de leur vente à un acheteur autorisé, soit de leur dépôt dans un entrepôt public d'armes ou à la préfecture du lieu de sa résidence, avant de pouvoir franchir le poste frontière.

Art. 9.

Le transit d'armes à feu et de munitons à travers le pays est subordonné à une autorisation préalable du Ministre de l'Intérieur qui jugera du bien-fondé de la demande de transit.

Ne sont pas soumises à ces conditions les armes à feu de défense et de chasse détenues par les voyageurs et les touristes.

Ces armes peuvent être importées aux conditions prévues à l'article 12, 2°, de la présente loi.

Art. 10.

Lorsque les circonstances ou la sûreté de l'Etat l'exigent, le Ministre de l'Intérieur peut déterminer les circonscriptions dans lesquelles l'importation, le transport, le trafic ou la détention d'armes à feu et de leurs munitions sont interdits.

Le cas échéant, les armes et munitions légitimement détenues dans ces circonscriptions doivent être déposées dans un entrepôt public d'armes ou à la préfecture, sauf autorisation expresse du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Art. 11.

Le port d'arme est interdit dans les lieux publics tels que marchés, banques, débits de boissons et autres, et, d'une manière générale, lors de manifestations et rassemblements de population, sauf pour les agents de l'Etat en service commandé.

Sous réserve du cas de légitime défense et sans préjudice des mesures que nécessitent les exercices de tirs prévus par les instructions de l'arme, l'organisation de la défense de la population et le maintien de l'ordre par la police, il est interdit de transporter des armes chargées et de tirer avec ces armes à moins d'un kilomètre d'une agglomération.

Art. 12.

L'autorisation de fabriquer, d'importer, acheter, ou détenir une arme à feu perfectionnée ne sera accordée qu'à titre individuel et seulement :

1° — aux personnes qui offrent une garantie suffisante de ne pas en faire mauvais usage et de ne pas les donner, remettre à titre précaire, abandonner ou vendre illégalement à des tiers;

2° — aux voyageurs et touristes qui peuvent justifier d'un document national légitimant la détention des armes qu'ils transportent; ces armes seront mentionnées sur le visa de voyage.

Izo mbunda zikaze cyangwa amasasu yazo kimwe n'ibikoresho byazo bizimiye ku mpamvu iyo ari yose nyirabyo agomba kubimenyesha mu minsi itarenga 3, Prefe wa Prefegitura alimo.

Naho abafite imbunda zikaze bakoresha ku mulimo baliho, bagomba kubimenyesha abategetsi babo.

Ingingo ya 8.

Ufite uruhusa rwo gutunga imbunda wese igihe agiye kuva mu Rwanda burundu cyangwa mu gihe kirenze amezi 2, agomba kuvuga ko ayijyanye abifitiye uruhusa, ko ayishyinguje mu mangazini y'intwaro cyangwa kuli prefegitura atuyemo, mbere yo kuva mu Rwanda.

Ingingo ya 9.

Kunyuza imbunda n'amasasu yazo mu gihugu bigomba mbere na mbere uruhusa rwa Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu.

Izitagomba kwakirwa urwo ruhusa, ni imbunda zo kwirengera n'iz'umuhigo zifitwe n'abagenzi cyangwa bazanywe no kwirebera iby'ibindi bihugu birusha ibyabo (abaturisti).

Izo ntwaro zishobora kuzanwa bakulikije ibyateganijwe ku ngingo ya 12, 2°, y'iri tegeko.

Ingingo ya 10.

Igihe habonetse impamvu cyangwa ali ngombwa kugirango Leta isugire, Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu ashobora gusobanura akarere izo mbunda n'amasasu yazo bibujijwe kuzanwamo, kunyuramo, no gutungirwamo.

Igihe izo mbunda n'amasasu yazo bitungiwe muli ako karere mu buryo bukulikije amategeko, bigomba kubikwa mu mangazini ya Leta agenewe intwaro, cyangwa kuli prefegitura, keretse Ministri w'Ubutegetsi bw'Igihugu abitangiye uruhusa rweruye.

Ingingo ya 11.

Birabujijwe kujyana imbunda muruterane nko mu masoko, muli za banki, aho basengera amayoga, cyangwa mu materaniro y'abaturage, keretse ku bakozi ba Leta bali ku milimo bashinzwe.

Haseguriwe igihe umuntu yitabara kandi uretse abimenyereza kurasa nk'uko byateganyijwe mu mategeko y'Ingabo z'Igihugu, cyangwa se babigilira abaturage, cyangwa abapolisi babitewe no gukomeza ituza mu gihugu, birabujijwe kugendana intwaro zilimo amasasu no kuzirashisha, keretse iyo hali akarere ka kilometro imwe kuva ku mudugudu.

Ingingo ya 12.

Uruhusa rwo gucuruza imbunda ikaze, kuyigura no kuyitunga ruhabwa umuntu ku giti cye kandi dor'abaruhabwa.

1° — abantu berekana ko batakubagana bazifitiye, bataziba abandi, batazazitiza, batazicuruza ku buryo budategetse;

2° — abagenzi n'abaje kureba ibili mu gihugu bashobora kugaragaza kobafite uruhusa rwo gutwara imbunda kandi izo mbunda zikaba zanditse kuli viza y'urugendo.

Art. 13.

Les permis de port d'arme sont renouvelables annuellement. Leur validité expire le 31 décembre de l'année à laquelle ils s'appliquent. La taxe annuelle est de 100 francs par arme pour les permis de port d'arme individuels et de 20 frs pour les armes exposées par les commerçants à titre de modèle pour la vente ou détenues à titre précaire par les armuriers pour réparation.

Art. 14.

Les personnes qui, soit pour leur propre compte, soit pour le compte d'autrui, sont autorisées à faire le commerce des armes à feu perfectionnées et de leurs munitions, payent annuellemetn une taxe dont le montant, déterminé par le Président de la République, ne peut excéder la somme de 5.000 francs.

Les permis de vente d'armes et de munitions expirent le 31 décembre de l'année à laquelle ils se rapportent.

Art. 15.

L'autorisation de fabriquer, d'importer, d'acheter, ou de détenir une arme à feu peut être suspendue ou révoquée pour cause d'abus, de prévention, d'attentat à la sûreté de l'Etat ou à la tranquillité publique, de menaces contre des personnes ou de violation à la présente loi ou à la législation sur la chasse.

L'arme est alors susceptible de saisie provisoire et de vente publique.

Toutefois si l'infraction n'est pas établie, l'arme doit être restituée à son propriétaire soit en nature soit par équivalent.

Art. 16.

Quiconque fabrique importe, transporte, détient, remet à titre précaire, vend, donne ou abandonne des armes à feu perfectionnées ou des munitions en violation des dispositions de la présente loi ou refuse de se soumettre au recensement prévu à l'article 5, sera puni d'une servitude pénale de 7 jours à un an, et d'une amende de 500 à 5000 francs ou d'une de ces peines seulement.

La servitude pénale sera toujours prononcée et son maximum pourra s'élever à 10 ans si le délinquant s'est livré au commerce des armes à feu ou de leurs munitions dans les régions où ont lieu des opérations militaires.

Les peines prévues au premier alinéa du présent article pourront être portées au triple en cas de contravention aux dispositions de l'article 4.

La confiscation spéciale des armes et des munitions pourra être prononcée.

Art. 17.

Sont abrogés : le décret du 21 février 1950 sur le régime des armes à feu et de leurs munitions, l'ordonnance n° 53/J du 16 juillet 1933 concernant les armes prohibées, dans ses parties relatives aux armes à feu, l'ordonnance n° 298/FIN. du 12 octobre 1945 concernant l'emploi des armes à feu, ainsi que l'ordonnance législative n° 04/362 du 25 novembre 1961 relative au régime des armes à feu et de leurs munitions.

Art. 18.

La présente loi entrera en vigueur à la date de sa signature.

Kigali, le 21 novembre 1964.

Ingingo ya 13.

Uruhusa rwo gutunga intwaro rusubirwaho buli mwaka, igihe cyarwo kirangira kuli itariki ya 31 desembri y'umwaka rwatangiweho. Umusoro wa buli mwaka w'imbunda umuntu wese afite ni amafranga 100, n'amafranga 20 kumbunda abacuruzi berekanaho urugero kugirango zigurwe cyangwa ku bazifite igihe bakizikora.

Ingingo ya 14.

Abantu bafite uruhusa rwo kwicuruliza cyangwa gucululiza abandi imbunda zikaze n'amasasu yazo batanga buli mwaka umusoro wategetswe na Prezida wa Repubulika, umuabre w'uwo musoro ntushobora kurenga amafranga 5.000.

Impushya zo gucuruza intwaro n'amasasu yazo zirangira kuwa 31 desembri y'umwaka zatangiweho.

Ingingo ya 15.

Uruhusa rwo gucura intwaro, rwo kuzitumiza mu mahanga, rwo kuzigura cyangwa rwo kuzitunga rushobora kuba ruhagaritswe cyangwa kunyagwa burundu, bitewe nuko rwakoreshejwe nabi, bitewe no gushinjwa icyaha, no kugambanira igihugu, no gukungabanya amahoro y'abaturage gutera ubwoba abantu cyangwa kwica ili tegeko cyangwa amategeko yerekeye umuhigo.

Icyo gihe rero ishobora gufatirwa by'agateganyo cyangwa gutezwa cyamunara.

Nyamara ariko iyo icyaha kitagaragajwe, intwaro igomba gusubizwa nyirayo, ubwayo cyangwa ikiguzi cyayo.

Ingingo ya 16.

Umuntu wese uzaca kubyabujijwe n'ili tegeko, cyangwa uzanga kwiyandikisha nk'uko byavuzwe mu ngingo ya 5, agacuruza, akinjiza imbunda, agatunga, agatiza, agacuruza imbunda zikaze cyangwa amasasu yazo, azafungwa kuva ku minsi 7 kugeza ku mwaka, kandi atange ihazabu y'amafranga kuva kuli 500 kugeza kuli 5.000 cyangwa ahanwe kimwe muli ibyo bihano.

Ufite imbunda n'amasasu yazo, akabicuruza mu karere kalimo intambara agomba gufungwa kandi ashobora gukatirwa kugeza ku myaka 10 y'igifungo cy'iremezo.

Ibihano byateganijwe mu gika cya mbere cy'iyi ngingo bizashobora gukubwa isnhuro eshatu igihe bazaba baciye ku byavuzwe mu ngingo ya 4.

Kwamburwa intwaro n'amasasu yazo ku buryo budasanzwe, bizashobora kwemezwa n'urukiko.

Ingingo ya 17.

Iteka ryo kuwa 21 februari 1950 ryerekeye imbunda n'amasasu yazo, iyoboza tegeko n° 53/J. ryo kuwa 16 yuli 1933 ryerekeye intwaro zaciwe, mu bice byaryo byerekeye imbunda, iyoboza-tegeko n° 298/FIN. DOU. ryo kuwa 12 oktobri 1945 ryerekeye gukoresha imbunda, hamwe n'itegeko n° 04/362 ryo kuwa 25 novembri 1961 ryerekeye imbunda n'amasasu yazo, byose bivuyeho.

Ingingo ya 18.

Ili tegeko lizatangira gukulikizwaho umunsi rizasinyirwa.

Kigali, kuwa 21 novembri 1964.

Gr. KAYIBANDA.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Travail

Ministri w'Ubutegetsi b'Igihugu n'Imilimo,

B. BICAMUMPAKA.

September 23, 1964
OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SOCIALIST
FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
Number 38; Year 20

DECREE
PROMULGATING THE LAW ON ACQUISITION,
KEEPING AND CARRYING OF WEAPONS

Hereby we promulgate the law on acquisition, keeping and carrying of weapons, which was adopted by the Federal Assembly at the session of the Federal Council and also at the session of the Organizational Political Council, both of which took place on September 15, 1964.

P.R. Number 81
Beograd, 17. September 1964

President of the Republic
Josip Broz Tito, (signature)

President
of the Federal Assembly
Edvard Kardelj, (signature)

LAW
CONCERNING ACQUISITION, KEEPING AND CARRYING OF WEAPONS

I. BASIC REGULATIONS

Article 1.

Weapons and ammunition can be acquired, kept and carried only according to the terms of this law.

The terms of this law do not concern military personnel and officials of the agencies of internal affairs who keep and bear arms as part of their official duties.

Article 2.

For the purpose of this law the following are considered as weapons:

1) Firearms;
2) Air-powered weapons;
3) Explosive and gas weapons;
4) Other weapons.

Firearms include any kind of rifle, pistol or revolver, as well as any kind of device which, under pressure from explosive gases, expels a shell, cartridge or bullet from a barrel.

Air-powered weapons include any kind of rifle, pistol, or device which under air pressure expels a bullet from a barrel.

Explosive or gas weapons include all kinds of bombs, or other devices which contain explosive or gas materials.

Other weapons include boxer rings (brass knuckles -trans.), daggers, knives, swords, sabers, bayonets, as well as any weapons whose main function is offensive.

This law does not consider weapons of the Yugoslav People's Army as weapons, unless they are specifically mentioned otherwise.

Article 3.

According to this law, ammunition includes cartridges, cartridge cases with primers, primers, bullets and propellant.

Article 4.

Specific concepts used in this law have the following meaning:

1) Hunting weapons include hunting rifles of various calibers with rifled barrels, as well as with smooth-bores.

2) Sporting weapons include small caliber rim-fire rifles and 5.6mm caliber rim-fire pistols, either rifled or smooth-bore, as well as air-powered rifles and air-powered pistols.

3) Trophy weapons include any weapons which were kept as souvenirs from the past rebellions and liberation wars of our peoples.

This law also applies to any weapon which is a personal or a family souvenir.

II. ACQUISITION, KEEPING AND CARRYING WEAPONS

Article 5.

Firearms and air-powered arms can be acquired only on the basis of approval by a local agency of the government responsible for internal affairs (In the text below; "a local agency for internal affairs"), unless this law specifies otherwise.

An approval for acquisition of weapons, according to the first paragraph of this article, is valid for six months from a date of issue of the approval.

Article 6.

It is forbidden to purchase, keep or carry the following: firearms equipped with silencers; silencers; devices that scatter ammunition in the form of clusters; and devices that emit gas.

A municipal council can, through its own regulations, prohibit the carrying in public of any objects that can inflict bodily injury. When such objects are carried at public gatherings, public ceremonies or other similar places and occasions, they are considered weapons.

Article 7.

Citizens are issued a weapons permit for keeping and bearing arms. A weapons permit is issued by a local agency of internal affairs.

The same weapons permit is to be used for the purchase of ammunition for the weapons for which the permit has been issued.

Issuance of the weapons permit cannot be denied to anybody who has already obtained an approval, except in cases covered by this law.

A weapons permit can be issued for the same weapon to a maximum of three persons.

A weapons permit is issued for an undetermined period of time.

A form to be used for weapons permits is regulated by the Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs.

Article 8.

It is necessary to obtain a weapons permit from a local agency for internal affairs.

It is forbidden to bear and to use trophy weapons and to purchase ammunition for such weapons.

Article 9.

Old weapons (long- and short-barrel guns, sabers, swords) which have historic or art value, or are used in artistic, sport and similar presentations, or make an integral part of a national costume can be acquired, kept and carried without a weapons permit.

It is forbidden to use old weapons as weapons and to purchase, make or keep ammunition for such weapons.

Article 10.

Air-powered weapons of 4.5mm caliber with initial velocity of 130 to 160 meters per second (430-525 feet/second -trans.) can be obtained for sporting purposes without approval and can be kept and carried without a weapons permit.

Weapons mentioned in the first paragraph of this article cannot be used at public places where their use can threaten public safety.

Children are not allowed to carry or to use weapons mentioned in the first paragraph of this article.

Juveniles can carry weapons mentioned in the first paragraph of this article only if they have written approval of a sports organization or a center for pre-military training and are instructed in handling of weapons.

Article 11.

Persons issued a permit for acquisition of weapons must notify a local agency of internal affairs within eight days of weapon acquisition for purposes of registration and issuance of weapons permit.

Article 12.

A permit for acquisition of weapons will not be issued to the following;

1) Minors;

2) Mentally ill and mentally retarded persons;

3) Felons or persons convicted of disrupting public order, which make such persons unsuitable to keep or bear arms or indicates a possibility of future weapon misuse. Persons under criminal or civil court indictments.

A local agency for internal affairs can refuse to approve a purchase of guns with a rifled barrel, pistols, and revolvers to any person deemed unfit to possess weapons.

If, in cases cited in Paragraph 2 of this article, a local agency of internal affairs refuses to approve the purchase of a weapon, the decision has to cite reasons for the refusal to approve.

Article 13.

A weapons permit will not be issued, if after granting the approval for weapons possession, a situation mentioned in Article 12 of this law, paragraph 1, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 arises.

Article 14.

An owner of weapons has to take care that his weapons are safe to use; that he guards his weapons and ammunition; that he carefully handles weapons; that he does not use weapons in public places where their use can threaten public safety; and that he takes special care that his weapons and ammunition do not fall into hands of a minor.

It is forbidden to loan a pistol or a revolver to another person.

Hunting and sporting weapons can be loaned to a person who has a weapons permit for the same kind of a weapon that they are borrowing.

Article 15.

Regulations of this law concerning acquisition, keeping and carrying weapons and ammunition also apply to all foreign citizens, and persons without citizenship who reside in Yugoslavia, or who have a permit for residency exceeding six month of duration.

Article 16.

Governmental agencies, workers' organizations and other organizations can obtain and keep weapons and ammunition only through the approval of a local agency for internal affairs.

Approval for acquisition and keeping of military-style rifles and pistols - and ammunition for these - can be issued only to governmental agencies, workers' and other organizations which have organized security for guarding public properties they occupy, as well as to shooting clubs.

Shooting clubs can also be issued an approval for purchase and keeping of sporting weapons and ammunition for those weapons.

Article 17.

Governmental agencies, companies and other organizations which keep weapons according to Article 16 of this law can entrust with weapons and ammunition only persons designated directly to act as security guards of public property, and who are trained in handling firearms, and who fulfill all conditions for keeping and carrying weapons established by this law.

Such persons can carry weapons and ammunition entrusted to them only while officially working. They cannot carry weapons outside of their work places or the areas which they help to guard.

Exceptions to the rule in Paragraph 2 of this article are security guards guarding forests, fishing and hunting grounds who do not reside at the places which they guard. They can carry weapons from work to a place of residence.

Article 18.

Shooting clubs can issue weapons and ammunition to their members only during shooting sessions at a shooting range or some other place where such exercises are held.

If a warehouse for weapons belonging to a shooting club is not at a range, then members of a shooting club have to have a certificate from their club to carry weapons and ammunition to the range or some other area where shooting exercises are held. Such certificate is valid only for dates when such exercises are held.

III. CONFISCATION OF ARMS

Article 19.

Weapons and ammunition will be confiscated if the situation described in Article 12, Paragraph 1, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 occurs.

Article 12, Paragraph 1, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 also apply to trophy weapons.

Firearms, ammunition and weapons permits can be confiscated on the basis of Article 12, Paragraph 1, Clauses 1, 2 and 3, or if either a socio-political organization, or a political organization, or a group of voters requests it.

Article 20.

Confiscation of weapons is performed by a local agency for internal affairs.

A receipt is issued for confiscated weapons and ammunition.

A local agency for internal affairs must keep confiscated weapons until a permit for these weapons expires.

After a weapons permit expires, a local agency for internal affairs must notify the owner of the confiscated weapons to find a buyer for the confiscated weapons and ammunition within two months. If the owner does not find a buyer, a municipal agency of internal affairs will place the confiscated weapons and ammunition at a public auction.

The owner of the weapons is entitled to highest price obtained at the auction. However, he must bear the costs associated with the auction.

IV. TRANSACTIONS IN WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

1. Internal Transactions

Article 21.

Only companies which engage in sale of weapons and ammunition, and are registered as such, can retail weapons and ammunition.

Companies described in Paragraph 1 of this article have eight days after registration to inform a local agency for internal affairs in their district that they have registered as a weapons dealer.

Article 22.

Companies mentioned in Article 21 of this law can only sell weapons and ammunition to agencies, organizations and citizens who have a permit for acquisition of weapons and ammunition.

Companies mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article can sell weapons and ammunition to persons who have weapons permit, but only such weapons and ammunition for which a weapons permit has been issued.

Article 23.

Companies mentioned in Article 21 of this law must keep records of purchases and sales of weapons and ammunition.

Records on weapons and ammunition sales or transfers are to be organized according to the types of weapons and ammunition.

Article 24.

Companies engaged in weapons sales, state agencies and other organizations which keep weapons on basis of Article 16, must keep weapons and ammunition at a special place so that unauthorized persons do not have access to them.

Article 25.

More detailed regulations on keeping and guarding of weapons and ammunition, and about record-keeping pertaining to weapon transfers, as well as about needed forms, have been issued by the Federal Secretary of Internal Affairs.

2. Weapons Transactions Across State Borders

Article 26.

Yugoslav citizens who import weapons and ammunition to Yugoslavia must register these weapons and ammunition with the Bureau of the Trans-Border Traffic Control. They also must inform a municipal agency for internal affairs about these items no later than 15 days after their entry into the country. At that time they should request a weapons permit.

Import of rifles, pistols, revolvers and hunting rifles with rifled barrels requires prior approval of a municipal agency for internal affairs.

The Bureau of the Trans-Border Traffic Control will temporarily confiscate weapons mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this article, if these weapons do not have a certificate of approval by a municipal agency of internal affairs. These weapons will be sent to a municipal agency for internal affairs at the expense of the owner. The owner can request a weapons permit for the confiscated weapons from this agency.

Article 27.

Yugoslav citizens, who have a weapons permit, can export from Yugoslavia weapons and ammunition for which they have a weapons permit.

Yugoslav citizens who permanently live abroad, and Yugoslav citizens who have left the country permanently and who do not have a weapons permit, can export weapons and ammunition only with the approval of a local agency for internal affairs.

Article 28.

Foreigners who permanently reside in Yugoslavia, as well as those who have a residence permit for a duration longer than six months, can import weapons and ammunition to Yugoslavia only as stipulated in Article 26 of this law.

Foreigners who transit Yugoslavia can import and export weapons and ammunition only if they have an approval from a Yugoslav diplomatic or consular representative, or an approval issued to them by the Bureau of the Trans-Border Traffic Control.

Foreigners who temporarily reside in Yugoslavia, or who only transit Yugoslavia, or who previously resided in Yugoslavia permanently and now are leaving, can acquire weapons and ammunition for the purposes of export only with the approval from a local agency for internal affairs.

Article 29.

Members of foreign military organizations and other similar organizations who temporarily reside in Yugoslavia, and carry firearms as part of their duties, or carry weapons as parts of their uniforms, can continue to carry their weapons during their stay in Yugoslavia without an approval or a weapons permit.

Article 30.

Foreign hunters who come to hunt in Yugoslavia have to report their weapons and ammunition to the agents of the Bureau for Trans-Border Control at the time of their crossing the border.

Customs will issue a certificate for carrying of hunting weapons and ammunition to foreign hunters who have come to hunt in Yugoslavia, if these weapons have not already been registered in their passports.

Article 31.

Members of shooting clubs who travel abroad either as a team or individually to participate in shooting competitions can carry across the state border weapons and ammunition they use in shooting competitions.

Members of foreign shooting organizations who come to Yugoslavia for shooting competitions are subject to regulations described in Article 30.

Article 32.

Domestic and foreign companies can transfer weapons and ammunition across the state borders only on the basis of an approval issued by the Federal Department for Internal Affairs, which in turn is based on approval by the State Department for National Defense and the State Department for Foreign Affairs.

Article 33.

Hunting and sporting weapons and ammunition confiscated by the Customs agents will be auctioned off by the Customs to companies engaged in retailing weapons and to individuals with weapons permits.

Other confiscated weapons and ammunition will be handed over to the Bureau for Control of Trans-Border Control, which in turn will give them to the Federal Department for Internal Affairs.

The Federal Department for Internal Affairs will give these weapons to the Yugoslav Peoples' Army.

Article 34.

The regulations of this law concerning transfer of weapons and ammunition across the state borders do not contravene any of the customs regulations.

V. REPAIR AND MODIFICATION OF WEAPONS

Article 35.

Registered and qualified companies and manufacturing shops can engage in repair and modification of weapons.

Companies and manufacturing shops mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this article have eight days to notify their respective municipal agency for internal affairs that they have registered as a weapons modification and repair facility.

Article 36.

Companies and manufacturing shops engaged in repair and modification of weapons can take on for repair or modification only those weapons for which a weapons permit has been issued.

Article 37.

Companies and manufacturing shops engaged in repair and modification of weapons must keep records of all weapons they have worked on.

Detailed regulations on the keeping of records of repaired and modified weapons, and forms to be used in keeping those records, have been issued by the Federal Department for Internal Affairs.

VI. OVERSIGHT

Article 38.

A local municipal agency for internal affairs oversees transport, traffic, storage, and record-keeping of weapons and ammunition by companies engaged in arms sales, shooting clubs, and companies and manufacturing shops engaged in repair and modification of weapons, if not otherwise specified in this law.

VII. PENALTIES

Article 39

The following violations of the law will be fined 20,000 dinars ($2,666 in September 1964 - trans.);

1) Persons who acquire weapons or ammunition without an approval as stated in Articles 5 and 15 of this law;

2) Persons who keep or carry arms without a weapons permit (Article 7);

3) Person who keep or carry trophy weapons and ammunition, without an approval from the respective overseeing agency (Article 8);

4) Persons who use antique weapons as weapons, or who acquires or keeps ammunition for those weapons (Article 9);

5) Persons who let minors use weapons as described in Article 10 of this law;

6) Persons who use weapons, described in Article 10, in public places where weapons usage threatens public safety;

7) Minors who carry weapons, described in Article 10 of this law, without a permit from a sports organization or a center for pre-military training;

8) Persons who do not notify, or who are late notifying, the respective agency about acquisition of weapons;

9) Persons who act contrary to Article 14, Paragraph 1 of this law;

10) Security guards who carry weapons and ammunition while not on duty, or while outside of the area they are guarding (Article 17);

11) Members of shooting clubs who carry weapons outside a shooting range without a certificate from their club for shooting exercises (Article 18);

12) Persons who transfer weapons and ammunition across state borders and fail to notify the Bureau for Trans-Border Traffic Control (Articles 26 and 30);

13) Persons who do not notify, or who are late in notifying, the respective agency about the weapons and ammunition they have imported into the country (Article 26);

As a protective measure, for violations of Paragraph 1, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11 and 12 of this article, in addition to a fine, weapons and ammunition can be confiscated.

Article 40.

The following violations will be punishable with a fine of 20,000 dinars ($2,666 in 1964 -trans.) or with 20 to 30 days in jail;

1) Persons who acquire or carry weapons equipped with silencers, silencers, gas weapons, cluster bombs and other weapons (Article 6);

2) Persons who loan pistols or revolvers - and persons who loan hunting and sporting weapons - to persons who do not have a weapons permit (Article 14, Paragraphs 2 and 3);

3) Persons who take weapons and ammunition out of the country without a permit (Article 27 and 31);

As a protective measure, for a violation of Paragraph 1, Clauses 1 and 2 of this article, in addition to a fine or a jail term, weapons and ammunition can be confiscated.

Article 41.

The following organizations will be punished with a fine of 500,000 dinars ($66,667 in 1964 - trans.):

1) Companies or other organizations which obtain or keep weapons and ammunition without an approval by the respective governmental agency;

2) Companies or other organizations which obtain or keep hunting rifles, pistols and ammunition in a violation of Article 16 of this law;

3) Companies and other organizations which do not store and guard weapons and ammunition as regulations require (Article 24);

4) Companies and other organizations which entrust weapons and ammunition to persons not designated as security guards of public property (Article 17);

5) Shooting clubs which loan weapons and ammunition to non-members or to members who have violated Article 18 of this law;

6) Companies engaged in retailing of weapons and ammunition which fail to notify their activity to the appropriate agency within the specified time (Article 21);

7) Companies engaged in retailing of weapons and ammunition, which sell weapons and ammunition in violation of Article 22 of this law;

8) Companies engaged in retailing of weapons and ammunition, which do not keep records on weapon and ammunition purchases and sales, or keep their records untidy, or fail to keep the records according to types of weapons and ammunition (Article 23);

9) Companies which transport weapons and ammunition across state borders without an authorization from an overseeing agency (Article 32);

10) Companies and manufacturing shops engaged in repair and modification of weapons, who fail to notify the proper authorities as specified in Article 35 of this law;

11) Companies and manufacturing shops if they agree to work on weapons, which are not accompanied with a weapons permit (Article 36);

12) Companies and manufacturing shops engaged in repair and modification of weapons, which fail to keep records of the weapons worked on, or keep untidy records, or which do not keep records on prescribed forms (Article 37).

Violations of Paragraph 1, Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be punished by a fine of 20,000 dinars. A responsible employee of a company or manufacturing shop will be also punished.

Violators of Paragraph 1, Clauses 1, 2, 6 and 9 of this article, in addition to the fine, will have their weapons and ammunition confiscated.

Violators of Paragraph 1, Clauses 7, 8, 11 and 12 of this article, in addition to the fine, will have the license to buy and sell weapons or the license to repair and modify weapons suspended for five years.

VIII. CONCLUDING REGULATIONS

Article 42.

Current documents concerning approval for acquisition, keeping, carrying, traffic, repair and modification of weapons and ammunition will be replaced with documents which are in accordance with this law, within six month from the time this law comes into force.

Article 43.

This law supersedes all regulations of all decrees in conflict with this law.

Article 44.

This law comes to force on January 1, 1965.

SLUŽBENI LIST
SOCIJALISTIČKE FEDERATIVNE REPUBLIKE JUGOSLAVIJE

»SLUŽBENI LIST SFRJ« izlazi u izdanju na srpskohrvatskom odnosno hrvatskosrpskom, slovenskom i makedonskom jeziku. — Oglasi po tarifi. — Žiro račun kod Narodne banke za pretplatu i posebna izdanja 101-13-602-32 za oglase 101-13-602-31

Srijeda, 23. rujna 1964.
BEOGRAD
BROJ 38 GOD. XX

Cijena ovom broju je 75.— din. — Pretplata za godinu 1964. iznosi 2.500.— din. a za inozemstvo 3.500.— din. — Redakcija: Jovana Ristića ul. br. 1. Poš. pretinac 126 — Telefoni: centrala 50-932, 50-933 i 51-671; Služba pretplate 51-732; Služba prodaje 51-671.

534.

Na osnovi čl[an] 217. stav 1. tačka 1. Ustava So[cijalističke Fe]derativne Republike Jugoslavije, izdajem

A Z

O PROGLAŠENJU ZA[KONA] O JUGOSLAVENSKOM DRŽA[VLJANSTVU]

Proglašava se Zakon o [jugo]slavenskom državljanstvu, koji je usvojila Save[zna skupština] na sjednici Saveznog vijeća od 15. rujna [1964.] i na sjednici Organizaciono-političkog vijeća od [23.] rujna 1964.

P. R. br. 80
Beograd, 17. rujna 1964.

Predsjed[nik Federativne Republike,]
Josip Bro[z Tito] v. r.

Predsjednik
Savezne skupštine,
Edvard Kardelj, v. r.

Suglasno odredbi člana 8. Ustavnog zakona o izvedbi Ustava, Zakon o državljanstvu Federativne Narodne Republike Jugoslavije (»Službeni list FNRJ«, br. 54/46, 104/47, 88/48 i 105/48) usklađuje se s Ustavom Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije i u njemu vrše izmjene i dopune, tako da novi tekst glasi:

ZAKON
O JUGOSLAVENSKOM DRŽAVLJANSTVU

I. Osnovne odredbe

Član 1.

Za građane Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije postoji jedinstveno jugoslavensko državljanstvo.

Član 2.

Samo jugoslavenski državljanin može imati republičko državljanstvo.

Gubitkom jugoslavenskog državljanstva gubi se i republičko državljanstvo.

II. Stjecanje jugoslavenskog državljanstva

Član 3.

Jugoslavensko državljanstvo stječe se:
1) porijeklom;
2) rođenjem na teritoriji Jugoslavije;
3) priro[đenjem];
4) po međunarodnim ugovorima.

Član 4.

Porijeklom stječe jugoslavensko državljanstvo dijete:

1) čija su oba roditelja u času njegova rođenja jugoslavenski državljani;

2) čiji je jedan roditelj u času rođenja djeteta jugoslavenski državljanin, a dijete je rođeno u Jugoslaviji;

3) čiji je jedan roditelj u času rođenja djeteta jugoslavenski državljanin, drugi bez državljanstva, a dijete je rođeno u inozemstvu.

Član 5.

Dijete rođeno u inozemstvu, čiji je jedan roditelj u času njegova rođenja jugoslavenski državljanin, porijeklom stječe jugoslavensko državljanstvo, ako do navršene 18. godine života bude prijavljeno radi upisa kao jugoslavenski državljanin kod nadležnog jugoslavenskog organa u zemlji ili u inozemstvu, ili ako se stalno nastani u Jugoslaviji.

Dijete rođeno u inozemstvu, čiji je jedan roditelj u času njegova rođenja jugoslavenski državljanin, stječe jugoslavensko državljanstvo iako ne ispunjava neki uvjet iz stava 1. ovog člana, ako bi takvo dijete ostalo bez državljanstva.

Dijete koje stječe jugoslavensko državljanstvo po stavu 1. ili 2. ovog člana smatra se jugoslavenskim državljaninom od časa rođenja.

Član 6.

[Ju]goslavensko državljanstvo stječe dijete rođeno [u] inozemstvu na teritoriji Jugoslavije kome su oba roditelja [ne]poznata, ili su [bez] državljanstva, ili [nepoz]natog državljanstva. Dijete će prestati jugoslavensko državljanstvo ako se do navršene 14. godine života utvrdi [da] mu roditelji imaju državljanstvo.

Član 7.

Jugoslavensko državljanstvo prirođenjem može steći stranac koji podnio zahtjev za primitak u jugoslavensko državljanstvo, ako ispunjava ove uvjete:

1) da je navršio 18 godina života;

2) da otpuštanjem dosadašnjeg državljanstva odnosno [ne]državljanstva može steći ako bude primljen u jugoslavensko državljanstvo;

3) da je u Jugoslaviji neprekidno najmanje tri godine [bora]vio na teritoriji;

4) da se iz njegova ponašanja može zaključiti da će biti lojalan građanin Jugoslavije.

Smatrat će se da je uvjet iz tačke 2. stava 1. ovog člana ispunjen ako je osoba koja je podnijela zahtjev bez državljanstva ili će ga po zakonu zemlje čiji je državljanin izgubiti samim prirođenjem.

Ako strana država ne dopušta otpust ili za otpust postavlja uvjete koji se ne mogu ispuniti, dovoljna je izjava osobe koja je podnijela zahtjev: da se pod pretpostavkom stjecanja jugoslavenskog državljanstva odriče stranog državljanstva.

Kao rad kojim se nanosi šteta međunarodnim i drugim interesima Jugoslavije smatra se osobito:

1) pripadnost organizacijama čije su aktivnosti usmjerene protiv ustavnog poretka Jugoslavije;

2) pružanje usluga drugoj državi i pored izričite zabrane nadležnih jugoslavenskih vlasti;

3) ašanje u inozemstvu kojim se nanosi ozbilj- na š nim interesima Jugoslavije;

4) nje riješenosti na koji drugi nesumnjiv način o nju vjernosti Jugoslaviji.

Član 19.

Jugoslave državljaninu koji ima i strano državljanstvo i živi u inozemstvu može se oduzeti jugoslavensk vljanstvo:

1) ako odbije šava odluke jug nskih sudova i organa up i ne prihvaća j kciju jugoslavenskih organa

2) ako svojom izričit vom ili postu od- bije da vrši Ustavom i n propisane osti jugoslavenskog državljanin

3) ako aktivno sudjeluje organiz iji su ciljevi su ni općim pri. Povelje li- njenih naro e deklaracij vima i a.

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Osoba kojoj je tnoj j ju vensko državljanstvo po ili l z stječe ga ponovo ako se do stalno nastani u Jugoslaviji i predstavništva Jugoslavije u inoze.

Član 21.

Zahtjev za primitak u jugoslavensko držav. ili otpust iz jugoslavenskog državljanstva podnos preko općinskog organa uprave nadležnog za unutrašnje poslove ili diplomatskog odnosno konzularnog predstavništva Jugoslavije u inozemstvu.

Riješenje o stjecanju ili prestanku jugoslavenskog državljanstva donosi Savezni sekretarijat za unutrašnje poslove.

U rješenju kojim se odbija zahtjev za davanje otpusta iz jugoslavenskog državljanstva po članu 13. stav 2. ovog zakona ne moraju se navesti razlozi kojima se nadležni organ rukovodio pri donošenju riešenja.

IV. Prelazne i završne odredbe

Član 22

Jugoslavenskim državljaninom, u smislu ovog zakona, smatra se osoba koja je po dosadašnjim propisima imala jugoslavensko državljanstvo.

Osoba koja je rođena ili odrasla u Jugoslaviji i tu prebiva, kao i osoba koja se stalno nastanila u Jugoslaviji do 15. svibnja 1945, smatra se jugoslavenskim državljaninom, ako se do dana stupanja na snagu ovog zakona koristila pretpostavkom jugoslavenskog državljanstva i nije se pozivala na strano državljanstvo.

Osoba iz stava 2. ovog člana ima pravo da u roku jedne godine od dana stupanja na snagu ovog zakona izjavi organu uprave nadležnom za unutrašnje poslove općine na čijoj je teritoriji njezino prebivalište, da zadržava dosadašnje strano državljanstvo. Takva osoba neće se u tom slučaju smatrati jugoslavenskim državljaninom.

Član 23.

Jugoslavenskom državljaninu koji se prije dana stupanja na snagu ovog zakona iselio iz Jugoslavije, pa živi u inozemstvu i stekao je državljanstvo zemlje čijoj narodnosti pripada, prestaje jugoslavensko državljanstvo danom stjecanja stranog državljanstva, ako nije drukčije određeno međunarodnim ugovorom.

Član 24.

Evidenciju o jugoslavenskim državljanima vodi općinski organ uprave nadležan za unutrašnje poslove, a o jugoslavenskim državljanima koji stalno žive u inozemstvu — i diplomatska ili konzularna predstavništva Jugoslavije u inozemstvu.

Uvjerenje o jugoslavenskom državljanstvu izdaje pojedincima općinski organ uprave nadležan za unutrašnje poslove.

Član 25.

Primitak u jugoslavensko državljanstvo i prestanak jugoslavenskog državljanstva objavljuju se u »Službenom listu SFRJ«.

Član 26

Ovlašćuje se savezni sekretar za unutrašnje poslove da donese potanje propise o prijavljivanju za upis u evidenciju o jugoslavenskim državljanima, o vođenju te evidencije, o izdavanju uvjerenja, o obrascima koji će se upotrebljavati u postupku stjecanja odnosno prestanka jugoslavenskog državljanstva i o načinu objavljivanja primitka u jugoslavensko državljanstvo i prestanka jugoslavenskog državljanstva u »Službenom listu SFRJ«.

Član 27.

Danom stupanja na snagu ovog zakona prestaje važiti Zakon o državljanstvu Federativne Narodne Republike Jugoslavije (»Službeni list FNRJ«, br. 54/46, 104/47, 88/48 i 105/48).

Član 28.

Ovaj zakon stupa na snagu 1. siječnja 1965

535.

Na osnovi člana 217. stav 1. tačka 1. Ustava Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije, izdajem

UKAZ
O PROGLAŠENJU ZAKONA O NABAVLJANJU, DRŽANJU I NOŠENJU ORUŽJA

Proglašava se Zakon o nabavljanju, držanju i nošenju oružja, koji je usvojila Savezna skupština na sjednici Saveznog vijeća od 15. rujna 1964. i na sjednici Organizaciono-političkog vijeća od 15. rujna 1964.

P.R. br. 81
Beograd, 17. rujna 1964.

Predsjednik Republike,
Josip Broz Tito, v. r.

Predsjednik
Savezne skupštine,
Edvard Kardelj, v. r.

ZAKON
O NABAVLJANJU, DRŽANJU I NOŠENJU ORUŽJA

I. OSNOVNE ODREDBE

Član 1.

Oružje i municija mogu se nabavljati, držati i nositi samo po odredbama ovog zakona.

Odredbe ovog zakona ne odnose se na vojne osobe i službenike organa unutrašnjih poslova kada drže i nose oružje i municiju po propisima svoje službe.

Član 2.

Oružjem u smislu ovog zakona smatra se:

1) vatreno oružje;

2) zračno oružje;

3) rasprskavajuće i plinsko oružje;

4) hladno oružje.

Vatrenim oružjem smatraju se sve vrste pušaka, pištolja i revolvera, kao i sve vrste naprava koje pod pritiskom barutnih plinova izbacuju kroz cijev zrno, kuglu ili sačmu.

Zračnim oružjem smatraju se sve vrste pušaka, pištolja i drugih naprava koje pod pritiskom zraka izbacuju zrno kroz cijev.

Rasprskavajućim i plinskim oružjem smatraju se sve vrste bombi i drugih naprava koje sadrže rasprskavajuću ili plinsku materiju.

Hladnim oružjem smatraju se bokseri, bodeži, kame, mačevi, sablje, bajuneti, kao i drugi predmeti kojima je osnovna namjena vršenje napada.

Ne smatra se oružjem u smislu ovog zakona oružje kojim je naoružana Jugoslavenska narodna armija, ako ovim zakonom nije određeno drukčije.

Član 3.

Pod municijom, u smislu ovog zakona, razumijevaju se meci, patrone, čahure sa upaljačem, upaljači, zrna, sačma i barut.

Član 4.

Pojedini pojmovi upotrijebljeni u ovom zakonu imaju ova značenja:

1) lovačko oružje čine lovačke puške raznih kalibara sa užlijebljenim ili neužlijebljenim cijevima;

2) sportsko oružje čine: malokalibarske puške i malokalibarski pištolji kalibra 5,6 mm, sa tyičnim paljenjem i sa užlijebljenim ili neužlijebljenim cijevima i zračne puške i zračni pištolji;

3) trofejno oružje je vatreno i hladno oružje koje se čuva kao uspomena iz ustanaka i oslobodilačkih ratova naših naroda.

Odredbe ovog zakona o trofejnom oružju primjenjuju se i na vatreno i hladno oružje koji za njihova vlasnika predstavljaju osobnu ili porodičnu uspomenu.

II. NABAVLJANJE, DRŽANJE I NOŠENJE ORUŽJA

Član 5.

Vatreno i zračno oružje može se nabavljati samo na osnovi odobrenja općinskog organa uprave nadležnog za unutrašnje poslove (u daljnjem tekstu: općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova), ukoliko ovim zakonom nije određeno drukčije.

Odobrenje za nabavljanje oružja iz stava 1. ovog člana važi 6 mjeseci od dana izdavanja.

Član 6.

Zabranjeno je nabavljanje, držanje i nošenje vatrenog oružja s napravama za prigušivanje zvuka, naprava za prigušivanje zvuka i rasprskavajućeg, plinskog i hladnog oružja.

Općinska skupština može svojim propisom zabraniti da se na javnim skupovima, priredbama, u javnim lokalima i na sličnim mjestima nose predmeti koji su podesni za nanošenje tjelesnih povreda. Kad se ovi predmeti nose na javnim skupovima, priredbama, u javnim lokalima i na sličnim mjestima, smatraju se hladnim oružjem.

Član 7.

Za držanje i nošenje oružja, građanima se izdaje oružni list. Oružni list izdaje općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova.

Oružni list služi za nabavljanje municije za oružje za koje je izdat oružni list.

Izdavanje oružnog lista ne može se odbiti osobi kojoj je izdato odobrenje za nabavljanje oružja, osim u slučajevima predviđenim ovim zakonom.

Na isto oružje može se izdati oružni list najviše za tri osobe.

Oružni list izdaje se na neodređeno vrijeme.

Obrazac oružnog lista propisuje savezni sekretar za unutrašnje poslove.

Član 8.

Za držanje trofejnog oružja potrebno je odobrenje koje izdaje općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova.

Zabranjeno je nositi i upotrebljavati trofejno oružje i za ovo oružje nabavljati i držati municiju.

Član 9.

Staro oružje (duge i kratke puške, sablje, mačevi) koje ima historijsku ili umjetničku vrijednost, ili služi za umjetničke, sportske ili druge slične priredbe, ili čini sastavni dio narodne nošnje, a nije više u upotrebi, može se nabavljati bez odobrenja i držati i nositi bez oružnog lista.

Zabranjeno je upotrebljavati staro oružje kao oružje, i za ovo oružje nabavljati, praviti i držati municiju.

Član 10.

Zračno oružje kalibra 4,5 mm s početnom brzinom od 130 do 160 metara u sekundi može se u sportske svrhe nabavljati bez odobrenja i držati i nositi bez oružnog lista.

Oružje iz stava 1. ovog člana ne smije se upotrebljavati na javnim mjestima ili na mjestima na kojima se njegovom upotrebom može ugroziti sigurnost ljudi.

Djeci nije dopušteno da nose i upotrebljavaju oružje iz stava 1. ovog člana.

Maloljetnici mogu oružje iz stava 1. ovog člana nositi samo ako imaju potvrdu sportske organizacije ili centra za predvojničku obuku da su obučeni u rukovanju oružjem.

Član 11.

Osoba kojoj je izdato odobrenje za nabavljanje oružja dužna je u roku 8 dana od dana izvršene nabavke oružja o tome obavijestiti općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova radi registracije oružja i izdavanja oružnog lista.

Član 12.

Odobrenje za nabavljanje oružja neće se izdati:

1) maloljetnoj osobi;

2) osobi koja je duševno oboljela ili zaostala u duševnom razvoju;

3) osobi koja je osuđena za krivično djelo ili kažnjena za prekršaj protiv javnog reda i mira, koji je čine nepodesnom za držanje i nošenje oružja ili ukazuju na mogućnost zloupotrebe oružja, ili za vrijeme dok se protiv te osobe vodi krivični ili administrativnokaznen postupak za takvo krivično djelo ili prekršaj.

Općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova može odbiti izdavanje odobrenja za nabavljanje pušaka sa užlijebljenim cijevima, pištolja i revolvera osobi za koju smatra da je nepodesna za držanje i nošenje ovog oružja ili da ga može zloupotrijebiti.

Ako u slučaju iz stava 2. ovog člana općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova odbije izdavanje odobrenja za nabavljanje oružja, u rješenju mora navesti razloge kojima se rukovodio pri donošenju takve odluke.

Član 13.

Oružni list neće se izdati ako nakon izdavanja odobrenja za nabavljanje oružja nastupi neki od slučajeva iz člana 12. stav 1. tač. 2. i 3. ovog zakona.

Član 14.

Vlasnik oružja dužan je brinuti se da mu oružje bude u ispravnom stanju, da oružje i municiju brižljivo čuva, da oružjem pažljivo rukuje, da ga ne upotrebljava na javnim mjestima ili mjestima gdje se upotrebom oružja može ugroziti sigurnost ljudi, i da osobito pazi da oružje i municija ne dođu u ruke maloljetnoj osobi.

Zabranjeno je drugoj osobi davati na poslugu pištolje i revolvere.

Lovačko i sportsko oružje može se dati na poslugu samo osobi koja ima oružni list izdat za vrstu oružja koje se daje na poslugu.

Član 15.

Odredbe ovog zakona u pogledu nabavljanja, držanja i nošenja oružja i municije odnose se i na strane državljane i osobe bez državljanstva (u daljnjem tekstu: stranci) koji stalno žive u Jugoslaviji ili imaju odobrenje za boravak duži od šest mjeseci.

Član 16.

Državni organi, radne i druge organizacije mogu nabavljati i držati oružje i municiju samo na osnovi odobrenja općinskog organa unutrašnjih poslova.

Odobrenje za nabavljanje i držanje vojničkih pušaka i pištolja i bojeve municije za te puške i pištolje može se izdati samo državnim organima i radnim i drugim organizacijama koji imaju organiziranu službu za osiguranje društvene imovine koja im je data na korištenje i streljačkim organizacijama.

Streljačkim organizacijama može se izdati i odobrenje za nabavljanje i držanje sportskog oružja i municije za ovo oružje.

Član 17.

Državni organi, radne i druge organizacije koje drže oružje i municiju na osnovi člana 16. ovog zakona mogu povjeriti nošenje tog oružja i municije samo osobama koje su određene da neposredno vrše poslove službe osiguranja društvene imovine, a obučene su u rukovanju oružjem i ispunjavaju uvjete za držanje i nošenje oružja utvrđene ovim zakonom.

Ove osobe mogu nositi oružje i municiju koje im je povjereno samo za vrijeme vršenja službe i ne smiju ovo oružje i municiju iznositi izvan objekta ili područja koje se osigurava ili čuva.

Izuzetno od odredbe stava 2. ovog člana, čuvari usjeva i šuma i čuvari lova i ribolova, koji ne stanuju na području koje čuvaju, mogu iznositi oružje i izvan tog područja i nositi ga do svog mjesta stanovanja.

Član 18.

Streljačke organizacije mogu davati na upotrebu oružje i municiju samo svojim članovima, i to za vrijeme dok vrše vježbe gađanja na streljištu ili drugom terenu određenom za vršenje vježbi gađanja.

Ako se magazin oružja streljačke organizacije ne nalazi na streljištu, članovi streljačke organizacije moraju za nošenje oružja do streljišta ili drugog terena određenog za vršenje vježbi gađanja imati potvrdu streljačke organizacije o vršenju vježbi gađanja. Ova potvrda važi samo za dan kad se vrši vježba gađanja.

III. ODUZIMANJE ORUŽJA

Član 19.

Oružje i municija, kao i oružni list oduzet će se ako nastupi neki od slučajeva iz člana 12. stav. 1. tač. 2. i 3. ovog zakona.

U slučajevima iz člana 12. stav 1. tač. 2. i 3. ovog zakona može se oduzeti i trofejno oružje.

Vatreno oružje, municija i oružni list mogu se oduzeti i onda kad nastupi neki od slučajeva iz člana 12. stav 2. ovog zakona, ili ako to zahtijeva društveno-politička organizacija, druga društvena organizacija ili zbor birača.

Član 20.

Oduzimanje oružja i municije vrši općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova.

Za oduzeto oružje i municiju izdaje se potvrda.

Općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova dužan je do pravomoćnosti rješenja o oduzimanju oružja i municije oduzeto oružje i municiju brižljivo čuvati.

Nakon pravomoćnosti rješenja o oduzimanju oružja i municije općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova pozvat će vlasnika oružja da u roku dva mjeseca nađe kupca za oduzeto oružje i municiju. Ako vlasnik u ovom roku ne nađe kupca, općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova izložit će oduzeto oružje i municiju prodaji putem javnog nadmetanja.

Vlasniku oružja i municije pripada najviša cijena postignuta na javnom nadmetanju umanjena za iznos troškova nastalih u vezi s organiziranjem i održavanjem javnog nadmetanja.

IV. PROMET ORUŽJA I MUNICIJE

1. Unutrašnji promet

Član 21.

Prometom oružja i municije na malo mogu se baviti radne organizacije koje su registrirane kao radne organizacije koje se bave prometom oružja i municije ili kod kojih je promet oružja i municije registriran kao jedna od djelatnosti kojom se one bave.

Radne organizacije iz stava 1. ovog člana dužne su da u roku 8 dana od dana registracije obavijeste nadležni općinski organ unutrašnjih poslova da su registrirane kao radne organizacije za promet oružja i municije.

Član 22.

Radne organizacije iz člana 21. ovog zakona mogu prodavati oružje i municiju samo organima, organizacijama i građanima koji imaju odobrenje za nabavljanje oružja i municije.

Radne organizacije iz stava 1. ovog člana mogu osobama koje imaju oružni list prodavati municiju na osnovi oružnog lista, i to samo za oružje za koje je izdat oružni list.

Član 23.

Radne organizacije iz člana 21. ovog zakona dužne su voditi evidenciju o nabavljenom i prodatom oružju i municiji.

Evidencija o prometu oružja i municije vodi se u knjigama evidencije po vrstama oružja i municije.

Član 24.

Radne organizacije koje se bave prometom oružja i municije, kao i državni organi, radne i druge organizacije koje drže oružje i municiju na osnovi člana 16. ovog zakona dužni su oružje i municiju držati i čuvati na određenom mjestu, tako da do njih ne mogu doći neovlaštene osobe.

Senate Judiciary Committee
Concord, NH

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a concerned citizen of the State Of New Hampshire, I am asking that you kill the following bills:

SB 419-FN
SB 427-FN
SB 433

As a believer in the US and New Hampshire Constitutions, I think that they are counterproductive
And don't truly reflect the values of New Hampshire residents. Let's not turn New Hampshire into an outlying province of Massachusetts.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Raymond J. Belmore

153 Old Partridge Lake Rd.
Littleton, NH 03561

John Tatone, D.C.

Diplomate, American Board of Chiropractic Neurology

Littleton Chiropractic

120 Cottage Street
Littleton, NH 03561
(603) 444-0606
Fax (603) 444-5290

1/25/00

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN,

THIS LETTER IS TO REGISTER MY OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL 419-FN, SENATE BILL 427-FN, AND SENATE BILL 433 TO BE HEARD BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY JAN 26, 10:00 AM.

THANK YOU

FAX

To: Senate Judiciary Committee 271-2103
From: Stephen Clark King
DATE: January 25, 2000

RE: Written testimony concerning SB427 - Hearing, January 26, Room 103, SH, 10:30 a.m. Bill Title: banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

Written testimony attached.

Stephen Clark King
117 Britton Road
Claremont, New Hampshire 03743

January 21, 2000

Senate Judiciary Committee
New Hampshire Senate
Concord , New Hampshire

RE: Written Testimony SB427 - Hearing, January 26, Room 103, SH, 10:30 a.m.
Bill Title: banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

To the Committee:

I STRONGLY OPPOSE SB427 FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

- The proponents of this bill can not demonstrate that there exists a significant number of personal injuries to owners of inexpensive handguns which are attributable in any way to the construction of the gun. The notion that such injuries occur with any significant frequency is an allusion employed by the bill's sponsors and constitutes a deliberate attempt to deceive those considering this unnecessary bill.
- Even if the justifications for the bill were not patently false, to follow the logic of the proposed bill would constitute a very good argument for banning cheap automobiles from the highways since there is, unlike the case of firearms, a proven relationship between safety and cost. Cheap cars, on average, fare far worse in crash tests and are involved in a greater number of fatalities than the more expensive counterparts. By removing cheap cars from the highways we would improve public safety and also deny those with fewer resources the opportunity to travel by car.
- While this bill would make it harder for the poor to exercise their rights to keep and bear arms, it is also a veiled attempt at the incremental reduction in the number of firearms owned by law-abiding citizens.
- The assertion that so called "junk guns" are disproportionately used in crimes is patently false. The U.S. Department of Justice has stated that "The often-assumed criminal preference for small, cheap handguns is not confirmed."
- It is deceptive to imply that the firearms most commonly linked to crimes are "Saturday night specials." The Congressional Research Office has stated that "Firearms selected for tracing do not constitute a random sample and cannot be considered representative of the larger universe of all firearms used by criminals, or of any subset of that universe. As a result, data from the tracking system may not be appropriate for drawing inferences such as which makes or models of firearms are used for illicit purposes."
- The fact that these firearms are light and easy to conceal is, indeed, one reason they are attractive to men and women, rich or poor, who are licensed to carry a pistol or revolver for self-defense. Of course there are also quite expensive guns which fit the light and easy to carry description.

Sincerely,



Stephen Clark King

Write a message

From: VitalSupply@webtv.net (Robert Makowski)

To: N.H. Senate Judiciary Committee

Cc:

Subject: 427-FN, 419-FN and 433

Dear Committee Members,
After receiving notification that the following bills are to be heard on January 26, 2000 at 10:00 am I am writing this letter of concern as I will be out of state and not be able to be there in person.
I have been a law enforcement officer since 1972 when as a student at Northeastern University I worked for U.S. Customs as one of my co-op jobs. Since graduating in 1975 I have been a police officer in Dallas, Texas and here in Rochester, New Hampshire. I am currently employed as a Probation/Parole for the State and live in Rochester.
The above cited bills are not necessary for the safety of the people of our state and only continue to erode the the values that built this country.
419-FN There are very few firearms related accidents in this state that involve children. Instead of making further laws making people criminals why not pass a bill mandating all children should be required to take a firearms safety course much like the DARE program warns against drug use. Children should be taught that when they see or find a gun not to touch it and go and tell an adult. That would protect ALL children against firearm accidents instead of further burdening the court system.

427-FN There are no "Saturday Night Specials", just "Saturday Night People". Because a gun is inexpensive does not make it dangerous...only when improperly used. To ban a class of guns just because it is inexpensive places a burden on people of limited means who can not afford a better gun to either just enjoy shooting or for self protection. Instead of banning the object could you please instead pass a law stating that anyone who uses a gun in a crime has a mandatory 5-10 stay on N. State Street and

10-20 years if they actually discharge the gun whether anyone is injured or not.....and make it so that the County Attorney's can't plea bargain the offence away as I have seen so often done.

433 I have been shooting a handgun since I was 14. My mother bought it for me. My father bought me 2 more when I was 18 and I have had a handgun around me ever since. I have never pointed it at anyone other than in the line of duty. Education is the key to all this not further laws.

I hope this letter will be seen and passed to the 6 Senators who are sponsoring these bills. They can gladly call me at any time as I don't hide my feelings on the subject of gun control as many in law enforcement do just so they can look "politicly correct".

Robert J. Makowski
26 Nola St.
Rochester, N.H.

332-1032

[redacted]

GEORGE MATOS

Telephone 603 529-3634

44 Sawyer Road
Weare, NH 03281-5333

January 24, 2000

NEW HAMPSHIRE Senate Judiciary Committee
CONCORD NH

Dear Senators,

I would like to state my **opposition** to the following up coming bills:

Senate Bill 419-FN
Senate Bill 427-FN
Senate Bill 433-FN

I believe these bills will do nothing to stop the criminal from breaking the law. I find more intrusive laws against law abiding New Hampshire gun owners is an outrage. With all the current laws on the books now we should be building more prisons and keeping the criminal locked up for their entire sentence and do away with plea bargaining.

Sincerely,

George Matos

Peter R. Geremia
571 Brackett Road
Rye, NH 03870
01-20-00

Senate Judiciary Committee
Fax 603-271-2103

As a resident and taxpayer of the state of New Hampshire since 1968 I strongly oppose Senate Bill 419-FN, Senate Bill 427-FN and Senate Bill 433.

Senate Bill 427-FN. This bill would indicate only expensive guns are safe. How can you put a price tag on any gun and say it is unsafe to sell to the public. Banning "Saturday Night Specials" or less expensive guns is a joke. A criminal is a criminal and will use whatever weapon is available.

Senate Bill 419-FN. This bill assumes it will prevent children from being injured completely ignoring parental responsibilities. This is nothing more than a political ploy. Many more children are injured by other accidents such as drowning in family pools. The person who allows a child to be injured by a firearm is responsible.

Senate Bill 433. This bill assumes a person under the age of 21 who wishes to commit a crime with a gun will be stopped. Again a joke. Law abiding people don't commit crimes with guns. Young criminals commit crimes with guns or whatever they can find. All this bill does is hurt law abiding people.

To recap, **I Do Not Support** Senate Bill 419-FN, Senate Bill 427-FN or Senate Bill 433.

Thank you for your consideration.

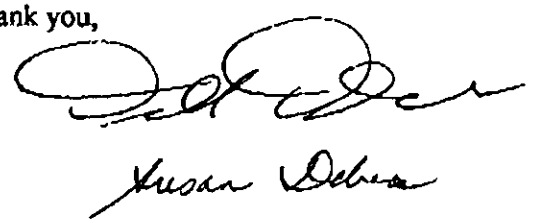
Peter R. Geremia

To: Senate Judiciary Committee
Senator Burt Cohen
Senator Sylvia Larson
Senator Jim Squires
State Representative Martha Clark
Senate Mark Fernald
State Representative Christine Konys
Senate Clerk's Office
House Clerk's Office

From: Donald & Susan Dobens
23 Runnells Bridge Rd
Hollis NH 03049
603-889-8854
1/22/00

It is our understanding that at least three "gun control" bills are up for vote this week. We are in opposition to these and other bills which directly or indirectly infringe on 2nd Amendment rights. For this reason we request that the above committee members and their colleagues oppose SB 419-FN, SB427-FN and SB433. We sincerely appreciate your hard work and hope that you will assist in preservation of the right to bear arms in this state.

Thank you,



Howard L.Wilson
POBOx 91
Andover,NH 03216
603-735-5427 after 7PM
stone@endor.com

Judiciary Committee
103 State House January 26,2000 10:30AM

Re: SB 427

Now comes one,with a valid accusation of violation of Oath of Office,as written in Art.84,second part,NH Constitution,against sponsors of SB 427; Burton Cohen,Sylvia Larsen,Martha Fuller Clark,Christine Konys.
That by these accusation they shall be tried,for violation of thier oath of office,for violation of the premise for which they originally swore,to wit; I, (insert violator name) ,do solemnly swear,that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the United States of America and the state of New Hampshire,and that I will support the Constitution thereof. So help me God.
In addition to the violation of Oath,they shall be tried,for violating Art.2-a,First part,NH Constitution,as the premise of SB 427 is to disarm those who might otherwise defend "the State" (art.2-a,first part,NH Constitution,as excerpted) and Art. 2,of the Bill of Rights,as appended to the US Constitution," A well regulated militia,being necessary to the security of a free state,the right of the people to keep and bear arms ,SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED." (emphasis added) By these violations shall they be tried and found wanting.

SB 427 ,on its face,is a violation of the NH Constitution,first part, article 2-a,and of the US Constitution,in its appended Bill of Rights,as article 2.Any means used to violate any Sworn Oath,no matter the bias of the individual,is cause for that individual to be Impeached,under the Constitutional provisions of the State of New Hampshire,and should it be warranted,under the conditions of the US Constitution.

Under the Constitutions of either New Hampshire or of the United States of America,and the respective articles from those Constitution,or,as from the US Constitution,its appended Bill of Rights,article 2,and New Hampshire Constitution article 2-a,first part,no matter the presumed manufacturing processes,as defined,nor the length or resemblance to otherwise military weapons.All are forbidden,to be tampered with,either as to manufacture,or to ultimate use.This despite the lack of real utility of some of the weapons,covered under SB 427 (see the appended article,clipped from Shooting Times,March 1999).

It is obvious from reading the Statement of Purpose,that Sponsors and Legislative services share a bias,and a lack of knowledge,both about the weapons specifically referenced in SB 427 and of firearms in general.

I. Neither Article 2-a,first part,NH Constitution,nor Article 2,from the Bill of Rights, say nothing of sporting purpose. Firearms as noted in both documents, are for defense of the individual,family,property and,should it be really necessary,of the State.

II.Given the absolutely loose definitions,in both this preamble and in the body of the text of SB 427,and as countered by the article clipped from Shooting Times,while these weapons may be small and light and easily concealed,they are no real threat to anyone,unless by threat,one considers Political bias,and an absolute fear,of the Self-governing ,self-responsible,Individual.

III.Sponsors don't define "crime" too well. Given the absolute numbers of these weapons, and their low cost
,it is not to be doubted that these are the most numerous of the weapons taken from"criminals",and traced to their origin source(s).

IV,Rightfully,this statement should read," Numerous fearful individuals,holding political office,fear the righteous rath,of those they would enslave,for their desire to remain free of an all-encompassing,do-gooder,government."

V.The Federal Government,in violation of a premise of Free Trade,and instead , working with a premise of regulated trade,have barred the import of some weapons,including those within the extremely loose definition,"Saturday night specials."

VI. Are we talking of the same class of weapons? The technical changes made to some firearms,have increased thier cost,beyond cheap,and improved thier technical performance. Durability is a matter of time,and use,or abuse.

VII. This section has no part of the statement of purpose.It makes mention of technologies,that are exempted under presumptive section of RSA 159:26,IV.(a) Or not as a part of the loose definition,of Saturday Night Special(s).

VIII. I know of no,so-called,Saturday night specials,that have been modified with anything of "cosmetic" changes.Given the low manufacturing cost, and the low sales cost,no manufacturer is going to put good money into a design change,that will. increase the cost,and thus reduce sales,of what,politically and economically speaking,is an otherwise "cheap" firearm.

IX.This does not belong here. It belongs,if anywhere,in the new section,RSA 159:26,IV,and renumber from there on down.

The new section of presumptive law,deals more with the technical aspects of firearms,even though it does partake of violations of practice.For instance,and despite sponsors bias,these weapons are still subject to Consumer Product Safety Commission testing,and certification,over the manufacturer technical standards,and as a final review,by the process of purchase in the some-what free market. The are numerous weapons,outside of the loose standard,"Saturday night specials" that fail the 3 point standard,of RSA 159:26,I,a-b-c.Most of the "Saturday night specials" of my acquaintance are all metal,and the only plastic,may be on the grip panels.
In reality,the definitions used apply to approx 25% of the firearms,currently being marketted,irrespective of the fact most do not meet the loose "definition",of being,"Saturday night specials". Sponsors,being un-educated,as to the reality of firearms,or thier current ability to deter "crime",would much prefer to see 90% of the population as potential,Victims. Victims,of the Criminal element,who are both self-defined,and mostly desirous of having this quality of individual available,to be made subject to thier will (sadly,by political action),and,as a sideline,victim of Government(s),criminals.

The test,and certification standards are promoted to eliminate 90% of the firearms sold in NH.The arrogance,and ignorance,demonstrated by sponsors,is legion. Standard,of RSA 159:26.IV (b),violates standards mandated by the Federal government.Any firearm sold in the United State(s) of America,Must,by law,be detectable by magnetic resonance scanning (see the sample in the NH Supreme Court's entry area). All,so-called "Saturday night specials" are detectable by this technology.And,I know of no plastic,available anywhere in the world,that can stand up to the pressures generated by the firing of any bullet,that,at the same time,can meet the design standard,of being held in one hand,,without exploding. The sole technology I know of that uses the forbidden insert of metal that can meet the pressure standards,of firing,is not,by "definition", a "Saturday night special",per the Statement of Purpose,VI.

Wrap up! With 4 forsworn legislators,who should be removed from office,by impeachment,and the ignorance/arrogance of these same legislators,desirous of making victims of the major portion of the population,SB 427 should be found Enexpedient to legislate.
There is one final consideration,For sponsors to consider,if they care to read,the NH Constitution,with special attention to Articles 8 & 10,first part,NH Constitution,and the Declaration of Independence. No manner of Liberty or Responsibility,is realized,by declaring portions of a constitution,nulll & void.

For Liberty,

Howard L. Wilson

enclosures: Small Caliber Defense Loads: Are They Effective?- Dick Metcalf,Technical Editor,Shooting Times (March 1999)

View from Cilleyville- Paul Fopiano (Andover Beacon/August 1999)

Do guns turn children into Criminals ? (news piece,copied from Libertarian Party News/1999

& Paramilitaries Among Us-Forrest Smith (Liberty/November 1999)

For Gun-control advocates,its time to put up or Shut up- Chuck Baldwin,(opinion piece.copied from Libertarian Party News,October 1999)

Libertarian Party of New Hampshire is 100% in Favor of Your Gun Rights (brochure)

SMALL-CALIBER DEFENSE LOADS

ARE ANY EFFECTIVE?

Experts universally disdain them, but millions buy and carry .22 rimfire, .25 ACP, and .32 Auto handguns for personal defense. Here's a first-ever technical look at the target effectiveness of these small-cartridge loads.

BY DICK METCALF, TECHNICAL EDITOR

As anyone who has taken the time to study the national handgun production figures published annually by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) since the late 1970s well knows, the overwhelming majority of all handguns manufactured and sold in the United States over the last 20 years falls into the category of lightweight, pocket-size self-defense pistols and revolvers chambered for small-bore cartridges like the .25 ACP, .22 Long Rifle, .32 Auto, and .22 Rimfire Magnum.

Bigger may indeed be better. But in spite of American shooters' long love affair with big-bore autoloaders and magnum revolvers, and in spite of the fact that heavy guns and major-power cartridges are what gun magazine subscribers seem to want to read about, what American firearms consumers actually buy are pip-squeak pocket pistols—in vast numbers with nothing else even coming close. If you still doubt, consider current handgun product introductions. Manufacturers make what people want, and what people want are guns like the recent .32 ACP Tomcat from Beretta or the Model 317 AirLite .22 LR snubnose from S&W—a gun listed only in the "Concealed Carry" section of the 1997 S&W catalog.

These are facts hard to overlook.

Yet at the same time, you will find no responsible ammunition expert or firearms journalist who will actually advocate or support the use of these guns and cartridges for the purpose they are being produced and purchased. Even the manufacturers themselves are conflicted. Federal Cartridge, for example, certainly includes traditional FMJ .25 ACP and .32 Auto FMJ and Hydra-Shok ammunition loads in

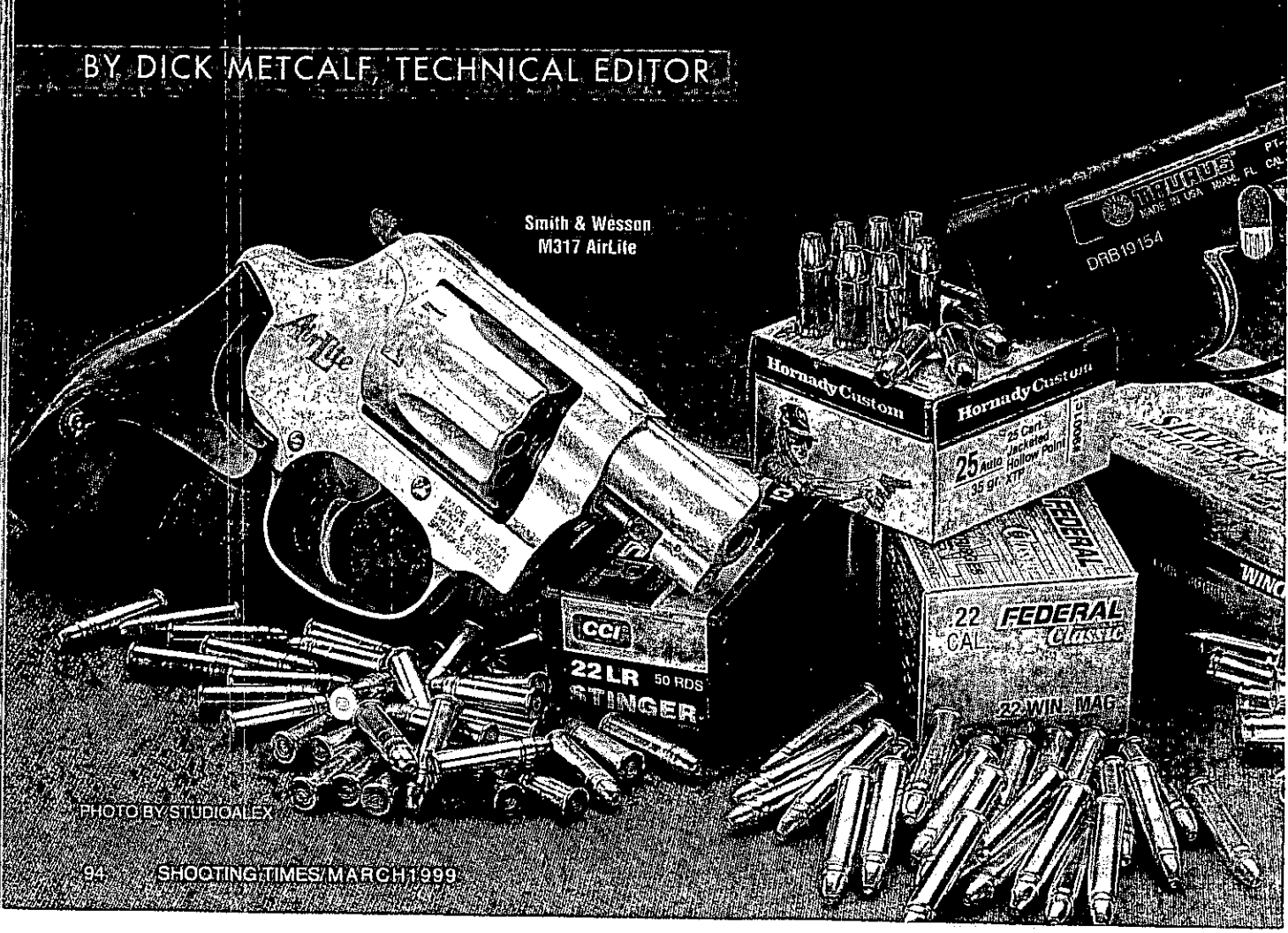


PHOTO BY STUDIO ALEX

its line and sells a lot of them). But the company also bottoms its high-tech "Personal Defense" (PD) category of Premium ammo with the .380 ACP and flatly refuses to incorporate the PD-line design features into the .32 ACP cartridge. Asked why, spokesmen said unequivocally the .32 is "inadequate" to carry the PD label, and it will not be promoted for that purpose by Federal. Yet the Hydra-Shok bullet design used in Federal's No. P32HS1 .32 ACP load is specifically oriented for law enforcement and defense. Go figure.

Not long ago, while attending one of Ken Oehler's ballistics workshops down in Texas, I took the opportunity to comment on some of these things to a few of my fellow attendees from the FBI's Ballistic Research Facility at Quantico, Virginia, the INS National Firearms Unit at Altoona, Pennsylvania, the BATF Technical Branch in D.C., and some U.S. and Canadian military representatives. I was somewhat surprised to learn that neither they nor any other agencies of which they were aware had ever done either any actual performance analysis of any small-caliber "antipersonnel" handgun loads or compared their in-target bullet performance to established "more acceptable"



personal defense and law enforcement choices. Calling around, I discovered that none of our major ammunition manufacturers had either. All, including me, obviously took it for granted that cartridges like the .32 ACP, .25 ACP, .22 WMR, and .22 LR were greatly inferior to recommended defense/law enforcement chamberings like the .40 S&W, 9mm, or even the .380 ACP, but nobody had any real facts or comparative figures. Nor could anyone really say whether the advent of new bullet designs loaded in some of these smaller cartridges had changed things to any significant degree. Considering the huge and growing numbers of such small-caliber handguns being carried by ordinary citizens with defense of life in mind, these seemed to me questions worth answering, so I persuaded *Shooting Times*' editors that we should look into the issue a bit for ourselves.

Testing Small-Caliber Effectiveness

I set up a calibrated ordnance gel test based on current FBI standards established for law enforcement ammunition performance. (A detailed explanation of the test/analysis procedure is provided in the sidebar.) The four cartridges reviewed included the centerfire .32 ACP and .25 ACP and rimfire .22 WMR and .22 LR. The results were compared to existing data I had previously generated for the same test series .380 ACP and 9mms fired from pistols with comparable pocket-size form factors and are demonstrated in the accompanying chart.

Specific load selection for the two centerfire cartridges was relatively simple. I took a standard SAAMI-spec FMJ load as a baseline for each and then added all available loadings from all manufacturers currently offering "performance" bullet configurations for these cartridges. For the .25 ACP the list included Federal's 50-grain FMJ, Hornady's 35-grain HP/XTP, Speer's 35-grain Gold Dot hollowpoint, and Winchester's 45-grain Expanding Point. The .32 ACP load list included Remington's 71-grain FMC, Cor-Bon's 52-grain BeeSafe prefragmented round, Federal's 65-grain Hydra-Shok, Hornady's 60-grain HP/XTP, Speer's 60-grain Gold Dot hollowpoint, and Winchester's 60-grain Silvertip hollow point. (PMC recently announced a 68-grain JHP .32 ACP load, but it was not available for inclusion in this review.)

On the rimfire side the choices were a bit more problematic. There are a lot of different types and configurations of .22 LR loads available in the world and a lot of varied opinions about their effectiveness. So I spoke off the record with representatives of the various ammomakers, elicited their opinions (reluctant, for the most part) as to which of their loadings might be better choices for small defense handguns, and followed what they said. Results for eight of these .22 LR loads are charted; I actually fired about twice that many but did not list those that failed to generate at least a 5.0-square-inch wound channel surface area.

For the .22 Rimfire Magnum there have been several new loadings and bullet applications introduced in the last couple of years, so I used two recommended loads from each manufacturer where that was an option—CCI, Federal, and Winchester. Remington has introduced three new .22 WMR loads this year, but only the "Polymer Tip" version was actually available at the time I was developing the data. Neither of PMC's newly announced .22 WMR loads were yet available for inclusion.

Guns were selected merely to be representative examples of current popular forms—snubnose revolvers and pocket/subcompact autos—and not because of any individual inherent features. I emphasize that this is not a gun review; it is an examination of ammunition/bullet-impact performance using typical firearms examples as firing platforms. The specific handguns used were the recent S&W Model 317 two-inch, 10-ounce AirLite for the .22 LR rimfire, the brand-new aluminum-frame Taurus two-inch Model 941 UltraLite (which features adjustable sights) for the .22 Magnum, the double-action-only Taurus Model PT-25 for the .25 ACP, and a no-longer-available Bernadelli Model 62 for the .32 ACP. The comparison results were derived from a S&W "Baby Sigma" .380 ACP and a Star Firestar 9mm.

I would have much preferred to use any current-production .32 ACP pistol instead of the Bernadelli—either the new Beretta Tomcat, Walther's PP model, or an EAA European Compact—but none of these were available as samples. The companies simply had none left in stock at the time this was written; every single one had been sold out. This more than anything else should demonstrate the intense popularity of this caliber and these types of guns.

One important thing to remember when evaluating the bullet performance results for different cartridges from autoloaders and revolvers is the different ways their bore measurements are expressed. For descriptive purposes, autoloader barrels are conventionally measured from the breechface to the muzzle, so the measurement includes the chamber. However, revolver barrels are typically measured from the front of the cylinder to the

Judging Load Effectiveness

I employed a modified form of the evaluation system developed by the FBI to establish its performance standards for law enforcement duty ammo. To be considered as an acceptable duty load by the FBI, a handgun cartridge must first provide a minimum of 12 inches of penetration into 10-percent gel (not only bare gelatin, which I used here, but also after penetrating several different types of barriers in front of the gel). Loads that passed this 12-inch threshold test were then compared in terms of the size of the wound channel their bullets created using a technique that's called "volumetric wound analysis." This essentially takes the frontal surface area of the recovered bullet and multiplies it by the depth of penetration. While there is no penalty for penetration beyond 18 inches, penetration past that depth was not considered in load comparison. The reason for the two boundary figures, 12 inches and 18 inches, is that the average human torso is about 12 inches deep front to back and about 18 inches wide side to side.

For the purposes of these comparisons, I did not enforce the 12-inch rejection threshold, but instead I included all results from all loads because there are many popular loads on the market that do not meet that standard even in unshielded gel, and I wanted to provide a comprehensive look at all actual performances. I did, however, use 18 inches as the maximum amount of penetration in the calculation of wound channel size because penetration beyond that distance in an actual human target is penetration through air on the other side and has no wounding effect.

The entire FBI standard by which defense and duty ammunition is presently judged assumes the bullet that causes the biggest hole in the target is the bullet with the best chance to quickly end a hostile violent encounter. That being so, a bullet that both penetrates deeply and upsets (expands) to an increased caliber diameter along the way is better than a bullet that doesn't penetrate very far or doesn't upset much. The bigger the volume of the actual permanent hole the bullet creates and the greater the internal bleeding surface area of that hole, the better.

Quick blood loss is critically important to incapacitating a violent target. When blood pressure drops to zero, the heart stops beating and the brain stops working very quickly. For that reason most experts feel large wound surface areas generated by deep penetration with controlled expansion are more significant than merely large wound volumes caused by shallow penetration of rapid-expansion projectiles because deeper penetration encounters more critical blood-transmitting organs and tissues. Of course, the two are clearly related. In general, the bigger the wound volume, the bigger the surface area, and vice versa. But the figures are not directly proportional; a deep, skinny wound may have a greater total surface area than a shallow, wide wound of equal volume.

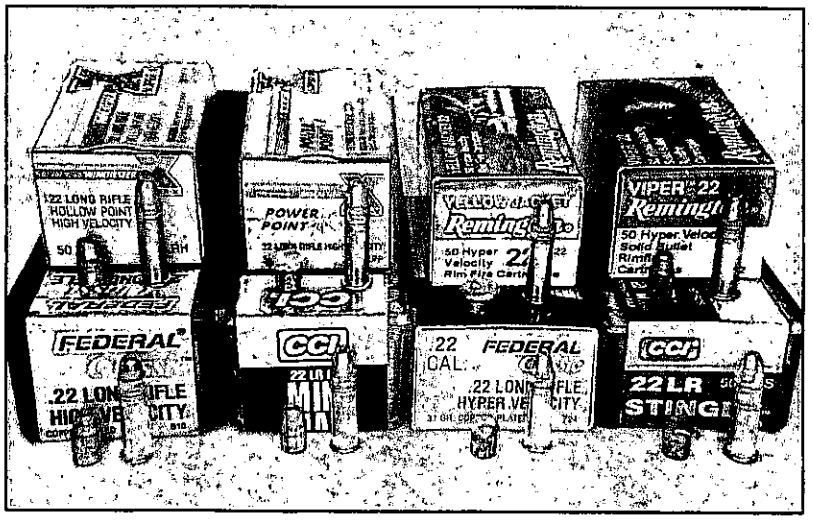
In my evaluations I determined the average projectile upset diameter for each recovered bullet by making four cross-sectional measurements with the largest and smallest as the extremes and employed that figure to calculate frontal surface area. Wound volume, the size of the wound channel in cubic inches, was calculated for each load by multiplying the average frontal surface area of the recovered bullets by the average depth of penetration. Wound area, the internal surface area of the wound channel in square inches, was calculated for each load by multiplying the average circumference of the recovered bullets by the average depth of penetration (where bullet penetration exceeds 18 inches, penetration beyond that distance was not considered). While this system, like the FBI standard on which it was based, cannot include exact measurement of individual wound idiosyncrasies such as concussion-tearing or secondary wound channels from fragmentation or particle shed, it does provide a common baseline with which to compare loads. ■

muzzle, which does not include the chamber. Of course, the cylinder's chamber comprises a significant portion of the available bore for the bullet after it exits the cartridge case mouth, and it must be included for a valid ballistic comparison. Measure the bore of a two-inch revolver from breechface to the muzzle instead of from the front of the cylinder and you will find it actually measures about 3½ inches. This may help you understand the favorable performance of many "two-inch" revolvers compared to "three-inch" autos. It's not that the revolver loads were more powerful than you thought but that the barrels are actually longer than you thought.

Mixed And Marginal Performance

The performance measurements provided in the chart are provocative and are subject to varied interpretation. There's a lot of interesting data here on which to build good debates, and there is certainly room for a lot more testing and comparisons of this sort. One important thing for you to remember when considering these results is that the centerfire .25 ACP and .32 Auto cartridges are designed specifically for use in short-barreled personal-defense pistols; the .22 Long Rifle and the .22 WMR cartridges are not. So don't make the mistake of translating any failure of the rimfire loads' bullets to perform as advertised from snubnosed revolvers into any opinion about how they will work in the longer barrel handguns and rifles for which they are



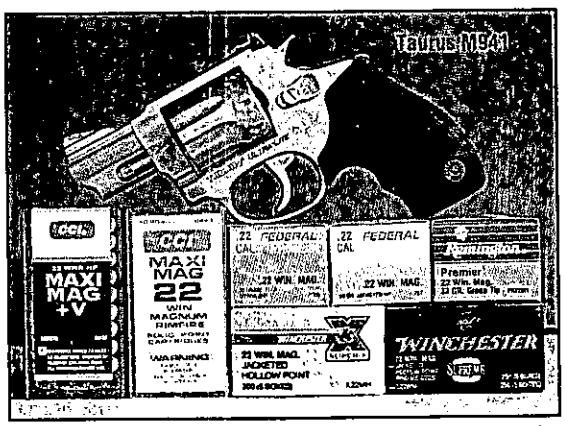


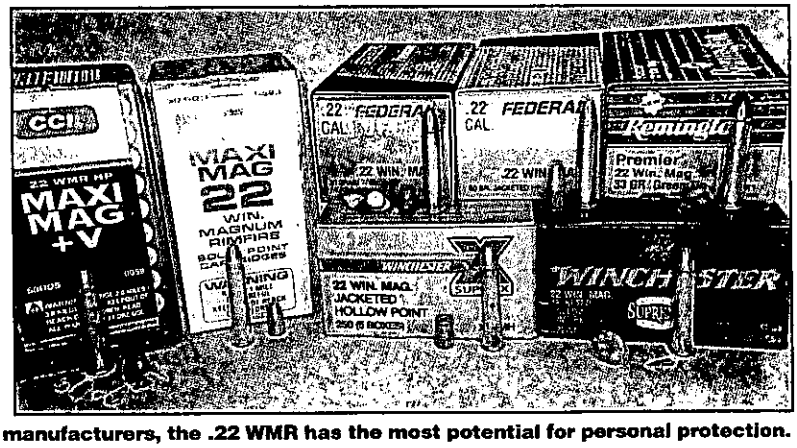
Gel testing the eight .22 Long Rifle loads showed that this cartridge is the least effective of the ones reviewed for self-defense.

Small-Caliber Defense Ammunition Performance
(Arranged By Wound Area)

Factory Load	Average Velocity (fps)	Extreme Spread (fps)	20-Foot Accuracy (Inches)	Average Upset (Inches)	Average Penetration (Inches)	Wound Volume (cu/in)	Wound Area (sq/in)
S&W Model 317 AirLite .22 LR, Two-Inch Barrel (3.50 Inches Of Available Bore)							
Federal 31-gr. Hypervelocity HP	1096	19	1.25	.244	12.03	.56	9.22
CCI 32-gr. Stinger HP	1052	116	1.35	.285	8.75	.56	7.83
Remington 36-gr. Viper Solid	1002	31	1.38	.222	10.40	.40	7.25
Winchester 40-gr. Power-Point HP	904	50	1.25	.384	5.69	.66	6.86
Winchester 38-gr. Super-X HP	895	93	1.18	.222	8.78	.34	6.12
Remington 33-gr. Yellow Jacket	1060	47	1.50	.367	5.04	.53	5.81
Federal 40-gr. High-Velocity Solid	936	70	1.25	.222	7.48	.29	5.21
CCI 36-gr. Mini-Mag HP	887	59	1.44	.222	7.25	.28	5.05
Average Wound Volume: 0.45 Average Wound Area: 6.67							
Taurus Model 941 .22 WMR, Two-Inch Barrel (3.63 Inches Of Available Bore)							
Winchester 40-gr. JHP	1083	69	1.50	.224	13.65	.53	9.60
CCI 40-gr. Maxi-Mag Solid	1150	104	1.65	.224	12.35	.49	8.69
Winchester 34-gr. Supreme JHP	1312	80	1.47	.425	6.17	.87	8.23
Remington 33-gr. Polymer Tip	1266	59	1.38	.224	11.55	.46	8.12
Federal 50-gr. Classic JHP	906	70	1.63	.224	10.40	.41	7.31
Federal 30-gr. Sierra JHP	1195	81	1.50	.204*	11.05	.36	7.08
CCI 30-gr. Maxi-Mag +V HP	1422	31	1.68	.272	8.13	.47	6.94
Average Wound Volume: 0.51 Average Wound Area: 7.99							
Taurus PT-25 .25 ACP, 2.75-Inch Barrel (2.75 Inches Of Available Bore)							
Hornady 35-gr. HP/XTP	820	31	2.68	.348	7.80	.74	8.52
Federal 50-gr. FMJ	741	25	2.50	.250	10.56	.52	8.29
Winchester 45-gr. XP	793	57	2.63	.282	7.48	.47	6.62
Speer 35-gr. Gold Dot	907	82	2.75	.250	8.13	.40	6.38
Average Wound Volume: 0.44 Average Wound Area: 6.85							
Bernadelli Model 60 .32 ACP, 3.5-Inch Barrel (3.5 Inches Of Available Bore)							
Remington 71-gr. FMC	921	56	1.83	.310	15.93	1.20	15.51
Speer 60-gr. Gold Dot	934	82	2.00	.450	6.83	1.09	9.65
Federal 65-gr. Hydra-Shok	933	23	1.75	.465	5.53	.94	8.07
Hornady 60-gr. HP/XTP	862	43	1.88	.402	5.66	.72	7.14
Winchester 60-gr. Silvertip	972	37	1.75	.555	2.93	.71	5.11
Cor-Bon 52-gr. BeeSafe	1193	51	2.13	.471	3.25	.57	4.81
Average Wound Volume: 0.87 Average Wound Area: 8.38							
S&W "Baby Sigma" .380 ACP, 3.0-Inch Barrel (3.0 Inches Of Available Bore)							
CCI Blazer 95-gr. TMJ	898	30	2.25	.355	16.42	1.62	18.30
Hornady 90-gr. HP\XTP	901	27	2.13	.415	11.50	1.55	14.99
Federal 90-gr. JHP	888	43	1.88	.432	10.28	1.51	13.94
Remington 102-gr. Golden Saber	875	42	2.00	.493	6.15	1.17	9.52
Winchester 95-gr. SXT	851	34	1.83	.508	5.85	1.19	9.33
Average Wound Volume: 1.41 Average Wound Area: 13.22							
Star Firestar 9mm Luger, 3.5-Inch Barrel (3.5 Inches Of Available Bore)							
Remington 124-gr. Golden Saber	1015	52	1.50	.583	12.04	3.21	22.04
Winchester 147-gr. SXT	900	50	1.25	.502	13.65	2.70	21.51
CCI Blazer 115-gr. TMJ	1047	28	1.75	.355	23.88	1.78	20.06
Federal 115-gr. JHP	1030	18	1.87	.439	14.25	2.16	19.64
Hornady 124-gr. HP\XTP	1002	31	1.50	.429	14.50	2.09	19.53
Average Wound Volume: 2.39 Average Wound Area: 20.56							

*Federal Premium .22 WMR with Sierra 30-grain JHP bullet consistently shed jacket entirely within two to three inches of gel entrance with .204-caliber lead core continuing to penetrate virtually undeformed.
NOTES: Accuracy is the average of five full-magazine/full-cylinder groups fired from a sandbag benchrest at 20 feet. Velocity is the average of 10 rounds measured 15 feet from the guns' muzzles.
Terminal ballistic data is based on bullets recovered after firing three rounds of each load from each gun into calibrated 10-percent ballistic gelatin at a distance of 20 feet.
Average Upset is the average frontal diameter of all three bullets recovered for each load listed calculated on the basis of four cross-sectional measurements of each bullet face.
Average Penetration is the average of main-core penetration depth of all three bullets recovered for each load listed.
Wound Volume is the size of the wound channel in cubic inches calculated for each load by multiplying the average frontal surface area of the recovered bullets by the average depth of penetration.
Wound Area is the internal surface area of the wound channel in square inches calculated for each load by multiplying the average circumference of the recovered bullets by the average depth of penetration.





According to the author, with further development by manufacturers, the .22 WMR has the most potential for personal protection.

truly designed. There is no correlation. What we are doing here is deliberately misapplying them to see what they actually do in comparison to centerfire handgun loads whose specific original design was for small-pistol antipersonnel use.

Following are just a few of my own impressions and observations to flavor your opinions:

.22 LONG RIFLE: A big-city medical examiner once said to me that the most notable thing about the .22 LR from his professional point of view is that people shot with it tend to show few immediate signs of distress, seem well on the way to recovery after moderate treatment, then die very suddenly a few days later. Of course, a person shot in the head with a .22 LR usually falls right down, but this is not an encouraging recommendation for the use of any pocket-size .22 LR handgun for life defense in any situation where the need is to stop an attacker from doing bad things to you or yours right that instant!

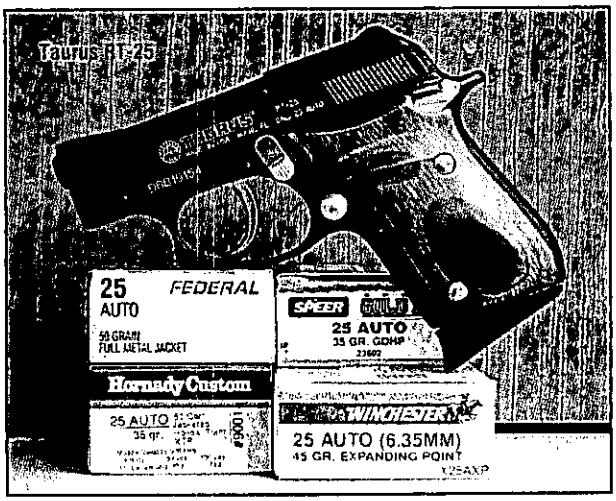
Using wound surface area as the basis of comparison, the combined .22 LR performance averages were way in the cellar—less than 25 percent the effectiveness of the pocket-size 9mm pistol and barely more than one-third as effective as the .380 ACP. But at the same time note that the highest scoring .22 LR loads were right up there with the best .22 WMR and that both of these were measurably better than the best-performing centerfire .25 ACP.

Smith & Wesson has given major-manufacturer legitimacy to the .22 LR as a pocket-gun defense cartridge with its introduction two years ago of the AirLite Model 317 and inclusion of it in the "Concealed Carry" section of its 1997 catalog. The move generated considerable discussion and controversy. Smith & Wesson's position, as clearly spelled out in its AirLite advertisements, is that a handgun can be a powerful deterrent, "but only if you have it when you need it!" And the company emphasizes the AirLite .22 "has none of the heft, bulk, or recoil that discourages many licensed citizens from routinely carrying for personal protection." For now, I'll just leave this at that.

.22 MAGNUM: The .22 WMR is potentially the most interesting of the four loads in this focus. It has long been a popular backup/hideout caliber among plainclothes and undercover police officers (remember the old High Standard .22 Magnum derringer?), and its overall average wound generation figures are within a half-inch of the centerfire .32 ACP, with bullets that average barely half as heavy. Admittedly, its best individual scorer was little better than the best .22 LR and only midrange compared to the individual .32 ACP load rankings, but this is clearly a question of bullet design. Loads optimized for eruptive bullet effect at rifle-barrel velocities simply don't perform to spec at snubnose speeds.

The Federal round, which carries the Sierra 30-grain JHP, literally explodes in target from a rifle. Here it consistently peeled its jacket within two to three inches of entrance and sent its essentially undeformed .204-subcaliber core on into the target. The new Remington Polymer Tip round—superb in rifles—here merely opened up its nose cavity barely enough to allow the green plastic tip to fall out and proceeded on as if it was a solid FMJ.

However, with as much as 50 percent higher velocity to work with than the .32, even from these extremely short barrels, and significantly more disposable energy, a .22 WMR load carrying a bullet specifically engineered to upset at snubnose velocity levels would easily outclass these others in wound generation as well as that nebulous and mysterious quality we call "shocking power." Would it get up to the .380





Plain and simple, the gel testing for this report proved that the .25 ACP is not a good choice for life-threatening encounters.

level? Well, note how the best current .22 WMR loads already compare to such premium .380 offerings as the Remington Golden Saber or the Winchester SXT. At least one major ammunition maker is known to be experimenting with a high-performance .22 WMR load specifically for short handgun barrels. Stay tuned.

.25 ACP: The .25 ACP is not effective. Even though it was originally designed specifically for pocket-pistol-size guns, it barely surpasses .22 LR performance levels in terms of overall average, and its best individual examples are actually behind the top-scoring rimfire loads, .22 WMR and .22 LR both. Even the best-engineered bullets don't deliver in the .25 ACP. There simply isn't enough energy available to work with in that tiny case, regardless of propellant choice.

We can blame a lot of the .25 ACP's undeserved popularity on James Bond, who carried a Beretta .25 auto and performed miraculous feats of marksmanship with it in the original two Ian Fleming novels back in the 1960s—until someone clued the author, and Mr. Bond suddenly switched to a Walther PPK in subsequent books. I just wish the .25 would go away. I have studied countless urban law enforcement incident reports in my work as a police weapons consultant, and the .25 ACP features prominently in many. The one that typifies in my eyes the whole story in regard to the .25 ACP as a personal-defense tool dates from about 20 years ago in Minnesota. A pharmacist was robbed at gunpoint by a burly guy wearing a Navy peacoat and carrying a four-inch S&W .38 Special, who pocketed the money, stuck his revolver in his waistband, and turned to walk away from the drugstore counter. The druggist reached under the counter for his Baby Browning .25 ACP and emptied it—six FMJ rounds—directly into the robber's back at about six feet. The felon stopped, turned around, walked back, reached over, dragged the nonplussed victim across the counter, and proceeded to pound the daylights out of him. Then he walked out. The police found him about a half-hour later at the local hospital getting the six slugs plucked from the skin of his back. Not one had penetrated even into the muscle layers.

For those who wonder about this lack of penetration compared to the eight-inch penetration figures for my unshielded gelatin review, just remember that the majority of life-defense situations do not involve shooting at naked people.

.32 ACP: Clearly the centerfire .32 ACP is the best performer of the four calibers looked at here. And like the .25 ACP, it is optimized specifically for these short barrels. It was designed by John Browning in 1899 for his first successful autoloader design, manufactured by Fabrique Nationale in Belgium, and since known in Europe as the 7.65 Browning or the 7.65 Automatic. It was first introduced in this country for the Colt 1903 pocket autoloader and has been variously designated here as the .32 Colt Automatic, the .32 Automatic Colt Pistol (ACP), the .32 Automatic Pistol, and, simply, the .32 Auto. Incidentally, 7.65mm is actually .301 caliber; .32 caliber is actually 8.13mm. The actual bore diameters of .32 ACP pistols historically vary from .308 to .314 caliber. Most current handload manuals specify .312-caliber bullets for this cartridge. Go figure.



Of the four small-caliber cartridges reviewed here, the .32 ACP is the best performer in terms of expansion, penetration, and wound generation; however, the author's overall conclusion is that none of these rounds are even close in effectiveness to the .380 ACP.

It is important here to observe that even though the .32's overall wound generation average is superior to the others (although the .22 WMR is close), the best of the individual "new-tech" .32 ACP bullet loads are barely better than the best of the two rimfire loads. The .32 actually owes its first-place finish to the traditional FMJ loading, with it's near-twice-average penetration. This underscores a hugely important point. Minimal-energy cartridges simply cannot generate sufficient velocity to allow even the best-engineered modern bullet designs to perform at peak. They can be engineered to expand all right (check the upset figures), but they don't have the oomph to carry on and penetrate after expansion. Of these four, only the .22 WMR has the potential velocity/energy balance to allow more effective development—and not yet. If I had to carry a .32, I'd load it with a plain old-fashioned FMJ.

THE BOTTOM LINE

It is clear that the effectiveness gap between the best of these "mouse loads" and even the least of the "legitimate" personal-defense cartridges—the .380—is huge. Actually, it is not so much a choice of cartridges as it is a choice of loads. The best .22 WMR scored better than the worst .380 ACP; the best of the two rimfires gouged wound channels nearly twice the size of the worst of the .32 ACP rounds. The 9mm, no surprise, is head and shoulders above everything else when fired from a pistol neither bigger nor inherently heavier to carry than a pocket .32 pistol or .22 WMR revolver.

Looking at the wider perspective, well, I stand with Federal. It floors its officially designated "Personal Defense" ammo recommendation at the .380 ACP level. So do I.



View from Cilleyville

by Paul Fopiano - 735-5958

The Role of Police and the Community in School Safety

After a tragic incident as recently occurred in Littleton, Colorado screams for more gun control legislation is heard from the politicians and poll data (always a poll) fly through the roof. Politicians seeing political gain heighten the anxiety by demanding more gun control legislation knowing full well that our schools nationwide are statistically orders of magnitude safer than the homes and neighborhoods from which these children come. People who oppose this "knee-jerk" reaction are either dupes of the NRA (National Rifle Association), insensitive to the concerns of parents or just plain stupid. Somehow the discussion never seems to get beyond the shouting and high drama stage and new restrictions on the sale and possession of firearms is passed, politicians are smug in having responded to the will of the people and as the next horrific school disaster will demonstrate, nothing has changed.

I fall in the camp who feel that little if any of the myriad of gun control legislation affects the ability of criminals and terrorist-types from acquiring firearms but it sure raises the devil with ordinary people wishing to acquire guns for hunting, sport, or protection. I also feel safer knowing that my friends and neighbors have guns and not just the criminals and kooks.

What can police presence at the school really do to prevent catastrophes at our school? Precious little in my view! Example: The president of the United States has all the protection that law enforcement can muster and yet it was only by the grace of God that President Reagan survived the assassination attempt. What possible chance do the rest of us have against a determined attack? Does this mean that since law enforcement cannot prevent attacks on the individual that we should disband law enforcement? Of course not!! Let's go back to the situation with the president. That there aren't more attacks on the life of the president is the result of good law enforcement procedures - undercover detection of suspects, surveillance of the areas the president will visit and of course, crowd control. What I'm really talking about is that law enforcement can be most effective in saving lives, by being aware of the neighborhood (schools of course included) not by stationing armed police in the school. In the case of Columbine High School, armed police officers were stationed at the school and a SWAT team arrived at the school within 20 minutes after the incident began, yet this armed presence was virtually helpless in preventing continued mayhem.

I'm not convinced that further gun control will have any effect on controlling violence in schools. Statistics show (acknowledged even by gun control advocates) that schools are a safe environment for children and that parental involvement is the single most dominant indicator for reducing violence in the schools. Since these established statistics (facts if you will) do not support the need for more gun control, the control advocates lie. Lie #1: **Guns are more available now than at any time in history.** In my remembrance, guns were readily available in most of the homes of my friends and while they might have been stored in racks and cabinets, they were for the most part not locked up. Lie #2: **There is a crisis out there and all kids are capable of committing these atrocities and must be prevented from owning firearms up to the age of 21.** This is utter nonsense and these same politicians created a draft system where 18-year olds can at any time be called up to defend our country.

I grew up when one parent was usually at home. Now these parents knew what was going on in their neighborhood and were not bashful about exerting discipline. A foot policeman was also in the area as a friend and authority figure. I still remember the neighborhood policeman with a pocket full of soap bars which he distributed to all the kids on Halloween with the admonition, "It looks the same as wax (on the windshields of cars) but it comes off a lot easier." While the neighborhoods of the "good old days" could restore discipline in our schools, it is naive to think that this will happen in the present environment of "big problems requiring big solutions", but the basic principles still apply. The sound police principal of "knowing the neighborhood" is still the best defense against similar incidents occurring in the future. This "real" attack on school violence will require more diligence and may be more expensive than passing "feel good" gun banning legislation but the difference is that it will work **and without trashing the Constitution in the process.**

When people finally realize that safe neighborhoods (and schools) are best achieved by strong parental involvement, they will assume their full responsibility as parents. Until then, school violence can be reduced by good community surveillance not gun control and armed police presence.

Comment: Doesn't it make sense to limit the size of schools so that aggressive "storm trooper" mentality cannot go undetected? Could Columbine have occurred at the old 100-pupil Andover High School? Not likely!!

OUTDOOR NEWS

Continued from Page 10

feature music, the gundalow and people in early American costumes, native American programs, salt marsh haying demonstrations, storytelling, information on lobstering, clamming, and oystering, birdwalks, and much more. There will also be a road race in partnership with the Great Bay Stewards, the "Great Bay 5K".

Visit Sandy Point's web site: **www.greatbay.org.** *Discover the treasures at "Great Bay Fest", October 2, at Sandy Point Discovery Center.*

Do guns turn children into criminals? Myth-shattering federal study says: No!

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Want to dramatically reduce the chance that your child will commit a gun related crime or – heaven forbid – go on a shooting spree? Here's a surprising suggestion from the Libertarian Party: Buy your youngster a gun.

"The evidence is in: The simplest way to reduce firearm-related violence among children is to buy them a gun and teach them how to use it responsibly," said Steve Dasbach, national director of the Libertarian Party.

"When it comes to preventing youthful violence, the Second Amendment apparently works better than the so-called solutions being proposed by politicians such as a ban on assault weapons or mandated 'child-proof' safety locks on guns."

Says who? Says a detailed study by the federal government entitled "Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse."

The study was conducted from 1993-1995 by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In an attempt to determine the relationship between "problem behaviors" like drug use, teen pregnancy, and crime, child psychologists tracked 4,000 boys and girls aged 6 to 15 in Denver, Pittsburgh, and Rochester, NY.

The findings were a slap in the face to "conventional wisdom" about children and guns, said Dasbach – and a sharp rebuke to the recent vote by the U.S. Senate to enact new gun-control laws that impact on teenagers.

According to the study:

• Children who get guns from their parents don't commit gun crimes (0%), while children who get illegal guns are very likely to do so (21%).

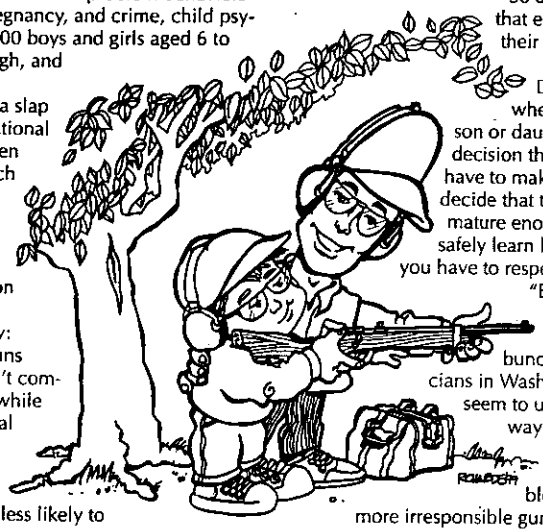
• Children who get guns from parents are less likely to commit any kind of street crime (14%) than children who have no gun in the house (24%) – and are dramatically less likely to do so than children who acquire an illegal gun (74%).

• Children who get guns from parents are less likely to use drugs (13%) than children who get illegal guns (41%).

"Boys who own legal firearms have much lower rates of delinquency and drug use [than boys who own illegal guns] and are even slightly less delinquent than non-owners of guns," the study reported.

If the federal government knows that children and guns are not – in and of themselves – a dangerous combination, why are so many politicians demanding that new laws be passed to "protect" children?

"Politicians are apparently more interested in demonizing guns – and repealing the Second Amendment on the installment plan – than they are in facts," suggested Dasbach. "But as this study shows, if gun ownership by kids is not the problem, banning gun ownership by kids can't be the solution."

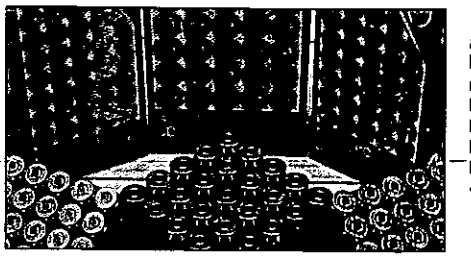


So are Libertarians saying that every parent should buy their child a gun?

"Of course not," said Dasbach. "Deciding whether or not to give your son or daughter a gun is a serious decision that every parent will have to make. Many parents may decide that their children are not mature enough to responsibly and safely learn how to use a gun, and you have to respect that decision.

"But the point is: Parents are better able to make that decision than a bunch of poll-driven politicians in Washington, D.C. Parents seem to understand that the best way to reduce gun crimes by juveniles is to promote more responsible gun ownership – not more irresponsible gun bans."

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PMP .45 ACP Ammunition, 50/box	#15002	$10.73
PMP 9mm Ammunition, 50/box	#15001	7.15
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PMP .223/5.56 NATO, 20/box	#10199	3.99

NOTE: You must be at least 18 years old to purchase rifle ammo and 21 years old to purchase handgun ammo. Please mail or FAX a copy of your drivers license along with a signed statement that you are of legal age to purchase ammunition.

Paramilitaries Among Us

by Forrest Smith

Why a group of Rambos sat biting their nails behind body armor and ballistic shields while children were slaughtered in their schoolhouse in Columbine.

During a four-hour period outside Columbine High School on April 20, 1999, squads of highly-touted SWAT teams — masked men clad all in black, wearing Fritz helmets and Kevlar vests, clutching M-16's and MP-5's behind their ballistic shields — waited for the order to "kill people and break things," an order that, amazingly, never came. As two of Columbine's students celebrated Hitler's birthday by murdering twelve of their classmates, a teacher, and then themselves, the SWAT teams remained safely under cover while their spokespersons weathered grueling fire from the reporters who had descended on the scene. The episode raises serious questions about SWAT teams in general, and those participating outside Columbine High School in particular.

Whatever else one might call them, SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics) teams are actual combat soldiers. Few people have recognized the fact that with the advent of SWAT teams, the government planted organized military units right in Anytown, USA, and as the Declaration of Independence phrased it, "kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies," by insisting they are just plain policemen.

Insinuating combat soldiers into the civilian population for control of those civilians has been accomplished with ridiculous ease by a government whose power continues to metastasize out of control. In the late 1800's, *posse comitatus* (power of the county) laws were enacted. These laws forbade the government to use the military against civilians or for the enforcement of civilian issues. Since the late 1960s, however, these laws have been continuously undermined, and there has been a move to militarize civilian police forces, even down to the smallest of municipal departments. SWAT is everywhere, even in towns having fewer than ten sworn officers.

Modern television programming contains a plethora of "cop" shows featuring this new breed, these men whose appearance and style are indistinguishable from that of the U.S. Army. It is however no wonder that they look military — they are military. Often, they have been trained by the U.S. military on active military bases and they are armed by the U.S. military. In 1998 the Los Angeles Police and Sheriff's Departments received 6,000 M-16 military-issue assault weapons from our federal government. Police units are transported like the military, with several departments operating surplus Huey helicopters of the type used for combat assaults in Vietnam. Many possess armored urban assault vehicles like the Mad Max vehicle rolling to and fro at Littleton doing God knows what. They even dress like military commandos, often buying their black ninja gear at their own expense through military supply houses. By the time the military trainers are through with their civilian cadets, one cannot distinguish a SWAT team from a SEAL team.

Of course, the government needed a fig leaf to turn Barney Fife into a Green Beret, and the perfect pretext was the war on drugs. Nothing was too good — or bad — to deal with the dreaded scourge of drugs. After all, those valiant Boys in Blue were hopelessly outgunned by the evil gangs of international narco-terrorists who threatened our children and indeed our very way of life. Today few Americans are surprised by the spectacle of forty ninjas leaping from rental trucks in the ghetto, smashing down doors and knocking terrified young African-Americans (almost always) to the floor, to emerge triumphantly displaying small plastic bags of marijuana. Another school saved, another blow for freedom.

As if the very existence of SWAT were not sufficient affront to any barely-conscious civil libertarian, there is a nagging and growing perception in the public mind that

these military units are staffed largely by testosterone-soaked, trigger-happy Rambo wannabes who see the world as "us" and "them." "Them," of course, is the vast pool of "perps" on whom SWAT longs to "bust a cap" and "double tap" (they actually talk that way).

The Warriors of Littleton

It would be nice if SWAT teams could perform jobs that have a positive impact on society — protecting life and property. It is difficult to understand, for example, why something was not done quickly to insert these "great warriors" into Columbine High School to confront the gunmen, before the killers could consolidate their positions and kill more people. After all, it was known from the earliest moments that there were gunmen shooting and killing at random in the school. Are we wrong to expect the people trained, equipped, and paid to deal with dangerous criminals and high-risk situations actually deal with them? When that agonizing little corner of hell was in session in the Rockies, instead of marching toward the sound of the guns, our SWAT regulars took shelter behind fire trucks, ambulances and police cars, as their leaders talked with a specially-dispatched Dan Rather. We know what Rather is paid to do, and we know what the SWAT teams are paid to do. Clearly, Rather was the only one earning his pay that day.

The SWAT teams had antiballistic nylon vests and helmets with man-sized antiballistic shields, the latter capable of deflecting anything up to a .308 round, the standard high-power military rifle caliber. Even if they could not assault in force of numbers, why wasn't a small reconnaissance squad of volunteers sent in immediately to determine if they could do anything at all?

When the teams finally entered the school, the massacre had long since ended. What death and misery might have been prevented during those four hours while the SWAT teams watched and waited? While the news cameras revealed everything happening outside the building, which is to say, nothing at all, inside the school building, the carnage and terror continued. Though SWAT was conspicuous by its absence, the field of battle was not empty of courage and honor. Children directed children to closets and barricaded rooms for safety. One child crawled through the carnage to hang a pathetic sign in a window — "Please help us, we are bleeding to death." Another brave child wrapped his own body around his friend, saying, "I'll take the bullet." One adult, a mild-mannered coach, helped a number of his students to safety, even as he himself was repeatedly shot, then slowly bled to death, waiting hours for SWAT to rescue him and the students he saved — that is, to do their job. In the end he asked a student to carry forth his final words: "Tell my girls I love them."

The SWAT teams in Littleton failed to protect the lives of the citizens they're paid to protect. No one has asked the obvious question: if the mission that day had been a surprise raid on a marijuana farmer, would the teams have acted as cowardly? ❑

The Committee to Elect

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GUNS &
The Right to Bear Arms

"The second amendment protects our right to keep and bear arms. The citizens of this nation must do all within their power to protect this basic right. Historically, governments that disarm their citizens become oppressive to their people. As president, I will ensure that all our inallenable rights are protected and/or restored." **Dr. Heather Harder**

Our forefathers were learned men who studied the lessons of history. They were greatly concerned about creating a government that would someday try to overpower its people; therefore they wrote in safeguards to ensure people would always be free from an oppressive government. Thus, the Bill of Rights was born. History had long shown that oppressive governments would first disarm its citizens. Our forefathers determined that in America, citizens would have the ***RIGHT*** to bear arms, and nothing would or could interfere with this right! This safeguard allowed Americans to be protected from any oppressive force whether within its own government or from the outside. We, the people, must not allow anyone, however well meaning, to infringe upon this fundamental right.

Guns are not this nation's problem! Indeed, it is violence. As a nation, we must focus on the eradication of violence, whether by fist, stick, stone, knife, or gun. It is time to see through the veil of fear that makes us believe that taking away guns will eliminate this nation's crime and violence problem. It is not guns that cause the problems; it is people. It is people that should be dealt with if gun usage is abused. I strongly support state and/or local legislation that gives mandatory and/or a stiffer penalty for gun related crimes.

Governmental talk of limiting or even revoking the right for citizens to bear arms continues to spread across the country and is unconstitutional. We must take steps to ensure that our government never gets absolute power over our lives. As the saying goes, 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.' If guns were the cause of violence and social problems, countries such as Israel and Switzerland, where gun ownership is nearly double the U.S. rate, would have more gun problems The continent of Africa has had gun control forced upon it by a variety of oppressors including the Dutch, English, French, and Portuguese and they certainly aren't better for it. Oppression requires the oppressed to be vulnerable.

I do not own a gun. I have never shot or carried a gun. I do not need a gun for protection, however, I will fight to protect the Constitutional right of my fellow citizens to own guns. It is this right of choice that protects us all.

The United Nations has considered a *world* gun code to prevent an armed citizenry. I feel our country must immediately withdraw from any organization that violates our Constitution. Never should we allow our right to bear arms be taken. As I fight to protect the right to own a gun, I will also pray that our society grows ever more peaceful, and that soon guns will be only collector's items and relics of times gone by when problems were solved through violence. I do believe as Thomas Jefferson did, "The next revolution in this country will not be fought with guns and ammo, but with pen and paper." Only truth will make us forever free.

###

Dr. Heather Anne Harder is seeking the Democratic nomination for President of the United States of America in the year 2000. Heather Harder can lead and guide this country, not only because she is a woman, but also because she has the expertise, dedication and desire to get the job done. Her plain talking, down to earth, radical common sense sometimes surprises and always impresses. She began this massive undertaking in 1990 and first ran for this office in 1996. Dr. Harder holds a Ph.D. in education and is a former university professor. She is an entrepreneur and businesswoman, author and mother of two daughters. To learn more about Dr. Harder or her campaign call 219-663-7340, www.harder2000.com, or e-mail harder2000@aol.com.

Please pass along this position statement to an interested group or person. Do your part to keep the information moving!

Permission is granted to use part or all of this position statement for publication and distribution with proper citation.

AVAILABILITY: Dr. Heather Harder is available nationwide for telephone interviews or by arrangement.

CONTACT: Deborah McGrew for scheduling 219-662-7248

For gun-control advocates, it's time to put up or shut up

If those folks really think they're safer without guns, why not brag about it?

By Chuck Baldwin

The anti-freedom folks are really beginning to bug me. I'm referring particularly to those who keep demanding more draconian gun laws. Their arguments fly in the face of all logic and common sense. Study after study confirms that the *more* freedom individuals have to defend and protect themselves, the *safer* society is.

From Professor Kleck of Florida State University to Professor Lott at the University of Chicago to most law enforcement professionals to every person who has ever had or wished they had a firearm handy in the face of an attacker, the consensus is unanimous: Guns save lives!

But no matter. The anti-freedom, pro-dependent gun-control zealots continue to promote their stupid and senseless legislation. I think it's time for the gun-control freaks to put their money where their mouth is!

Here is my proposal:

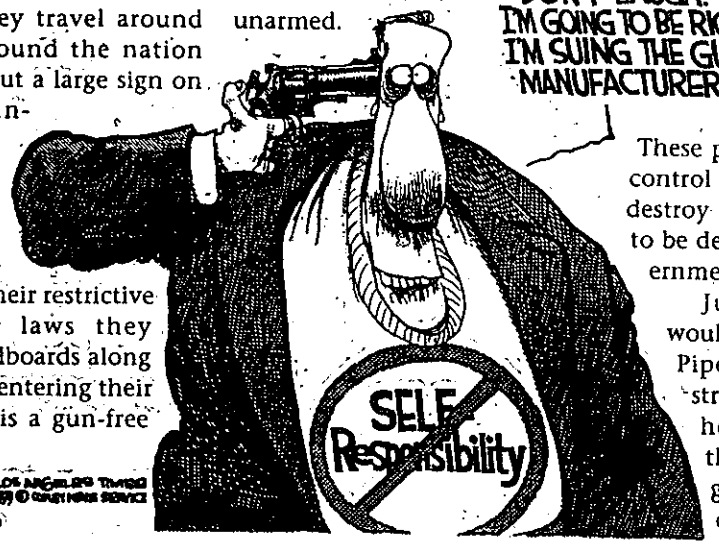
I call on all gun control proponents to *identify* themselves so everyone can know who they are. I call on them to put signs on the front of their homes: "This is a gun-free home."

I summon them to canvas their neighborhoods and to convince all their neighbors to rid themselves of all their firearms. When they do, I challenge them to put up signs all around their streets and driveways: "This is a gun-free neighborhood."

When they travel around town and around the nation they should put a large sign on their car window: "This vehicle is unarmed."

When city governments enact their restrictive gun control laws they should put billboards along the highways entering their towns: "This is a gun-free community."

I say it is time for the gun control fanatics to put up or shut up. Before they demand that the rest of us render ourselves defenseless, it's up to them to lead the way and show us how safe it is to be unarmed.



Beyond that, if they are so concerned about the senseless loss of life, why don't they pass legislation banning cars and bathtubs and airplanes and swimming pools? These take far more lives than firearms.

You know the reason why. These people are not trying to control *crime*; they are trying to destroy freedom. They want us to be dependent upon the government for our survival.

Just for the record, I would love to see these Pied Pipers of Perfidy demonstrate to the rest of us just how much *they* believe their own rhetoric— and go public with their *own* disarmament.

Howard L.Wilson
POBox 91
Andover,NH 03216
603-735-5427 after 8PM
e-mail: stone@sugar-river.net

Letter to the Editor;

Herein find the article (clipped from the latest issue of the newpaper of the Libertarian party),that I presented as an e-mail several days ago.If you wish to contact the author,or the national Libertarian office,use any of the following methods of communication (Libertarian Party,2600 Virginia Ave.NW Suite 100,Washington,DC 20037 tel: 202-333-0008 9AM-5PM {M-F} e-mail: 73136.3063@compuServe.com).

The forces of anti-Rights may not be as strong,in NH,as in other political jurisdictions.yet,despite that there are those,in the legislature,and in advocacy groups,who would make of the firearms owner,a "Criminal". Why should not these anti's be subject to the same market forces,they would attempt to both sidetrack,through imposition of an ownership ban,on the firearms owners?
The over-view needed,is a challenge to the anti-firearms crowd,to proudly declare thier status !

For Liberty,

Howard L.Wilson

★★★★★★ The ★★★★★★

Libertarian Party

Is

100% In Favor

Of Your

Gun Rights.



Published by the
Libertarian Party of
New Hampshire

★★★★★★★ 1 ★★★★★★★

Across the country, there is a rising tide of voices from both the Republican and Democratic parties calling for more and more un-Constitutional anti-gun laws.

But there is one political party that is different: The Libertarian Party.

100% PRO GUN

Since its founding in 1972, the Libertarian Party has been the only political party that is 100% in favor of your right to own guns—and 100% opposed to any laws that will undercut your Second Amendment rights. No ands, ifs, or buts.

It's written right into the Libertarian Party platform:

"Maintaining our belief in the inviolability of the right to keep and bear arms, we oppose all laws at any level restricting the ownership, manufacture, transfer, or sale of firearms or ammunition. We oppose all laws requiring registration of firearms or ammunition."

Why are Libertarians so committed to this principle?

Because we know that America's founders fought the Revolutionary War to throw off British tyranny—and that most of the revolutionaries used their own guns in that war.

★★★★★★★ 2 ★★★★★★★

The lesson that the Founding Fathers learned in that struggle—that guns are the final defense of life and liberty—was so important that they put an iron-clad guarantee into the Constitution to protect the rights of future generations to own guns.

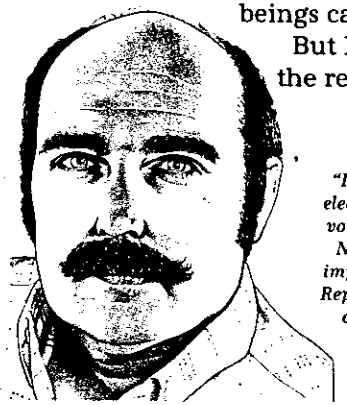
But the people who want to take away your guns—whether they are Republicans or Democrats—prefer to ignore the Second Amendment.

RESPONSIBILITY

Face it: People who want government enforced gun control are prejudiced against guns and gun owners. Having already made up their minds that guns are inherently evil, they reject facts to the contrary. They forget that ordinary citizens own guns for hunting, target shooting, and collectables, as well as for self-defense.

Libertarians know that guns are not the problem. Guns are inanimate objects. Gun-control advocates talk as if guns could act on their own, as if human beings cannot control them.

But Libertarians put the responsibility where



"In its 20-year history, no elected Libertarian has ever voted for any anti-gun bill. Not once! That's a pretty impressive record – one the Republicans and Democrats certainly can't match."

★★★★★★★ 3 ★★★★★★★

it belongs, on the owner and user of the gun. If he or she acts responsibly, without attacking others or causing injury negligently, no crime or harm has been done. Leave those gun owners in peace.

BEST DEFENSE

Let's face it: A responsible, well armed and trained citizenry is the best protection against domestic crime and the threat of foreign invasion.

America's founders knew that. Libertarians know it today.

And the Libertarian Party will keep on fighting—with 100% of its energy—to protect that right.

Would you like a free, no-obligation information package about the Libertarian Party? Just mail us the coupon on the reverse!

The Libertarian Party is one of the three legally recognized political parties in New Hampshire with four state Representatives and numerous elected and appointed office holders at state and local levels. The Libertarian Party fights for greater personal and economic liberty in all areas of life including:

- **SMALLER GOVERNMENT:** Sharply reduce the size and power of government.
- **GREATER CIVIL LIBERTIES:** People should decide for themselves what to eat, drink, read, or smoke; whether they gamble; how they make love; or when to raise a family.
- **FREE MARKET ECONOMICS:** Free markets and free trade create prosperity.
- **REAL CRIME CONTROL:** Police should protect people from violent crime, but "victimless crimes" should be decriminalized.

Some Comments On Libertarians & Guns

"I personally believe that Libertarianism is going somewhere...[It] springs from a pretty good idea—that of governmental noninterference."
—Al Rubega
GO-NH President

"The Libertarian position on guns is the same as their position on everything else, which is that free citizens should be free to possess and use anything they want, as long as it harms no other peaceable citizen. Furthermore, we identify an armed citizenry as the Framers did—a bulwark of liberty."
—David Batchelder
NRA & GO-NH member
Libertarian Party member

"The Second Amendment is essential to preserving liberty and life. The Bill of Rights is an action against the government. It says to the government: Don't mess with these rights."
—Gene Burns
WRKO Talk Show Host
Libertarian Party member



"Sometimes I think gun rights activists and Libertarians are the only people in this country who have actually read the Second Amendment, and know it was put in the Constitution to protect our liberty – pure and simple."

★★★★★★☆★★★★★★

Libertarian Party
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

- ❑ Please send me more information about the Libertarian Party.
- ❑ **$15** I want to join! Libertarian Party of New Hampshire membership.
- ❑ **$35** I want to join! NH and National Libertarian Party membership

Payment by: ❑ Check/Money Order ❑ MasterCard ❑ Visa

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Signature _____

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I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals. (Signature required for LPNH and/or LP membership only.)

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If you would like more information about the Libertarian Party of New Hampshire, just mail in this form and we will send you, with no obligation, a free booklet and a copy of our newsletter.

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To :	**Senate Judiciary Committee Room**	**From :**	THOMAS GAGNON
Sent :	1/26/00 at 8:52:14 AM	**Pages :**	3 (including Cover)
Subject :	Committee Meeting, Jan. 26, 2000 10:00 am RM103		

Good Day
Would you please forward this fax to the Senate Judiciary Committee meeting in Room 103 at 10:00am this morning January 26,2000.

Thank You
Thomas M. Gagnon

Thomas M. Gagnon
171 Rand Pond Road
Goshen, New Hampshire
03752
Home 603-863-3820, Work 603-835-6122

To: New Hampshire Senate Judiciary Committee
Room 103
Meeting: January 26th, 2000, 10:00am

Re: Senate bills, 419FN, 433, and 427-FN

Good Day

I am the manager of the Alstead Gun Shop Inc. located in Alstead, New Hampshire.

I would like to register my opposition to this proposed legislation.

With regards to Senate Bill 419-FN, nothing saddens me more than a child being injured by anything. I find it very easy to become upset with a parent or guardian as to the reasons why the injury happened.

Just like the safety of the home or the family car, firearm safety is and always has been the responsibility of the homeowner. If you are going to punish a firearms owner for neglecting to handle firearms safely then we the people expect you to make it an equal crime when someone doesn't maintain the family car properly and a child is injured, or when someone doesn't maintain the home or domicile and the child is injured. We the people expect you to have the prosecutors go after every single case where a child is *injured* in the home, school or highway, and seek criminal prosecution. This is generally perceived as equal treatment under the law!

This proposed legislation is just another attempt by certain political elements to invade the privacy of the citizen in New Hampshire, and dictate how we shall live, another erosion of our personal freedoms.

The onus of responsibility still lies with the owner. There are plenty of pre-existing laws on the books that prosecutors can use if the circumstances dictate, as to whether a person should be prosecuted or not.

This proposed legislation seemingly ignores the "Youth Handgun Safety Act" enacted by the federal government last year.

With regards to Senate Bill 433, this bill is completely an utterly unnecessary. It is already current against federal law to sell a handgun to anyone under the age of 21, and has been for a long time. Just check with the New Hampshire State Police Headquarters. The people in background checks will confirm this.

This proposed legislation is a total waste of the New Hampshire taxpayers time. I do not believe the people of New Hampshire enjoy having elected officials creating redundant red-tape legislation.

With regards to Senate Bill 427-FN, it was and always has been my understanding that a Saturday night special was an illegally made handgun, usually of poor quality, by an unlicensed party. The sponsors of this bill want to broaden the definition of what they think is a Saturday night special in order to attack the firearm manufacturer, several of whom are major employers in the state of New Hampshire.

Section 1 Statement of Purpose is an opinion-laden diatribe, not good legislation.

The most disturbing part of this proposed legislation is part II. Having worked in the firearms manufacturing industry for 17 years of my career I can say without a doubt that the manufacturers in this country spend huge amounts of money and time perfecting their product. How can any intelligent lawmaker claim or infer by such legislation that the manufacturers are not "quality conscious" especially in today's litigious society?

Do the people proposing this legislation even know what "Proof-testing" is? And, that it is a regular part of the manufacturing process?

I would suggest that if this bill were passed then it would give a new outlet to the irresponsible individuals and district attorneys who have brought a number of frivolous lawsuits against the industry in recent times. The State of New Hampshire, having enacted these quality control requirements will become financially liable for defects in workmanship since the State is dictating quality control. This approach also smacks of "Nationalizing" an industry, which if I remember correctly is a function of socialist's regimes.

Sincerely,
Thomas M. Gagnon

Attention Senate Judiciary Committee

These three bills 419-FN, 427-FN and 433 will do nothing to deter crime or stop it. The only people that will be affected are law abiding voting citizens.

It would be more effective to enforce the present 22,000 guns laws we already have on the books than to have more bandaid laws.

Thank You for your time

David M Morrie

David M Morrie
254 Elm ST
Claremont NH 03743

John Tatone, D.C.

Littleton Chiropractic

Diplomate, American Board of Chiropractic Neurology

120 Cottage Street
Littleton, NH 03561
(603) 444-0606
Fax (603) 444-5290

1/25/00

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN,

THIS LETTER IS TO REGISTER MY OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL 419-FN, SENATE BILL 427-FN, AND SENATE BILL 433 TO BE HEARD BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY JAN 26, 10:00 AM.

THANK YOU

January 25, 2000

Senate Judicary Committee
FAX- 271-2103

Mr. Chairman,

I am writing as a concerned citizen of the STATE of N.H. I am asking You and the members of the committee to KILL The Following Senate Bills:

Senate Bill - SB 419-FN - ITS Discriminating to Lawful Gun owners.

Senate Bill - SB 427-FN - IT HURTS Low Income Gun owners.

Senate Bill - SB 433 - a Bill that Denies minors from Becoming familiar with the safe and ENJOYABLE use of firearms.

I will Be watching this closely and will Remember Your votes in November, 2000. General Election.

Thanks For Your Attention to this Very Serious manner.

Sincerely

Allen J. Smith
P.O. Box 964
Littleton, N.H. 03561

January 26, 2000

Senate Judiciary Committee
State House
Concord, NH

Committee members:

I ask that you vote NO on Senate bills 419, 427, and 433.

It has become quite clear that the sponsors' long term goal is destruction of the U.S. Constitution. That is treason.



Anthony F. Amato
POB 16195
Hooksett, NH 03106

To: Senate Judiciary Committee
Date: 1/25/00
Fax: 271-2103

FRANKLIN TARGEETERS
36 Myrtle Avenue
Franklin, NH 03235

Re: Senate Bill 419-FN "The Gun Owner Discrimination Bill"
Senate Bill 427-FN "Banning Saturday Night Specials"
Senate Bill 433

We are a gun club and we want to vote against these bills. Our club consists of 105 members and was formed in the summer of 1970.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Lou Stein, Secretary
Franklin Targeteers

ROBERT C. GILLIE
FRANKLIN HILL ROAD
P.O. BOX 268
LYME, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03768
(603) 795-2615

DATE: Jan. 25th, 2000

TO: State of New Hampshire Senate Judiciary Committee

SUBJECT: SB 419-FN

SB 427-FN

SB 433

Ladies / Gentlemen:

By means of this fax I should like to STRONGLY voice my OBJECTION to the above gun confiscation and regulation bills. New Hampshire does not have a gun-related violent crime problem, and bills such as these simply represent continual attempts to chip away at the personal freedoms and liberties of myself and other law-abiding firearms owners.

Please - for the sake of common sense - vote to kill these bills!

Most sincerely,

Robert C. Gillie

Robert C. Gillie

Health Smart Emu Ranch
Bill & Dr. Noreen Picken
RR 1, Box 180H, South Road,
W. Canaan, NH 03741
603-632-5150
Fax 603-632-5922

SENATOR'S

TO: BURT COHEN, SYLVIA LARSEN, JIM SQUIRES, MARTHA CLARK

Fax #: MARK FERNALD, CHRISTINE KOMPS
271-2103

From: OPPOSITION TO —

Message: SENATE BILL # 427-FN AND SENATE BILL # 433

The Following Residents Are Strongly Opposed TO YOUR COMMUNIST, RACIST GUN Bills # SB 419-FN And SB 433. Furthermore Each And Every One of you should Resign For Breaching your OATH OF OFFICE!!

LEON ARMSTRONG
Age 79
P.O. Box 150
ENFIELD N.H. 03748
603-632-5944
X Leon Armstrong

WILLIAM PICKEN Age 49
SOUTH ROAD BOX 180H
W. CANAAN, NH. 03741
603-632-5150
X William F Picken

ANTHONY E. LOISEAU Age 50
177 JONES HILL ROAD
ENFIELD, NH 03748
603-632-9000
X Anthony E Loiseau

Health Smart Emu Ranch
Bill & Dr. Noreen Picken
RR 1, Box 180H, South Road,
W. Canaan, NH 03741
603-632-5150
Fax 603-632-5922

TO: Senators, Cohen, Larsen, Squiers, Clark, Fennald & Konys

Fax #: 271-2103

From: Dr. Noreen Moore-Picken

Message:

I am opposed to Senate Bill # 427-FN
& Senate Bill 433
These bills are communist & racist
in attitude & implication.
The sponsors of these bills should
immediately resign their office as
they do not reflect this State or
this Country's freedoms. These sponsors
have violated their oath of office.

Dr. Noreen Moore Picken - Dr. NOREEN MOORE
RR 1 Box 180H age 43
W. CANAAN NH 03741

Health Smart Emu Ranch
Bill & Dr. Noreen Picken
RR 1, Box 180H, South Road,
W. Canaan, NH 03741
603-632-5150
Fax 603-632-5922

TO: Senator's Cohen, Larsen, Squires, Clark, Fernald, & Kenney

Fax #: 271-2103

From: Vikie Saulter

Message:

I oppose senate bill #437-FN & senate bill #433. This is nothing more than Communism in action. I will not support any laws which restrict our freedom, our Constitional rights.

Vikie Saulter

Vickie Saulter
Headsauge Valley Rd
Box 692
Wilmot NH 03287
603-927-4439

43 y/o

Injury in New Hampshire

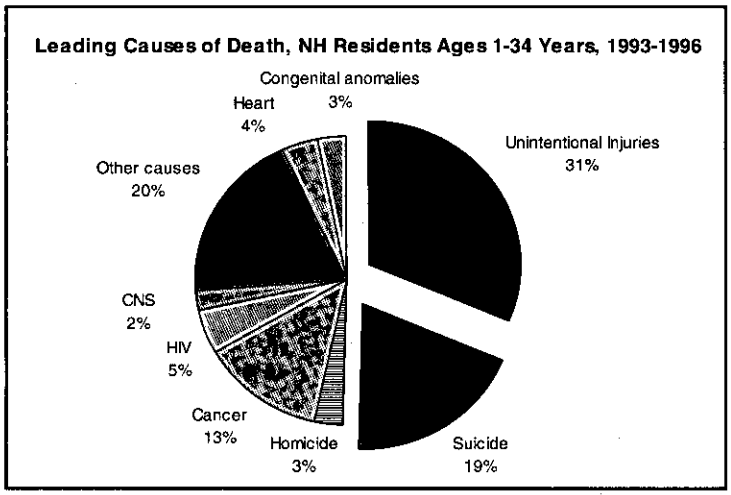
Mortality 1987-1996, Hospitalizations 1996
Executive Summary

The Problem

Injuries are the leading cause of death in New Hampshire and the U.S. for those between the ages of 1 and 34, and the 5th leading cause of death for all ages combined. As the cause of approximately 150,000 lives lost and over 750,000 disabilities per year in the U.S, injuries are a major public health problem. Children and young adults are disproportionately affected by injuries. Years of potential life lost due to injuries are estimated at 4.1 million annually, compared to 3.8 million for cancer, heart disease and stroke combined. Yet, combined research expenditures for heart disease, stroke and cancer are over 14 times that for injury, estimated at $1.6 billion and $112 million respectively. (STIPDA)

"If a disease were killing our children in the proportions that injuries are, people would be outraged and demand that this killer be stopped."

C. Everett Koop, M.D.,
former U.S. Surgeon General



In New Hampshire Every Year:

- an average of 427 residents lose their lives due to an injury—**one every 20 hours**, more than from diabetes, cirrhosis, and AIDS **combined**
- an additional 6,341 are injured seriously enough to be admitted to a hospital—**one every 83 minutes**
- 136,164 receive medical treatment from a hospital emergency department—**one every 4 minutes**
- the equivalent of 1-2 classrooms of New Hampshire elementary and preschool children, and an additional 1-2 classrooms of high school students, die from an injury
- suicide and unintentional injuries combined account for nearly 70% of all adolescent deaths in New Hampshire

Injury deaths are only the "tip of the iceberg"

For every injury death in New Hampshire, there were 15 inpatient hospitalizations and 319 emergency department visits for injuries.

Injuries are expensive

The costs for unintentional injury alone in the U.S. in 1994 were over $440 billion, $78 billion of which was for direct medical costs. (STIPDA)

The Solution

"Injury prevention has the greatest potential of all measures to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. We must attack childhood injury with the same intensity that our predecessors assailed infectious diseases a generation ago."

Matilda S. McIntire, M.D.,
American Academy of Pediatrics

Prevention is the only cure for injuries. Injuries are not "accidents". Epidemiological studies have demonstrated that injuries are predictable and preventable. Studies of injury patterns have identified high risk groups and potentially modifiable factors that affect the risk of injury. Injury prevention professionals prefer to use the term "unintentional injury" to emphasize these facts. Targeted injury prevention programs and safety devices such as seat belts, airbags, bike helmets and smoke detectors save lives and prevent many disabling injuries.

Prevention Works

Strategies such as education to change human behavior, modifying product designs and enacting regulations are proven effective in reducing injuries.

- Safety closures on medicine containers and toxic household products are primarily responsible for significantly reducing unintentional poisonings among children ages 5 years and younger.
- In 1993, helmet use in the states with all-rider helmet laws resulted in 515 lives saved, 2,035 moderate to serious injuries prevented and more than $513 million saved.
- Bicycle helmets reduce the risk of head injury by 85 percent and brain injury by almost 90 percent.
- An estimated 2,934 lives were saved by child restraints from 1982 through 1995. (STIPDA)

Prevention Is Cost Effective

- Every dollar spent on child safety seats saves $2 in medical care costs alone.
- Every dollar spent on bicycle helmets or children ages 4 to 15 years saves approximately $2 in medical care costs alone.
- Every dollar spent painting centerlines and edgelines on roads saves $3 in medical spending alone.
- Every dollar spent on smoke detectors saves society $65.
- Every dollar spent on poison control services saves at least $7.75 in medical spending alone. (STIPDA)

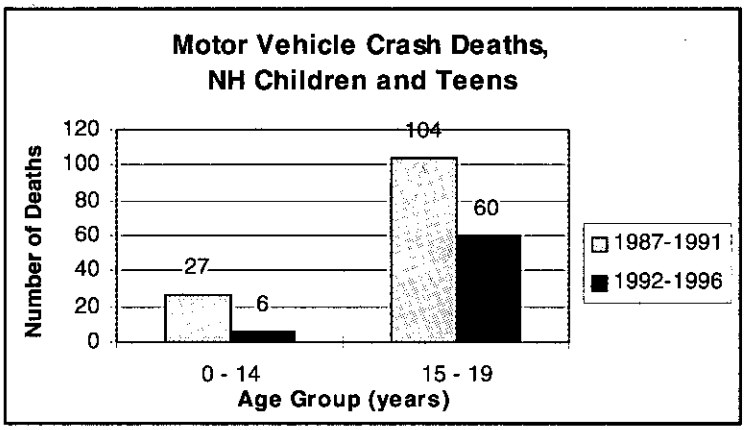
New Hampshire's Injury Prevention Efforts Are Working!

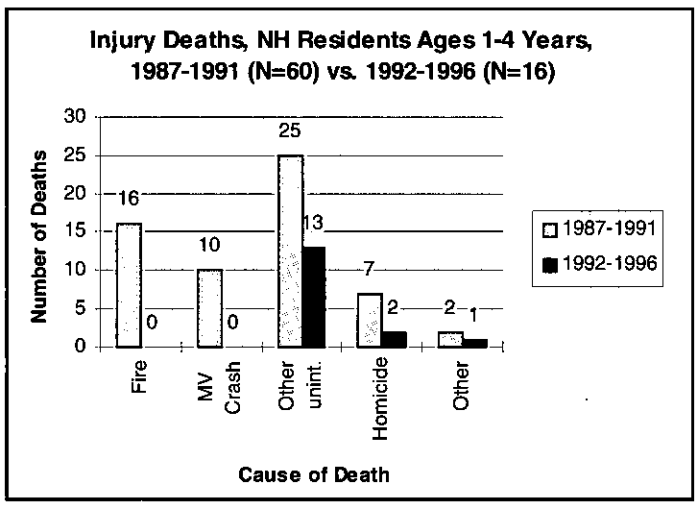
Since the 1980s when New Hampshire's injury prevention efforts began, the focus has been mostly on children and adolescents, with particular emphasis on education and legislation on seat belts and child safety seats. These efforts are paying off. This report shows a tremendous reduction in unintentional injury deaths among children and adolescents, between the two 5-year time periods studied: 1987-1991 compared to 1992-1996. This reduction was largely due to declines in motor vehicle crash deaths as well as declining fire deaths among young children. The most dramatic findings were in the following areas:

- Among 15-19 year-olds, deaths from motor vehicle crashes decreased from 104 to 60 deaths, largely due to a 56% decline in deaths among males.
- Among 1-4 year-olds, injury deaths declined from 60 in the earlier period to 16 in the later period, largely due to declines in fire and motor vehicle crash deaths—no deaths occurred in either of these categories in the later period.
- Only 6 children aged 0-14 were killed as occupants in motor vehicles in the later time period compared to 27 in the earlier time period.

"We are encouraged by the recent dramatic reductions in unintentional injury deaths among New Hampshire's children and teens, particularly in the areas of motor vehicle crash injuries, and will continue our efforts to promote correct and consistent use of car seats and seat belts."

Commissioner Donald L. Shumway, NH Department of Health and Human Services





The Future

There is still much work to be done to address other preventable causes of injury, particularly suicide and falls.

- Suicide, the leading cause of injury death in New Hampshire, claims the lives of 135 residents per year, over 60% by firearms; too many of these deaths are to young people.
- Unintentional falls are the 3rd leading cause of injury death in New Hampshire, behind motor vehicle crashes, responsible for an additional 40 deaths per year.
- Unlike other leading causes of death, suicide and fall death rates did not change between the two time periods studied. In addition, while New Hampshire rates for many injury causes are well below U.S. rates, suicide and fall death rates do not differ significantly between New Hampshire and the U.S.

To find out what you can do to help prevent injuries in New Hampshire, contact the NH Department of Health and Human Services Injury Prevention Program at (800) 852-3345, extension 4520 or 4700 (within New Hampshire) or (603) 271-4520 or 271-4700; or the Injury Prevention Center at Children's Hospital at Dartmouth at (603) 650-1780.

For more information on the data presented here, or to receive a copy of the full report, *Injury in New Hampshire: Mortality 1992-1996, Hospitalizations 1996,* contact the NH DHHS Injury Prevention Program at (800) 852-3345, extension 4520 (within New Hampshire) or (603) 271-4520.

"I invite health care providers, educators, law enforcement and other community leaders to join us in preventing unintentional as well as intentional injuries. We need your help to expand our successful efforts and to apply these strategies to the areas of suicide and other violence. Help us keep New Hampshire communities safe."

Commissioner Donald L. Shumway, NH Department of Health and Human Services

Prepared by:

The New Hampshire
Department of Health and Human Services
Injury Prevention Program

1999

References

State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors' Association (STIPDA). *Preventing Injuries: A Call to Action.* Marietta, GA.

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

January 24, 2000

Craig V. Pahigian
PO Box 276
Auburn, NH 03032-0276

Senate Judiciary Committee
Concord, NH

To the Committee:

I ask you please to do everything within your power to OPPOSE the passage of the following bills:

- 419-FN, discriminating against gun owners and a serious invasion of privacy;
- 427-FN, discriminating against low-income individuals wishing to purchase a firearm for self-defense;
- 433, restricting the possession of handguns and ammunition to those 21 and older.

None of these bills will do anything whatsoever to reduce violent crime; in fact, it has long been apparent to all serious students of violent crime that restricting the possession of firearms *increases* rather than decreases violent crime due to the removal of the deterrent effect. How many more unarmed people have to die at the hands of violent criminals before the gun-haters open their eyes to this simple fact?

Thank you and best regards.

Sincerely,

Craig V. Pahigian

Craig V. Pahigian
(Law Enforcement
Alliance of America
Field Representative)

January 26, 2000

Senate Judiciary Committee
The New Hampshire State Senate
State House, Room 302
107 N. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-4951

Dear Senators:

I write this letter to formally voice my opposition of the three bills that are to be heard on Jan 26, 2000 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. I am a gun owner and feel that these laws will not only infringe on my rights but on the rights of future generations.

In the past years there have been ongoing unfounded charges that the firearm industry is the main reason that there are so many incidents of juvenile crimes and ultimately responsible. Youths feel that there are no consequences for their actions. Even though our families are besieged with countless article and TV programs that spread misrepresentations of the firearms industry, an informed person can read between the lines and see that the media is very anti-gun. It's not the gun that commits the crime; it's the person pulling the trigger. Voters that are continually swayed to the hot topic and think that there should be a law to prevent a tragedy should look no further than their dinner table. Do parents of today have an active role in their child's growth? Do they even talk to their children on a daily basis? Perhaps if family values were more important there would be less crime overall.

SB-0419 "Gun Owner Liability"

I see this law as a scare tactic that will discourage prospective gun buyers from considering a purchase. The wording of the posted notice required is so vague that one infers that if a firearm is stolen, the owner is liable for all damages that occur thereafter. Section five states that this is not true, but what is going to stop the anti-gun lobby from eliminating this section when the next round of anti-gun legislation occurs. The bill conveniently reads very different and much more threatening to the gun owner rights without these clauses.

A great number of firearms are purchased for the purpose of self-defense. The nightstand is a common space where it would be easily accessed in a forced entry scenario. Having a gun trigger-lock attached to or worse having the defensive weapon locked in a safe when it is needed to prevent grave bodily harm is a crime in itself. Children should be taught respect of for the firearm, not have its existence avoided until he/she is 21 years old. The National Rifle Association, gun shops, firearms manufacturers and various other clubs offer education courses. Punishing the gun owner because someone gained access to a gun stored in the owners dwelling is ludicrous.

Section 3 already has laws that would convict for the use of a firearm in these situations:
a) The Firearm used or displayed in a reckless or threatening manner:

- Assault w/deadly weapon

b) The Firearm is used in the commission of a misdemeanor or felony:
= Misdemeanor/Felony committed w/deadly weapon

c) Firearm is negligently or recklessly discharged:
Public endangerment w/deadly weapon

I firmly believe that this is the first step in holding gun owners accountable for all crimes committed with their firearm, regardless of who actually pulls the trigger or circumstances of it falling into another's hands

What is the potential impact on courts, wasting taxpayer money for up to $1,000 fine and / or 1-year in prison (-$19,358)? Costs include Police resources to arrest and process, the public defenders time to defend and the state prosecutor to prosecute and Department of Corrections to carry out the sentence. Is this money well spent?

SB-0427 'Banning 'Saturday Night Specials' or 'Junk Guns'"

SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL: A catchy phrase having no legal or technical meaning.
-NRA Firearms Glossary 7-29-1999

This is clearly NH lawmakers jumping on the media and Clinton administration hype to ban the class of firearms that happen to be the buzzword of the day. "Junk Guns", "Saturday Night Specials", "Assault Weapons" and "Military Sniper Rifles". The 1994 ban on "Assault Weapons" has done nothing but keep these firearms from the law abiding public. Criminals still have and can readily procure any weapon they choose. Unfortunately, when a gun law doesn't work as intended it is not reconsidered or repealed; another is created to further restrict the American citizens rights to bear arms. The second article of the New Hampshire Constitution states that "all persons have the right to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves, their families, their property and the state. § 159:6 License to Carry: grants the right to carry a pistol or revolver to anyone who is fear of injury to person or property. The Firearms that are described in this bill are primarily considered low-cost self-defense weapons: meant to have a limited duty, and are small and concealable. Discounting firearms due to basic durability of the product is like banning the sale of Sanyo products because Sony products are assumed to be built better. The whole issue is choice, the consumer should have the right to decide to spend $800 or $8 on personal protection. State law should not dictate this decision. Inexpensive by design means that everyone has the ability to afford a defensive firearm, not that the firearm is "Junk". Handguns manufactured in the US are subject to testing standards of the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute (SAAMI). These tests are reviewed and accredited by American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Furthermore, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) accredit their findings every five years. US manufactured firearms have over 700 performance, safety & quality standards that must be followed to obtain SAAMI accreditation. There have been no instances were an inexpensive firearm "blew up" resulting in any harm to the operator due to an inherent manufacturing defect.
-NRA SNS 4/21/1999

As far as the actual draft of the law, I am curious as to how the criteria for product testing were arrived at? What agency will conduct these test so that they may be as impartial as possible. What will happen to the firearms that are confiscated? NH Statue §159:25 Surrender of Firearms: states that if a firearm is surrendered to a state agency it cannot be destroyed and must be publicly auctioned with all proceeds to go to the general fund. It would seem as though this statue would be counterproductive to a ban. As for the operational criteria for "Junk Guns", it seems that most firearms may have a difficult time performing the tests outlined.

This is not a law that this New Hampshire citizen wants to have.

SB-433 "Sale or Transfer of Pistols and Ammunition by a Minor"

The sale of pistols or revolvers at gun stores and pawnshops to minors (under 21-years of age) is already federally illegal and has been for over 30 years. Someone should let Al Gore in on this fact. –Federal Firearms Laws

I don't understand the point of this bill other than to classify any propellant, ignition device or projectile that is fired from a rifled barrel as ammunition. I disagree with this bill simply due to the fact that some ammunition can be used in pistols or rifles. (.22LR) Therefore the law has a significant loophole already.

Once again I wish to state firmly that enough damage has been done to the rights of gun owners. Firm enforcement of laws already in effect will deter crime, not just gun laws: ALL laws.

Thank you for your time,

Sincerely,

Karl Brewer
Upper East Road
Cornish, NH 03745

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

129 PLEASANT STREET, CONCORD, NH 03301-3857
603-271-4688 FAX: 603-271-4912 TDD Access: 1-800-735-2964

Donald L. Shumway
Commissioner

Kathleen G. Sgambati
Deputy Commissioner

September 16, 1999

Dear Colleague:

Enclosed is a copy of the *Injury in New Hampshire* report, summarizing mortality data from the 10-year period, 1987-1996, and hospital discharge data from 1996. This report is the first to have E-coded (external cause of injury) hospital discharge data available. Availability of data on non-fatal injuries allows us to better define the magnitude of the injury problem in our state than was possible with mortality data, which only represent the "tip of the iceberg" of injury occurrence. For example, for every injury death in New Hampshire during the report period, there were 15 hospital inpatient admissions and 319 emergency department visits for injuries.

The results presented in this report are encouraging, showing dramatic declines in child and adolescent injury deaths, particularly from motor vehicle crashes and residential fires. In addition, for many causes of injury, New Hampshire's rates are lower than the national average. However, the data also point out problem areas, including suicide deaths and attempts among teens, and fall injuries and deaths, particularly among the elderly. Suicide and fall death rates in New Hampshire do not differ from the U.S. rates and did not decline over the study period. Many of these deaths and disabling injuries are preventable, and it is hoped that the information presented in this report will assist in developing state and local prevention efforts.

We are very interested in hearing your comments regarding the information in this report. The Injury Prevention Program is committed to making this report as useful as possible to those who use the data. Please take a moment to complete and return the evaluation form to assist us in developing future reports.

Please direct comments/requests regarding the report to Marie Kiely, Injury Prevention Program Manager, at (603) 271-4520.

Sincerely,

Donald L. Shumway
Commissioner

Enclosure

Injury in New Hampshire Report Evaluation

We are very interested in receiving your comments regarding the information in this report. The Injury Prevention Program is committed to making this report as useful as possible to those who use the data. Please take a moment to complete and return this evaluation form to assist us in developing future reports.

1) How did you obtain a copy of this report?

- ☐ Received directly
- ☐ Requested from NHDHHS
- ☐ NH State Library
- ☐ Other state agency (name):_____
- ☐ Colleague
- ☐ Other organization (name): _____
- ☐ Other (name):_____

2) Does the information provided in this report meet your needs?

- ☐ Completely
- ☐ Mostly
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ Not at all

3) How did you, or do you plan to, utilize the information provided in the report?

- ☐ advocacy
- ☐ grant application
- ☐ research
- ☐ program/policy development
- ☐ program evaluation

4) Which sections were most useful to you?

- ☐ Executive Summary
- ☐ Child and Adolescent Injures
- ☐ Mortality
- ☐ Selected Injury Causes
- ☐ Hospital Discharges
- ☐ Additional Data Tables

5) Is there additional information you would like to see included in future reports?

_____

_____

_____

6) Do you have any further suggestions as to how we might improve this report? Please describe.

_____

_____

_____

7) Your affiliation:

- ☐ Hospital
- ☐ Health care provider
- ☐ School
- ☐ College/University
- ☐ State agency
- ☐ Local government agency
- ☐ Social service organization
- ☐ Other non-profit organization
- ☐ Other

Optional information:

Name _____ Title/Organization:_____

Address _____

Phone number: _____

THANK YOU!

Please return form **by fax** to: Marie Kiely, Injury Prevention Program, NHDHHS, Fax: (603) 271-4519, phone: (603) 271-4520;
or **by mail** to: Marie Kiely, Injury Prevention Program, NHDHHS, 6 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301

INJURY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mortality, 1987 - 1996

Hospitalizations, 1996

Office of Community and Public Health
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services

May, 1999

INJURY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mortality, 1987 - 1996
Hospitalizations, 1996

Office of Community and Public Health
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services

May, 1999

INJURY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mortality, 1987 - 1996

Hospitalizations, 1996

Marie Kiely, M.S.
Injury Prevention Program Manager
Office of Community and Public Health
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services
Direct requests to (603) 271-4520

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author thanks the following individuals for their invaluable assistance and support in the development and review of this report:

Charles Albano, MS, former Bureau Chief, Maternal and Child Health, NHDHHS
Thomas Andrew, MD, Chief Medical Examiner, State of New Hampshire
Kathy Bizarro, CHE, Vice President, Strategic Information Services, Foundation for Healthy Communities
Alden Finney, former Planning Analyst, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, NHDHHS
Elaine Frank, MPH, Program Director, Injury Prevention Center at Dartmouth Medical School
Ken Roos, MSPH, MBA, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, NHDHHS
Martin Singer, MPSA, Chief, New Hampshire Bureau of Emergency Medical Services NHDHHS
Roger Taillefer, MEd, former Assistant Director, Office of Family and Community Health, NHDHHS
Steven Wade, MBA, Executive Director, Brain Injury Association of New Hampshire

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Executive Summary

"If a disease were killing our children in the proportions that injuries are, people would be outraged and demand that this killer be stopped." C. Everett Koop, M.D., former U.S. Surgeon General

"Injury prevention has the greatest potential of all measures to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. We must attack childhood injury with the same intensity that our predecessors assailed infectious diseases a generation ago." Matilda S.McIntire, M.D., American Academy of Pediatrics

The problem:

In 1996 alone:

- A New Hampshire resident died of an injury every 20 hours
- A New Hampshire resident was admitted to a hospital for treatment of injuries every 83 minutes
- A New Hampshire resident was injured seriously enough to receive treatment in a hospital emergency department every 4 minutes

Injuries are the leading cause of death in New Hampshire and the U.S. for those between the ages of 1 and 34. As the cause of approximately 150,000 lives lost and over 750,000 disabilities per year in the U.S, injuries are a major public health problem. Children and young adults are disproportionately affected by injuries. Years of potential life lost due to injuries are estimated at 4.1 million annually, compared to 3.8 million for cancer, heart disease and stroke combined. Yet, combined research expenditures for heart disease, stroke and cancer are over 14 times that for injury, estimated at $1.6 billion and $112 million respectively. (STIPDA)

Injury is defined as "any unintentional or intentional damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen." Injuries include trauma from intentional acts such as assaults and suicide, as well as from motor vehicle crashes, burns, drowning and poisonings and other unintentional events. (Christoffel, Gallagher 1999)

<u>New Hampshire Injury Facts</u>

- Injuries are the leading cause of death among New Hampshire residents aged 1 to 34 years.
- Injuries are the 5th leading cause of death in New Hampshire and the fourth leading cause of death in the U.S.
- Suicide and unintentional injuries combined account for nearly 70% of all adolescent deaths in New Hampshire

In New Hampshire every year:

- an average of 427 residents lose their lives due to an injury, more than from diabetes, cirrhosis, and AIDS **combined**
- an additional 6341 are injured seriously enough to be admitted to a hospital
- 136,164 receive medical treatment from a hospital emergency department
- the equivalent of 1-2 classrooms of New Hampshire elementary and preschool children, and an additional 1-2 classrooms of high school students, die from an injury

Injury deaths are only the "tip of the iceberg":

- For every injury death in NH, there were 15 inpatient hospitalizations and 319 emergency department visits for injuries
- For every *unintentional* injury death in NH, there were 21 inpatient hospitalizations and 498 emergency department visits for injuries

Injuries are expensive:

The costs for unintentional injury alone in the U.S. in 1994 were over $440 billion, $78 billion of which was for direct medical costs. (STIPDA)

The solution:

Prevention is the only cure for injuries. Injuries are not "accidents". Epidemiological studies have demonstrated that injuries are predictable and preventable. Studies of injury patterns have identified high risk groups and potentially modifiable factors that affect the risk of injury. Injury prevention professionals prefer to use the term "unintentional injury" to emphasize these facts. Targeted injury prevention programs and safety devices such as seat belts, airbags, bike helmets and smoke detectors save lives and prevent many disabling injuries.

Prevention works:

Strategies such as education to change human behavior, modifying product designs and enacting regulations are proven effective in reducing injuries.

- safety closures on medicine containers and toxic household products are primarily responsible for significantly reducing unintentional poisonings among children ages 5 years and younger.
- in 1993, helmet use in the states with all-rider helmet laws resulted in 515 lives saved, 2,035 moderate to serious injuries prevented and more than $513 million saved.
- bicycle helmets reduce the risk of head injury by 85 percent and brain injury by almost 90 percent.

an estimated 2,934 lives were saved by child restraints from 1982 through 1995.
(STIPDA)

Prevention is cost effective:

- every dollar spent on child safety seats saves $2 in medical care costs alone;
- every dollar spent on bicycle helmets or children ages 4 to 15 years saves approximately $2 in medical care costs alone;
- every dollar spent painting centerlines and edgelines on roads saves $3 in medical spending alone;
- every dollar spent on smoke detectors saves society $65; and
- every dollar spent on poison control services saves at least $7.75 in medical spending alone.

(STIPDA)

New Hampshire's Injury Prevention Efforts are Working!

Since the 1980's when New Hampshire's injury prevention efforts began, the focus has been mostly on children and adolescents, with particular emphasis on education and legislation on seat belts and child safety seats. These efforts are paying off: This report shows a tremendous reduction in unintentional injury deaths among children and adolescents, between the two 5-year time periods studied: 1987-1991 compared to 1992-1996. This reduction was largely due to declines in motor vehicle crash deaths as well as declining fire deaths among young children. The most dramatic findings were in the following areas:

- Among 15-19 year old males crash death rates decreased by 56%, from 33.7 deaths per 100,000 (a total of 65 deaths) to 14.9 per 100,000 (30 deaths)
- Among 1-4 year olds, injury deaths declined from 60 in the earlier period to 16 in the later period, largely due to declines in fire and motor vehicle crash deaths - no deaths occurred in either of these categories in the later period.
- Only 6 children aged 0-14 were killed as occupants in motor vehicles in the latter time period compared to 27 in the earlier time period.

There is still work to be done to address other preventable injury deaths and disability, particularly in the areas of suicide and falls:

- Suicide, the leading cause of injury death in NH, claims the lives of 135 residents per year, over 60% by firearms; too many of these deaths are to young people
- Unintentional falls are the 3rd leading cause of injury death in NH, behind motor vehicle crashes, responsible for an additional 40 deaths per year
- Unlike other leading causes of death, suicide and fall death rates did not change between the two time periods studied. In addition, while NH rates for many injury causes are well below U.S. rates, suicide and fall death rates do not differ significantly between NH and the U.S.

References

Christoffel T, Gallagher SS. *Injury Prevention and Public Health, Practical knowledge, Skills and Strategies*. Gaithersburg, MD: Aspen Publishers; 1999.

State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors' Association (STIPDA). *Preventing Injuries: A Call to Action*. Marietta, GA.

10 Leading Causes of Death, New Hampshire 1993-95

Rank	Age Groups										
		1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
1	Congenital Anomalies 70	Unintentional Injuries 7	Unintentional Injuries 10	Unintentional Injuries 20	Unintentional Injuries 116	Unintentional Injuries 111	Malignant Neoplasms 192	Malignant Neoplasms 621	Malignant Neoplasms 1,172	Heart Disease 7,337	Heart Disease 8,614
2	SIDS 44	Congenital Anomalies 7	Malignant Neoplasms 7	Malignant Neoplasms 10	Suicide 74	Suicide 83	Heart Disease 152	Heart Disease 353	Heart Disease 730	Malignant Neoplasms 4,899	Malignant Neoplasms 6,994
3	Short Gestation 18	Malignant Neoplasms 6	Heart Disease 3	Congenital Anomalies 3	Malignant Neoplasms 21	Malignant Neoplasms 66	Unintentional Injuries 116	Unintentional Injuries 79	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma130	Cerebro vascular 1,691	Cerebro vascular 1,856
4	Maternal Complications 15	Homicide 3	Homicide 1	Suicide 2	Homicide 9	HIV 39	Suicide 89	Suicide 69	Cerebro vascular 89	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma1,200	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma1,374
5	Intrauterine Hypoxia 11	Bronchitis 2	Congenital Anomalies 1	Cerebro vascular 1	Congenital Anomalies 5	Heart Disease 27	HIV 55	Cerebro vascular 48	Diabetes 84	Pneumonia & Influenza 715	Unintentional Injuries 817
6	Respiratory Distress Synd.10	Heart Disease 2	Nephritis 1	Diabetes 1	Heart Disease 5	Homicide 15	Liver Disease 28	Diabetes 44	Unintentional Injuries 61	Diabetes 596	Pneumonia & Influenza 780
7	Placenta Cord Membranes 8	Nephritis 2	Septicemia 1	Meningitis 1	Complicated Pregnancy 1	Congenital Anomalies 9	Diabetes 20	Liver Disease 42	Liver Disease 59	Alzheimer's Disease 342	Diabetes 748
8	Unintentional Injuries 5	Pneumonia & Influenza 2		Septicemia 1	HIV 1	Liver Disease 7	Cerebro vascular 19	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma32	Suicide 40	Unintentional Injuries 292	Suicide 418
9	Pneumonia & Influenza 4	Cerebro vascular 1			Meningococcal 1	Cerebro vascular 5	Homicide 16	HIV 22	Pneumonia & Influenza 32	Athero sclerosis 277	Alzheimer's Disease 347
10	Birth Trauma 3	Septicemia 1			Septicemia 1	Pneumonia & Influenza 5	2 Tied 7	Pneumonia & Influenza 16	Nephritis 15	Nephritis 149	Athero sclerosis 285

Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, NCHS, CDC

Organization of the report

This report presents an overview of the injury problem in the state, focusing on the leading causes of injury deaths and hospitalizations. For this study, 10 years of mortality (1987-1996) and one year of hospitalization (1996) data for both intentional and unintentional injury were analyzed. Most of the mortality information presented corresponds to the most recent 5 year time period, 1992-1996. Data from the 1987-1991 period is used for comparison. Hospital data is presented by discharge type: outpatient and inpatient. For this report, the terms 'outpatient' and 'emergency department' are used interchangeably.

The report begins with an overview of injury occurrence, including mortality and hospital data. A section on injuries to children and adolescents follows. The report is then organized by sections highlighting selected major causes of injury death and hospitalization, including motor vehicle crashes, suicide, falls and firearm-related injuries. A section for injuries involving traumatic brain injury is also included. At the end of the report are additional tables containing complete data on all causes of injury deaths and hospital outpatient and inpatient discharges. In each section, selected comparisons of injury rates are shown between New Hampshire and the U.S., the two time periods studied, injury causes, age groups and sex. Because of the relatively small numbers of deaths for each year in some injury, age and sex categories, this report combines mortality data into two five-year periods: 1987-1991 and 1992-1996, in order to obtain more stable rates for comparison purposes.

This report is the first to have E-coded (external cause of injury) hospital discharge data available. Future reports will build on the material presented here, and will include further breakdowns of injury types, breakdowns of injuries by counties and/or hospital service areas, as well as medical costs of injuries. It is hoped that this and future reports will assist in developing data-based injury prevention and control strategies, encourage further research into the nature and extent of the injury problem in the state, and provide the data for evaluating the effectiveness of prevention strategies undertaken.

Mortality (1992-1996)

Mortality (1992-1996)

Data Highlights:

Leading causes of death:

Injuries are the leading cause of death for New Hampshire residents ages 1-34, responsible for over 53% of all deaths in this age group.

Suicide is the leading cause of injury death for NH residents, responsible for 675 deaths (32%) during the 5 year study period; firearms were involved in nearly 60% of these deaths. (See also section on suicide.)

Motor vehicle (occupant) crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury death in New Hampshire, responsible for 409 deaths (19% of all injury deaths) during the study period (1992-1996). (See also section on MV crashes.)

Firearms killed more New Hampshire residents (464 deaths) than did motor vehicle crashes (409 deaths) during the 5 year study period. Firearm injuries were responsible for over 20% of all injury deaths occurring during that period. Eighty five percent of firearm deaths were due to suicide, 13 percent homicides and 2 percent were unintentional. (See also section on firearm injuries.)

The 3 leading causes of injury deaths: suicide, motor vehicle crashes and falls, alone were responsible for 68% of all injury deaths; the 10 leading causes of injury deaths accounted for 82% of injury deaths.

NH vs. US rates:

NH ranks significantly lower than the U.S. for several injury causes of death, including motor vehicle crashes, unintentional poisoning and homicide.

However suicide, unintentional falls, motorcycle crash and suffocation death rates are not significantly different between NH and the U.S.

Trends:

Unintentional injury death rates declined for both males and females between the two 5 year periods studied. The most notable declines included death rates from fire (-54%), drowning (-38%) and motor vehicle crashes (-31%).

Encouragingly, the most dramatic declines in unintentional injury death rates occurred among children and teenage males:

- Injury deaths among 1-4 year olds decreased from 60 to 16 between the 2 five year time periods studied, mostly due to dramatic reductions in deaths due to fires and motor vehicle crashes
- Among 15-19 year old males, motor vehicle crash death rates decreased by 56% between the 2 time periods, from 33.7/100,000 to 14.9/100,000.

Homicide rates declined by 32%.

Suicide, falls and unintentional poisoning rates did not change significantly over the two time periods.

Gender differences:

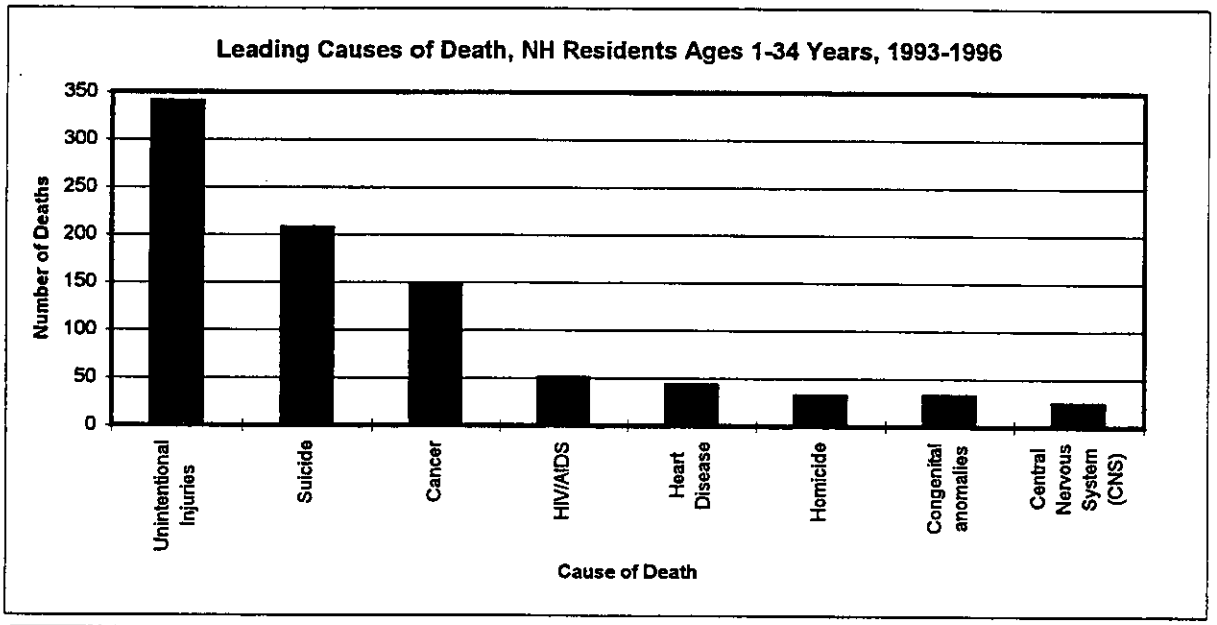
Suicide was the leading cause of injury death for NH males, while motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause for NH females.

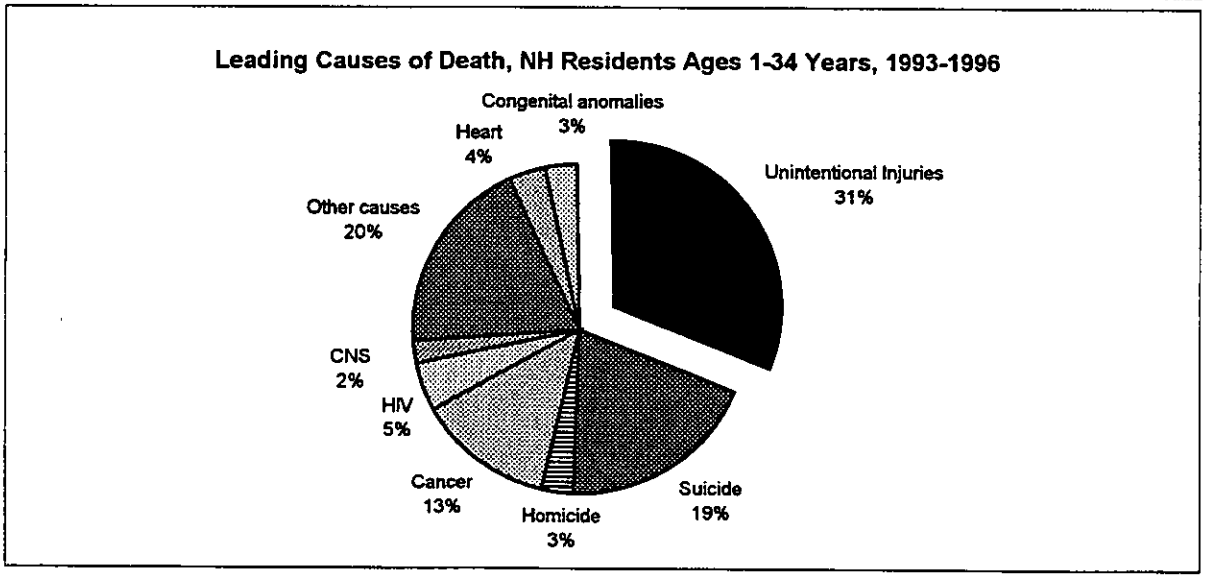
Gender differences in death rate decreases between the two time periods were noted for several causes:

- The decline in drowning death rates occurred among males, but not among females
- Much of the decrease in homicide death rates was due to a decline among females in non-firearm homicides
- A dramatic 56% decrease in the motor vehicle crash death rate among 15-19 year old males, brought the rate in this age group equal to the female rate, the only age group in which male rates are not substantially higher than those of females.
- For all of these causes, intensive prevention efforts, directed to the at-risk gender, have taken place in recent years, no doubt contributing to these declines.

Leading Causes of Death, Ages 1-34 Years, NH Residents, 1993-1996

Rank	Cause	Number	% of Total Deaths
1	Unintentional Injuries	340	31%
2	Suicide	207	19%
3	Cancer	146	13%
4	HIV/AIDS	50	5%
5	Heart Disease	43	4%
6	Homicide	32	3%
7	Congenital anomalies	32	3%
8	Central Nervous System (CNS)	24	2%
	Other causes	213	20%
	Total deaths-all causes	1087	100%



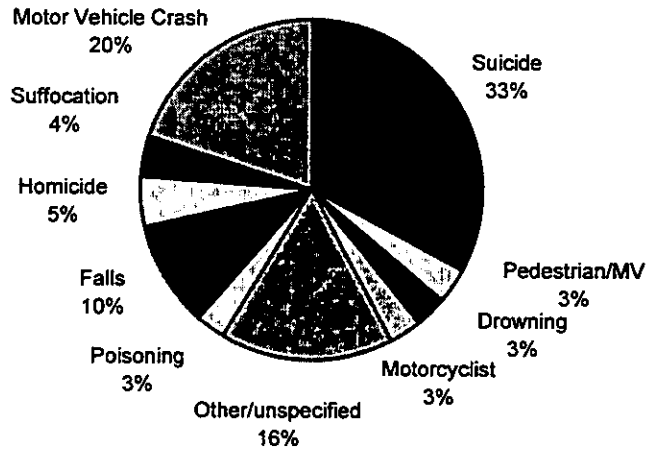


Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Leading Causes of Injury Death

Rank	Mechanism/Cause	NH (1992-1996) Deaths	% of Total	Rate	U.S. Rate*
1	Suicide	675	32%	11.2	11.9
2	Motor Vehicle Crash (occupant)	409	19%	7.0	9.7
3	Falls	206	10%	2.1	2.1
4	Homicide	99	5%	1.7	5.7
5	Suffocation/Aspiration	78	4%	0.9	1.0
6	MV-Pedestrian crash	67	3%	1.0	1.8
7	Drowning	62	3%	1.0	1.4
8	Motorcycle crash	58	3%	1.1	0.8
9	Poisoning	56	3%	0.8	2.9
10	Fire	46	2%	0.6	1.0
	Other unintentional	381	18%	NA	NA
	All unintentional injury	1260	59%	18.3	28.9
	All injury	2137	100%	31.2	47.7

Percent Distribution of Leading Causes of Injury Deaths, NH Residents, 1992-1996 (N=2137)



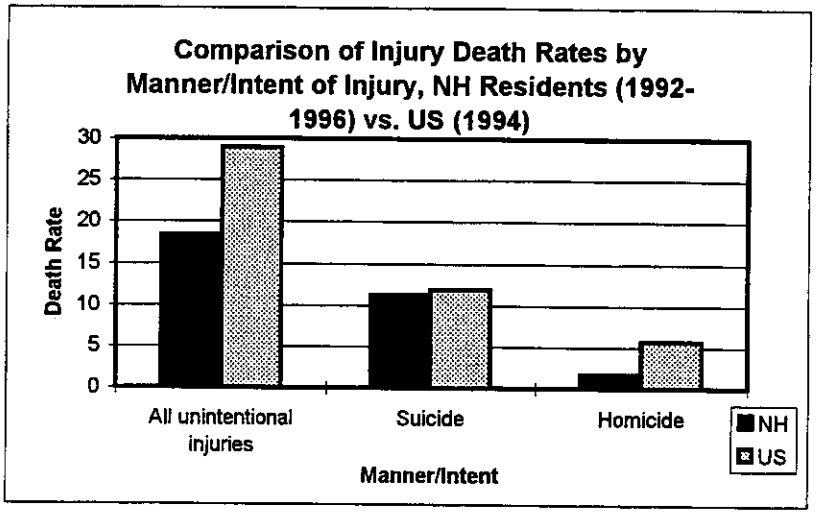
Note: manner of death is unintentional for all causes except suicide and homicide

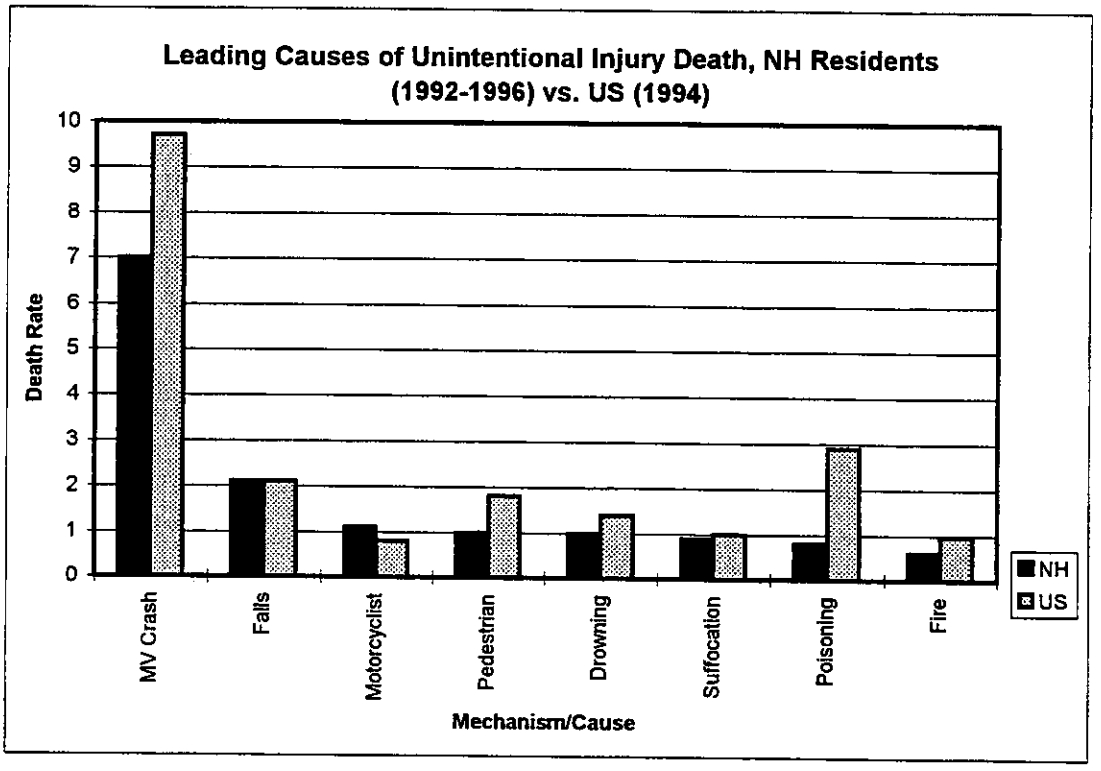
Death rates are age-adjusted to the 1940 US standard population

Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

*US Rate: 1994 white race

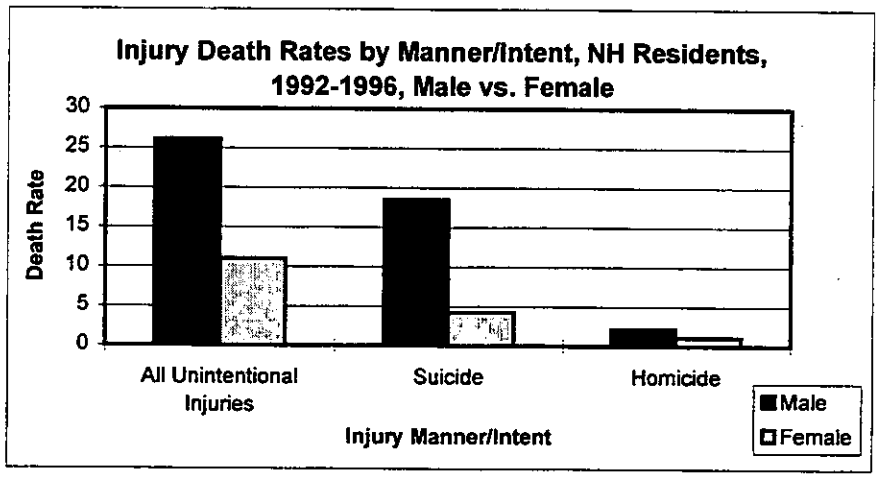
NH vs. U.S. Injury Death Rates

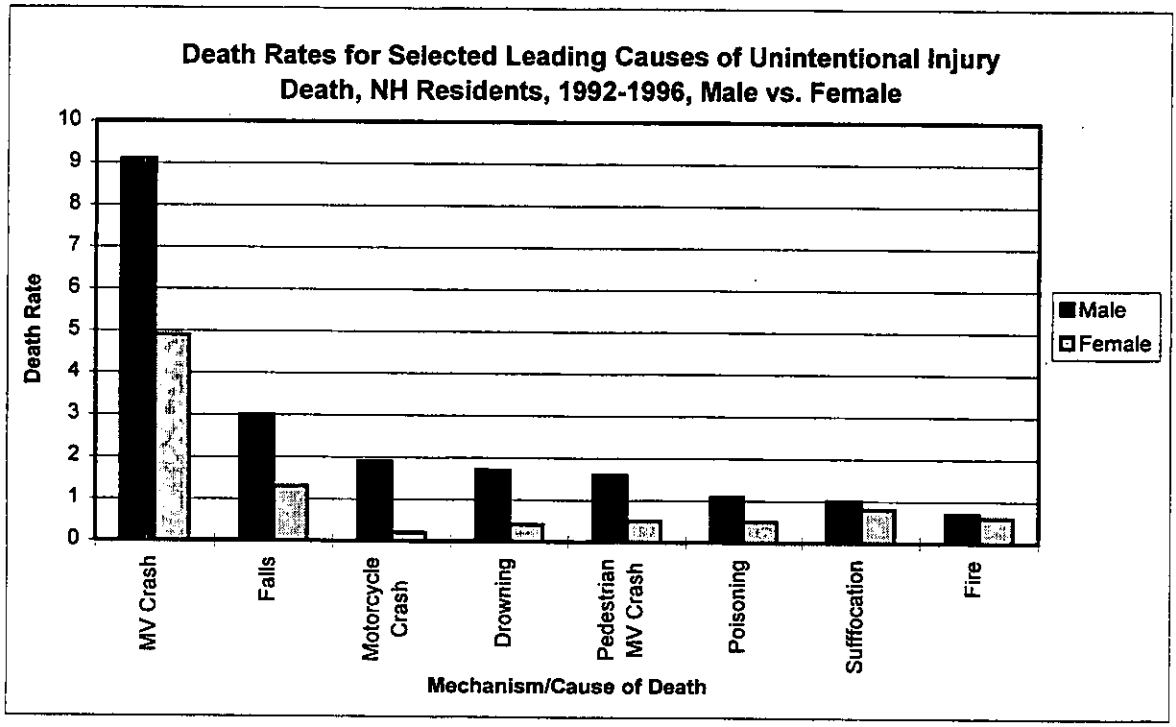




Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Male/Female Comparisons

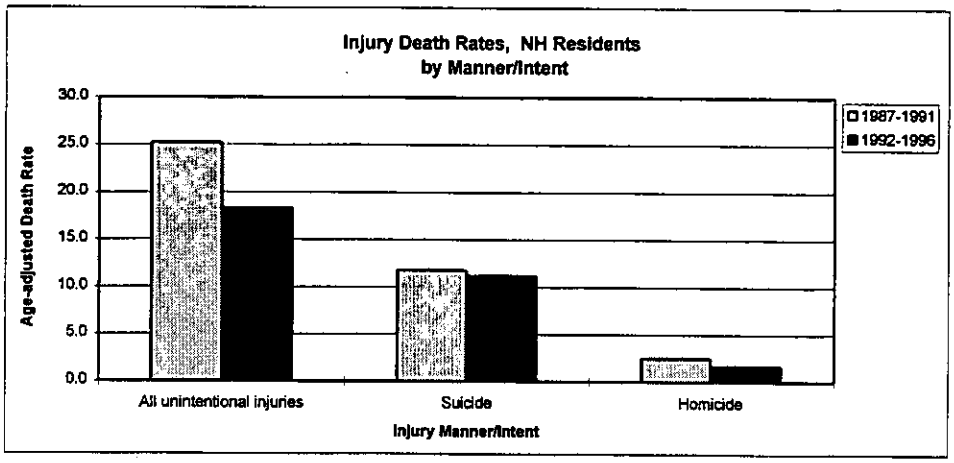


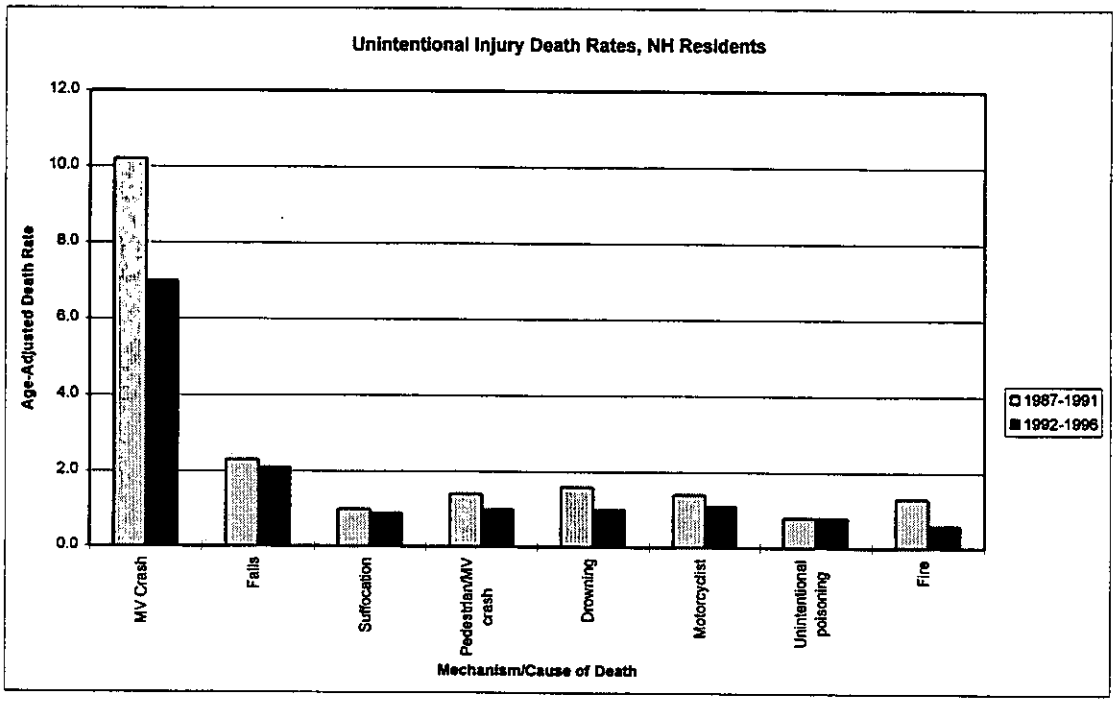


Rates age-adjusted to the 1940 US population
Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Injury Death Rates, 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

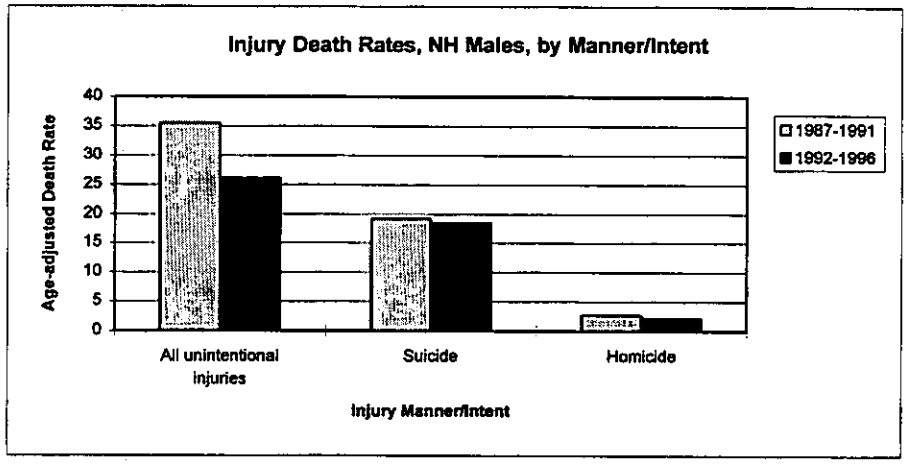
	Total					Male					Female				
Mechanism/	1987-1991		1992-1996		Percent	1987-1991		1992-1996		Percent	1987-1991		1992-1996		Percent
Cause of Death	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Change	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Change	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Change
All unintentional injuries	1556	25.2	1260	18.3	-27%	998	36	813	26.1	-27%	558	15	447	11.0	-28%
Suicide	690	11.8	675	11.2	-5%	545	19	544	18.5	-4%	145	4.8	131	4.3	-10%
Motor Vehicle Crash	574	10.2	409	7.0	-31%	355	13	259	9.1	-31%	220	7.4	151	4.9	-34%
Falls	203	2.3	206	2.1	-9%	108	3.2	117	3.0	-6%	95	1.5	89	1.3	-13%
Homicide	138	2.5	99	1.7	-32%	73	2.7	63	2.2	-19%	65	2.3	36	1.1	-52%
Suffocation	82	1.0	78	0.9	-10%	43	1.4	36	1.0	-29%	39	0.7	42	0.8	+14%
Pedestrian MV crash	80	1.4	67	1.0	-29%	50	1.8	47	1.6	-11%	30	0.9	20	0.5	-44%
Drowning	87	1.6	62	1.0	-38%	75	2.8	50	1.7	-39%	12	0.4	12	0.4	0%
Motorcycle crash	76	1.4	58	1.1	-21%	69	2.6	53	1.9	-27%	7	0.3	5	0.2	-33%
Unintentional poisoning	52	0.8	56	0.8	0%	38	1.3	37	1.1	-15%	14	0.4	19	0.5	+25%
Fire	78	1.3	46	0.6	-54%	42	1.5	23	0.7	-53%	36	1.1	23	0.6	-45%

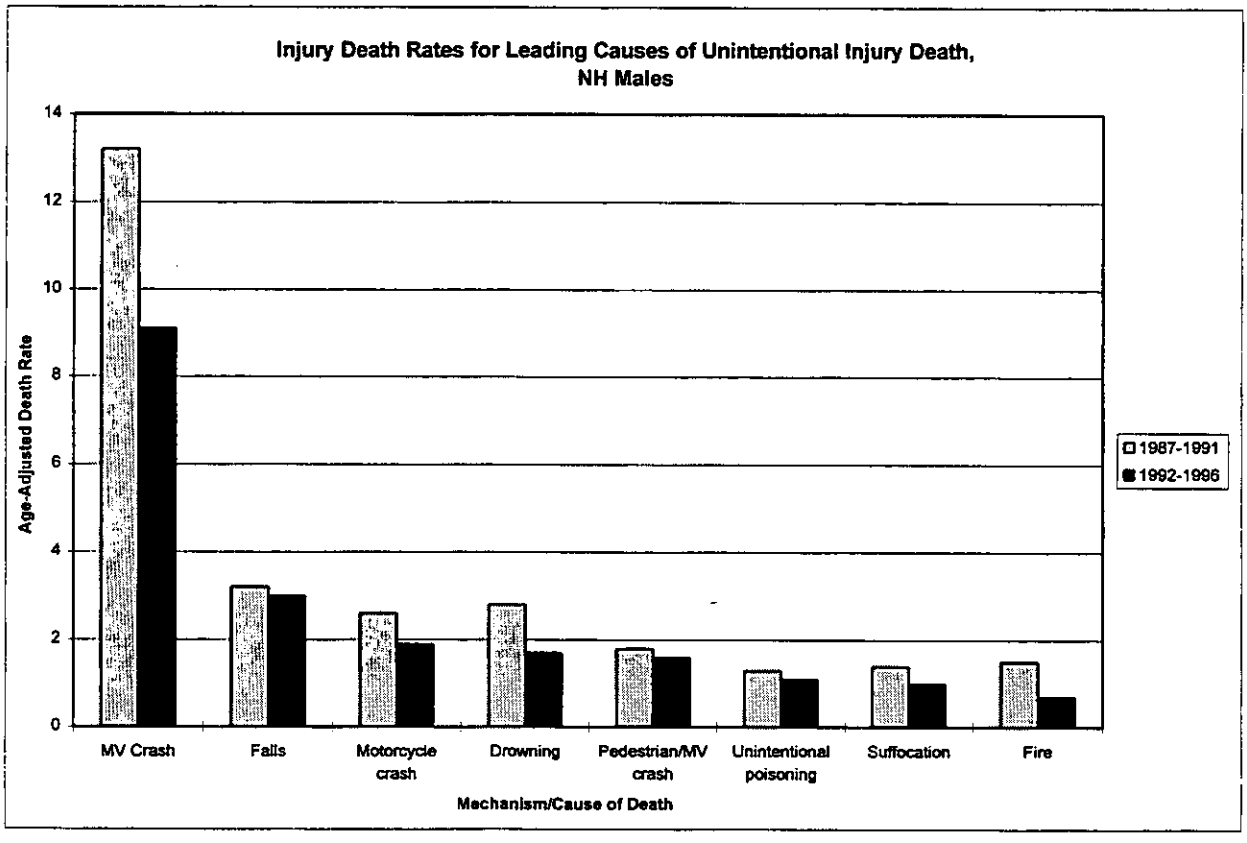




Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

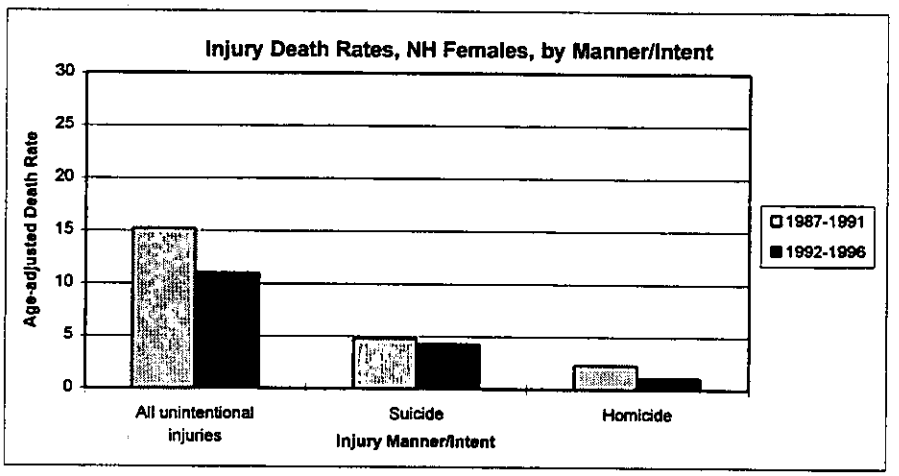
MALE INJURY DEATH RATES, 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

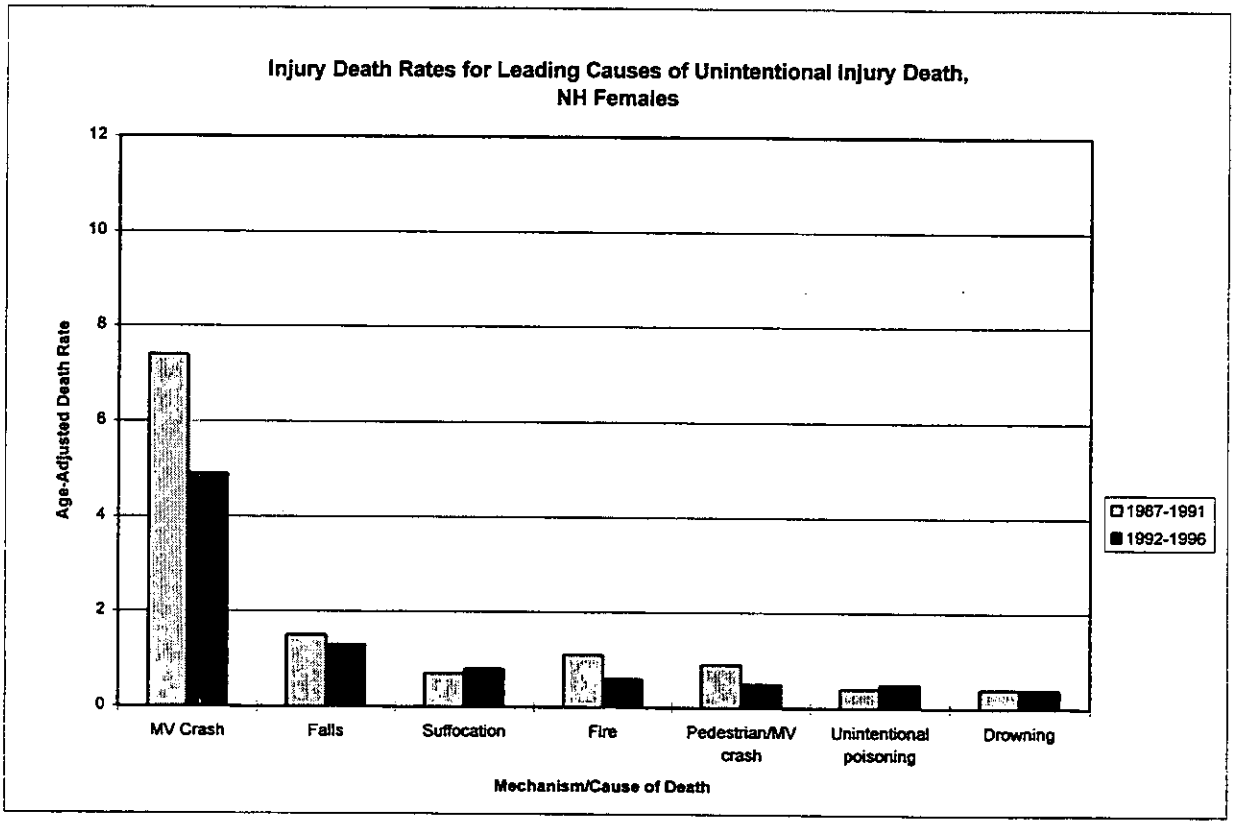




Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

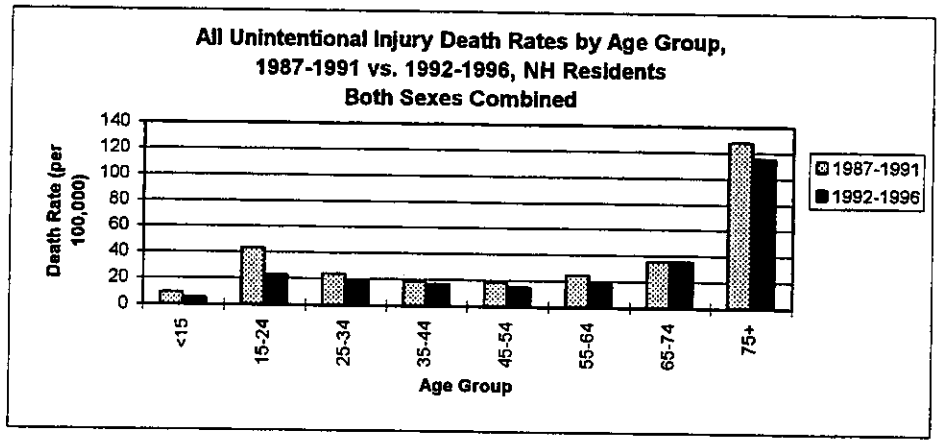
FEMALE INJURY DEATH RATES, 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

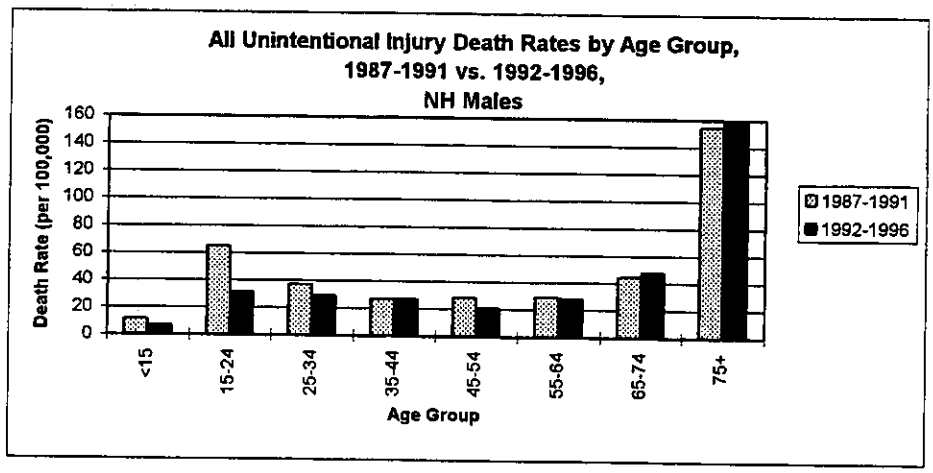


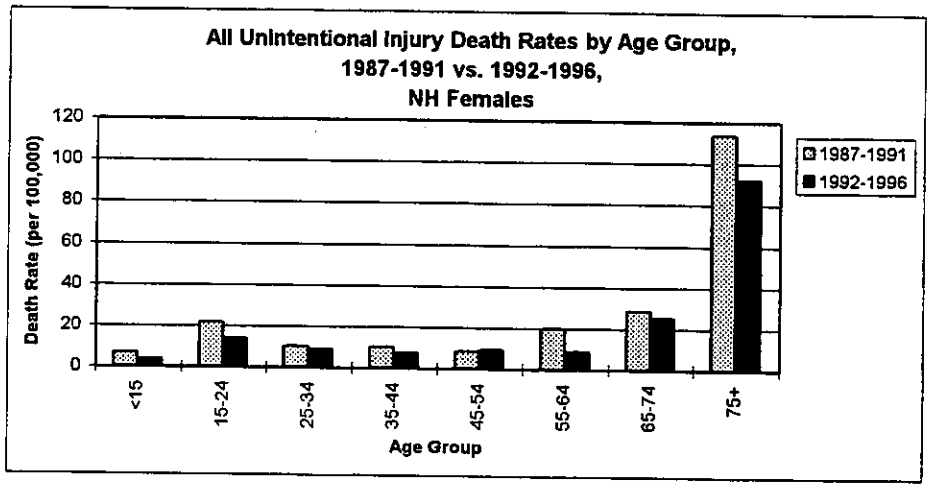


Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

All Unintentional Injury - 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996







Source: NH DHHS, BVRHS

Hospital Discharges (1996)

Hospital Discharges (1996)

Hospital discharges* are presented as a measure of non-fatal injury occurrence and indicate a level of injury severity serious enough to require medical treatment at an emergency department (ED), or inpatient admission to a hospital. Data is for one year only - 1996.

Data Highlights:

For every injury death in NH, there were 15 inpatient admissions and 319 emergency department visits.

The ratio of injury deaths to hospital discharges, also called a lethality ratio, varies by cause of injury. Firearms stand out as the most lethal method of inflicting trauma: nearly 60% of firearm injuries are fatal. Drowning and suffocation also result in a greater percentage of fatalities, compared to motor vehicle crashes and falls, where there are many more non-fatal injuries for every fatal one.

Over 136,000 hospital emergency department discharges for injuries occurred in 1996 alone.

Over 6300 inpatient hospitalizations for injuries, an indication of more debilitating injuries, occurred during this period.

Leading causes of injury hospitalizations:

Unintentional falls were overwhelmingly the leading cause of both emergency department and inpatient discharges for injury, responsible for 29,423 (22% of all injury-related) emergency department and 2870 (45% of all injury-related) inpatient injury discharges. (See also section on falls.)

Injuries to occupants in motor vehicle crashes resulted in 10,595 emergency department and 489 inpatient discharges, making it the 5th leading cause of ED discharges and 3rd leading cause of inpatient discharges for injury-related diagnoses. (See also section on motor vehicle crashes.)

Intentionally self-inflicted injuries were the 2nd leading cause of inpatient admissions for injury, accounting for a total of 765 admissions. 146 of these (19%) were to children and teens, ages 10-19, the vast majority of which were due to poisoning (95%). Self-inflicted injuries resulted in an additional 1149 ED visits; 312 of these (27%) occurred among children and teens, 66% due to poisoning. (See also section on suicide.)

Assault injuries resulted in 102 inpatient discharges and 3299 ED visits to NH residents in 1996; 9% of inpatient discharges and 21% of the ED visits for assault occurred among 15-19 year olds; 11 (11%) inpatient discharges and 38 (1%) ED visits were for assault injuries to infants and children less than 4 years old.

While the percentage of hospital ED and inpatient discharges involving Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is low, 2% and 5% respectively, it is important to consider here, since TBI can result in life long disability. Recovery from TBI, compared to other more frequently occurring injuries, is associated with tremendous medical and social costs. (See also section on TBI)

Gender differences:

Females received medical treatment (both ED and inpatient) for self-inflicted injuries and injuries caused by motor vehicle crashes in greater numbers than males.

Males had greater numbers of ED visits for injuries caused by striking and cutting/piercing compared to females.

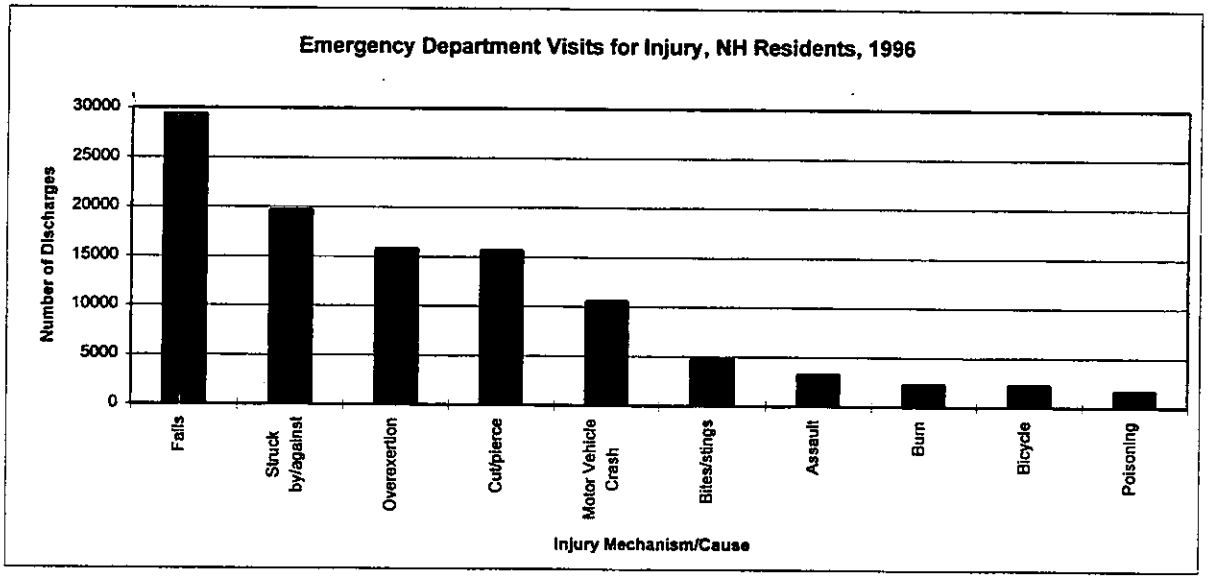
Falls caused nearly equal numbers of ED visits between males and females, but nearly twice as many inpatient admissions to females. The majority (over 60%)of female inpatient admissions for falls occurred among those age 75 and older.

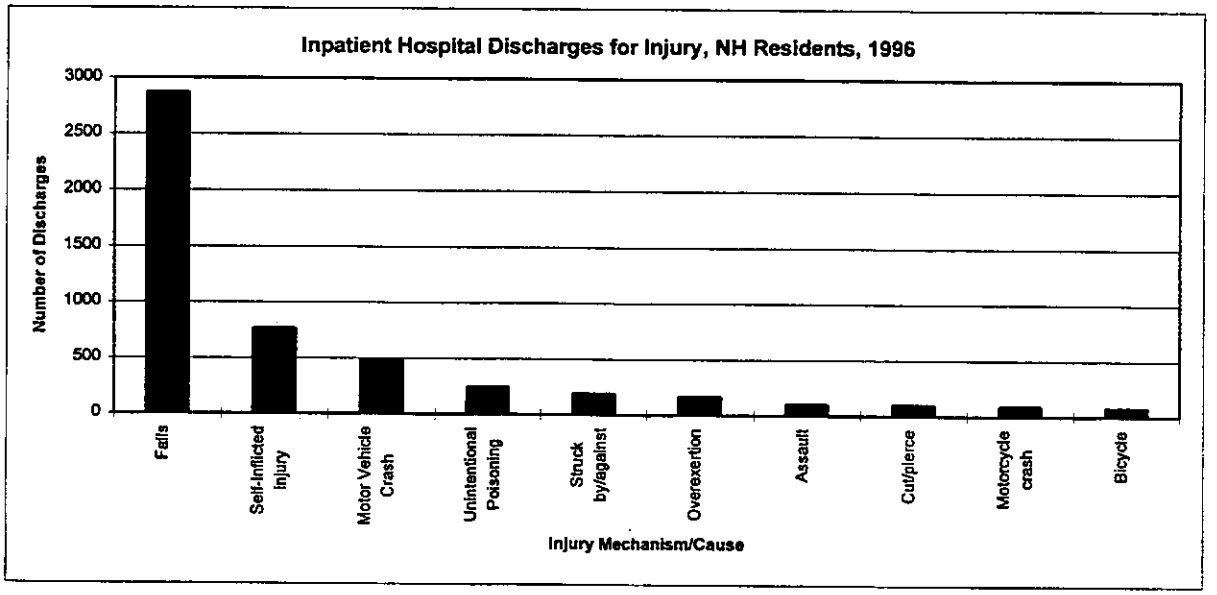
While males in most age groups had greater numbers of ED visits and inpatient admissions for assaults, there was very little difference in the age group 35-44.

*Note: The terms 'emergency department' and 'outpatient' are used interchangeably in this report, as are the terms 'hospitalization', 'visit' (referring to ED), 'admission' and 'discharge'.

Leading Causes of Injury Hospital Discharges

Outpatient			Inpatient		
Rank	Mechanism/Cause	No. Discharges	Rank	Mechanism/Cause	No. Discharges
1	Falls	29423	1	Falls	2870
2	Struck by/against	19730	2	Self-Inflicted injuries	765
3	Overexertion	15830	3	Motor Vehicle Crash (occupant)	489
4	Cut/pierce	15675	4	Poisoning	246
5	Motor Vehicle Crash (occupant)	10595	5	Struck by/against	191
6	Bites/stings	4799	6	Overexertion	169
7	Assault	3299	7	Assault	102
8	Burn	2359	8	Cut/pierce	102
9	Bicycle	2287	9	Motorcycle crash	87
10	Poisoning	1700	10	Bicycle	77





Note: manner/intent of injuries is unintentional except assault and self-inflicted

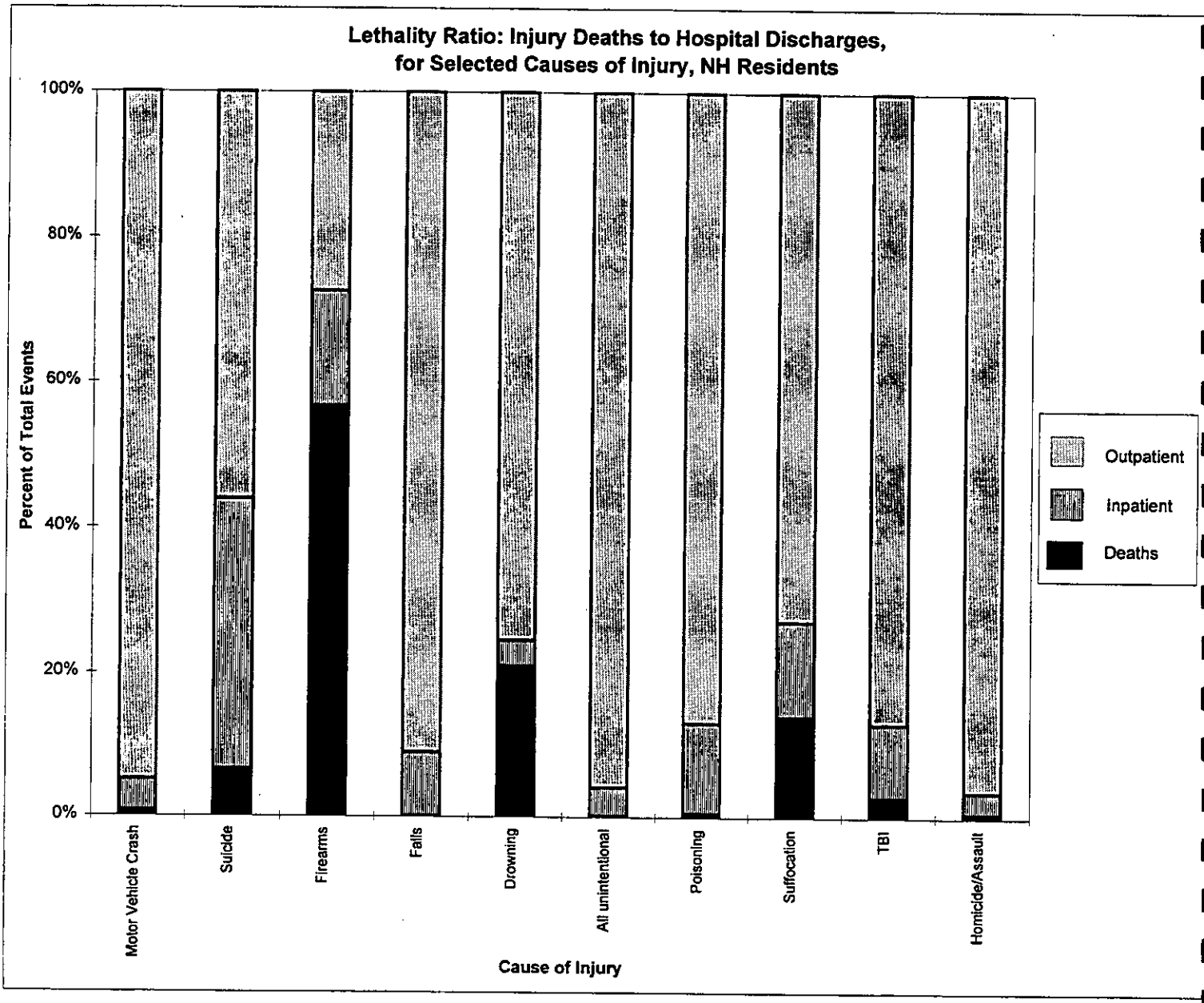
Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Lethality Ratio: Injury Deaths to Hospital Discharges

No. of Injury Deaths and Hospital Discharges from Selected Causes of Injury, NH Residents

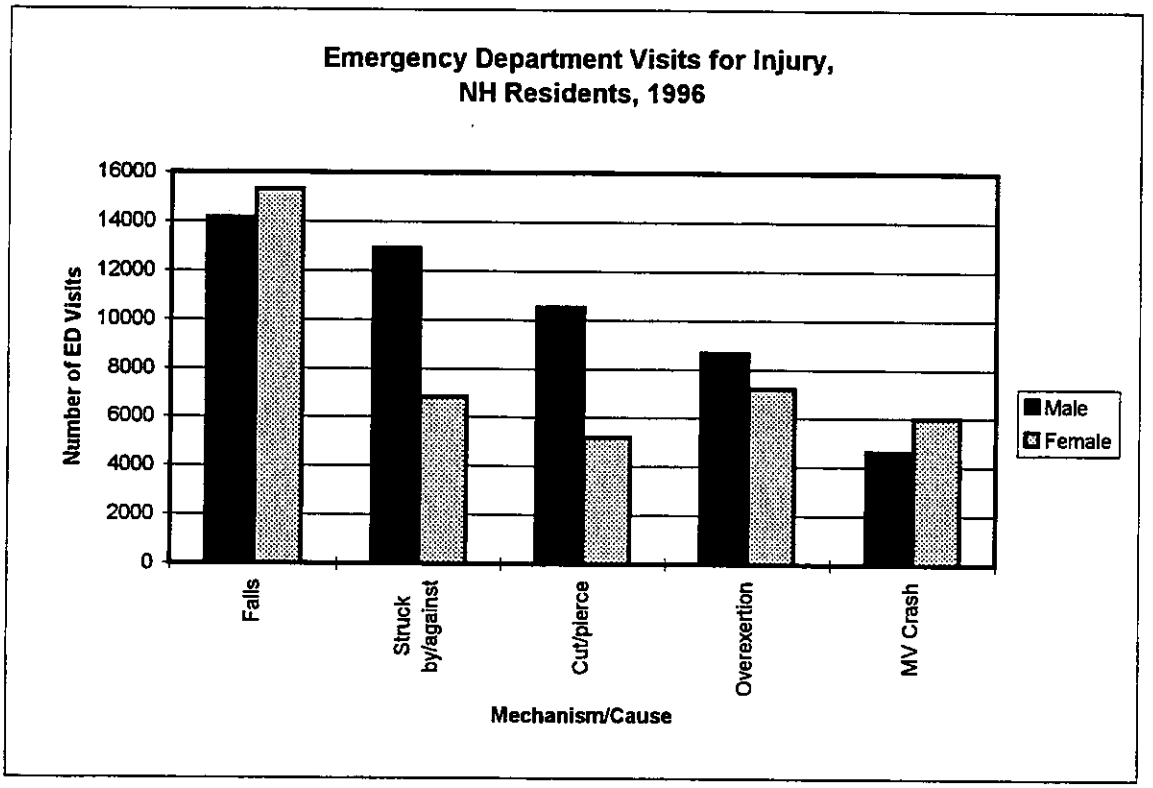
	Number of Events		
		Hospital Discharges	
Cause of Injury	Deaths	Inpatient	Outpatient
Motor Vehicle Crash	82	489	10595
Suicide	135	765	1149
Firearms	93	26	45
Falls	41	2870	29423
Drowning	12	2	43
All unintentional	252	5176	125438
Poisoning	11	246	1700
Suffocation	16	15	83
TBI	82	299	2549
Homicide/Assault	20	102	3299

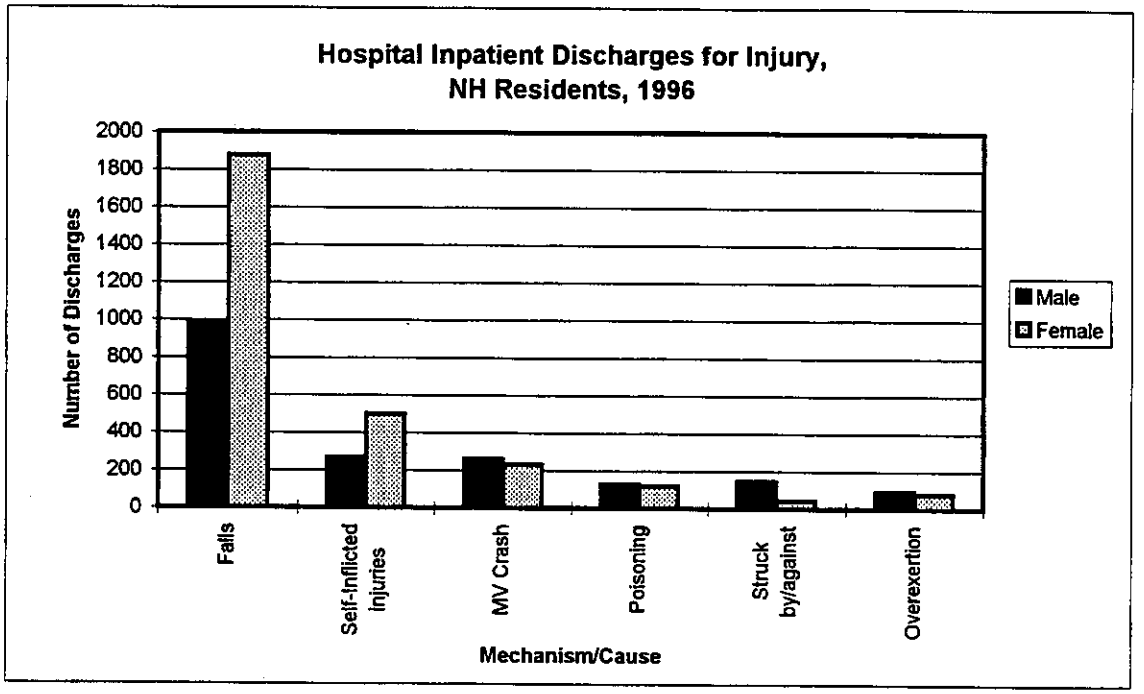
*Deaths = average annual number from1992-1996, hospital discharges =1996



Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

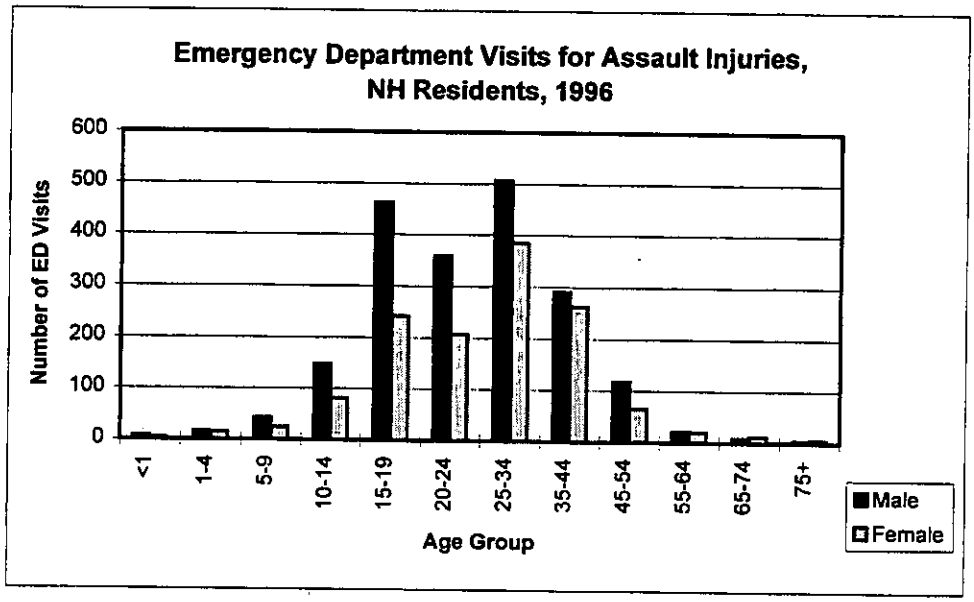
Injury Hospitalizations: ED vs. Inpatient Male/Female Comparisons

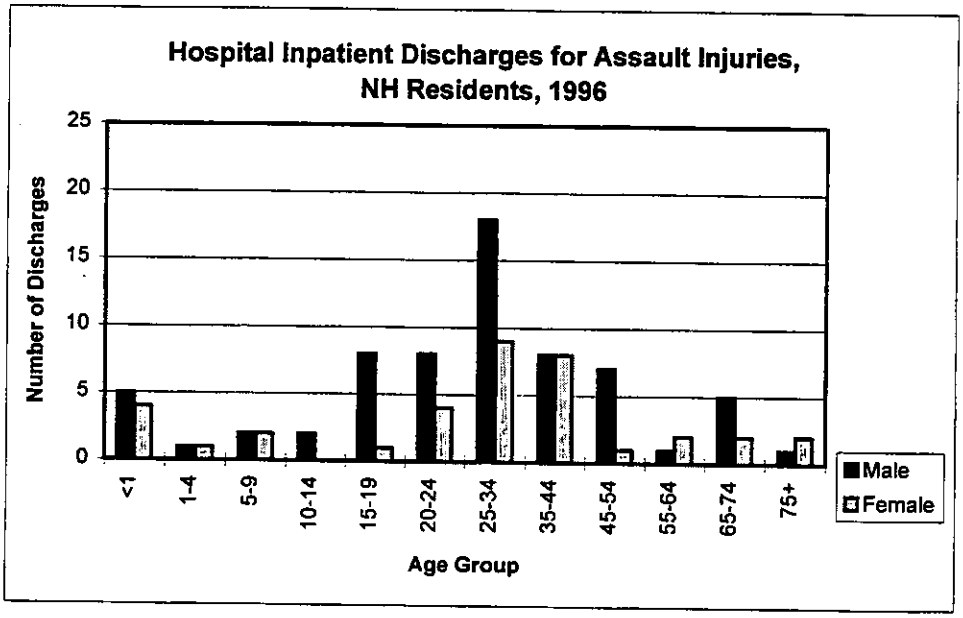




Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Hospitalizations for Assault Injuries: ED vs. Inpatient Male/Female Comparisons





Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Child and Adolescent Injuries

Children and Adolescents

Data Highlights:

Leading causes of death:

Injury was the leading cause of death for children over 1 year and adolescents, responsible for 213 deaths during the 5 year study period

Unintentional injury was the cause of 29% of all deaths in the 1-14 age group, and 44% of all deaths in the 15-19 age group.

For children under age one, suffocation/strangulation was the leading causes of injury death, responsible for 5 of the 10 unintentional injury deaths in this age group.

Injury death rates increase with age for children and youth, with rates for all injuries combined, among 15-19 year olds, nearly five times that of 10-14 year olds.

Leading causes of injury death among children 1-14 occur mostly in the motor vehicle traffic category (21 deaths total): as occupants (5 deaths), pedestrians (9 deaths) and bicyclists (4 deaths), followed by drowning (12 deaths) and homicide (5 deaths).

Motor vehicle crashes (60 deaths) and suicide (45 deaths) claim the greatest number of lives among 15-19 year olds.

Falls are a significant cause of non-fatal injury among children and adolescents and the leading cause of both emergency department visits and inpatient admissions in infants and children up to age 10.

For children under age 4, falls were responsible for 3332 emergency department discharges for injury (38% of all discharges in this age group) and 41 (40%) inpatient hospitalizations.

Work-related injuries resulted in nearly 1900 ED visits to teens between the ages of 15-19. Most of these involved cutting and piercing injuries, injuries caused by being struck by or against an object or person, overexertion and falls.

NH vs US Rates:

New Hampshire's childhood injury rates are significantly lower than the U.S.; however, the suicide rate among 15-19 year olds in NH does not differ significantly from the U.S.

Trends:

Encouraging declines in unintentional injury death rates occurred among children and among teenage males, most notably:

- Injury deaths among 1-4 year olds decreased from 60 to 16 between the 2 five year time periods studied, mostly due to dramatic reductions in deaths due to fires and motor vehicle crashes
- Only 6 children aged 0-14 were killed as occupants in motor vehicles in the latter time period compared to 27 in the earlier time period.
- Among 15-19 year old males, motor vehicle crash death rates decreased by 56% between the 2 time periods, from 33.7/100,000 to 14.9/100,000.

Prevention:

Prevention strategies are specific to the age group and type of injury. In general, prevention strategies must include:

Infants less than 1 year

Motor Vehicle Crash:

- Properly restrain infants on every ride, in a rear-facing car seat in the back seat of the vehicle. NEVER place an infant in a car seat in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger side air bag.

Suffocation/strangulation

- Avoid pacifiers on long ribbons, strings, or necklaces
- Remove dangling cords near child's crib
- Store plastic bags and other choking hazards out of children's' reach
- Put child in a safe place to sleep, not on adult bed or couch
- Follow age appropriate safety messages on toys; check all toys for small loose parts that might cause choking
- Know CPR and the Heimlich Maneuver.

Ages 1-4

Drowning:

- Never leave a child alone in or near any body of water-actively supervise at all times
- Always wear approved, properly fitting, personal Flotation Devices (PFD) when boating or around water.
- Empty plastic pools and turn upside down when not in use

Motor Vehicle Crash:

- All children between ages 1 and 4 years should be properly restrained in the back seat in a forward facing position in an approved child safety seat. Check maximum weight limit on the seat for appropriate match to the child.

Suffocation:

- Avoid pacifiers on long ribbons, strings or necklaces which can catch on things and remove dangling cords near child's crib.
- Store plastic bags and other choking hazards out of reach of children.
- Put child in a safe place to sleep, not on a couch or an adult bed.
- Follow the age appropriate safety messages on the toys that you are buying.
- Check all toys for small loose parts that might present a choking hazard.

Know CPR and learn the Heimlich Maneuver.

Ages 5-9

Motor Vehicle Crash

- All children should be properly restrained in the back seat.
- Children up to 40 pounds should be in a convertible seat. Children who weigh between 40 - 80 pounds and between the ages of 4 and 8 years should use an approved booster seat.

Drowning.

- Never leave a child alone in or near any body of water-actively supervise at all times
- Always wear approved, properly fitting, personal Flotation Devices (PFD) when boating or around water.
- Empty plastic pools and turn upside down when not in use
- Determine depth of water before children are allowed to dive or jump into water.

Ages 10-14

Motor Vehicle

- All children under the age of 12 years should be properly restrained in a seat belt in the back seat.

Drowning

- Provide ACTIVE supervision for children--watching them at all times when near water
- Always wear approved, properly fitting, personal Flotation Devices (PFD) when boating or around water.
- Determine depth of water before children are allowed to dive or jump into water.

Falls

- Wear approved helmets for sports in which falls, physical contact, or collisions are likely to occur.
- Provide the appropriate safety gear for all recreational and sport activities.
- Provide appropriate surface materials on playgrounds beneath all equipment from which children may fall.
- Provide supervision on playgrounds and during recreational activities when possible.

Suicide

- Provide early identification of children at risk and in crisis.
- Identify and provide referrals to local youth experts.
- Remove potentially lethal means, i.e., guns and medications, from the home.
- Know the warning signs and provide training and resources to community advocates, the school community, parents, and all adults who interact with teens.

Ages 15-19

Motor Vehicle.

- All motor vehicle passengers should be properly restrained in a seat belt.
- Provide a zero tolerance message regarding alcohol use and driving.

Suicide

- Provide early identification of children at risk and in crisis.
- Identify and provide referrals to local youth experts.
- Remove potentially lethal weapons-guns and medications-from the home.
- Know the warning signs and provide training and resources to community advocates, the school community, parents, and all adults who interact with teens.

Falls

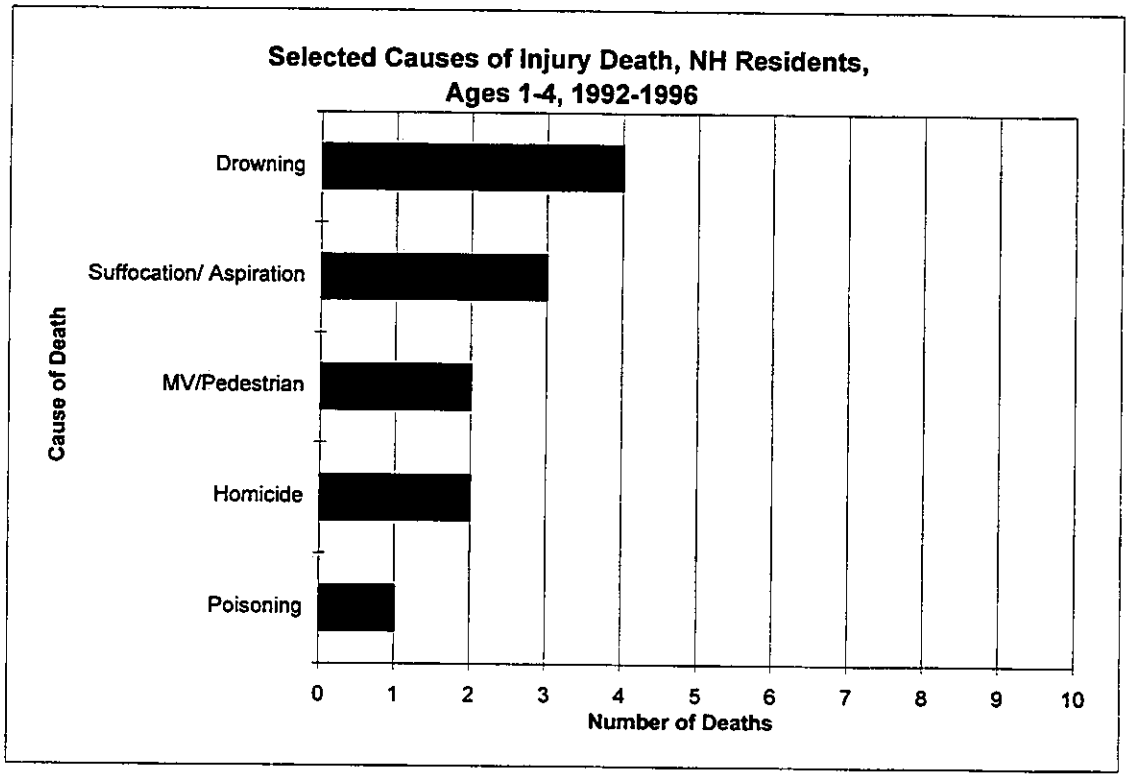
- Wear approved helmets for sports in which falls, physical contact, or collisions are likely to occur.
- Provide the appropriate safety gear for all recreational and sport activities.
- Identify and provide proper training and conditioning programs for recreational and sports programs.

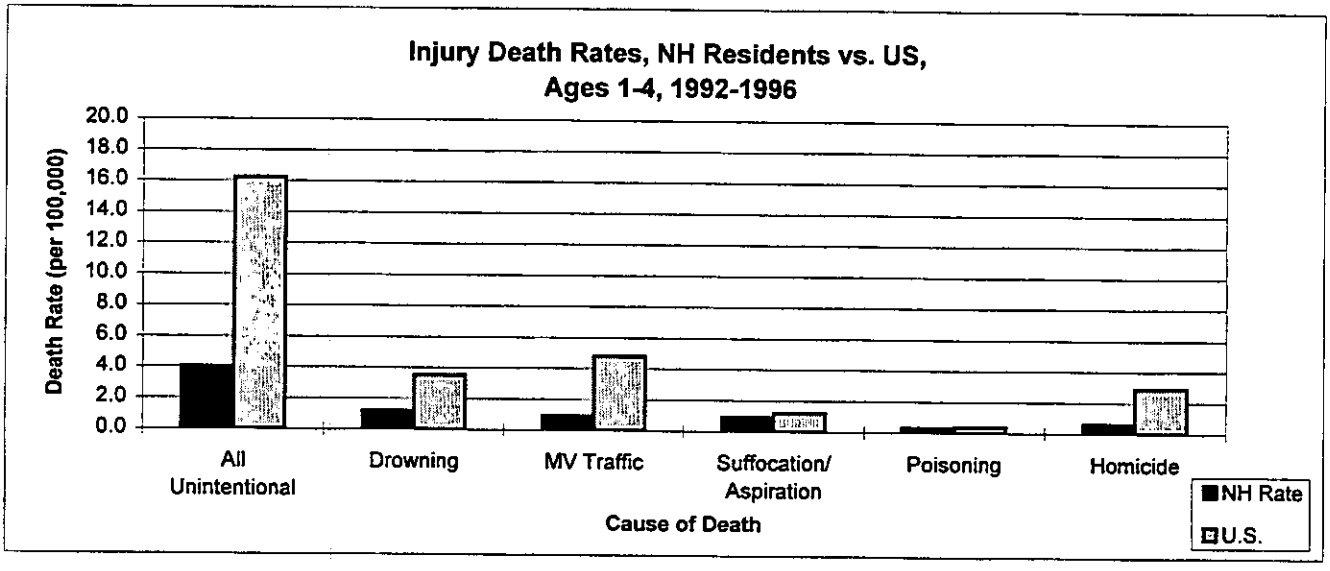
Drowning

- Wear life jackets (PFD's) when boating or around water.
- Don't mix alcohol and water activities.

See also Motor Vehicle Crash and suicide sections for prevention strategies for children and teens.

Injury Deaths: Ages 1-4



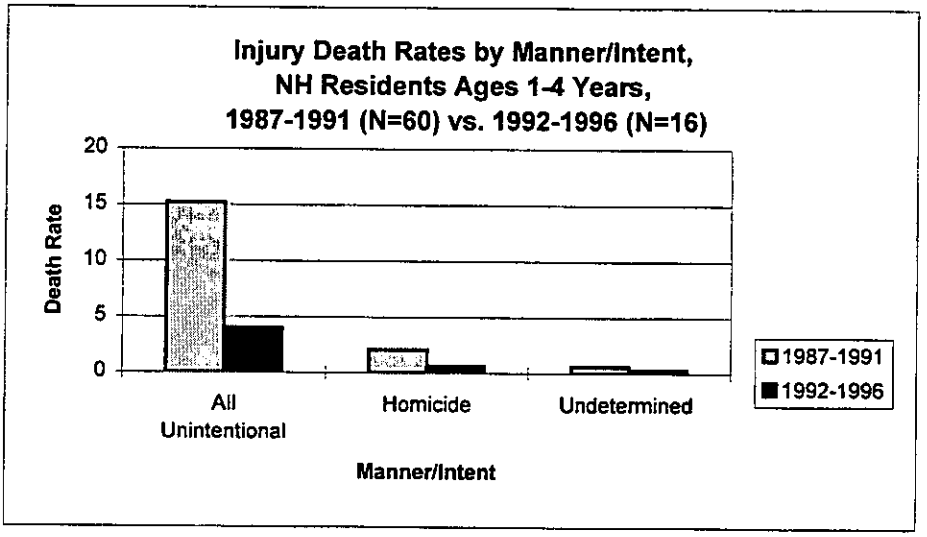


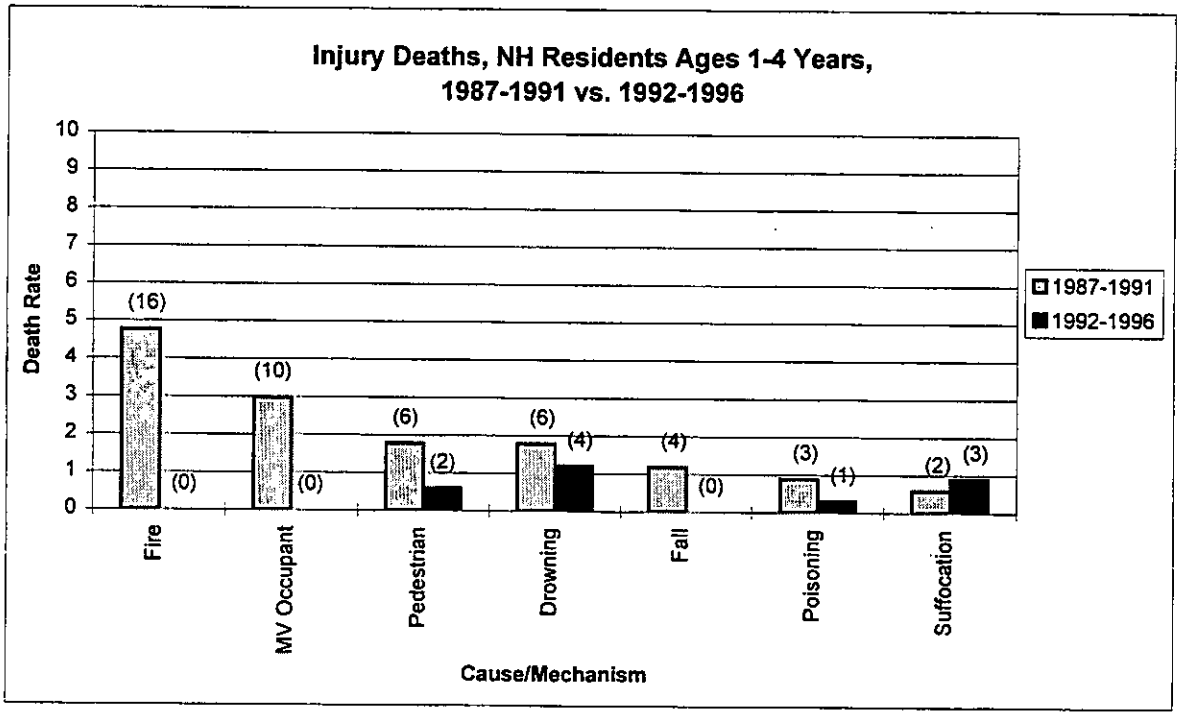
NH rates are based on fewer than 20 deaths. These rates are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Source, U.S. rates: 1993, all races, CDC MMWR 8/29/97

Injury Death Rates: Ages 1-4 Years 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996



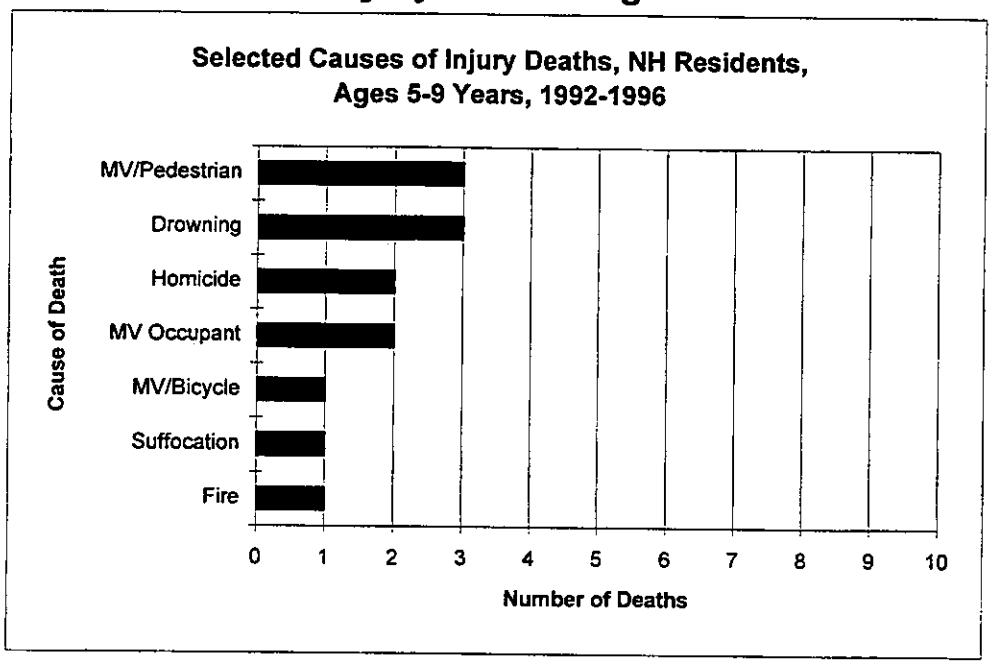


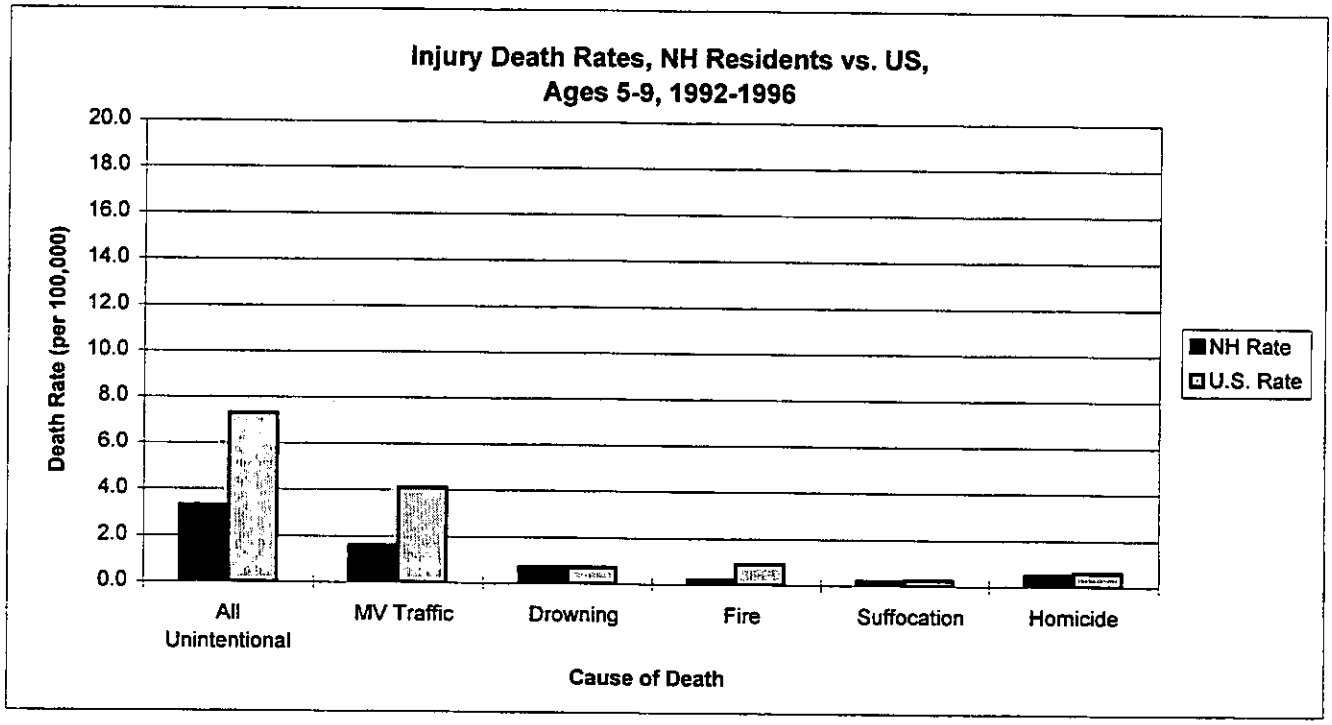
Numbers in parentheses represent actual numbers of deaths

Note: NH rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Injury Deaths: Ages 5-9



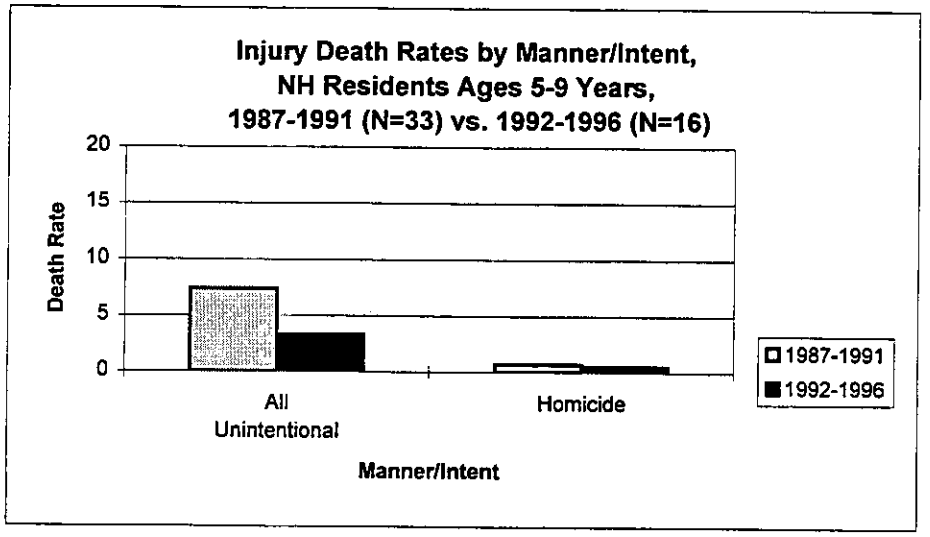


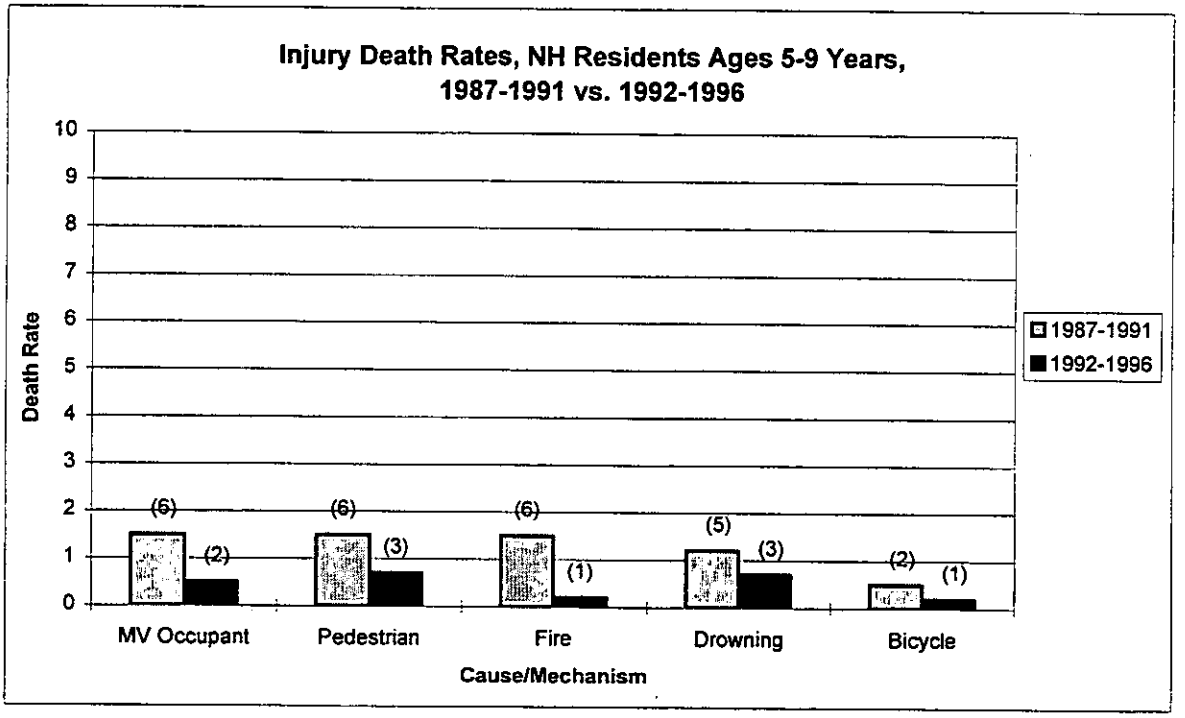
* NH rates are based on fewer than 20 deaths. These rates are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Source, U.S. rates: CDC 1994, white race

Injury Death Rates: Ages 5-9 Years
1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996



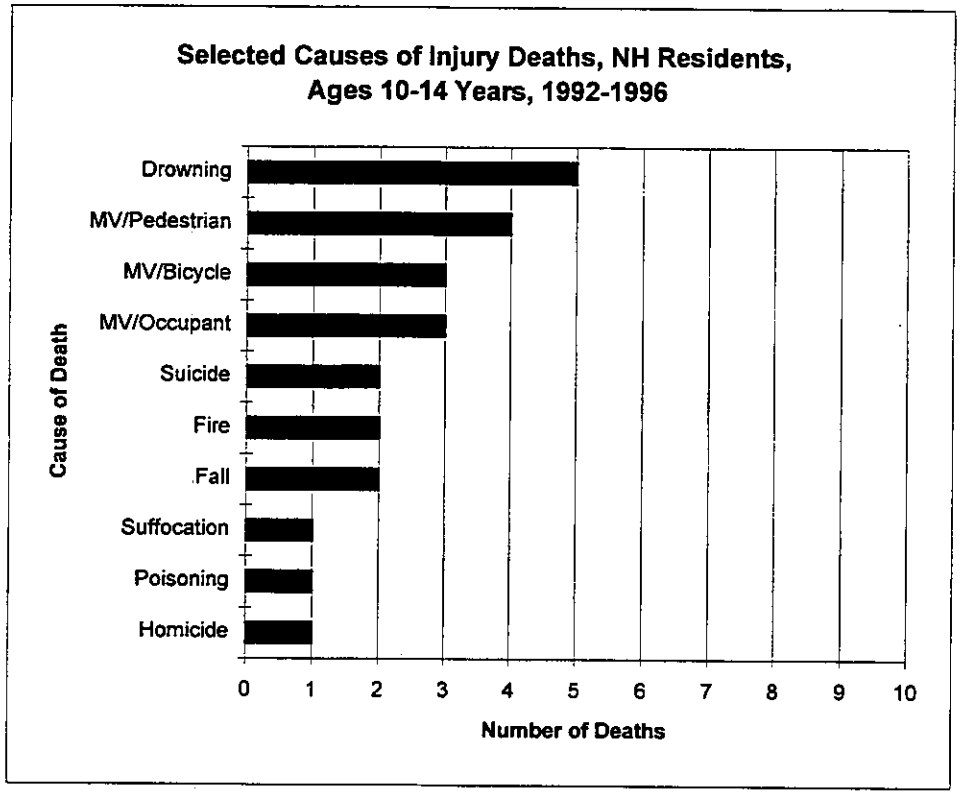


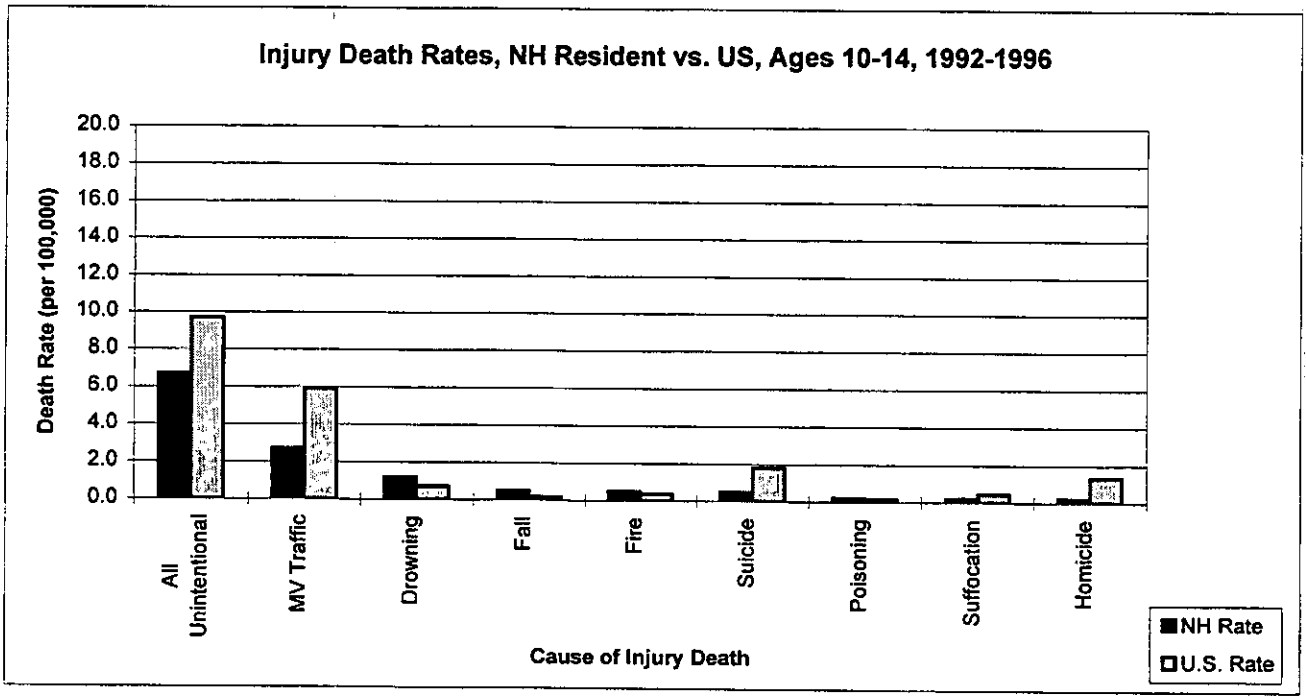
Numbers in parentheses represent actual numbers of deaths

Note: NH rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Injury Deaths: Ages 10-14



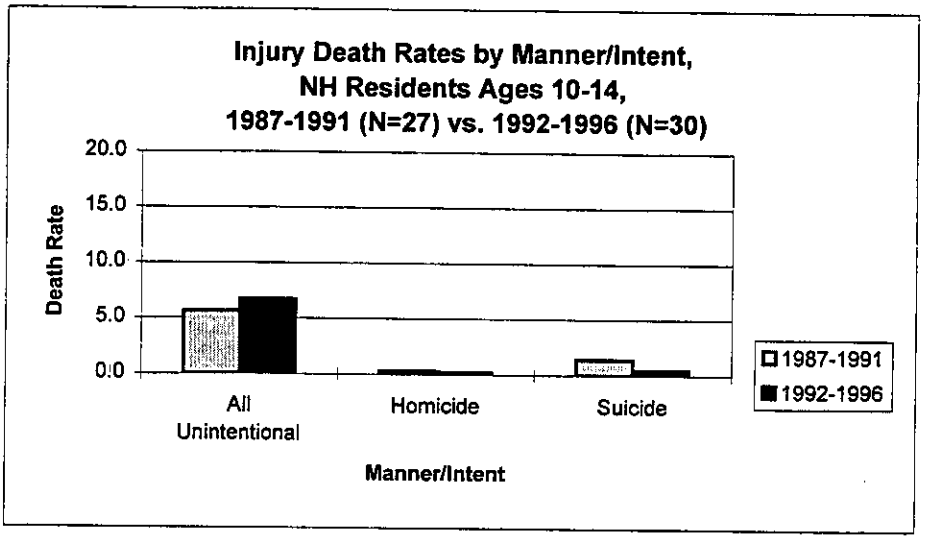


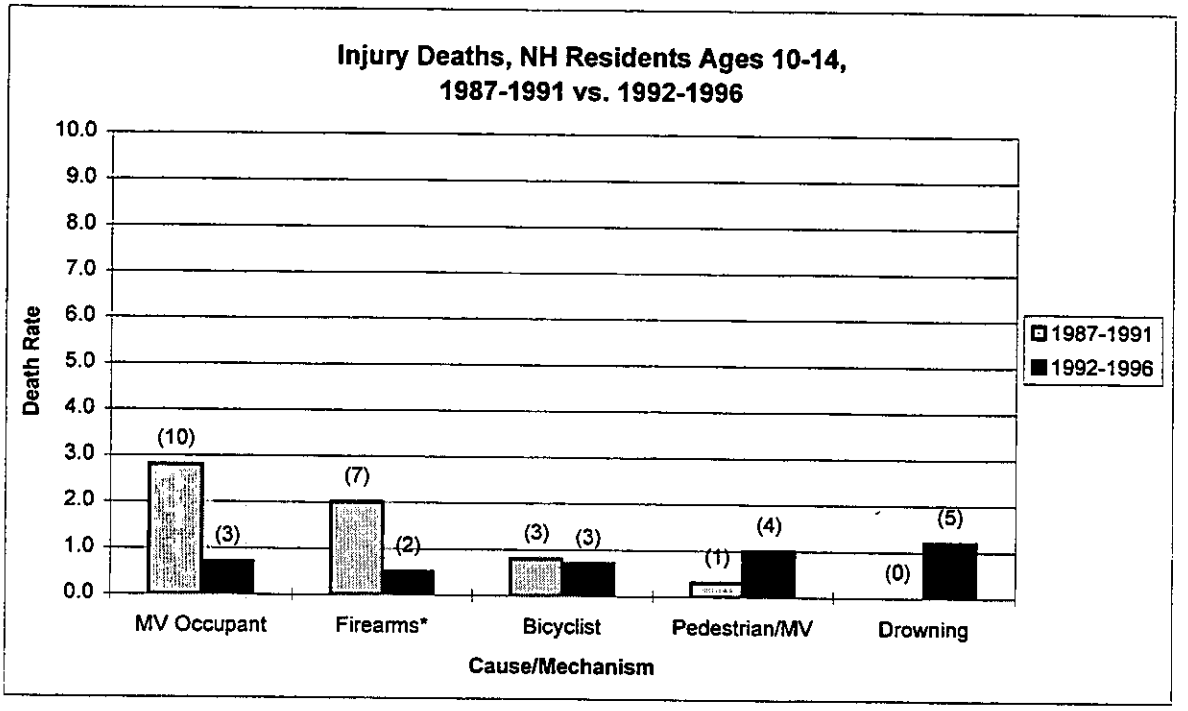
* NH rates, except those for 'all unintentional', are based on fewer than 20 deaths. These rates are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Source, U.S. rates: CDC 1994, white race

Injury Death Rates: Ages 10-14
1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996





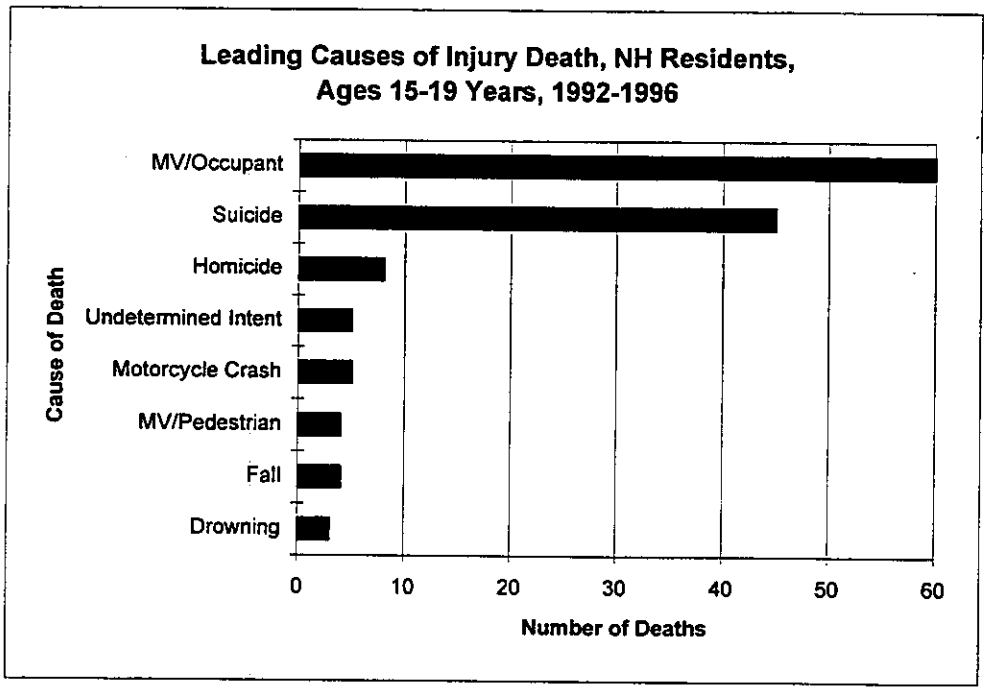
Numbers in parentheses represent actual numbers of deaths

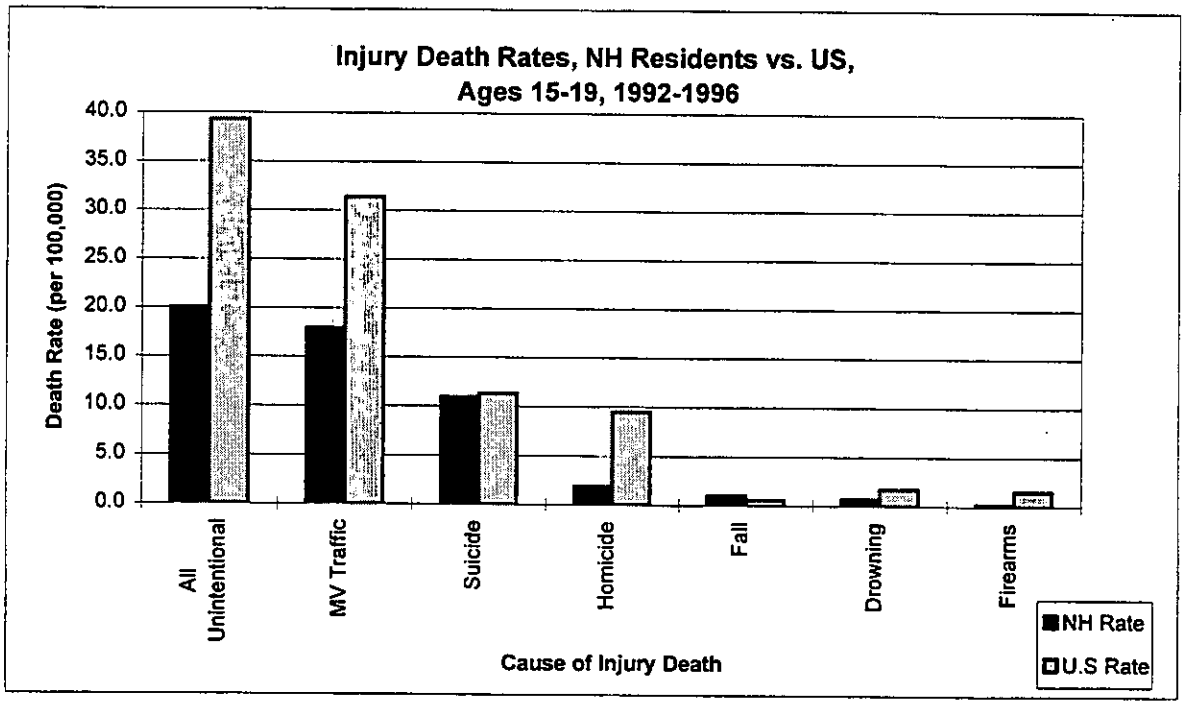
*Includes all firearms deaths: suicide, homicide, unintentional, etc.

Note: NH rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Injury Deaths: Ages 15-19



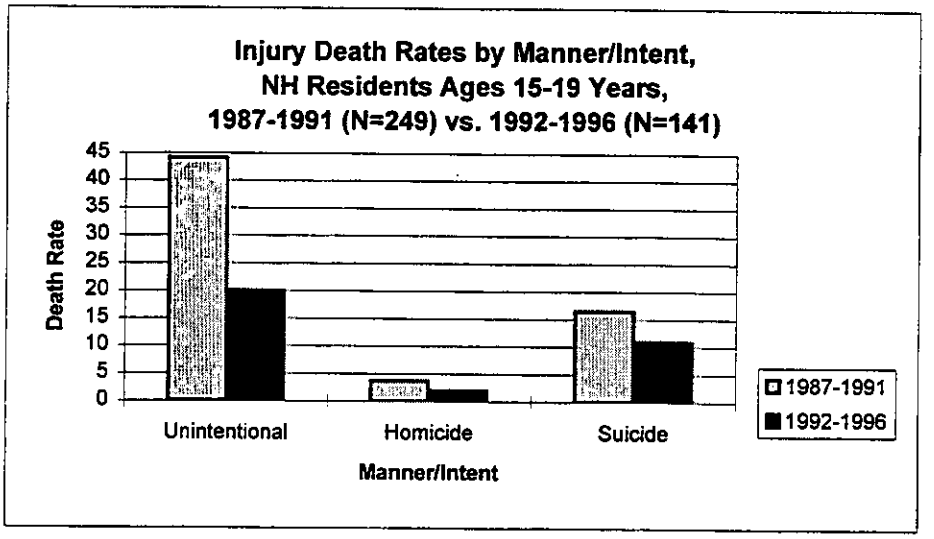


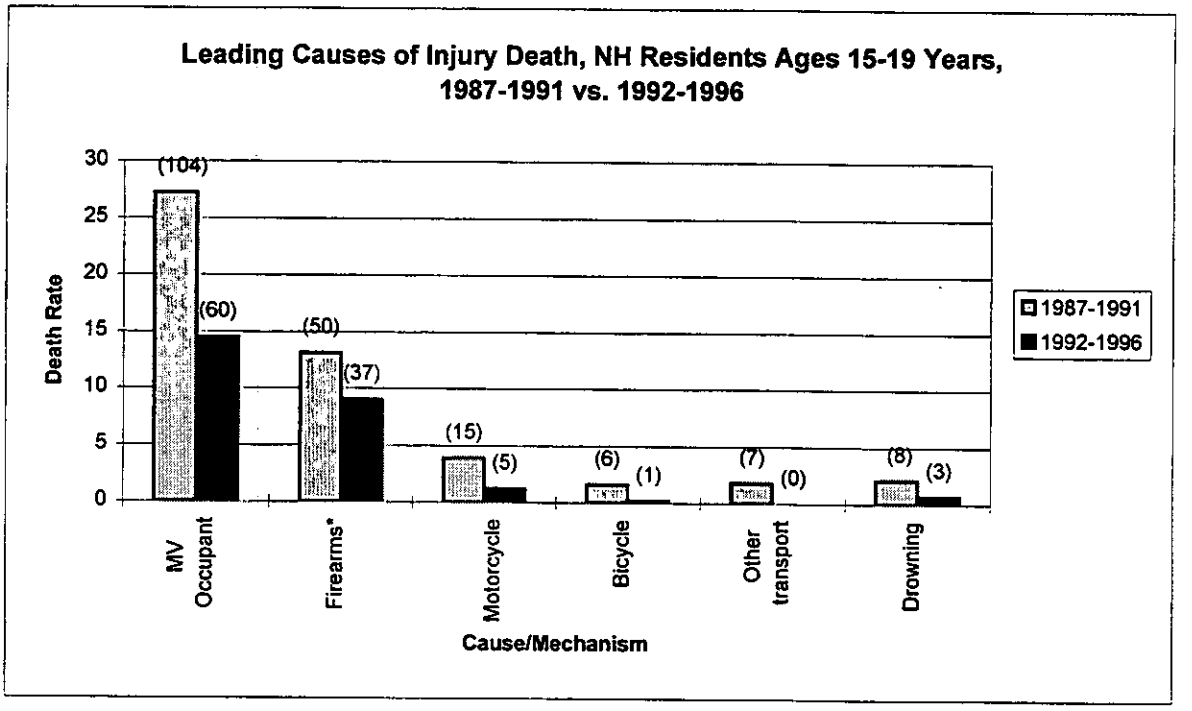
NH rates, except those for 'MV Traffic' and 'suicide', are based on fewer than 20 deaths. These rates are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Source, U.S. rates: CDC 1994 white race

Injury Death Rates: Ages 15-19
1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996





Numbers in parentheses represent actual numbers of deaths

*Includes all firearms deaths: suicide, homicide, unintentional, etc.

Note: NH rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data Source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Injury Deaths: Children and Adolescents

1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

	<1 YEAR				1-4 YEARS				5-9 Years				10-14 Years				15-19 Years			
	1987-1991		1992-1996		1987-1991		1992-1996		1987-1991		1992-1996		1987-1991		1992-1996		1987-1991		1992-1996	
Intent/Cause	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
All Unintentional	10	11.4	8	10.6	51	15.2	13	4.0	30	7.4	14	3.3	20	5.6	27	6.7	169	44.2	83	20.0
Motor Vehicle Traffic	1	1.1	1	1.3	16	4.8	3	0.9	16	4.0	7	1.6	14	3.9	11	2.7	143	37.4	74	17.9
Occupant	1	1.1	1	1.3	10	3.0	0	0.0	6	1.5	2	0.5	10	2.8	3	0.7	104	27.2	60	14.5
Motorcycle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	3.9	5	1.2
Bicycle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.2	3	0.8	3	0.7	6	1.6	1	0.2
Pedestrian	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.8	2	0.6	6	1.5	3	0.7	1	0.3	4	1.0	5	1.3	4	1.0
Unspecified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	13	3.4	4	1.0
Other transport	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.5	7	1.8	0	0.0
Environmental	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Bites/Stings	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Drowning	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.8	4	1.2	5	1.2	3	0.7	0	0.0	5	1.2	8	2.1	3	0.7
Fall	1	1.1	0	0.0	4	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	2	0.5	4	1.0
Fire	1	1.1	0	0.0	16	4.8	0	0.0	6	1.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0
Firearms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2
Poisoning	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0
Struck by/against	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
Suffocation	5	5.7	5	6.6	2	0.6	3	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unspecified	2	2.3	1	1.3	1	0.3	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Other	0	0.0	1	1.3	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	0.8	0	0.0
Homicide	3	3.4	2	2.6	7	2.1	2	0.6	3	0.7	2	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.2	14	3.7	8	1.9
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.4	2	0.5	63	16.5	45	10.9
Undetermined Intent	2	2.3	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.8	5	1.2
All Injury	15	17.1	10	13.2	60	17.9	16	4.9	33	8.2	16	3.7	27	7.5	30	7.4	249	65.1	141	34.1
*Firearms Total**	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	7	2.0	2	0.5	50	13.1	37	9.0

*Includes all firearms deaths included in totals above: suicide, homicide, unintentional, etc.

Rates are per 100,000 population; NH rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Data source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Injury Deaths: Children and Adolescents

NH vs. U.S.

Injury Cause	Age Group														
	<1 Year			1-4 Years			5-9 Years			10-14 Years			15-19 Years		
	Number	NH Rate	U.S. Rate	Number	NH Rate	U.S. Rate	Number	NH Rate	U.S. Rate	Number	NH Rate	U.S. Rate	Number	NH Rate	U.S. Rate
Unintentional	8	10.6	22.1	13	4.0	16.2	14	3.3	7.3	27	6.7	9.7	83	20.0	39.3
Motor Vehicle Traffic	1	1.3	4.7	3	0.9	4.8	7	1.6	4.1	11	2.7	5.9	74	17.9	31.4
Occupant	1	1.3	NA	0	0.0	NA	2	0.5	1.9	3	0.7	2.9	60	14.5	21.5
Motorcycle	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	5	1.2	1.2
Bicycle	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	NA	1	0.2	0.5	3	0.7	0.8	1	0.2	0.4
Pedestrian	0	0.0	NA	2	0.6	NA	3	0.7	1.3	4	1.0	1.3	4	1.0	1.6
Unspecified	0	0.0	NA	1	0.3	NA	1	0.2	NA	1	0.2	NA	4	1.0	NA
Other transport	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	NA	1	0.2	0.2	2	0.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.6
Bites/Stings	0	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.2	1	0.2	NA	0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.2
Drowning	0	0.0	2.0	4	1.2	3.5	3	0.7	0.7	5	1.2	0.7	3	0.7	1.7
Fall	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.1	2	0.5	0.2	4	1.0	0.6
Fire	0	0.0	3.1	0	0.0	3.8	1	0.2	0.9	2	0.5	0.4	0	0.0	0.4
Firearms (unintentional)	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.6	1	0.2	1.5
Poisoning	0	0.0	0.5	1	0.3	0.4	0	0.0	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0	0.0	0.9
Suffocation	5	6.6	9.5	3	0.9	1.2	1	0.2	0.3	1	0.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.4
Unspecified	1	1.3	0.9	2	0.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.1	1	0.2	0.3
Other unintentional	1	1.3	NA	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	NA	3	0.7	NA	0	0.0	NA
Homicide	2	2.6	8.8	2	0.6	2.9	2	0.5	0.6	1	0.2	1.3	8	1.9	9.5
Suicide	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.5	1.8	45	10.9	11.3
Undetermined Intent	0	0.0	1.6	1	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.2	5	1.2	0.9
Total all Injury	**10**	13.2	32.4	**16**	4.9	19.4	**16**	3.7	8.0	**30**	7.4	13.0	**141**	34.1	61.1
Firearm-related*	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.8	2	0.5	2.8	37	9.0	17.9

*includes deaths previously counted in other categories above

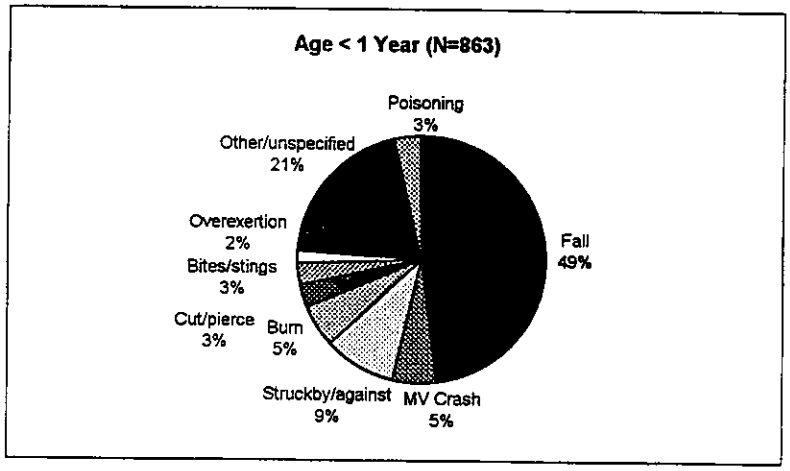
NH rates based on fewer than 20 deaths are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

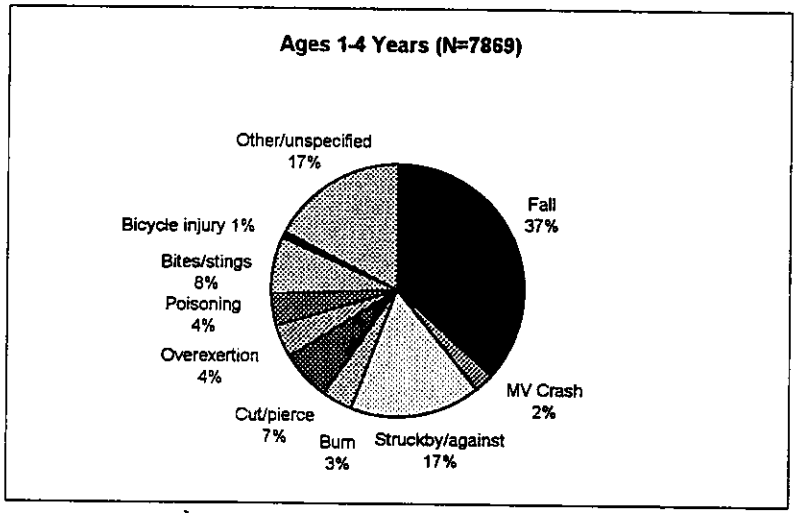
Data source: NH DHHS BVRHS

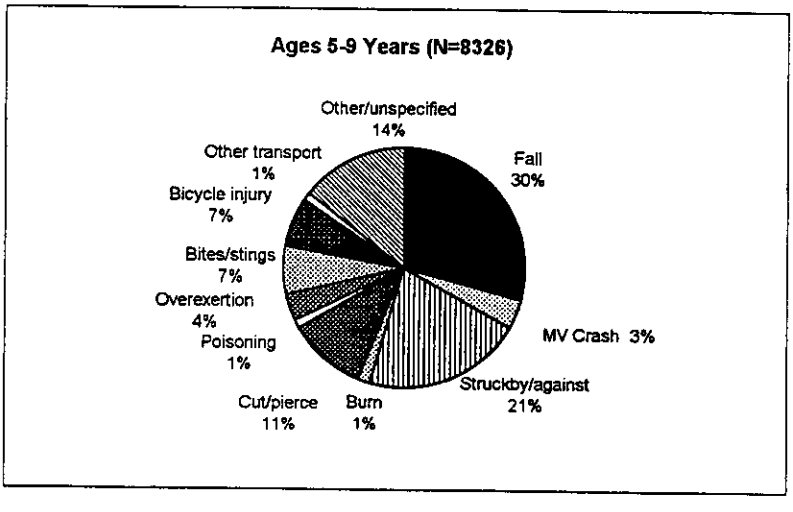
Source, U.S. rates: age groups '5-9', '10-14', and '15-19' = CDC 1994, white race; US rates for age groups '<1' and '1-4' = CDC all races, 1993

NA: indicates either that US rates not available in certain injury/age categories, or rates based on <20 deaths and therefore not included

Emergency Department Visits for Injuries by Age Group NH Residents, 1996

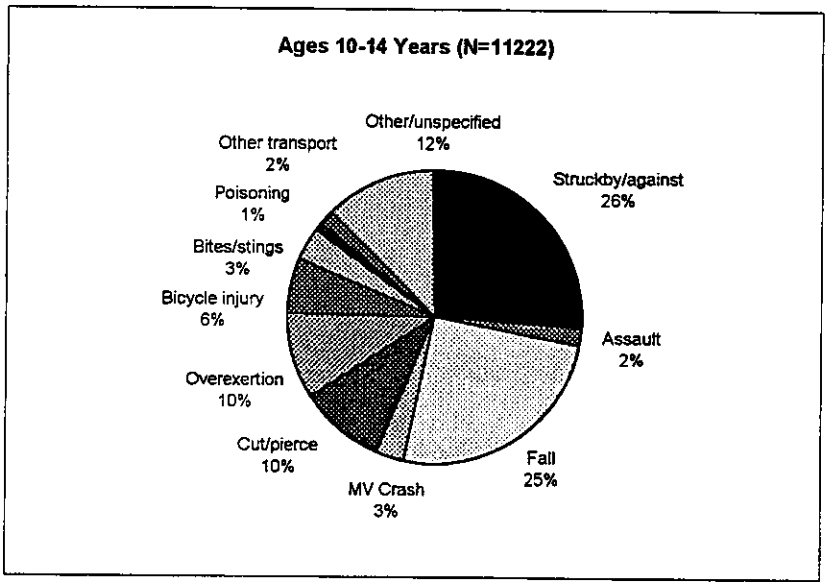


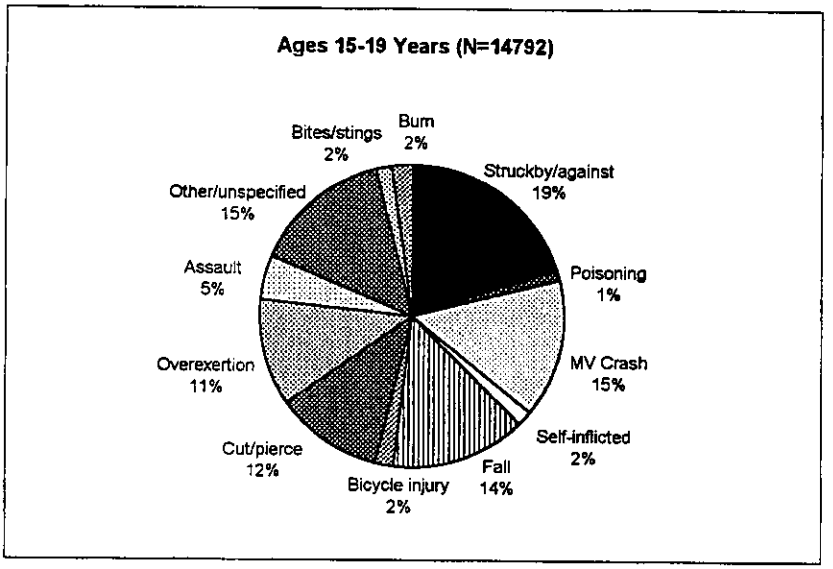




Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

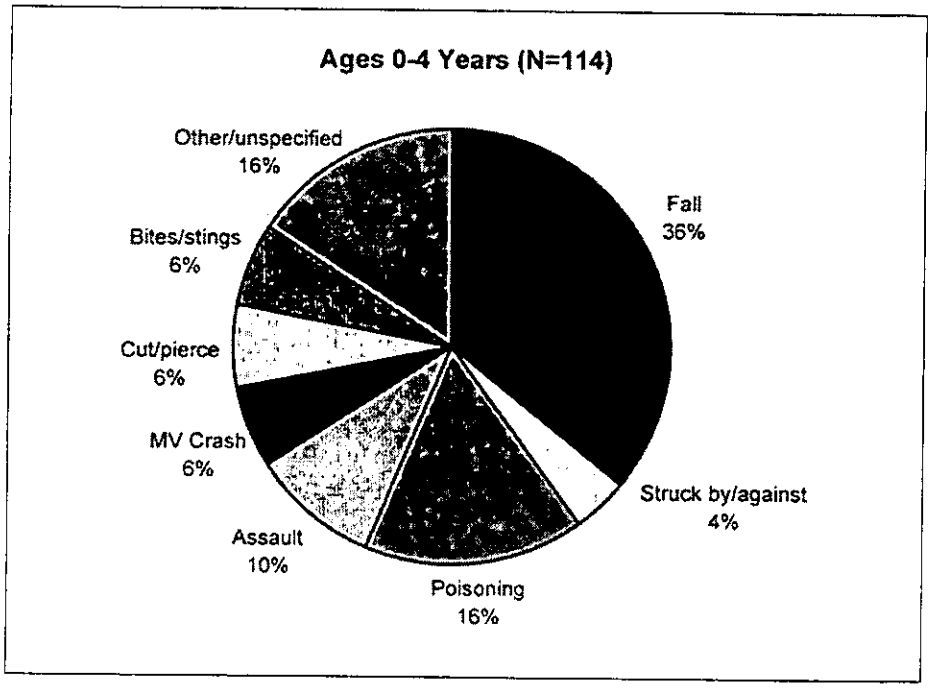
Emergency Department Visits for Injuries by Age Group
NH Residents, 1996

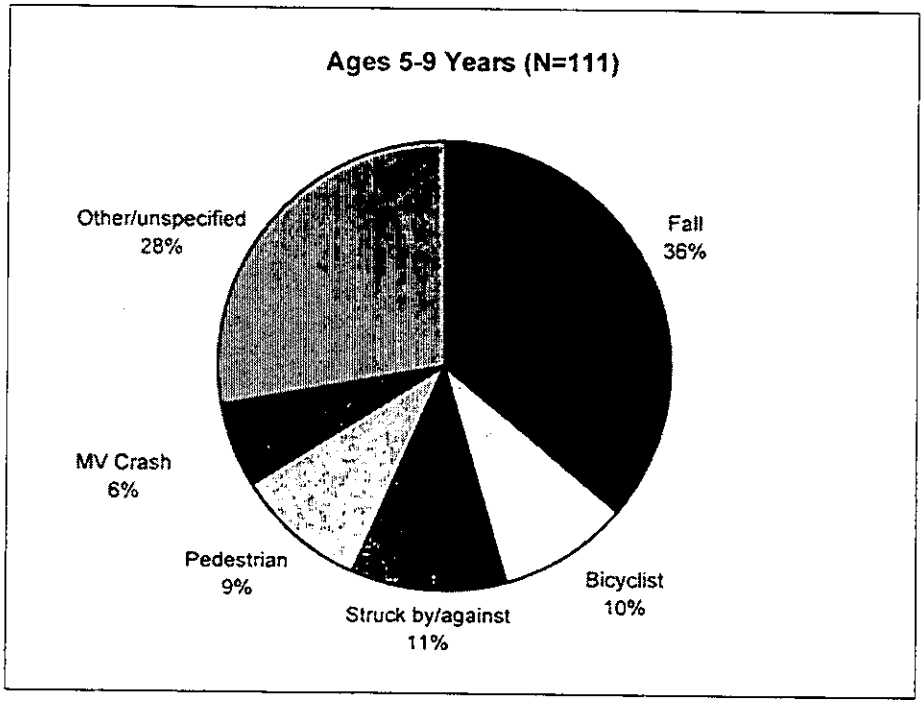




Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

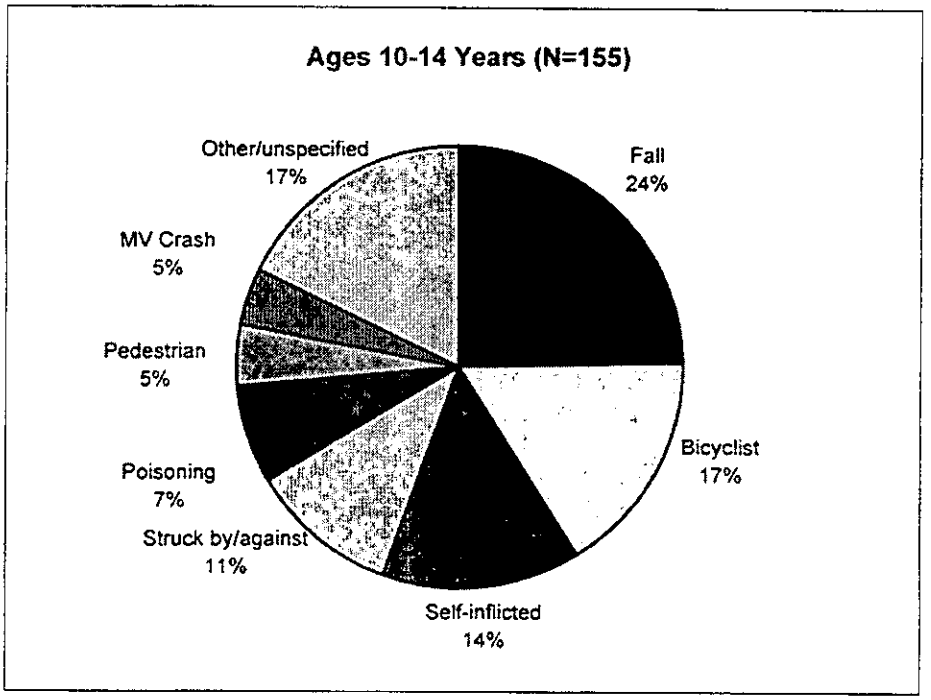
Hospital Inpatient Discharges for Injuries by Age Group, NH Residents, 1996

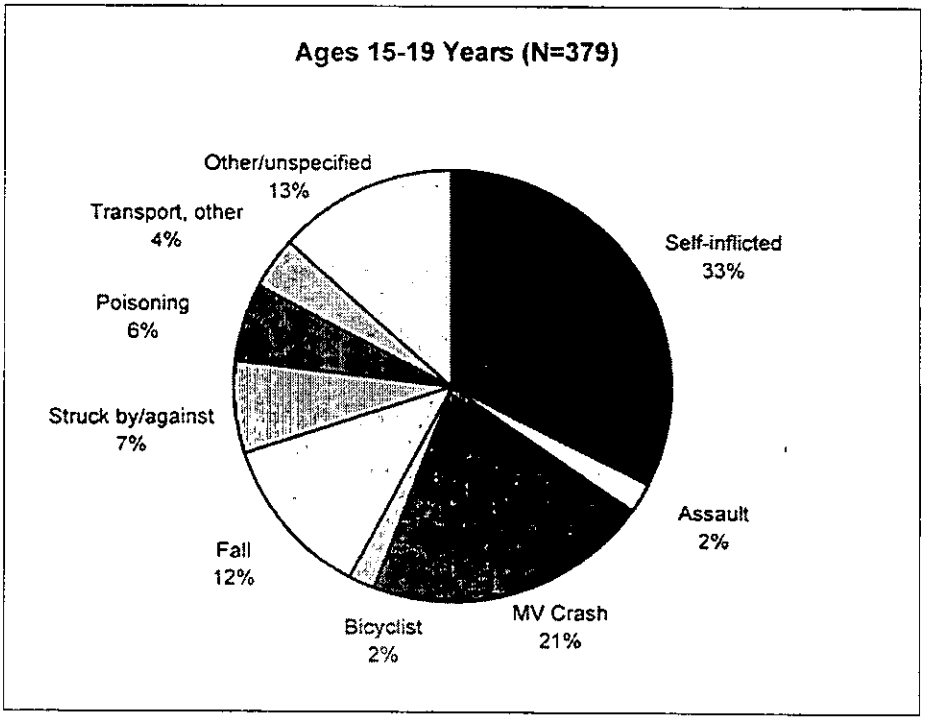




Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Hospital Inpatient Discharges for Injuries by Age Group, NH Residents, 1996





Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Children and Adolescents: Injury Hospitalizations

Leading causes of Emergency Department Visits for Injury, NH Residents, Ages 0-19, 1996

Mechanism/Cause	Number of Visits: Age group					
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Fall	415	2917	2437	2772	2107	10648
Motor vehicle crash (occupant)	46	180	289	324	2189	3028
Struckby/against	81	1307	1770	2958	2925	9041
Burn	47	267	111	85	264	774
Cut/pierce	26	540	890	1084	1742	4282
Poisoning	29	301	99	120	205	754
Overexertion	17	319	308	1078	1673	3395
Bites/stings	26	595	539	386	287	1833
Bicyclist*	0	89	561	696	266	1612
Other transport	3	42	84	175	194	498
Assault	9	29	66	228	704	1036
Self-inflicted	0	0	0	15	228	243
Other unintentional	164	1283	1172	1301	2008	5928
Total unintentional	854	7840	8260	10979	13860	41793
All injury	863	7869	8326	11222	14792	43072

Leading causes of Hospital Inpatient Discharges for Injury, NH Residents, Ages 0-19, 1996

Mechanism/Cause	Number of Visits: Age group					
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Fall	16	25	40	38	46	165
Motor vehicle crash (occupant)	2	5	7	7	78	99
Bicyclist*	0	1	11	26	7	45
Cut/pierce	0	7	5	3	7	22
Poisoning	1	17	4	11	22	55
Struck by/against	1	4	12	17	28	62
Bites/stings	0	7	4	3	1	15
Pedestrian*	0	2	10	7	5	24
Transport, other	0	0	1	4	14	19
Overexertion	0	0	0	4	8	12
Burn	0	4	0	0	0	4
Other unintentional	3	8	13	11	30	65
Self-inflicted	0	0	0	22	124	146
Assault	9	2	4	2	9	26
All unintentional	23	80	107	131	246	587
All injury	**32**	**82**	**111**	**155**	**379**	**759**

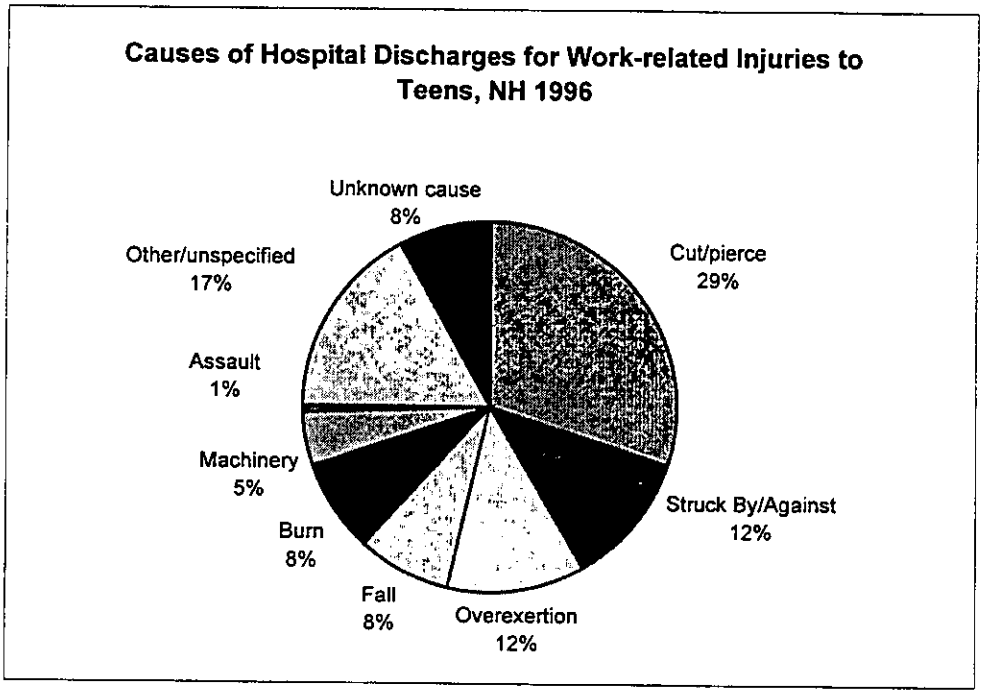
*includes traffic and non-traffic related

Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Teen Work-Related Injuries

Hospital Admissions* for Injuries to NH Resident Teens Ages 15-19 with Workers' Compensation Listed as Payer, by Cause, Intent and Age, 1996

Cause of Injury	Age 15	16	17	18	19	Total Ages 15-19
Total Unintentional:	*28*	*169*	*285*	*560*	*698*	*1740*
Motor vehicle crash	0	1	4	8	11	24
Pedestrian-traffic	0	0	1	1	5	7
Poisoning	0	4	3	5	7	19
Bites/stings	0	2	3	11	5	21
Fall	**1**	**9**	**28**	**44**	**71**	**153**
Fire	1	1	1	1	6	10
Environmental	2	1	0	4	3	10
Struck by/Against	**5**	**17**	**36**	**65**	**99**	**222**
Machinery	1	6	5	38	44	94
Cut/Pierce	**13**	**74**	**111**	**192**	**185**	**575**
Burn	3	27	36	36	47	149
Overexertion	**1**	**11**	**26**	**76**	**108**	**222**
Other and Unspecified	1	16	31	79	107	234
Assault	1	2	1	3	6	13
Unknown Cause	2	14	35	40	61	152
Total Injuries	**31**	**185**	**321**	**603**	**765**	**1905**



*Includes emergency department visits (99%) and inpatient discharges (<1%) combined from all NH acute care hospitals

Source: NH DHHS BVRHS

Selected Injury Causes

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Data highlights:

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury death in NH and the U.S.

NH teens aged 15-19 are at greatest risk of being injured or dying in a motor vehicle crash of any other age group: 60 teens died between 1992-1996 in NH. In 1996 alone, over 2100 teens were injured seriously enough to require treatment at an emergency department and an additional 78 required inpatient admission. Teens are least likely of any other age group to wear seat belts, increasing their risk of death and serious injury.

Motor vehicle crash death rates declined in nearly every age group between the two time periods studied, most dramatically for children and teens:

- The death rate declined dramatically for 15-19 year old males to half that observed in the earlier period: from 65 deaths, for a rate of 33.7 deaths per 100,000 to 30 deaths, for a rate of 14.9 deaths per 100,000 in the latter period. The decrease among young males resulted in equal death rates currently among males and females in this age group, the only age group where this occurs.
- Only 6 children aged 0-14 were killed as occupants in motor vehicles in the latter time period compared to 27 in the earlier time period.

Death rates to children and adolescents in NH have decreased dramatically since passage of laws in the 1980's and 1990's requiring the use of car seats and seat belts.

With the decline in motor vehicle crash occupant deaths among children age 1-14 years, pedestrian deaths from motor vehicles are the most frequent type of motor vehicle traffic death.

Death rates among males are substantially higher than those among females in every age group after age 20.

Hospital data do not show the dramatic difference between male and female motor vehicle crash injury occurrence as that observed in the death rates. There is little variation in the number of inpatient discharges between males and females, while the number of ED visits for motor vehicle crash injuries is higher among females at every age after age 10. Similar numbers of inpatient discharges for males and females may reflect higher seat belt use among females resulting in lower death rates but similar injury rates. It's unknown whether the higher number of ED visits reflects higher injury occurrence, a greater propensity among females to seek medical care for these injuries, or other reasons.

Prevention:

For everyone:

- Seat belts reduce the risk of fatal injury to those driving or riding in the front seat of cars by 45%
- Always use both the lap AND shoulder belts on every trip.
- Motorcycle and bicycle helmets save lives and can prevent disabling brain injury

Children are especially vulnerable in a crash. Child safety seats reduce fatal injuries to infants under one year old by 69% and to toddlers 1-4 years old, by 47%.
Recommendations:

- Always secure a child in an approved child safety seat or booster seat
- Infants should never ride in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger side air bag
- All children age 12 and under should ride buckled up in the rear seat

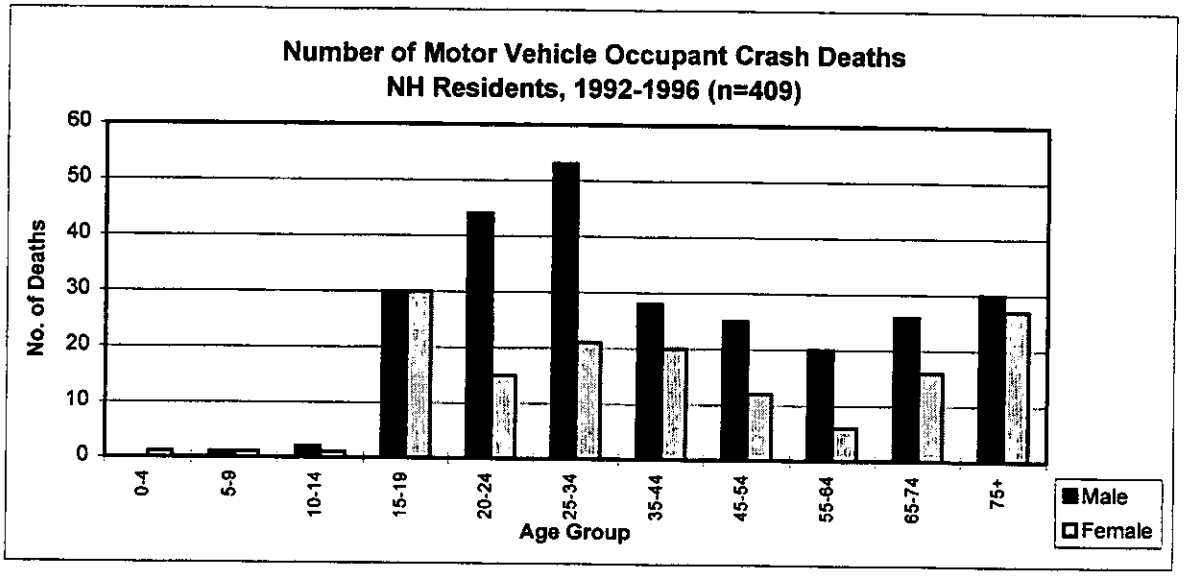
Teens are the group at highest risk for injury and death in a crash. Graduated licensing laws have been shown to reduce the death rate among this group.
Recommendations:

- Insist on seat belt use at all times
- Give new drivers as much supervised driving time as possible, even after they are licensed
- Limit the number of teens in the vehicle with the new driver
- Prohibit late night unsupervised driving
- Choose SAFE cars - large cars are safer than small cars, and air bags increase safety. Avoid performance cars
- Prohibit driving after drinking any alcohol

Motor Vehicle Occupant Crash Deaths: by Sex and Age Group

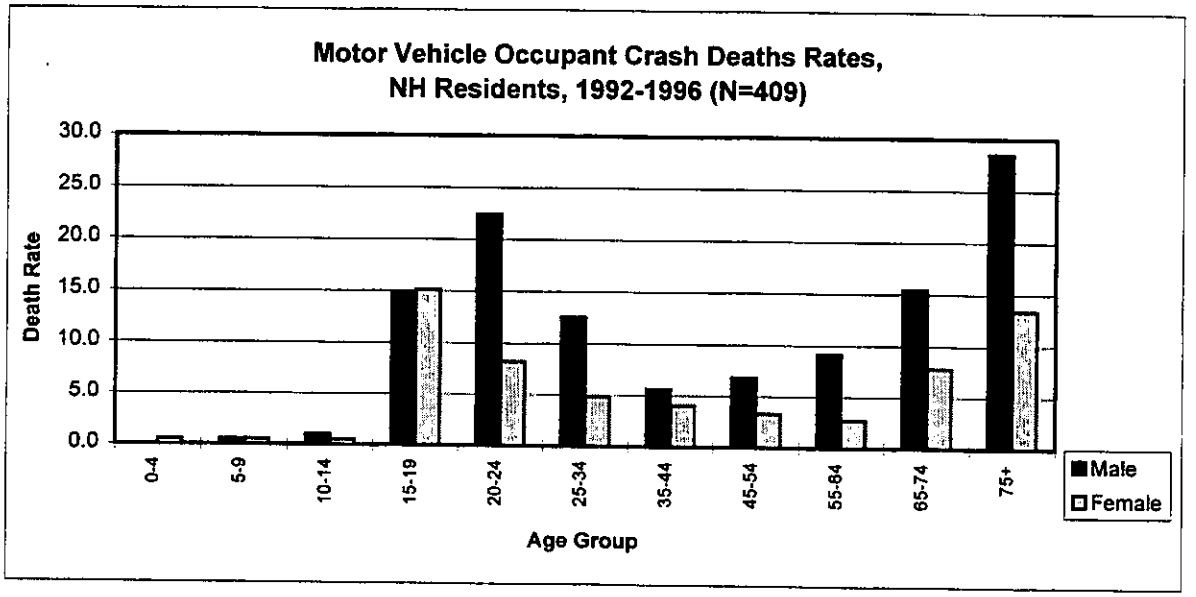
Number of Deaths

	Age Group											
Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Male	0	1	2	30	44	53	28	25	20	26	30	259
Female	1	1	1	30	15	21	20	12	6	16	27	150
Total	1	2	3	60	59	74	48	37	26	42	57	409



Death Rate (per 100,000)

	Age Group											
Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total*
Male	0.0	0.5	1.0	14.9	22.4	12.5	5.6	6.8	9.1	15.4	28.5	9.2
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	15.1	8.2	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.7	7.8	13.4	4.9
Total	0.2	0.5	0.7	15.0	15.5	8.6	4.8	5.0	5.9	11.3	18.6	7.0



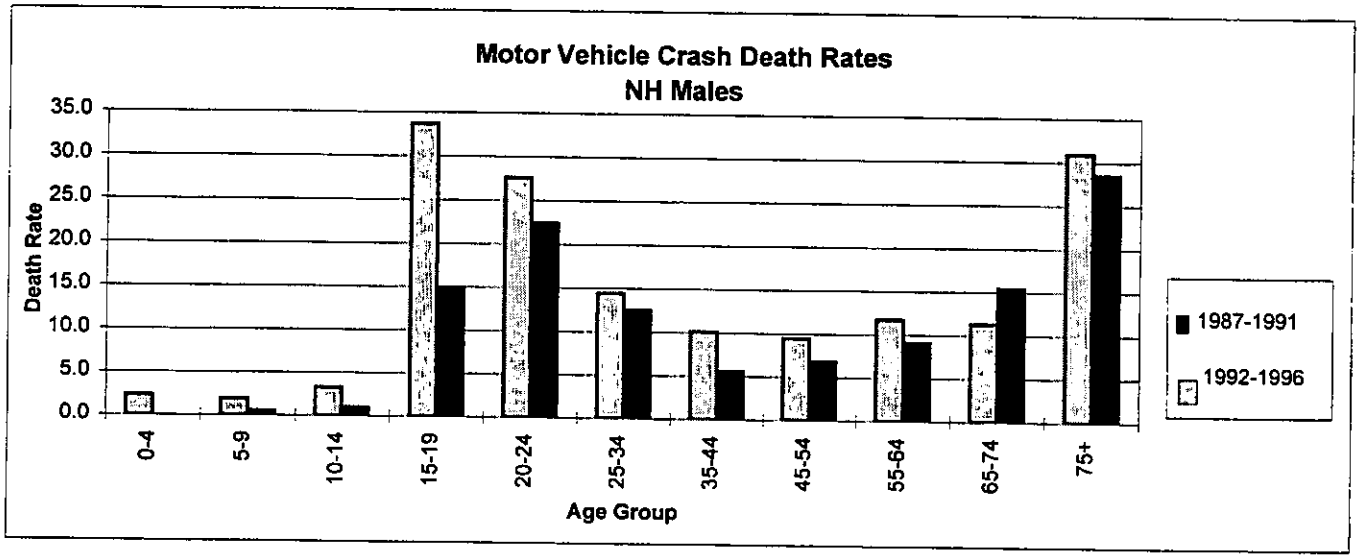
*Death rate is age-adjusted to 1940 U.S. Standard Population

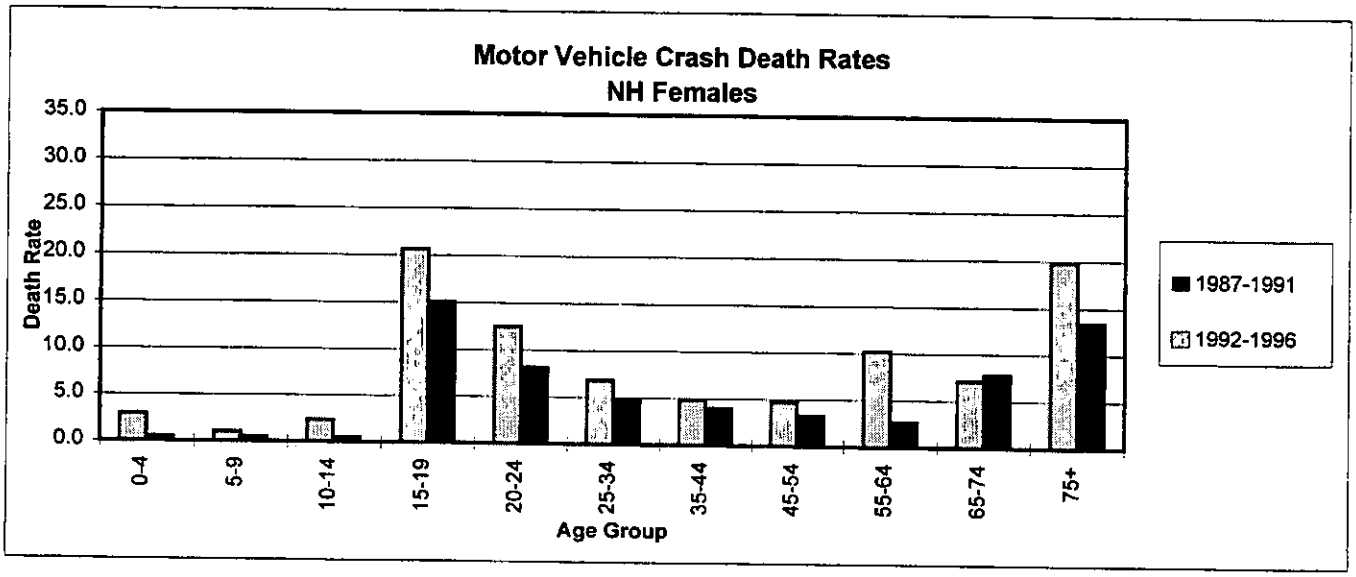
Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths , 1987-1991 vs.1992-1996

1987-1991						
	Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
0-4	11	2.6	5	2.3	6	2.9
5-9	6	1.5	4	1.9	2	1.0
10-14	10	2.8	6	3.3	4	2.3
15-19	104	27.2	65	33.7	39	20.6
20-24	83	20.0	57	27.6	26	12.5
25-34	108	10.5	73	14.4	35	6.8
35-44	68	7.4	46	10.1	22	4.8
45-54	40	7.1	27	9.5	13	4.7
55-64	48	10.9	25	11.7	23	10.2
65-74	32	9.0	18	11.3	14	7.1
75+	63	23.5	28	30.9	35	19.8
Total	573	10.2	354	13.2	219	7.4

1992-1996						
	Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
0-4	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5
5-9	2	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
10-14	3	0.7	2	1.0	1	0.5
15-19	60	15.0	30	14.9	30	15.1
20-24	59	15.5	44	22.4	15	8.2
25-34	74	8.6	53	12.5	21	4.8
35-44	48	4.8	28	5.6	20	4.0
45-54	37	5.0	25	6.8	12	3.3
55-64	26	5.9	20	9.1	6	2.7
65-74	42	11.3	26	15.4	16	7.8
75+	57	18.6	30	28.5	27	13.4
Total	409	7.0	259	9.2	150	4.9





*Rates are age-adjusted to the 1940 U.S. Standard Population

Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Suicide

Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury

Mortality, 1992-1996

Suicide is the leading cause of injury death in NH, for all ages except those under 20 and over 75, for which motor vehicle crashes claim the greatest number of lives.

Suicide was responsible for 675 deaths between 1992 and 1996, nearly a third of all injury deaths; 81% of the deaths occurred among males; 47 (7%) of all suicides occurred to those aged 19 and under.

In every age group, males had significantly higher suicide rates than females. Rates peak for males in the age groups 20-24 years and 75 years and older. Death rates for females increase slightly with age until age 65 when they drop to earlier levels.

Firearms were the most frequent method of suicide, particularly among males, resulting in 58% of the deaths overall, 62% of male suicides, 38% of females; and 64% of suicides among those aged 10-24 years

Type of gun used was unspecified in 55% of firearm suicides. Among the 45% of deaths where the type of gun was specified, handguns accounted for 51%, long guns for 49% of deaths.

Other leading methods of suicide included poisoning (21% of suicide deaths) and suffocation (hanging) (16%).

The highest suicide rate occurred among those aged 20-24, followed by those aged 75 and older.

Overall suicide rates did not decline between the 2 time periods studied, unlike most other injury causes. Encouragingly, among 15-19 year olds, the rate declined by 30% over the earlier period.

Hospital Discharges for Intentionally Self-Inflicted Injury - 1996

For every completed suicide in NH, there were approximately 9 emergency department visits and 6 inpatient admissions for intentionally self-inflicted injuries (attempts); among teens, there were 25 ED visits and 14 inpatient admissions for every completed suicide.

In 1996 alone, there were **1149** emergency department and **765** inpatient discharges from NH hospitals for intentionally self-inflicted injuries; over 25% of the ED and nearly 20% of the inpatient discharges for self-inflicted injuries were to children and teenagers.

Females were more likely to receive hospital treatment for a self-inflicted injury than males (64% of ED and 65 % of inpatient discharges for self inflicted injuries).

The majority of the self-inflicted injuries occurred by poisoning (60% of ED visits, 85% of inpatient discharges for self-inflicted injuries), followed by cutting injuries (26% of ED visits, 10% of inpatient discharges for self-inflicted injuries).

Only 3 outpatient and 3 inpatient discharges for self-inflicted firearm injuries occurred in 1996, compared to an average 78 deaths per year, reflecting the lethality of firearms.

Prevention

The causes of suicide are multifactorial. Risk factors include depression, substance abuse, social alienation, family disruption, exposure to domestic violence, sexual orientation and access to firearms. A

previous suicide attempt increases the risk. Teenagers are especially vulnerable due to developmental characteristics such as impulsivity.

Recommendations:

Individual:

- Remove potentially lethal means - guns and medications - from the homes of those at risk
- Know the warning signs: talking about suicide, giving away possessions, substance abuse, depression and social withdrawal
- Talk to the person about suicide
- Seek help: identify local experts and connect the teenager or adult with appropriate services.

Community:

Successful strategies that address teen suicide include prevention, intervention and postvention programs. These include:

- School and community gatekeeper training - programs that provide awareness and education on the risk factors for suicide and other self-destructive behaviors and train school staff and community members to identify and refer students at risk for suicide.
- General suicide education- students learn about suicide, its warning signs, and how to seek help for themselves or others
- Peer support programs - programs designed to foster peer relationships and competency in social skills
- Crisis centers and hotlines - telephone counseling and other services for suicidal persons.
- Restriction of access to lethal means - activities and programs designed to restrict access to firearms, drugs and other common means of suicide.
- Intervention after a suicide - programs that focus on friends, peers and relatives of suicide victims, as well as the media. Designed to contain suicide clusters and provide support to those dealing with loss.

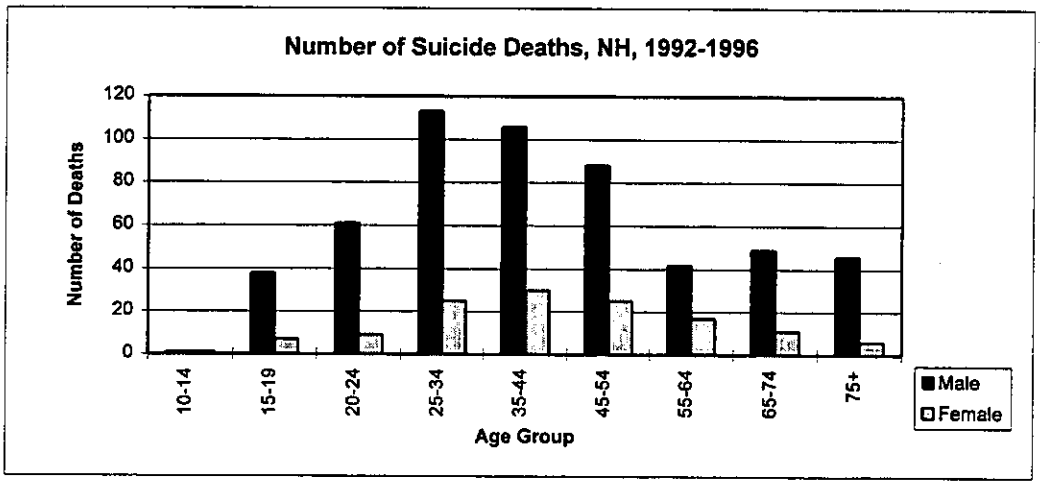
Many state and national resources are available regarding effective community-based suicide prevention strategies. For information and resources, contact the New Hampshire Youth Suicide Prevention Advisory Assembly, Injury Prevention Center at Dartmouth at (603) 650-1780.

In a CRISIS, call the NH HELPLINE, 24 hours a day, 1-800-852-3388.

Suicide Deaths: by Sex and Age Group

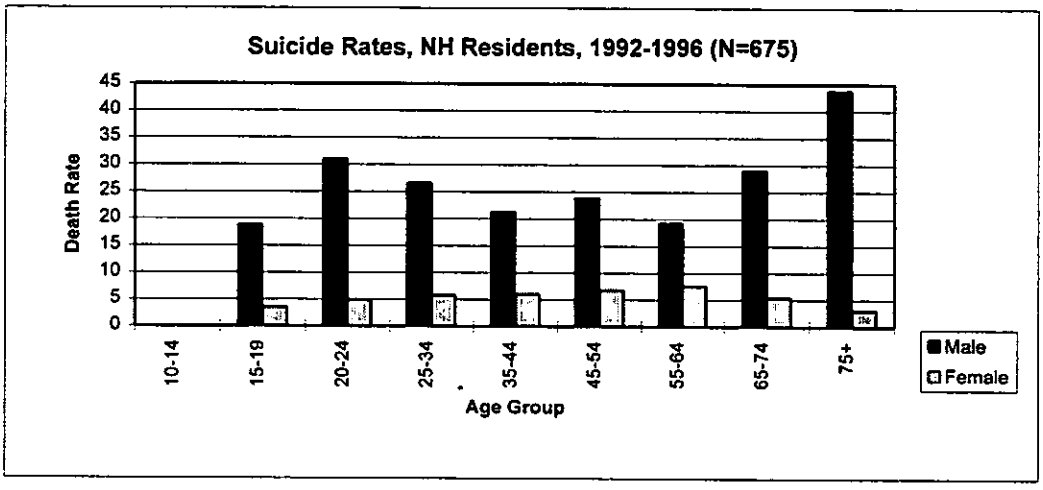
Number of Deaths
Age Group

Sex	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Male	1	38	61	113	106	88	42	49	46	544
Female	1	7	9	25	30	25	17	11	6	131
Total	2	45	70	138	136	113	59	60	52	675



Death Rates
Age Group

Sex	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total*
Male	-	18.8	31.0	26.6	21.3	23.9	19.2	29.1	43.7	18.5
Female	-	3.5	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.6	5.4	3.0	4.3
Total	-	11.2	18.4	16.1	13.6	15.4	13.3	16.1	17.0	11.2

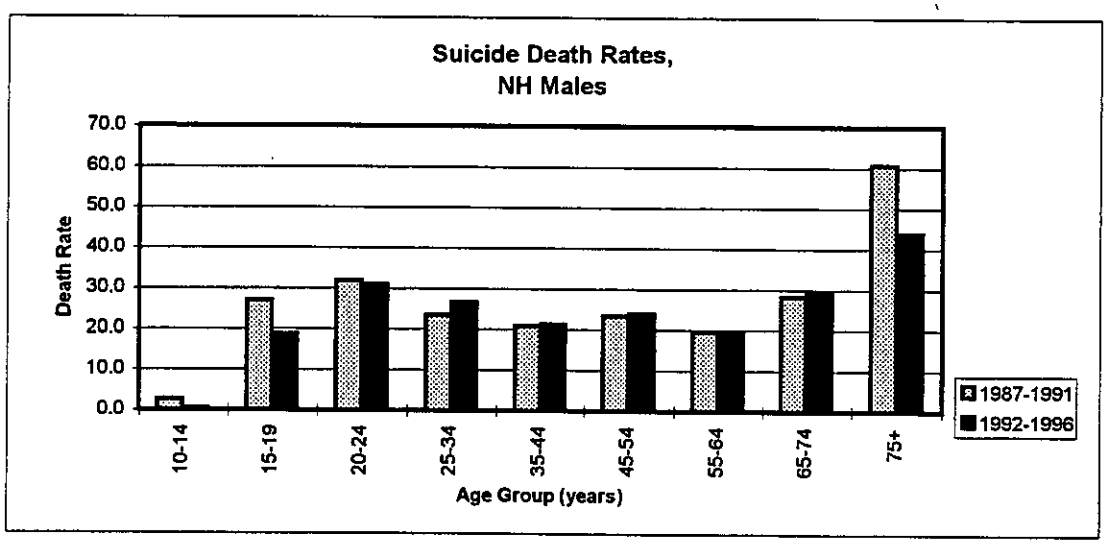


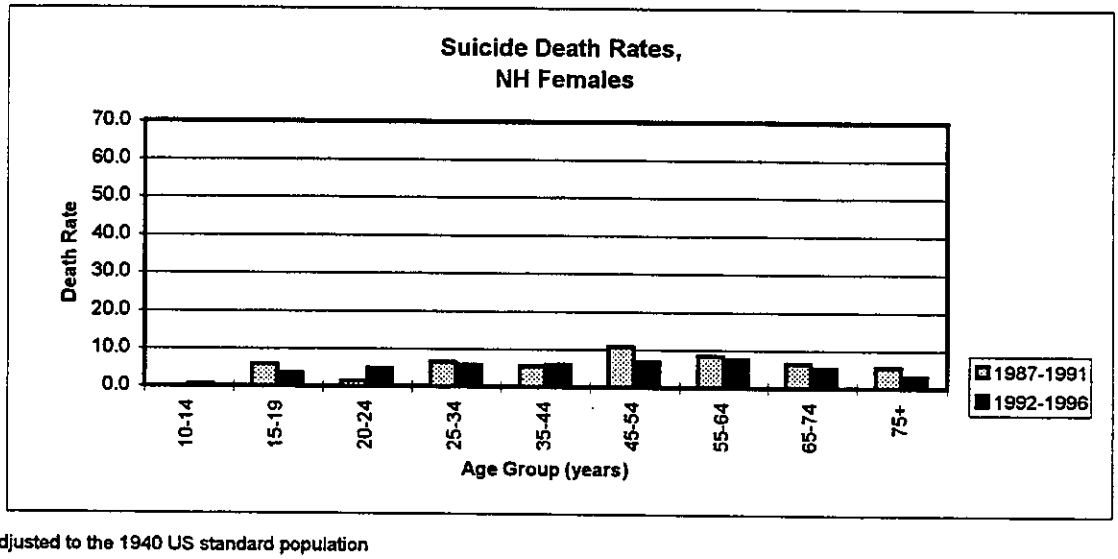
*Rates age-adjusted to the 1940 U.S. Standard Population

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Suicide Deaths: 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

Age group (years)	1987-1991						1992-1996					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
10-14	5	1.4	5	2.7	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
15-19	63	16.5	52	27.0	11	5.8	45	11.2	38	18.8	7	3.5
20-24	69	16.6	66	31.9	3	1.4	70	18.4	61	31.0	9	4.9
25-34	153	14.9	119	23.4	34	6.6	138	16.1	113	26.6	25	5.8
35-44	120	13.1	95	20.8	25	5.5	136	13.6	106	21.3	30	6.0
45-54	96	17.1	66	23.3	30	10.8	113	15.4	88	23.9	25	6.8
55-64	61	13.8	42	19.6	19	8.4	59	13.3	42	19.2	17	7.6
65-74	58	16.2	45	28.3	13	6.6	60	16.1	49	29.1	11	5.4
75+	65	24.3	55	60.7	10	5.6	52	17.0	46	43.7	6	3.0
Total*	690	11.8	545	19.2	145	4.8	675	11.2	544	18.5	131	4.3





*Rate age-adjusted to the 1940 US standard population

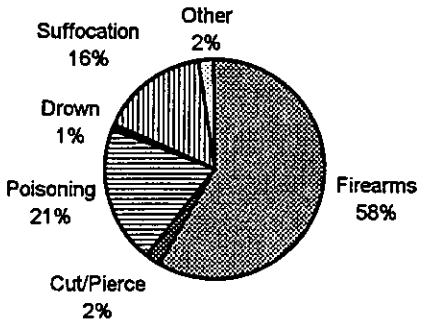
Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Suicide Deaths: Method

Suicide Deaths by Method, NH Residents, 1992-1996

Method	No. Deaths	Percent
Firearms	392	58.1%
Poisoning	139	20.6%
Suffocation	108	16.0%
Cut/Pierce	14	2.1%
Drown	7	1.0%
Other	15	2.2%
Total	675	100.0%

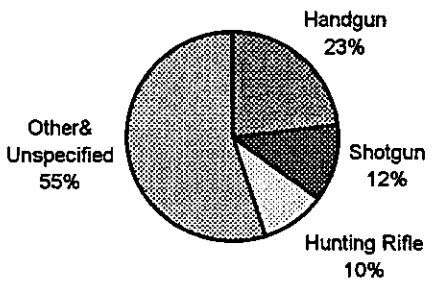
Percent Distribution of Suicide Method, NH Residents, 1992-1996 (N=675)



Type of Firearm used in Suicides, NH Residents, 1992-1996

Type of Firearm	No. Deaths	Percent
Handgun	89	23%
Shotgun	48	12%
Hunting Rifle	39	10%
Other & Unspecified	216	55%
Total	392	100%

Percent Distribution of Firearm Type Used in Suicides, NH Residents, 1992-1996 (N=392)

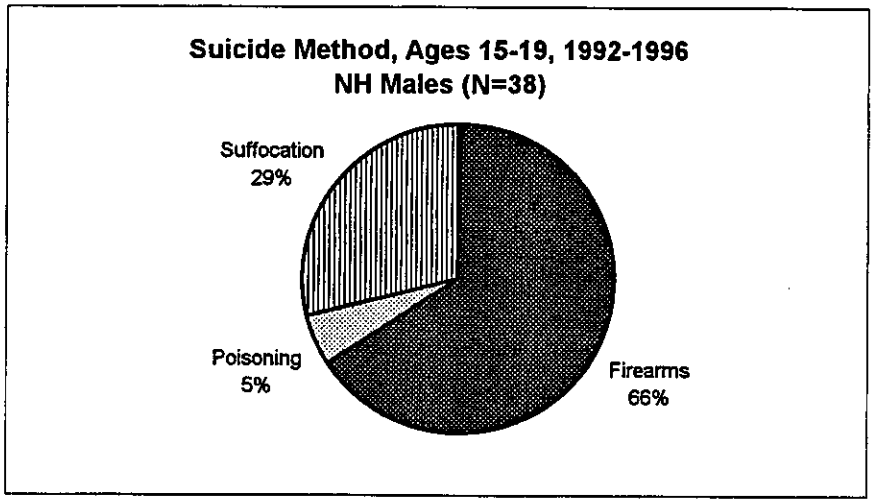


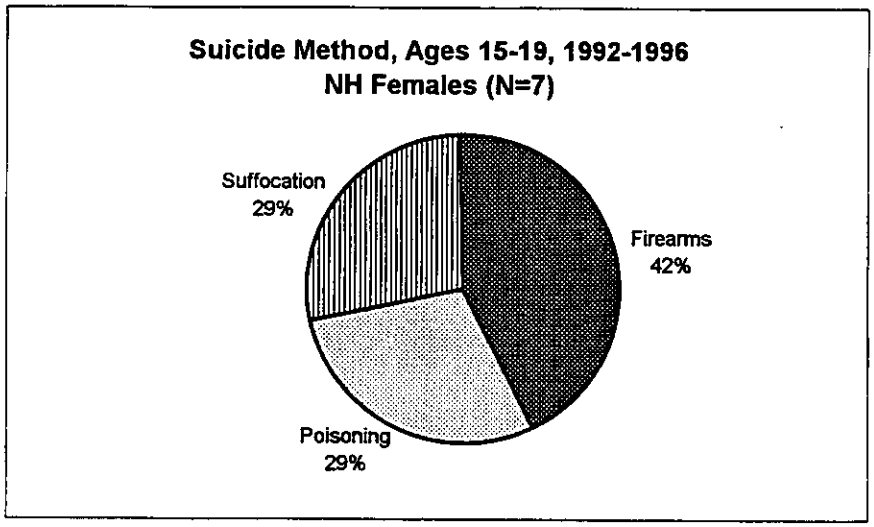
Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Teen Suicides: Method by Sex

Suicide Method, NH Residents Ages 15-19, 1992-1996

	Number of Deaths		
Method	Male	Female	Total
Firearms	25	3	28
Poisoning	2	2	4
Suffocation	11	2	13
Total	38	7	45





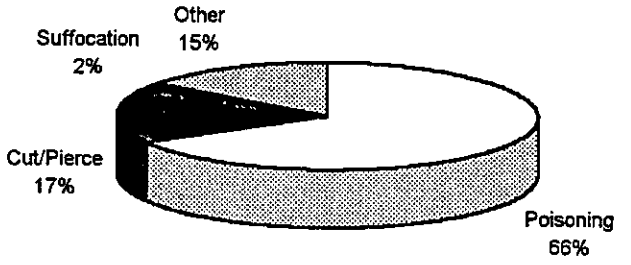
Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Self-Inflicted Injuries, Ages 10-19 years

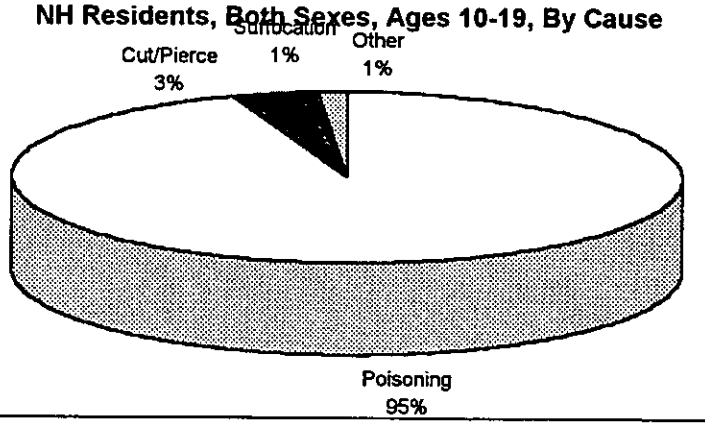
No. of Hospital Discharges for Self-Inflicted Injuries
NH Residents, Ages 10-19, By Sex and Method

	Outpatient			Inpatient		
Method	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Poisoning	207	51	156	138	34	104
Cut/Pierce	53	18	35	5	2	3
Suffocation	5	2	3	1	1	0
Other	47	21	26	2	1	1
Total	312	92	220	146	38	108

1996 Outpatient Discharges for Self-Inflicted Injuries, NH Residents, Both Sexes, Ages 10-19, By Cause



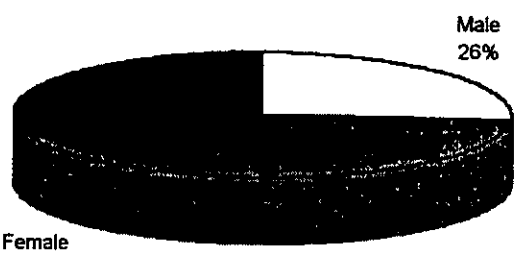
1996 Inpatient Discharges for Self-Inflicted Injuries NH Residents, Both Sexes, Ages 10-19, By Cause



1996 Outpatient Discharges for Self-Inflicted Injuries, Ages 10-19, By Sex



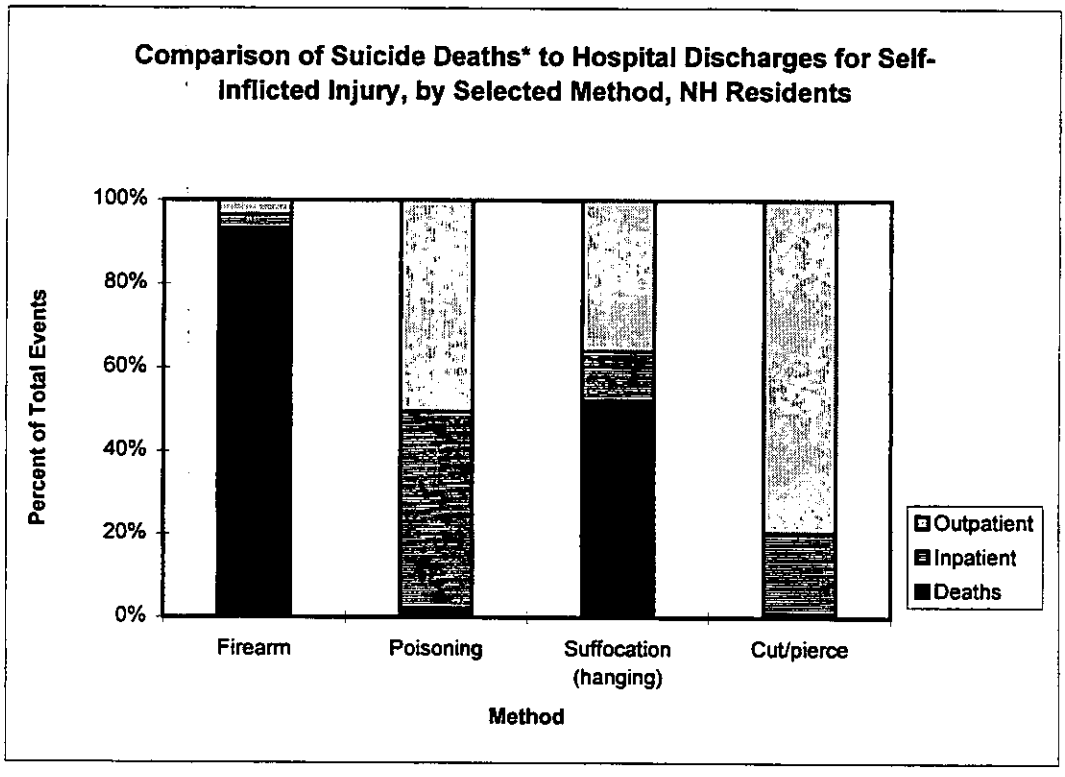
1996 Inpatient Discharges for Self-Inflicted Injuries, Ages 10-19, by Sex



Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Lethality Ratio for Methods of Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury

Method	Number of Events			
	Hospital Discharges (1996)		Deaths	
	Outpatient	Inpatient	Average Annual*	1992-1996
Firearm	3	3	78	392
Poisoning	692	649	28	139
Suffocation (hanging)	15	5	22	108
Cut/pierce	296	73	3	14
Drown/submerge	0	0	1	7
Fall	4	7	1	5
Motor Vehicle Crash	5	5	1	3
Fire	11	6	1	3
Other	123	17	1	4
Total	1149	765	135	675



*number of deaths represents an annual average over the 5 year period, 1992-1996

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Falls

Falls

Unintentional falls are the 3rd leading cause of injury death in NH, responsible for 206 (10%) of injury deaths, and a leading cause of hospital discharges for injury, responsible for 2,870 inpatient discharges (55% of all injury-related inpatient discharges), and 29,423 (23% of all injury-related ED visits) emergency department discharges.

No significant changes in fall death rates occurred between the two 5 year time periods studied.

Unintentional falls are a leading cause of non-fatal injury across all age groups, but especially among children and the elderly.

Unintentional falls were overwhelmingly the leading cause of both emergency department and inpatient discharges for injury, responsible for 29,423 (22%) emergency department and 2870 (45%) inpatient discharges.

Almost half of emergency department visits (for injury) among infants less than 1 year old and 70% (16/23) of injury inpatient admissions were due to falls. Beginning at age 55, the greatest proportion of injury inpatient admissions are due to falls.

Falls caused nearly equal numbers of ED visits between males and females, but nearly twice as many inpatient admissions to females. The majority (over 60%) of female inpatient admissions for falls occurred among those age 75 and older.

Playground-related falls accounted for 17 inpatient discharges and 662 emergency department visits.

Forty percent of the inpatient admissions involving traumatic brain injury were due to falls.

Prevention

Children:

Supervision of young children at all times
Provide impact-absorbent surface under and around all playground equipment
Discard baby walkers
Safety gates at top and bottom of stairs
Window screens and window guards on upstairs windows

Seniors

Secure or remove loose mats and rugs
Keep areas well lit, particularly stairs and any changes in level
Skid-proof mats or stickers in bath
Clean up spills quickly
Minimize clutter

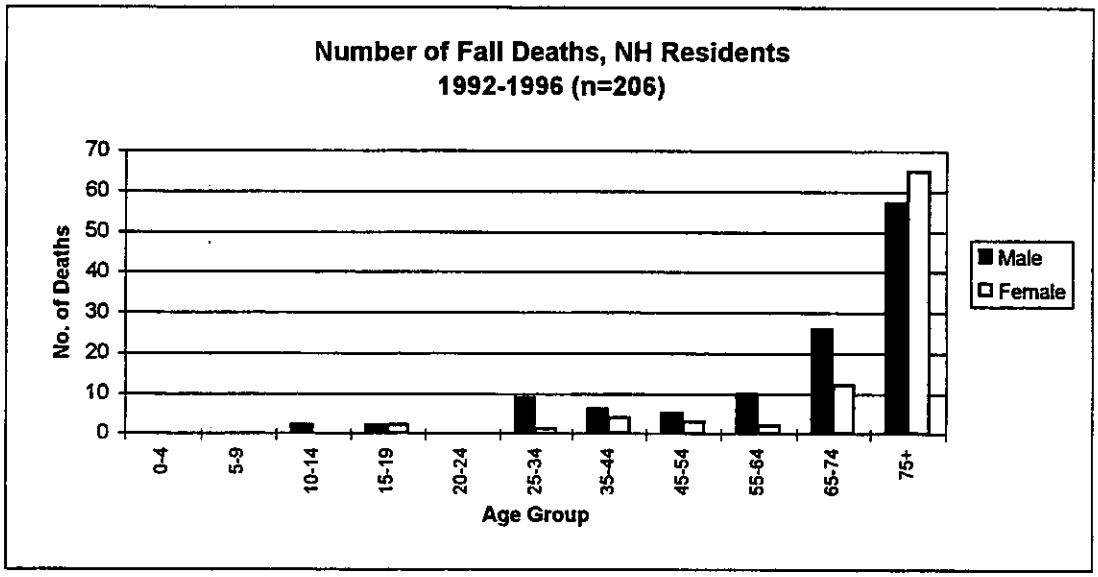
Workplace:

Use protective equipment when working at heights
Clean up spills quickly

Fall Deaths: By Sex and Age Group

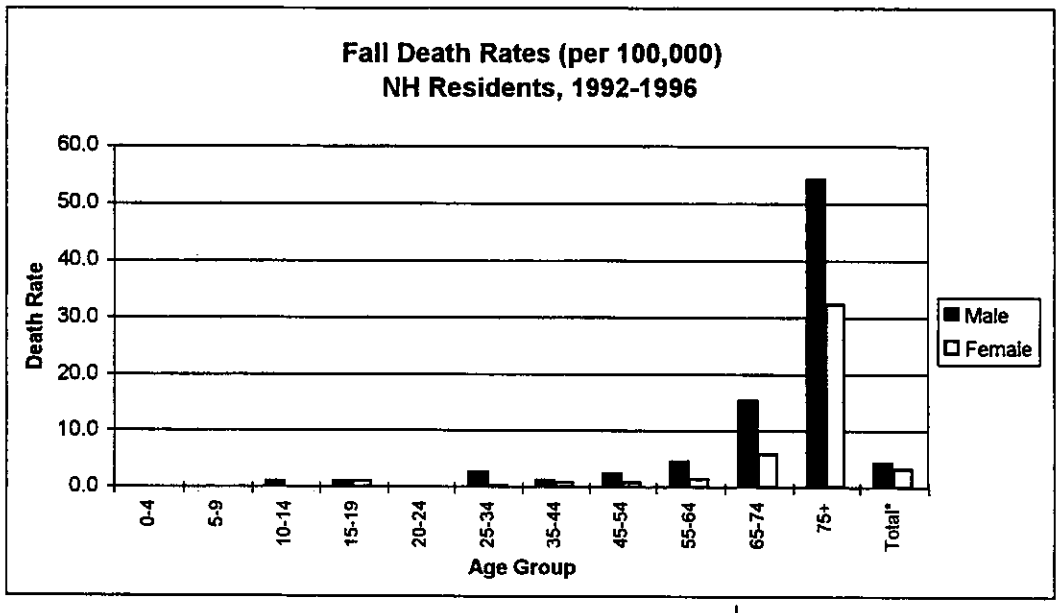
Number of Deaths

Sex	Age Group											
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Male	0	0	2	2	0	9	6	5	10	26	57	117
Female	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	2	12	65	89
Total	0	0	2	4	0	10	10	8	12	38	122	206



Fall Death Rates, NH Residents, 1992-1996
By Sex and Age Group

Sex	Age Group											
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total*
Male	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	2.2	4.6	15.4	54.2	4.3
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	5.9	32.3	3.1
Total	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.9	10.2	39.8	3.7

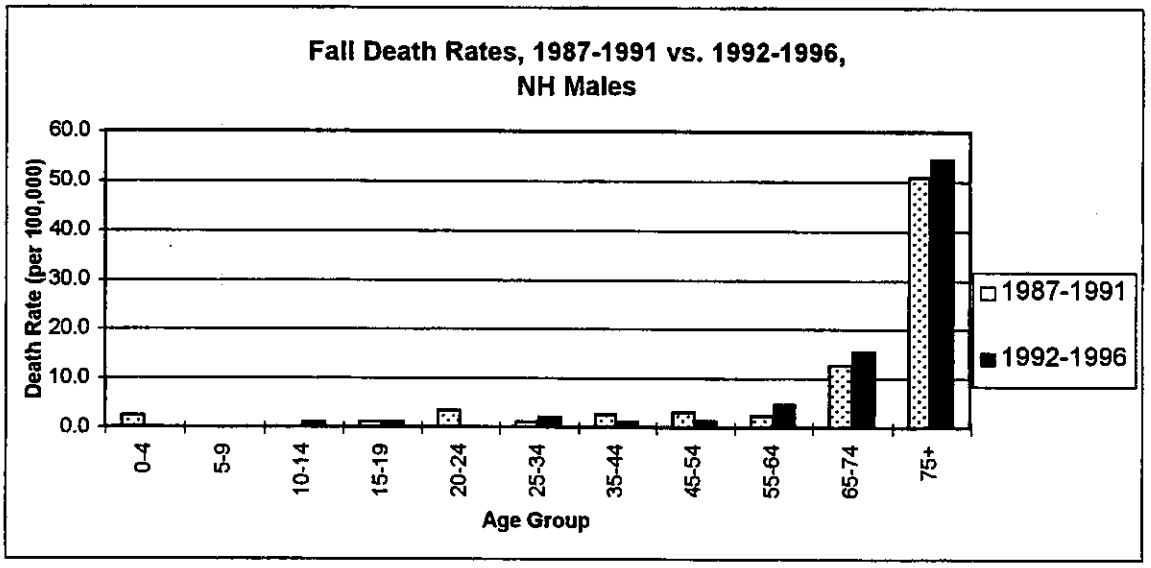


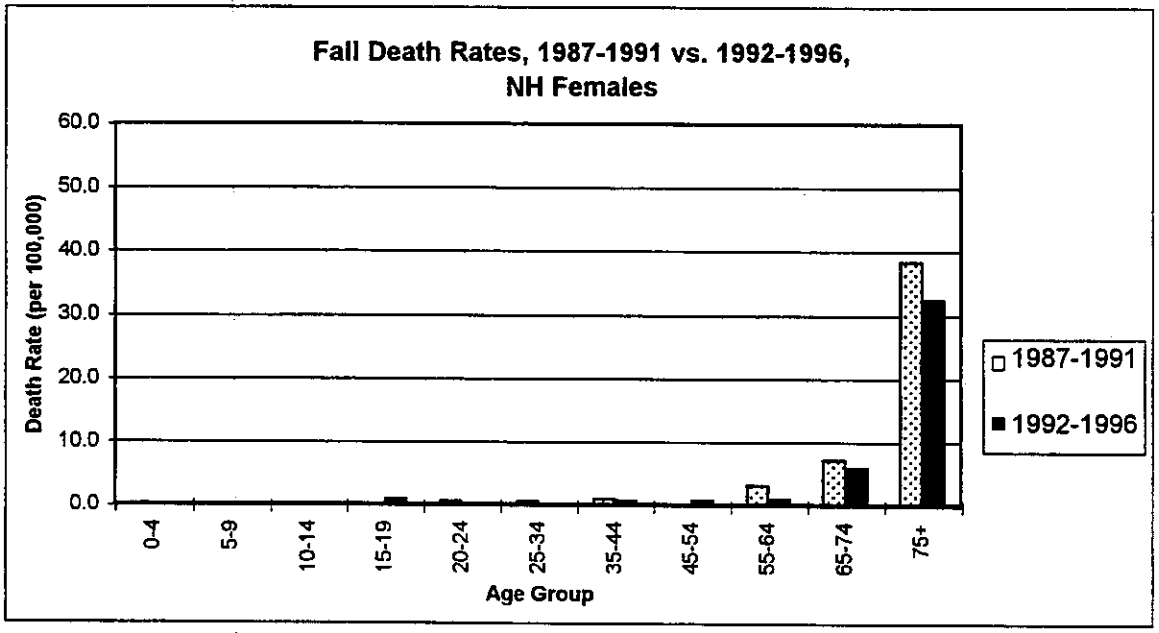
*Rates age-adjusted to 1940 U.S. Standard Population

Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Fall Deaths: 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

	1987-1991						1992-1996					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
0-4	5	1.2	5	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	1.0	0	0.0
15-19	2	0.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	4	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0
20-24	8	1.9	7	3.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25-34	9	0.9	6	1.2	3	0.6	10	1.2	9	2.1	1	0.2
35-44	16	1.8	12	2.6	4	0.9	10	1.0	6	1.2	4	0.8
45-54	9	1.6	9	3.2	0	0.0	8	1.1	5	1.4	3	0.8
55-64	12	2.7	5	2.3	7	3.1	12	2.7	10	4.6	2	0.9
65-74	34	9.5	20	12.6	14	7.1	38	10.2	26	15.4	12	5.9
75+	114	42.6	46	50.7	68	38.4	122	39.8	57	54.2	65	32.3
Total*	209	3.8	112	4.1	97	3.4	206	3.7	117	4.3	89	3.1





*Age-adjusted to 1940 U.S. Standard Population

Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Hospital Discharges due to Fall Injuries by Admission Type, Cause and Intent, NH Residents, 1996									
		Inpatient			Outpatient				
E-Code	Cause	Unintentional	Self-Inflicted	Total	Unintentional	Self-Inflicted	Assault	Undetermined	Total
E880	*Fall on or from stairs/steps*	*235*	*0*	*235*	*3480*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3480*
E8800	Escalator	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
E8801	Sidewalk curb	11	0	11	109	0	0	0	109
E8809	Other stairs/steps	224	0	224	3365	0	0	0	3365
E881	*Fall on/from ladders/scaffolding*	*117*	*0*	*117*	*827*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*827*
E8810	from ladder	101	0	101	780	0	0	0	780
E8811	from scaffolding	16	0	16	47	0	0	0	47
E882	*Fall from/out of building/other structure*	*66*	*0*	*66*	*271*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*271*
E883	*Fall into hole/other surface opening*	*9*	*0*	*9*	*225*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*225*
E8830	Diving/jumping into water (pool)	6	0	6	80	0	0	0	80
E8832	into storm drain/manhole	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
E8839	other hole/surface opening	3	0	3	142	0	0	0	142
E884	*Other fall from one level to another*	*357*	*0*	*357*	*4618*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4618*
E8840	from playground equipment	17	0	17	662	0	0	0	662
E8841	from cliff	6	0	6	17	0	0	0	17
E8842	from chair	58	0	58	594	0	0	0	594
E8843	from wheelchair	23	0	23	123	0	0	0	123
E8844	from bed	93	0	93	591	0	0	0	591
E8845	from other furniture	12	0	12	264	0	0	0	264
E8846	from commode	14	0	14	39	0	0	0	39
E8849	other	134	0	134	2328	0	0	0	2328
E885	*Fall on same level from slip/trip/stumble*	*1018*	*0*	*1018*	*11342*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*11342*
E886	*Fall on same level from collision/push/shove by/with person*	*29*	*0*	*29*	*908*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*908*
E8860	in sports	15	0	15	774	0	0	0	774
E8869	other/unspecified	14	0	14	134	0	0	0	134
E888	*Other and unspecified Fall*	*1039*	*0*	*1039*	*7752*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*7752*
E957	*Self-Inflicted by jumping from high place*	*0*	*7*	*7*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*
E9570	residential premises	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
E9571	other man-made structures	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
E9579	unspecified	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
E9681	*Assault by pushing from high place*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*5*
E987	*Undetermined intent- fall from high place*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*25*	*25*
E9870	residential premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
E9871	other man-made structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
E9872	natural sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
E9879	unspecified site	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
	Total	2870	7	2877	29423	4	5	25	29457
Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS									
Excludes discharges coded 'died' and 'transferred to other short term facility									

Firearms

Firearm-related injuries

Data Highlights:

Firearm-related injuries were responsible for a total of 464 deaths to NH residents during the 5 year study period, 1992-1996: over 20% of all injury deaths during that period, and more than the number of residents killed in motor vehicle crashes.

These deaths occurred overwhelmingly among males (84%). In all age groups, male firearm deaths greatly outnumbered female deaths.

In NH, the majority of firearm-related injury deaths are suicides (85%), followed by homicides (13%). Eight (2%) unintentional firearm deaths occurred during the 5 year study period.

Firearms have the highest lethality ratio, i.e., the ratio of injury deaths to hospital discharges, compared to other injury causes. Nearly 60% of firearm injuries are fatal, compared to motor vehicle crashes and falls, where there are many more non-fatal injuries for every fatality.

The proportion of these deaths due to suicide vs. homicide varies somewhat by sex. Among the 74 female firearm deaths, 30% were due to homicide and 69% to suicide, compared to 13% and 85% respectively among males.

Overall firearm death rates did not change between the two 5-year time periods studied. However, an encouraging 35% decrease occurred among those under age 19, mostly due to a decrease in deaths among 15-19 year olds.

Unfortunately, type of firearm used was reported as 'other' or 'unspecified' on over 60% of the death certificates in these deaths, limiting the ability to identify potentially effective prevention strategies related to the type of firearm used.

Among the nearly 40% of deaths where the type of firearm was identified, handguns accounted for 50% of deaths, shotguns for 29% and rifles for 21%.

Prevention/Recommendations:

Store firearms safely, out of the reach of children. Keep guns locked and store guns and ammunition separately.

Removing guns from the home when someone is at-risk for self-destructive or other violent behavior can prevent a suicide attempt or an assault from becoming fatal.

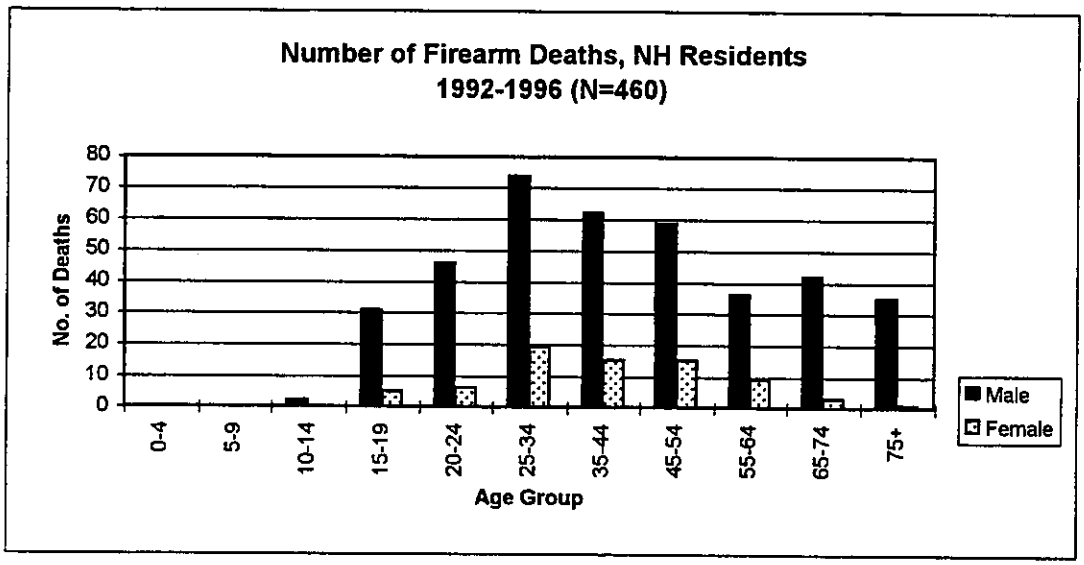
Remember that approximately 50% of American homes contain guns; therefore, children and teenagers may potentially have exposure and access to guns, even if their own families do not own guns.

E-codes allow for accurate identification of gun type: handgun, rifle or shotgun. Those completing death certificates and hospital records should make every attempt to identify the type of gun used in these injuries, so that medical coders can accurately code them.

Firearm Deaths: By Sex and Age Group

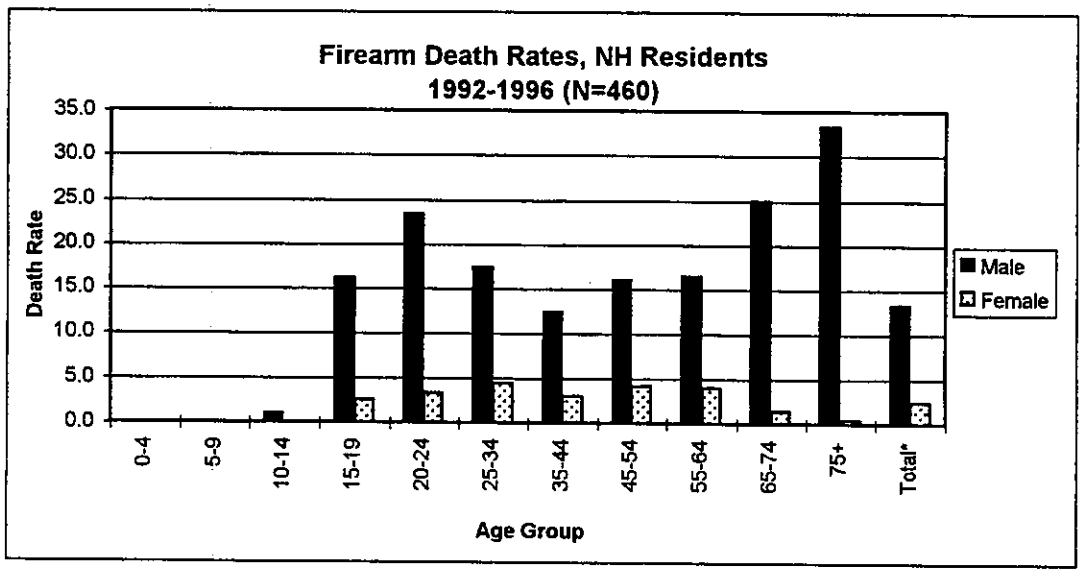
Number of Deaths

Sex	Age Group											
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Male	0	0	2	31	46	74	62	59	36	42	35	387
Female	0	0	0	5	6	19	15	15	9	3	1	73
Total	0	0	2	36	52	93	77	74	45	45	36	460



Death Rates (per 100,000)

Sex	Age Group											
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total*
Male	0.0	0.0	1.1	16.1	23.4	17.4	12.4	16.0	16.4	24.9	33.3	13.2
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.3	4.4	3.0	4.1	4.0	1.5	0.5	2.5
Total	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.0	13.7	10.8	7.7	10.1	10.1	12.1	11.8	7.7



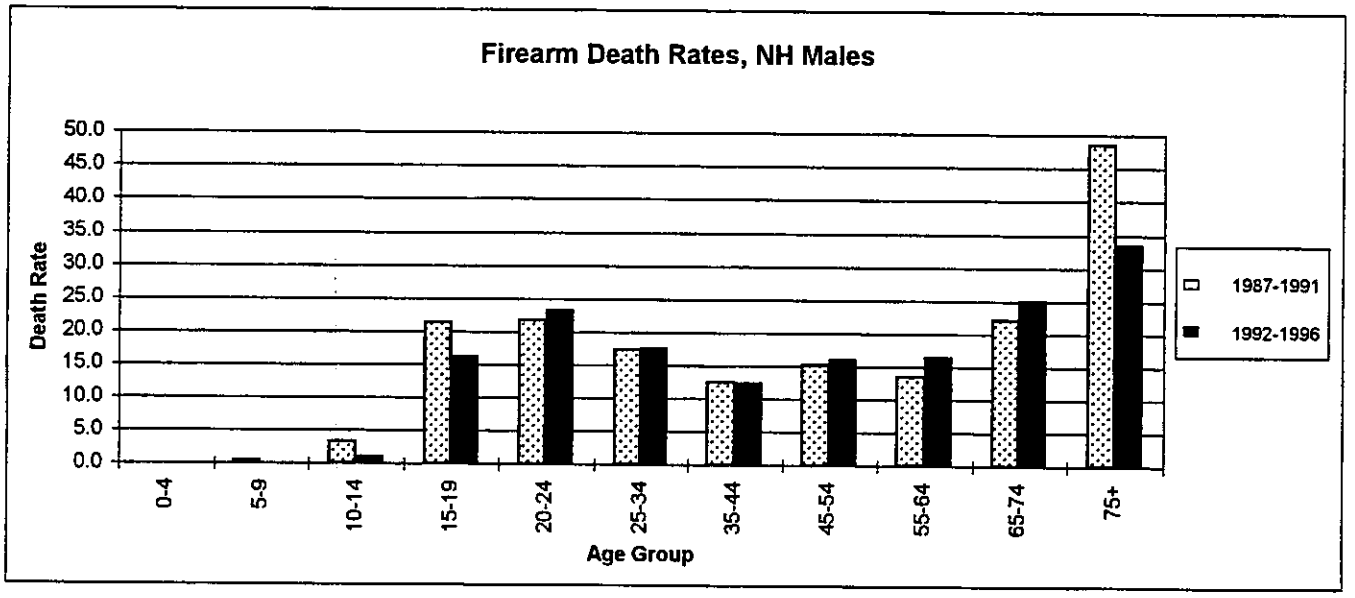
Total firearm deaths exclude 4 deaths with manner 'undetermined' and 'other'

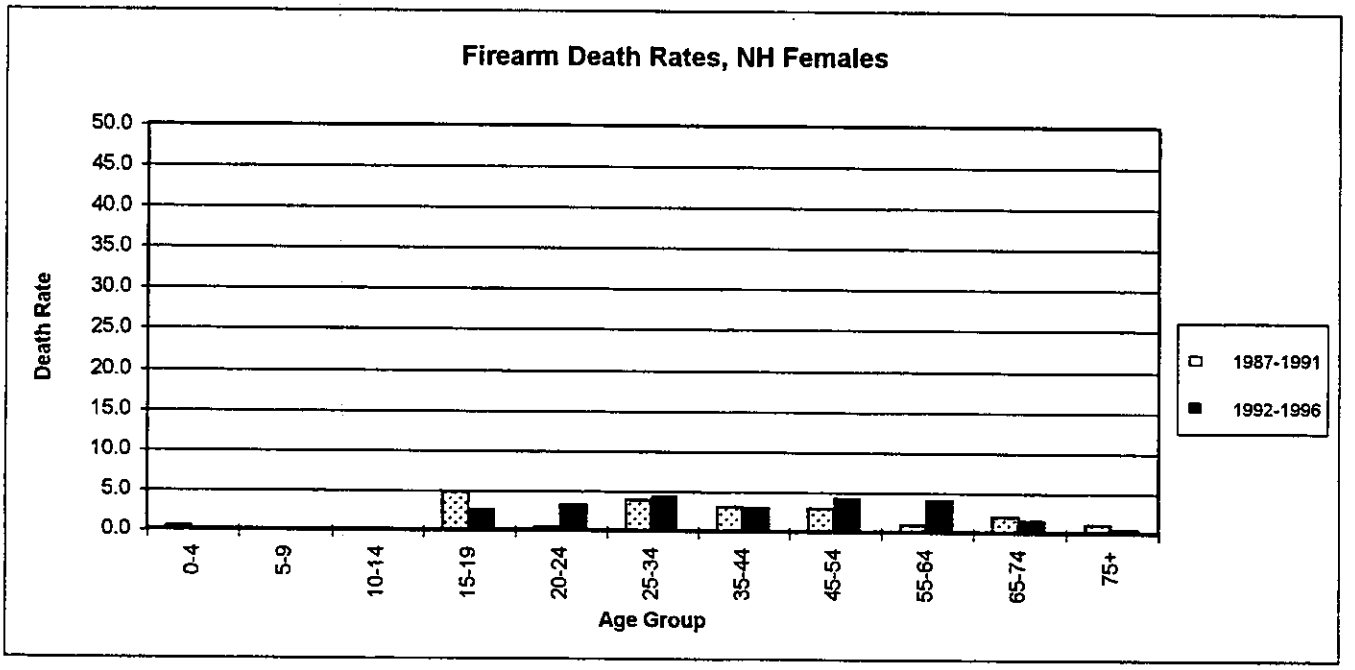
*Rates age-adjusted to 1940 U.S. Standard Population

Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Firearm Deaths: 1987-1991 vs. 1992-1996

	1987-1991						1992-1996					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
0-4	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	1	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	6	1.7	6	3.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	1.1	0	0.0
15-19	50	13.1	41	21.3	9	4.8	36	9.0	31	16.1	5	2.6
20-24	46	11.1	45	21.8	1	0.5	52	13.7	46	23.3	6	3.3
25-34	108	10.5	88	17.3	20	3.9	93	10.8	74	17.4	19	4.4
35-44	71	7.8	57	12.5	14	3.1	77	7.7	62	12.4	15	3.0
45-54	51	9.1	43	15.2	8	2.9	74	10.1	59	16.0	15	4.1
55-64	31	7.0	29	13.5	2	0.9	45	10.1	36	16.4	9	4.0
65-74	39	10.9	35	22.0	4	2.0	45	12.1	42	24.9	3	1.5
75+	46	17.2	44	48.5	2	1.1	36	11.8	35	33.3	1	0.5
Total*	450	7.7	389	14.3	61	2.2	460	7.7	387	13.2	73	2.5





Total firearm deaths exclude 4 deaths (1992-1996) and 7 deaths (1987-1991) in which manner of death was 'undetermined' and 'other'

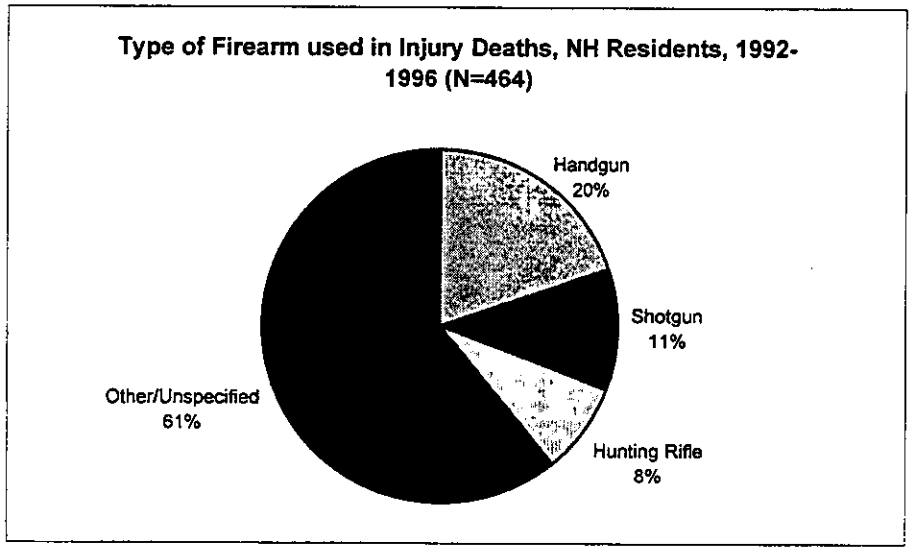
*Rates age-adjusted to 1940 U.S. Standard Population

Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Type of Firearm Used in Injury Deaths

Type of Firearm used in Injury Deaths, by Manner/Intent, 1992-1996, NH residents

	Number of Deaths						
Type of Firearm	Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Other	Undetermined	Total	Percent
Handgun	2	89	0	0	0	91	20%
Shotgun	0	48	5	0	0	53	11%
Hunting Rifle	0	39	0	0	0	39	8%
Other/Unspecified	6	216	55	3	1	281	61%
Total	8	392	60	3	1	464	100%



Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Traumatic Brain Injury

Traumatic Brain Injury

Traumatic brain injury is one of the most serious public health problems facing children, teens and young adults in New Hampshire today. Brain injury kills and disables more young people than cancer, AIDS, heart disease, and drug and alcohol abuse combined.

Ten years ago, most victims of serious neurotrauma died. Thanks to advances in medicine and emergency care, most now survive. Unfortunately, however, brain injuries most often result in permanent disabilities, including memory loss, cognitive impairment, paralysis, speech and language, and even personality and temperament changes.

Data Highlights:

Traumatic brain injury was the cause of 35% (748 deaths) of all injury deaths during the period 1992-1996; 41% of these TBI deaths were firearm suicides.

Motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause of TBI-related unintentional injury deaths, responsible for 37% of deaths. Falls were the second leading cause of TBI fatalities, responsible for 24% of unintentional TBI deaths.

Falls and motor vehicle crashes were the leading causes of both emergency department visits and inpatient hospitalizations for traumatic brain injury

Other leading causes of traumatic brain injury inpatient discharges were bicycle and motorcycle-related injuries, injuries caused by being struck by or against an object or person and assault. Striking injuries were also a leading cause of ED visits for TBI.

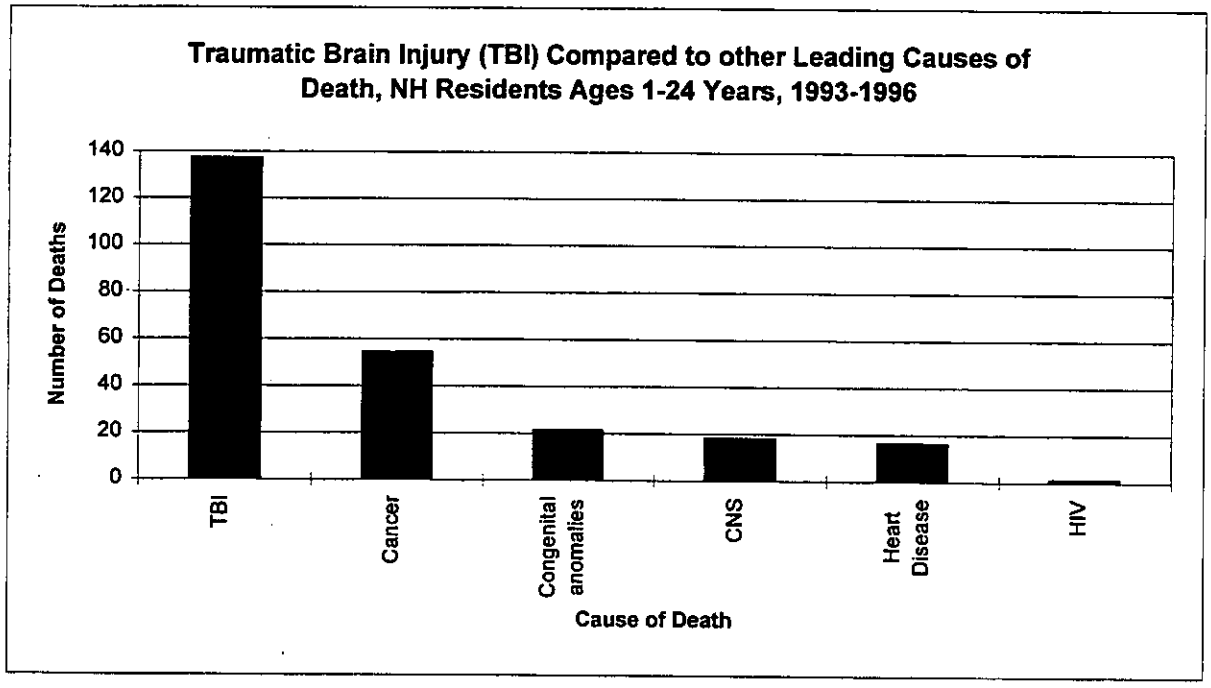
Prevention

Automobile, bicycle and pedestrian collisions, child abuse, sports injuries, lead paint poisoning, falls and violence contribute to make brain injury our children's number one health hazard. Many brain injuries are predictable and preventable. Prevention is the only cure for brain injury.

- The use of seat belts and helmets (for motorcycle, bicycle, skiing and other sports) prevent brain injury and can be the difference between life, and death or severe disability.

Traumatic Brain Injury is the Leading Cause of Death for NH Residents Ages 1-24

Cause	No. Deaths
TBI	137
Cancer	54
Congenital anomalies	21
Central Nervous System (CNS)	18
Heart Disease	16
HIV/AIDS	1
Other	328
Total	505

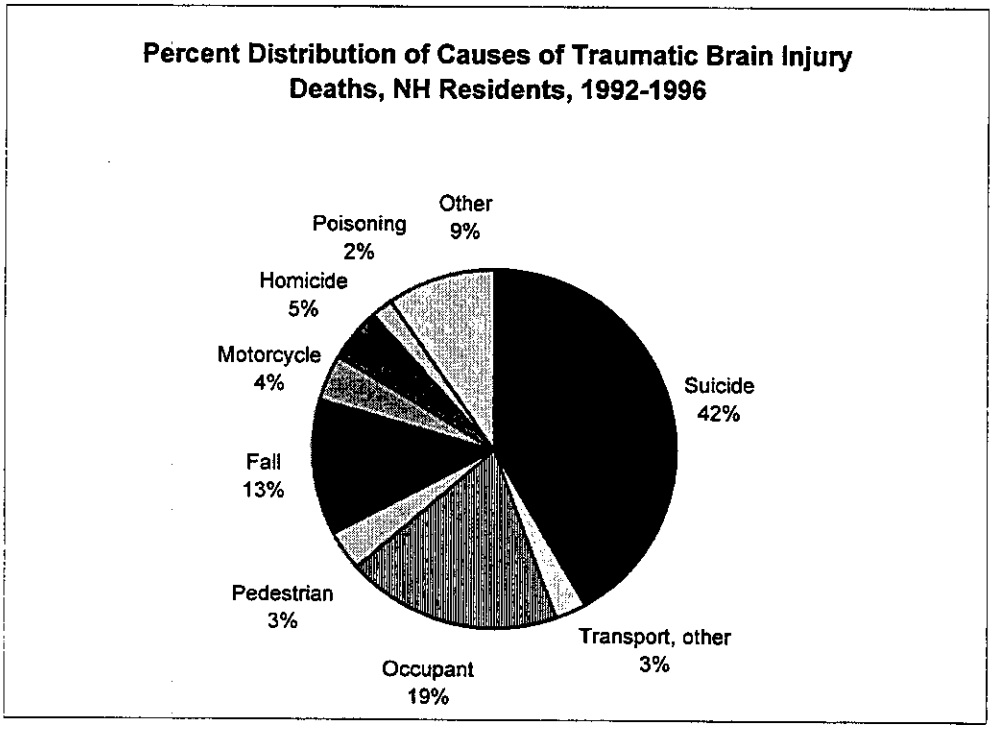


Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Deaths

Deaths from Traumatic Brain Injury by Cause and Intent, NH Residents, 1992-1996

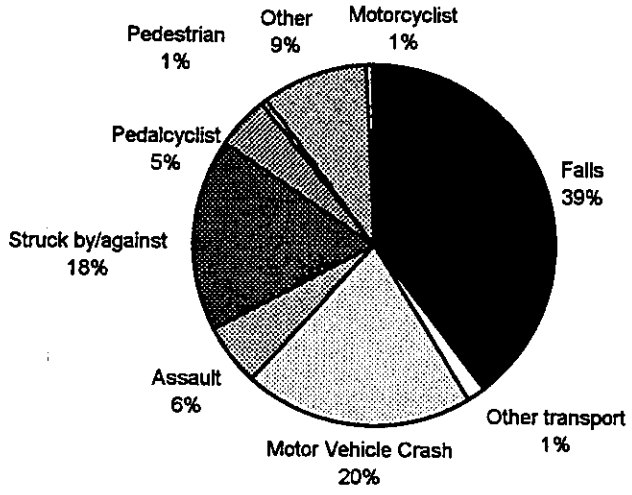
	Manner/Intent					
Cause/Mechanism	Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Other	Undetermined	Total
Cut/pierce	2	0	1	0	0	3
Drowning	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fall	94	0	0	0	0	94
Firearms	6	309	25	2	1	343
Motor Vehicle Traffic	*215*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*216*
Occupant	144	0	0	0	0	144
Motorcycle	32	0	0	0	0	32
Bicyclist	5	0	0	0	0	5
Pedestrian	24	0	0	0	0	24
MV Unspecified	10	0	0	0	0	10
Transport, other	20	0	0	0	0	20
Environmental	2	0	0	0	0	2
Poisoning	16	0	0	0	1	17
Struck by/against	2	0	2	0	0	4
Suffocation	2	1	0	0	0	3
Other specified, class.	4	1	3	0	1	9
Other specified, NOC	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unspecified	29	0	4	0	1	34
Total	*394*	*312*	*36*	*2*	*4*	*748*



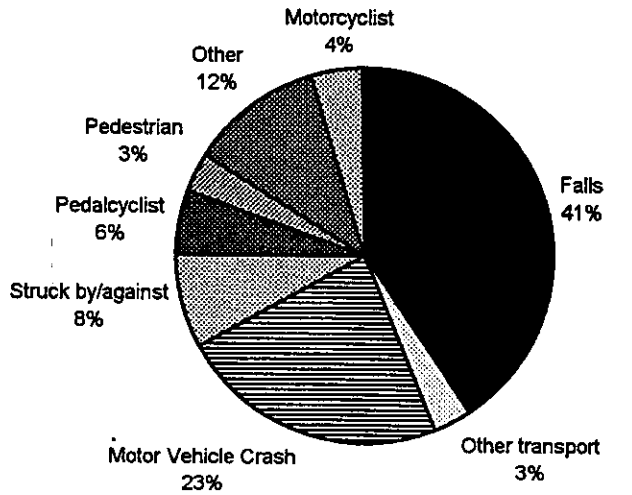
Data source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Hospitalizations

Emergency Department Visits: Percent Distribution of Causes of Traumatic Brain Injury, NH Residents, 1996 (N=2549)



Hospital Inpatient Discharges: Percent Distribution of Causes of Traumatic Brain Injury, NH Residents, 1996 (N=299)



Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Hospital Discharges for Traumatic Brain Injury, by Cause, Intent and Discharge Type, NH Residents, 1996*

	Outpatient							Inpatient			
	Manner/Intent							Manner/Intent			
Cause	Unknown	Unintentional	Self-Inflicted	Assault	Other	Undetermined	Total	Unknown	Unintentional	Assault	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	5	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	1	1
Fall	0	1013	0	0	0	0	1013	0	121	0	121
Burn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Firearms	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Machinery	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Traffic	*0*	*599*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*599*	*0*	*96*	*0*	*96*
Occupant	0	514	0	0	0	0	514	0	68	0	68
Motorcycle	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	13	0	13
Pedalcyclist	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	4	0	4
Pedestrian	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	9	0	9
MV Unspecified	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	1	0	1
Pedalcyclist, other	0	105	0	0	0	0	105	0	13	0	13
Pedestrian, other	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1
Transport, other	0	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	10	0	10
Environmental	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Bites/stings	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Overexertion	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Struck by/against	0	450	0	98	1	0	549	0	25	8	33
Other specified, classifiable	0	11	0	4	0	0	15	0	4	1	5
Other specified, NOC	0	8	1	17	0	0	26	0	0	1	1
Unspecified	0	74	0	20	0	1	95	0	5	3	8
Unknown	74	0	0	0	0	0	74	10	0	0	10
Total	74	2328	4	141	1	1	2549	10	275	14	299

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Additional Data Tables

Mortality

Number of Injury Deaths, NH Residents, 1992-1996 by Cause, Manner/Intent and Sex

Mechanism/Cause	Total						Male						Female					
	Manner/Intent						Manner/Intent						Manner/Intent					
	Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Other*	Total	Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Other	Total	Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Other	Total
Cut/Pierce	4	14	18	0	0	36	3	10	14	0	0	27	1	4	4	0	0	9
Drowning/submersion	62	7	0	5	0	74	50	6	0	4	0	60	12	1	0	1	0	14
Fall	206	5	0	1	0	212	117	4	0	1	0	122	89	1	0	0	0	90
Fire	46	3	0	2	0	51	23	1	0	2	0	26	23	2	0	0	0	25
Burn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Firearms	8	392	60	1	3	464	8	341	38	0	3	390	0	51	22	1	0	74
Machinery	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Motor Vehicle Traffic***	*575*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*578*	*383*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*384*	*192*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*194*
MV Occupant	409	0	0	0	0	409	259	0	0	0	0	259	150	0	0	0	0	150
Motorcycle	58	0	0	0	0	58	53	0	0	0	0	53	5	0	0	0	0	5
Bicycle	6	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pedestrian	67	0	0	0	0	67	47	0	0	0	0	47	20	0	0	0	0	20
MV Unspecified	34	0	0	0	0	34	19	0	0	0	0	19	15	0	0	0	0	15
Transport, other	49	0	0	0	0	49	41	0	0	0	0	41	8	0	0	0	0	8
Natural/environmental	24	0	0	0	0	24	16	0	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	0	0	8
Bites and stings	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Overexertion	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	56	139	0	84	0	279	37	89	0	76	0	202	19	50	0	8	0	77
Struck by, against	11	0	3	0	0	14	11	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	1
Suffocation	78	108	4	0	0	190	36	89	2	0	0	127	42	19	2	0	0	63
Other specified, classifiable	32	2	4	1	0	39	21	2	2	1	0	26	11	0	2	0	0	13
Other specified, NOC	0	1	4	2	1	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	6
Unspecified	94	1	6	3	0	104	54	1	3	1	0	59	40	0	3	2	0	45
All Injury	**1260**	**675**	**99**	**99**	**4**	**2137**	**813**	**544**	**63**	**85**	**3**	**1508**	**447**	**131**	**36**	**14**	**1**	**629**
Adverse Effects	68	0	0	0	0	68	38	0	0	0	0	38	30	0	0	0	0	30
Medical care	68	0	0	0	0	68	38	0	0	0	0	38	30	0	0	0	0	30
All external causes	1328	675	99	99	4	2205	851	544	63	85	3	1546	477	131	36	14	1	659

*Includes legal intervention (E970-E978) and operations of war (E990-E999)

**Three fourth-digit codes are not separated because of the minimal number of deaths in these categories,
but are included in the overall "motor vehicle traffic" category.

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Unintentional Injury Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1992-1996

	Age Group												
Mechanism/Cause	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Drown/submerge	0	4	3	5	3	3	8	13	9	5	6	3	62
Fall	0	0	0	2	4	0	10	10	8	12	38	122	206
Fire	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	6	5	7	5	14	46
Burn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Firearms	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	8
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	10
*Motor Vehicle Traffic**	*1*	*3*	*7*	*11*	*74*	*76*	*103*	*81*	*52*	*37*	*51*	*79*	*575*
Occupant	1	0	2	3	60	59	74	48	37	26	42	57	409
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	5	10	18	17	5	2	1	0	58
Pedal cyclist	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Pedestrian	0	2	3	4	4	3	7	11	5	5	7	16	67
MV Unspecified	0	1	1	1	3	4	3	5	5	4	1	6	34
Transport, other	0	0	1	2	0	8	11	11	6	2	5	3	49
Environmental	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	1	2	9	24
Bites/stings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Overexertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	0	1	0	1	0	1	8	20	11	3	4	7	56
Struck by/Against	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	0	11
Suffocation	5	3	1	1	0	0	4	6	5	6	9	38	78
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	7	2	2	1	8	32
Unspecified	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	7	1	2	8	67	94
All injury	**8**	**13**	**14**	**27**	**83**	**97**	**165**	**172**	**112**	**82**	**133**	**354**	**1260**
Adverse effects	*3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*10*	*11*	*38*	*68*
Medical care	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	11	38	68
All external causes	11	13	14	27	83	97	166	173	116	92	144	392	1328

*Three fourth-digit codes are not separated because of the minimal number of deaths in these categories, but are included in the overall "motor vehicle traffic" category.

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Unintentional Injury Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1992-1996

Male

Mechanism/Cause	Age Group												
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Drown/submerge	0	3	2	4	3	3	6	10	9	3	4	3	50
Fall	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	6	5	10	26	57	117
Fire	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	3	4	2	6	23
Burn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	8
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	10
Motor Vehicle Traffic	*0*	*2*	*5*	*9*	*41*	*59*	*76*	*56*	*35*	*28*	*29*	*43*	*383*
Occupant	0	0	1	2	30	44	53	28	25	20	26	30	259
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	5	10	14	17	4	2	1	0	53
Pedal cyclist	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pedestrian	0	2	2	4	4	3	6	7	3	4	2	10	47
MV Unspecified	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	0	3	19
Transport, other	0	0	0	1	0	8	10	11	4	2	3	2	41
Environmental	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	4	16
Bites/stings	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Overexertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	17	4	3	2	3	37
Struck by/Against	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	0	11
Suffocation	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	5	3	2	4	14	36
Other specified, clas	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	7	2	2	1	0	21
Unspecified	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	7	1	2	5	33	54
All injury	**4**	**8**	**9**	**19**	**47**	**79**	**125**	**134**	**77**	**62**	**81**	**168**	**813**
Adverse effects	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*7*	*21*	*38*
Medical care	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	7	21	38
All external causes	5	8	9	19	47	79	126	135	81	65	88	189	851

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

	Unintentional Injury Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1992-1996												
	Female												
	Age Group												
Mechanism/Cause	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drown/submerge	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	12
Fall	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	2	12	65	89
Fire	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	23
Burn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Motor Vehicle Traffic**	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*33*	*17*	*27*	*25*	*17*	*9*	*22*	*36*	*192*
Occupant	1	0	1	1	30	15	21	20	12	6	16	27	150
Motorcycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Pedal cyclist	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pedestrian	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	5	6	20
MV Unspecified	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	15
Transport, other	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	8
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	8
Bites/stings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Overexertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	0	2	4	19
Struck by/Against	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffocation	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	24	42
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	11
Unspecified	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	34	40
All Injury	**4**	**5**	**5**	**8**	**36**	**18**	**40**	**38**	**35**	**20**	**52**	**186**	**447**
Adverse effects	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*4*	*17*	*30*
Medical care	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	17	30
All external causes	6	5	5	8	36	18	40	38	35	27	56	203	477
Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS													

Unintentional Injury Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause, Sex and Year of Death, 1987-1996									
	Year of Death								
Mechanism/Cause	Total			Male			Female		
	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996
Cut/Pierce	1	4	5	1	3	4	0	1	1
Drown/submerge	87	62	149	75	50	125	12	12	24
Fall	203	206	409	108	117	225	95	89	184
Fire	78	46	124	42	23	65	36	23	59
Burn	1	1	2				1	1	2
Firearms	5	8	13	5	8	13	0	0	0
Machinery	13	10	23	13	10	23	0	0	0
*MV Traffic**	*817*	*575*	*1392*	*535*	*383*	*918*	*282*	*192*	*474*
Occupant	574	409	983	355	259	614	219	150	369
Motorcycle	76	58	134	69	53	122	7	5	12
Pedal cyclist	11	6	17	10	5	15	1	1	2
Pedestrian	80	67	147	50	47	97	30	20	50
Unspecified	74	34	108	50	19	69	24	15	39
Pedalcyclist, other	1	0	1				1	0	1
Pedestrian, other	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Transport, other	54	49	103	41	41	82	13	8	21
Natural/environmental	18	24	42	12	16	28	6	8	14
Bites/stings	1	3	4	1	2	3	0	1	1
Overexertion	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Poisoning	52	56	108	38	37	75	14	19	33
Struck by/against	25	11	36	23	11	34	2	0	2
Suffocation	82	78	160	43	36	79	39	42	81
Other specified, class.	27	32	59	24	21	45	3	11	14
Other specified, NOC	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
Unspecified	83	94	177	30	54	84	53	40	93
All Injury	**1556**	**1260**	**2816**	**998**	**813**	**1811**	**558**	**447**	**1005**
Adverse effects	*68*	*68*	*136*	*31*	*38*	*69*	*37*	*30*	*67*
Medical care	61	68	129	28	38	66	33	30	63
Drugs	7	0	7	3	0	3	4	0	4
All external causes	1624	1328	2952	1029	851	1880	595	477	1072

*Three fourth-digit codes are not separated because of the minimal number of deaths in these categories, but are included in the overall "motor vehicle traffic" category.

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Suicide Deaths, NH Residents, by Method, Age Group and Sex, 1992-1996

Number of Deaths

	Age Group (years)									
Method	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Firearm	1	28	46	82	60	61	36	43	35	392
Poisoning	1	4	10	23	39	29	12	12	9	139
Suffocation (hanging)	0	13	11	26	27	15	9	3	4	108
Cut/Pierce	0	0	1	2	6	2	0	2	1	14
Drown	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	7
Fall	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Fire	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	2	45	70	138	136	113	59	60	52	675

Male

	Age Group (years)									
Method	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Firearm	1	25	41	67	51	50	30	41	35	341
Poisoning	0	2	8	18	24	22	6	4	5	89
Suffocation (hanging)	0	11	10	22	24	11	6	2	3	89
Cut/Pierce	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	10
Drown	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	6
Fall	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1	38	61	113	106	88	42	49	46	544

Female

	Age Group (years)									
Method	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Firearm	0	3	5	15	9	11	6	2	0	51
Poisoning	1	2	2	5	15	7	6	8	4	50
Suffocation (hanging)	0	2	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	19
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Drown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Fire	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	9	25	30	25	17	11	6	131

Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Homicide Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause, Sex and Age Group, 1992-1996													
	Number of Deaths												
	Age Group												
Cause	< 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Firearms	0	0	0	1	7	4	11	15	11	8	2	1	60
Cut/Pierce	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	2	18
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Struck by/Against	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other specified, classifiable	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Other specified, NOC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	6
Total	2	2	2	1	8	5	22	24	13	10	4	6	99
	Male												
	Age Group												
Cause	< 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Firearms	0	0	0	1	5	3	7	9	7	5	1	0	38
Cut/Pierce	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	3	1	1	0	1	14
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Struck by/Against	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other specified, classifiable	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Total	1	1	1	1	6	4	14	15	9	7	2	2	63
	Female												
	Age Group												
Cause	< 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Firearms	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	6	4	3	1	1	22
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Struck by/Against	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other specified, classifiable	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other specified, NOC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Total	1	1	1	0	2	1	8	9	4	3	2	4	36

TIME PERIOD COMPARISONS - SUICIDE, HOMICIDE

Suicide Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause, Sex and Year of Death, 1987-1996

Mechanism/Cause	Year of Death								
	Total			Male			Female		
	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996
Cut/Pierce	5	14	19	4	10	14	1	4	5
Drown	12	7	19	6	6	12	6	1	7
Fall	5	5	10	4	4	8	1	1	2
Fire	10	3	13	7	1	8	3	2	5
Firearms	385	392	777	348	341	689	37	51	88
MV Traffic	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	2	3
Poisoning	165	139	304	85	89	174	80	50	130
Suffocation	104	108	212	88	89	177	16	19	35
Other specified, classifiable	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Other specified, NOC	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unspecified	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	690	675	1365	545	544	1089	145	131	276

Homicide Deaths, NH Residents, by Cause, Sex and Year of Death, 1987-1996

Mechanism/Cause	Year of Death								
	Total			Male			Female		
	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996	1987-1991	1992-1996	1987-1996
Cut/Pierce	29	18	47	15	14	29	14	4	18
Drowning/submersion	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fall	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fire	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1
Firearm	60	60	120	36	38	74	24	22	46
Struck By/Against	1	3	4	1	2	3	0	1	1
Suffocation	17	4	21	3	2	5	14	2	16
Other specified, classifiable	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
Other specified, NOC	11	4	15	6	2	8	5	2	7
Unspecified	12	6	18	7	3	10	5	3	8
Total	138	99	237	73	63	136	65	36	101

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Hospital Discharges

Hospital Discharges for Injury-related diagnoses, NH Residents, by Discharge Type, Cause and Intent, 1996

	Outpatient							Inpatient						
	Manner/Intent							Manner/Intent						
Cause/Mechanism	Unknown**	Unintentional	Self-Inflicted	Assault	Undetermined	Other*	Total	Unknown	Unintentional	Self-Inflicted	Assault	Undetermined	Other*	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	15675	296	110	9	1	16091	0	102	73	7	0	0	182
Drown/submerge	0	43	0	0	2	0	45	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Fall	0	29423	4	5	25	0	29457	0	2870	7	0	0	0	2877
Fire	0	570	11	2	5	0	588	0	20	6	0	0	0	26
Burn	0	2359	1	1	4	0	2365	0	26	0	0	0	0	26
Firearms	0	32	3	5	5	0	45	0	17	3	3	2	1	26
Machinery	0	1594	0	0	0	0	1594	0	57	0	0	0	0	57
Motor Vehicle Traffic	*0*	*12795*	*5*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*12802*	*0*	*661*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*666*
Occupant	0	10595	0	0	0	0	10595	0	489	0	0	0	0	489
Motorcycle	0	527	0	0	0	0	527	0	87	0	0	0	0	87
Pedalcyclist	0	235	0	0	0	0	235	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Pedestrian	0	385	0	0	0	0	385	0	45	0	0	0	0	45
MV Unspecified	0	939	0	0	0	0	939	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Pedalcyclist, other	0	2052	0	0	0	0	2052	0	62	0	0	0	0	62
Pedestrian,other	0	121	0	0	0	0	121	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Transport, other	0	1372	0	0	0	0	1372	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
Vehicle/transport	0	210	0	0	0	0	210	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Environmental	0	883	1	0	5	0	889	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
Bites/stings	0	4799	0	0	0	0	4799	0	58	0	0	0	0	58
Overexertion	0	15830	0	0	0	0	15830	0	169	0	0	0	0	169
Poisoning	0	1700	692	3	91	3	2489	0	246	649	2	16	0	913
Struck by/Against	0	19730	0	2093	0	60	21883	0	191	0	41	0	1	233
Suffocate	0	83	15	13	3	0	114	0	15	5	0	0	0	20
Other specified, classifiable	0	8864	2	143	2	0	9011	0	241	0	18	1	0	260
Other specified, NOC	2	780	61	581	38	0	1462	0	81	12	15	6	2	116
Unspecified	0	6733	58	341	92	5	7229	0	227	5	16	3	0	251
Unknown**	5926	0	0	0	0	0	5926	265	0	0	0	0	0	265
All Injury	**5928**	**125438**	**1149**	**3299**	**281**	**69**	**136164**	**265**	**5176**	**765**	**102**	**29**	**4**	**6341**
Adverse effects												0	0	
Drug Adverse effects	0	1814	0	0	0	0	1814	0	2657	0	0	0	0	2657
Medical Misadventure	0	2573	0	0	0	0	2573	0	2759	0	0	0	0	2759
All external causes	5928	129825	1149	3299	281	69	140551	265	10592	765	102	29	4	11757

*includes legal intervention and operations of war

**includes discharges for injury where cause and intent were mis-coded and therefore unknown

Data source: NH DHHS, BVRHS

Outpatient Hospital Discharges: Unintentional Injury
NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1996

	Age Group												
Cause	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/pierce	26	540	890	1084	1742	1902	3547	2911	1572	718	481	262	15675
Drowning/submersion	0	1	0	8	6	3	10	8	5	1	0	1	43
Fall	415	2917	2437	2772	2107	1717	3952	3817	2585	1732	1826	3146	29423
Fire	2	30	14	43	60	68	145	96	60	20	19	13	570
Burn (hot object/substance)	47	267	111	85	264	293	482	428	198	91	57	36	2359
Firearm (unintentional)	0	0	0	5	6	2	12	4	2	1	0	0	32
Machinery	0	8	7	19	125	204	406	368	201	140	86	30	1594
Motor Vehicle Traffic	*51*	*199*	*372*	*494*	*2521*	*1845*	*2947*	*2123*	*1048*	*560*	*369*	*266*	*12795*
Occupant	46	180	289	324	2189	1503	2431	1706	874	493	319	241	10595
Motorcyclist	0	1	4	20	58	121	151	112	42	15	1	2	527
Pedal cyclist	0	0	28	66	48	28	31	25	7	2	0	0	235
Pedestrian	1	8	28	57	64	50	62	56	30	10	13	6	385
Unspecified	4	8	16	22	139	131	243	206	82	36	35	17	939
Pedalcyclist, other	0	89	533	630	218	117	240	129	61	19	13	3	2052
Pedestrian, other	0	8	16	22	20	8	16	12	9	1	4	5	121
Transport, other	3	42	84	175	194	149	312	214	114	33	34	18	1372
Natural/environmental	5	51	67	72	69	83	166	147	104	40	40	39	883
Bites/stings	26	595	539	386	287	330	701	633	465	301	292	244	4799
Overexertion	17	319	308	1078	1673	1880	4139	3474	1608	656	384	294	15830
Poisoning	29	301	99	120	205	147	302	226	133	64	41	33	1700
Struck by, against	81	1307	1770	2958	2925	1851	3774	2747	1171	523	323	300	19730
Suffocation	10	14	5	1	3	3	5	9	10	7	6	10	83
Other specified, classifiable	80	735	656	500	747	890	2035	1634	818	347	234	188	8864
Other specified, NOC	8	38	52	63	60	82	150	138	92	41	33	23	780
Unspecified	54	379	300	464	628	647	1447	1161	700	341	295	317	6733
All Injury	**854**	**7840**	**8260**	**10979**	**13860**	**12221**	**24788**	**20279**	**10956**	**5636**	**4537**	**5228**	125438
Adverse effects	*59*	*116*	*102*	*90*	*237*	*248*	*734*	*722*	*619*	*415*	*527*	*518*	*4387*
Medical care	14	35	39	27	53	72	277	312	283	204	269	229	1814
Drugs	45	81	63	63	184	176	457	410	336	211	258	289	2573
All external causes	913	7956	8362	11069	14097	12469	25522	21001	11575	6051	5064	5746	129825

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Outpatient Hospital Discharges: Unintentional Injury
NH Residents, 1996

Male

	Age Group												
Mechanism/Cause	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/pierce	18	328	595	734	1259	1328	2403	1888	999	495	324	139	10510
Drowning/submersion	0	1	0	7	6	2	7	5	5	1	0	0	34
Fall	237	1681	1313	1534	1164	863	2064	1893	1194	711	660	819	14133
Fire	0	15	11	31	39	52	118	72	41	9	12	3	403
Burn (hot object/substance)	20	159	57	51	126	173	281	253	98	47	18	20	1303
Firearm (unintentional)	0	0	0	5	6	2	10	4	2	0	0	0	29
Machinery	0	5	2	12	90	162	331	302	168	116	81	29	1298
Motor vehicle traffic	*24*	*97*	*191*	*253*	*1202*	*901*	*1393*	*959*	*462*	*247*	*140*	*110*	*5979*
Occupant	22	89	144	143	991	676	1056	712	349	206	120	97	4605
Motorcyclist	0	1	4	17	50	107	129	84	34	12	1	1	440
Pedalcyclist	0	0	19	52	44	21	27	21	5	2	0	0	191
Pedestrian	0	3	13	27	33	32	42	30	20	7	5	2	214
Unspecified	2	4	8	12	72	59	120	102	46	18	13	10	466
Pedalcyclist, other	0	59	326	473	177	93	205	95	42	14	12	3	1499
Pedestrian, other	0	3	11	14	12	7	11	7	6	0	3	0	74
Transport, other	2	29	46	91	120	109	222	141	70	20	16	8	874
Natural/environmental	2	27	28	28	23	40	66	69	43	16	17	11	370
Bites/stings	14	317	310	212	138	163	354	324	225	136	130	87	2410
Overexertion	3	121	145	492	950	1090	2448	2015	841	318	149	89	8661
Poisoning	15	166	66	63	105	83	156	115	63	27	22	12	893
Struck by/against	50	817	1164	1959	2003	1252	2533	1785	729	329	166	120	12907
Suffocation/aspiration	5	4	3	1	0	2	4	5	5	3	5	3	40
Other specified, classifiable	39	409	358	265	465	630	1495	1159	569	241	135	86	5851
Other specified, NOC	4	20	35	37	34	54	93	84	48	23	19	8	459
Unspecified	32	225	184	271	357	372	835	683	389	185	154	114	3801
All injury	**465**	**4483**	**4845**	**6533**	**8276**	**7378**	**15029**	**11858**	**5999**	**2938**	**2063**	**1661**	**71528**
Adverse effects	34	70	56	46	72	76	223	265	246	195	235	227	1745
Medical care	24	43	33	27	56	48	129	122	118	93	97	102	892
Drugs	10	27	23	19	16	28	94	143	128	102	138	125	853
All external causes	499	4553	4901	6579	8348	7454	15252	12123	6245	3133	2298	1888	73273

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Outpatient Hospital Discharges: Unintentional Injury

NH Residents, 1996

Female

	Age Group												
Mechanism/Cause	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/pierce	8	212	295	350	483	574	1144	1023	573	223	157	123	5165
Drowning/submersion	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	9
Fall	178	1236	1124	1238	943	854	1888	1924	1391	1021	1166	2327	15290
Fire	2	15	3	12	21	16	27	24	19	11	7	10	167
Burn (hot object/substance)	27	108	54	34	138	120	201	175	100	44	39	16	1056
Firearm (unintentional)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Machinery	0	3	5	7	35	42	75	66	33	24	5	1	296
Motor vehicle traffic	*27*	*102*	*181*	*241*	*1319*	*944*	*1554*	*1164*	*586*	*313*	*229*	*156*	*6816*
Occupant	24	91	145	181	1198	827	1375	994	525	287	199	144	5990
Motorcyclist	0	0	0	3	8	14	22	28	8	3	0	1	87
Pedalcyclist	0	0	9	14	4	7	4	4	2	0	0	0	44
Pedestrian	1	5	15	30	31	18	20	26	10	3	8	4	171
Unspecified	2	4	8	10	67	72	123	104	36	18	22	7	473
Pedalcyclist, other	0	30	207	157	41	24	35	34	19	5	1	0	553
Pedestrian, other	0	5	5	8	8	1	5	5	3	1	1	5	47
Transport, other	1	13	38	84	74	40	90	73	44	13	18	10	498
Natural/environmental	3	24	39	44	46	43	100	78	61	24	23	28	513
Bites/stings	12	278	229	174	149	167	347	309	240	165	162	157	2389
Overexertion	14	198	163	586	723	790	1691	1459	767	338	235	205	7169
Poisoning	14	135	33	57	100	64	146	111	70	37	19	21	807
Struck by/against	31	490	606	999	922	599	1241	962	442	194	157	180	6823
Suffocation/aspiration	5	10	2	0	3	1	1	4	5	4	1	7	43
Other specified, classifiable	41	326	298	235	282	260	540	475	249	106	99	102	3013
Other specified, NOC	4	18	17	26	26	28	57	54	44	18	14	15	321
Unspecified	22	154	116	193	271	275	612	478	311	156	141	203	2932
All Injury	**389**	**3357**	**3415**	**4446**	**5584**	**4843**	**9759**	**8421**	**4957**	**2698**	**2474**	**3567**	**53910**
Adverse effects	25	46	46	44	165	172	511	457	373	220	292	291	2642
Medical care	4	8	16	8	37	44	183	169	155	102	131	104	961
Drugs	21	38	30	36	128	128	328	288	218	118	161	187	1681
All external causes	414	3403	3461	4490	5749	5015	10270	8878	5330	2918	2766	3858	56552

Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Inpatient Hospital Discharges: Unintentional Injury
NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1996

	Age Group												
Cause	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/pierce	0	7	5	3	7	5	26	20	8	8	4	9	102
Drowning/submersion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fall	16	25	40	38	46	33	101	186	176	210	474	1525	2870
Fire	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	3	1	4	3	20
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	4	0	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	5	3	26
Firearm (unintentional)	0	0	2	0	1	2	6	5	1	0	0	0	17
Machinery	0	0	0	1	1	1	18	15	9	5	4	3	57
Motor Vehicle Traffic	*2*	*7*	*18*	*18*	*89*	*71*	*121*	*88*	*79*	*47*	*62*	*59*	*661*
Occupant	2	5	7	7	78	54	82	56	54	38	53	53	489
Motorcyclist	0	0	0	0	4	13	31	20	14	3	1	1	87
Pedal cyclist	0	0	2	6	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	15
Pedestrian	0	2	9	5	5	1	3	6	3	3	4	4	45
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	6	2	3	0	20
Pedalcyclist, other	0	1	9	20	6	1	8	4	9	3	1	0	62
Pedestrian, other	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Transport, other	0	0	1	4	14	10	21	17	10	4	8	5	94
Natural/environmental	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	4	7	8	4	3	32
Bites/stings	0	7	4	3	1	1	10	10	6	6	5	5	58
Overexertion	0	0	0	4	8	6	28	26	31	16	19	31	169
Poisoning	1	17	4	11	22	13	34	40	27	19	27	31	246
Struck by, against	1	4	12	17	28	19	33	31	17	7	12	10	191
Suffocation	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	15
Other specified, classifiable	2	3	4	3	12	11	41	45	40	13	31	36	241
Other specified, NOC	0	0	3	1	4	8	18	13	15	7	6	6	81
Unspecified	0	2	2	2	5	5	28	32	33	25	36	57	227
All Injury	**23**	**80**	**107**	**131**	**246**	**189**	**505**	**542**	**472**	**384**	**707**	**1790**	**5176**
Adverse effects	*89*	*44*	*44*	*59*	*79*	*66*	*334*	*561*	*693*	*726*	*1228*	*1493*	*5416*
Medical care	60	28	27	40	43	25	183	298	377	407	597	572	2657
Drugs	29	16	17	19	36	41	151	263	316	319	631	921	2759
All external causes	112	124	151	190	325	255	839	1103	1165	1110	1935	3283	10592

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Inpatient Hospital Discharges for Unintentional Injury
NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1996

Male

	Age Group												
Mechanism/Cause	< 1 Year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	5	4	3	6	5	22	14	8	5	3	5	80
Drown/submerge	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Fall	10	16	22	30	29	19	68	117	85	106	162	328	992
Fire	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	4	2	15
Burn	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	16
Firearm (unintentional)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	9
Machinery	0	0	0	1	0	1	16	13	9	4	4	3	51
Motor Vehicle Traffic	1	5	12	7	48	55	80	58	46	24	31	26	393
Occupant	1	3	4	1	40	41	46	31	29	17	25	22	260
Motorcyclist	0	0	0	0	4	11	28	19	10	3	1	0	76
Pedalcyclist	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	13
Pedestrian	0	2	6	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	29
MV Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	1	0	11
Pedalcyclist, other	0	0	9	17	4	1	7	2	4	3	1	0	48
Pedestrian, other	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Transport	0	0	1	3	6	9	16	14	5	2	5	3	64
Environmental	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	2	1	16
Bites/stings	0	5	3	3	1	1	6	3	3	2	3	1	31
Overexertion	0	0	0	1	5	5	17	21	18	8	4	11	90
Poisoning	1	11	2	4	11	9	17	21	18	12	10	12	128
Struck by/Against	0	0	9	13	19	18	30	26	13	7	6	5	146
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
Other specified, classifiable	0	2	3	3	10	11	34	27	27	10	15	13	155
Other specified, NOC	0	0	3	1	3	5	14	9	13	3	5	2	58
Unspecified	0	0	0	2	5	3	15	21	17	14	16	12	105
All Injury	**12**	**47**	**70**	**91**	**148**	**144**	**355**	**358**	**272**	**208**	**274**	**427**	**2406**
Adverse effects	57	23	27	38	42	24	118	230	326	364	560	588	2397
Drugs	17	9	10	9	16	15	41	104	136	145	268	320	1090
Medical Care	40	14	17	29	26	9	77	126	190	219	292	268	1307
All external causes	69	70	97	129	190	168	473	588	598	572	834	1015	4803

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Inpatient Hospital Discharges for Unintentional Injury
NH Residents, by Cause and Age Group, 1996

Female

	Age Group												
Mechanism/Cause	< 1 Year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	6	0	3	1	4	22
Drown/submerge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	6	9	18	8	17	14	33	69	91	104	312	1197	1878
Fire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	5
Burn	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	10
Firearm (unintentional)	0	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
Machinery	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	6
Motor Vehicle Traffic	1	2	6	11	41	16	41	30	33	23	31	33	268
Occupant	1	2	3	6	38	13	36	25	25	21	28	31	229
Motorcyclist	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	4	0	0	1	11
Pedalcyclist	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pedestrian	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	16
MV Unspecified	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	9
Pedalcyclist, other	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	14
Pedestrian, other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Other Transport	0	0	0	1	8	1	5	3	5	2	3	2	30
Environmental	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4	4	2	2	16
Bites/stings	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	7	3	4	2	4	27
Overexertion	0	0	0	3	3	1	11	5	13	8	15	20	79
Poisoning	0	6	2	7	11	4	17	19	9	7	17	19	118
Struck by/Against	1	4	3	4	9	1	3	5	4	0	6	5	45
Suffocation	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	10
Other specified, classifiable	2	1	1	0	2	0	7	18	13	3	16	23	86
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	2	4	1	4	23
Unspecified	0	2	2	0	0	2	13	11	16	11	20	45	122
Total	**11**	**33**	**37**	**40**	**98**	**45**	**150**	**184**	**200**	**176**	**433**	**1363**	**2770**
Adverse effects	32	21	17	21	37	42	216	331	367	362	668	905	3019
Drugs	12	7	7	10	20	26	110	159	180	174	363	601	1669
Medical Care	20	14	10	11	17	16	106	172	187	188	305	304	1350
All external causes	43	54	54	61	135	87	366	515	567	538	1101	2268	5789

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Hospital Discharges: Self-Inflicted Injuries
NH Residents, 1996

Outpatient

	Age Group (years)											
Method	< 1	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Poisoning	0	1	61	145	81	191	145	51	8	7	2	692
Cut/Pierce	0	0	8	45	48	103	60	25	4	2	1	296
Suffocation (Hanging)	0	0	1	4	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	15
Fire	0	0	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
Fall	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Environmental	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other specified, NOC	0	2	6	16	5	13	11	6	1	0	1	61
Unspecified	0	0	4	14	5	17	15	1	0	1	1	58
Total Self-Inflicted	0	3	84	228	149	332	236	87	13	10	7	1149

Inpatient

	Age Group (years)											
Method	< 1	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Poisoning	1	0	20	119	55	176	158	79	23	13	5	649
Cut/Pierce	0	0	1	4	7	25	21	11	0	1	3	73
Suffocation (Hanging)	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fire	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Fall	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	7
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	1	0	0	12
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
Total Self-Inflicted	1	0	22	124	64	212	198	96	25	14	9	765

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Outpatient Hospital Discharges: Self-Inflicted Injuries

NH Residents, 1996

Male

Method	Age Group 5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Poisoning	0	9	38	29	69	48	15	5	1	0	214
Cut/pierce	0	2	16	27	38	25	10	2	0	1	121
Suffocation	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
Fire	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Motor vehicle crash	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fall	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Environmental	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other specified, classifiable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified, NOC	1	3	8	3	9	3	3	0	0	0	30
Unspecified	0	1	7	2	10	9	0	0	0	1	30
Total self-inflicted injuries	1	15	73	65	132	89	30	7	1	4	417

Female

Method	Age Group 5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Poisoning	1	52	107	52	122	97	36	3	6	2	478
Cut/pierce	0	6	29	21	65	35	15	2	2	0	175
Suffocation	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Fire	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Motor vehicle crash	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Fall	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified, classifiable	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other specified, NOC	1	3	8	2	4	8	3	1	0	1	31
Unspecified	0	3	7	3	7	6	1	0	1	0	28
Total self-inflicted injuries	2	69	155	84	200	147	57	6	9	3	732

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Inpatient Hospital Discharges: Self-Inflicted Injuries

NH Residents, 1996

Male

	Age Group										
Method	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total	
Poisoning	5	33	14	66	49	36	9	2	1	215	
Cut/Pierce	0	2	4	13	9	3	0	0	2	33	
Suffocation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Fire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Fall	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	
Firearms	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	5	
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Total Self-Inflicted	6	36	19	85	64	40	10	2	4	266	

Female

	Age Group										
Method	< 1 Year*	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Poisoning	1	15	86	41	110	109	43	14	11	4	434
Cut/Pierce	0	1	2	3	12	12	8	0	1	1	40
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fire	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	7
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Total Self-Inflicted	1	16	88	45	127	134	56	15	12	5	499

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

*misclassified

Hospital Discharges: Assault Injuries

NH Residents, 1996

Outpatient

Method	Age Group												
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	1	0	5	23	19	34	23	5	0	0	0	110
Fall	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Poisoning	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Struck by/against	2	6	32	158	468	368	574	347	108	16	9	5	2093
Suffocation	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	13
Other specified,classifiable	3	13	11	15	40	15	28	12	3	1	0	2	143
Other specified, NOC	2	7	13	33	105	93	159	100	46	16	5	2	581
Unspecified	1	2	7	12	68	67	87	64	21	7	5	0	341
Total	**9**	**29**	**66**	**228**	**704**	**566**	**891**	**553**	**183**	**41**	**20**	**9**	**3299**

Inpatient

Method	Age Group												
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Struck by/against	0	0	0	2	6	3	13	6	6	0	3	2	41
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified,classifiable	9	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	18
Other specified, NOC	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	3	0	3	0	0	15
Unspecified	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	5	0	0	3	1	16
Total	**9**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**12**	**27**	**16**	**8**	**3**	**7**	**3**	**102**

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Outpatient Hospital Discharges: Assault Injuries
NH Residents, 1996

Male

Method	Age Group												
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	1	0	2	20	15	28	15	5	0	0	0	86
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Struck by/against	2	2	22	113	339	261	343	199	74	9	2	3	1369
Suffocation	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Other specified,classifiable	1	8	4	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	26
Other specified, NOC	1	3	11	18	58	45	78	48	26	8	4	0	300
Unspecified	1	1	2	5	40	37	50	28	13	4	2	0	183
Total	6	15	42	147	462	359	506	291	118	21	8	4	1979

Female

Method	Age Group												
	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	3	3	4	6	8	0	0	0	0	24
Fall	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Struck by/against	0	4	10	45	129	107	231	148	34	7	7	2	724
Suffocation	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	9
Other specified,classifiable	2	5	7	9	35	15	27	12	3	1	0	1	117
Other specified, NOC	1	4	2	15	47	48	81	52	20	8	1	2	281
Unspecified	0	1	5	7	28	30	37	36	8	3	3	0	158
Total	3	14	24	81	242	207	385	262	65	20	12	5	1320

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Inpatient Hospital Discharges: Assault Injuries
NH Residents, 1996

Male

	Age Group												
Method	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire/flame	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Struck by/against	0	0	0	2	5	2	9	4	6	0	3	1	32
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified,classifiable	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other specified, NOC	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	11
Unspecified	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
Total	5	1	2	2	8	8	18	8	7	1	5	1	66

Female

	Age Group												
Method	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Cut/pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire/flame	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burn (hot object/substance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Crash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Struck by/against	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	9
Suffocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specified,classifiable	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	11
Other specified, NOC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	1	1	11
Total	4	1	2	0	1	4	9	8	1	2	2	2	36

Data Source: NHDHHS, BVRHS

Appendices

Appendix A
TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources

Mortality Data

New Hampshire

Information from death certificates with injury classified as the underlying cause of death was extracted from the statistical death file from the New Hampshire Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics for the period 1987-1996 (see Appendices B and C for descriptions of ICD-9 external cause of injury (E) codes used). Included are injury deaths to New Hampshire residents occurring both in and out of state. Because of the relatively small numbers of deaths for each year in some injury, age and sex categories, data is aggregated into two five-year periods: 1987-1991 and 1992-1996, in order to obtain more stable rates for comparison purposes.

U.S. Mortality Rates

U.S. mortality statistics used for comparison purposes were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for 1994, the midpoint of the five year period, 1992-1996. Since the New Hampshire population is approximately 98% white, compared to 83% nationwide, data for the U.S. white population were used for comparison. Rates calculated using the low number of occurrences in New Hampshire minority populations do not meet the threshold for statistical significance, and are therefore not reported within this report.

Hospital Data

Hospital discharge data include outpatient (emergency department) cases and inpatient discharges NH hospitals, presented separately. Hospital discharge data were obtained from the Acute Care Hospital Discharge Data and Ambulatory Care Datasets, maintained by the Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. These two databases include all residents discharged from the 26 acute care hospitals in New Hampshire. Information is also available regarding acute care inpatient discharges of New Hampshire residents from hospitals in Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont. Ambulatory care datafiles are not available on New Hampshire residents treated in other states. Diagnostic groupings were constructed based on principal diagnosis corresponding to external cause of injury codes (see Appendix A for list of ICD-9 E-codes and groupings). Cases where the discharge dispositions was indicated as a death, transfer, late effects and complications of care for principal diagnoses were excluded in order to minimize duplication of cases. Hospital discharge data do not include injuries treated in physicians' offices or free standing ambulatory clinics.

E-coding of New Hampshire inpatient and ambulatory data began statewide in July 1995. These data sets are collected and compiled by the New Hampshire Hospital Association under contract to the Department of Health and Human Services and provided to the Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. The first complete year of E-coded data, 1996, was analyzed for this report.

Population Estimates

State and county population estimates for New Hampshire were computed using linear interpolation of 1990 census data from the US Bureau of the Census and year 2000 population estimates provided by the NH Office of State Planning.

Classification of data

Mortality and Hospital Data:

Data in this report are organized into injury categories by External Cause of Injury (E)codes (see Appendices B and C for listing and descriptions of codes and injury categories). E-codes are part of ICD-9, the international classification system for data on diseases, injuries and poisonings. The injury categories are based on the injury matrix developed nationally by a collaboration of organizations, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The matrix is a tool that enables analysis of injury morbidity and mortality data that is comparable across states. Cause of injury is classified by intent (intentional, unintentional, undetermined, etc.) and by specific external mechanism of injury. Though certainly important from a treatment perspective, "type" of injury (eg fractured leg) is not as important from a public health viewpoint as the external cause (e.g., fall). The one notable exception to this is "traumatic brain injuries" which have been determined to be worthy of separate analysis due to their volume, long term impact and economic and social costs.

Before comparing injury data presented in this report to other states or national data, it is important to carefully consider the E-codes included in the categories being compared. Routine vital statistics reports may combine injury codes into different categories than those presented in this report. For example, the NCHS category, "motor vehicle accidents" (E810-E825) traditionally presented in vital statistics reports differs from the categories, "motor vehicle traffic" (E810-E819; E958.5, E968.5; E988.5) and "motor vehicle occupant" (E810-E819).defined by the injury matrix and used within this report. In addition, traditional NCHS data tabulations include with "accidents" (ICD-9 terminology for unintentional injuries), the category "adverse effects" which includes complications of medical care, and adverse effects from the therapeutic use of drugs. The matrix excludes this category from the "all injury" totals, because they are not generally considered to be part of the responsibility of public health injury prevention programs. This category is presented separately in data tables in this report.

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Data

For Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), the hospital discharge data were selected based on primary discharge diagnoses corresponding to TBI codes as defined in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) *Guidelines for Central Nervous System Surveillance.* TBI deaths were selected based on the occurrence of a cause of death code in any of the first 5 listed causes of death, corresponding to this same definition of a TBI.

ICD-9-CM codes for TBI cases:

800 - 801.9	Fractures of base or vault of skull
803 - 804.9	Other and multiple skull fractures
850 - 854.1	Intracranial injury, including concussion, cerebral laceration/contusion, hemorrhage
873	Other open wound of head (code included for mortality data only)

Mortality Rates

The age specific rates (the number of events per 100,000 residents in that age group) were calculated using population estimates described above. The number of events is divided by the estimated five year age specific population described above.

Age adjusted rates were calculated by the direct method, utilizing the age specific rate just described, multiplied by the proportion of population represented by that age group in the 1940 U.S. standard population.

Due to small number of occurrences in certain age, sex or injury categories, there may be considerable variation in the rates corresponding to a small change in actual events. For example, rates based on fewer than twenty deaths have a relative standard error of about 23% or more and, therefore, are considered highly variable. This can hinder the ability to compare and base estimates on these rates. For this reason, caution should be used in interpreting rates based on small numbers.

Tests for Statistical Significance

Use of the term significant(ly) in this document implies a statistical difference in the rates at the 95% confidence level.

References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Recommended framework for presenting injury mortality data. MMWR 1997;46(no.RR-14).

Children's Safety Network (CSN) Injury Data Technical Assistance Center. Fatal Injury Matrix for Intentional and Unintentional Childhood Injury.

Thurman DJ, Sniezek JE, Johnson D, Greenspan A, Smith SM. Guidelines for Surveillance of Central Nervous System Injury. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995.

Appendix B

Matrix table with assignment of E codes for injury mortality data

Mechanism/cause	Manner/Intent: Unintentional	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Other*
Cut/pierce	E9020.0-.9	E956	E966	E986	E974
Drowning/submersion	E830.0-.9, E832.0-.9, E910.0-.9	E954	E964	E984	---
Fall	E880.0-E886.9, E888	E957.0-..9	E968.1	E987.0-.9	---
Fire/burn	E890.0-E899, E924.0-.9	R958.1,.2,.7	E961;E968.0, .3	E988.1,.2,.7	---
Fire/flame	E890.0-E899	E958.1	E968.0	E988.1	---
Hot object/substance	E924.0-.9	E958.2,.7	E961, E968.3	E988.2,.7	--
Firearm	E922.0-.9	E955.0-.4	E965.0-.4	E985.0-.4	E970
Machinery	E919.0-.9	---	---	---	---
MV traffic†	E810-E819 (.0-.9'')	E958.5	968.5	E988.5	---
Occupant	E810-E819 (.0,.1)	---	---	---	---
Motorcyclist	E810-E819 (.2,.3)	---	---	---	---
Pedal cyclist	E810-E819 (.6)	---	---	---	---
Pedestrian	E810-E819 (.7)	---	---	---	---
Unspecified	E810-E819 (.9)	---	---	---	---
Pedal cyclist, other	E800-E807 (.3); E820-E825 (.6); E826.1, .9; E827-E829 (.1)	---	---	---	---
Pedestrian, other	E800-E807 (.2), E820-E825 (.7), E826-E829 (.0)	---	---	---	---
Transport, other	E800-E807 (.0,.1,.8,.9), E820-E825 (.0-.5,.8,.9), E826.2-.8, E827-E829 (.2-.9), E831.0-.9, E833.0-E845.9	E958.6	---	E988.6	---
Natural/environmental	E900.0-E909, E928.0-.2	E958.3	---	E988.3	---
Bites and stings	E905.0-.6,.9; E906.0-.4,.9	---	---	---	---
Overexertion	E927	---	---	---	---
Poisoning	E850.0-E869.9	E950.0-E952.9	E962.0-.9	E980.0-E982.9	E972
Struck by, against	E916-E917.9	---	E960.0, E968.2	---	E973, E975
Suffocation	E911-E913.9	E953.0-.9	E963	E983.0-.9	---
Other specified, classifiable	E846-E848, E914-E915, E918, E921.0-.9, E923.0-.9, E925.0-E926.9, E929.0-.5	E955.5,.9; E958.0,.4	E960.1, E965.5-.9, E967.0-.9, E968.4	E985.5; E988.0,.4	E971, E978, E990-E994, E996, E997.0-.2
Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable	E928.8, E929.8	E958.8, E959	E968.8, E969	E988.8, E989	E977, E995, E997.8, E998, E999
Unspecified	E887, E928.9, E929.9	E958.9	E968.9	E988.9	E976, E997.9
All Injury¶	**E800-E869,E880-E929**	**E950-E959**	**E960-E969**	**E980-E989**	**E970-E978, E990-E999**
Adverse effects	---	---	---	---	E870-E879, E930.0-E949.9
Medical care **	---	---	---	---	E870-E879
Drugs ††	---	---	---	---	E930.0-E949.9
All external causes	---	---	---	---	**E800-E999**

NOTE: "-" represents categories in which no E codes are assigned.

* Includes legal intervention (E970-E978) and operations of war (E990-999).

† Three fourth-digit codes (.4: "occupant of streetcar," .5: "rider of animal," and .8: "other specified person") are not separated because of the minimal number of deaths in these categories. However, because they are included in the overall "Motor Vehicle Traffic" category, the sum of these categories can be derived by subtraction.

'' This parenthetical notation implies that the decimal should be applied to each individual three-digit E code in the grouping.

¶Adverse effects have been excluded from the "all injury" category but are included in the "all external causes" category.

** Includes a) adverse effects to patients during surgical and medical care and b) surgical and medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reactions or later complications without mention of negative events at the time of procedure.

†† Includes drugs and medicinal and biological substances causing adverse effects when used therapeutically.

Appendix C

E-Code Categories for Injury Mortality and Morbidity

Unintentional Injuries	
Motor Vehicle - Occupant E810.0 E810.1 E811.0 E811.1 E812.0 E812.1 E813.0 E813.1 E814.0 E814.1 E815.0 E815.1 E816.0 E816.1 E817.0 E817.1 E818.0 E818.1 E819.0 E819.1 E822.0 E822.1 E823.0 E823.1 E824.0 E824.1 E825.0 E825.1	Collision and non-collision traffic and non-traffic injuries involving the operator or passenger of a car, bus, truck, van, or construction machinery in transport under its own power or an off road motor vehicle operating on a public highway *Excludes the occupant or passenger of bicycle, motorcycle, off road vehicle not operating on a highway, motorized bicycle or scooter and pedestrians*
Motor Vehicle - Motorcycle E810.2 E810.3 E811.2 E811.3 E812.2 E812.3 E813.2 E813.3 E814.2 E814.3 E815.2 E815.3 E816.2 E816.3 E817.2 E817.3 E818.2 E818.3 E819.2 E819.3 E822.2 E822.3 E823.2 E823.3 E824.2 E824.3 E825.2 E825.3	Collision and non-collision traffic and non-traffic injuries involving the operator or passenger of a motorcycle, motorized bicycle (moped, scooter or tricycle) or motorcycle sidecar
Motor Vehicle - Pedal Cycle E810.6 E811.6 E812.6 E813.6 E814.6 E815.6 E816.6 E817.6 E818.6 E819.6 E822.6 E823.6 E824.6 E825.6	Collision and non-collision traffic and non-traffic injuries involving a motor vehicle and a person riding on a vehicle operated solely by pedals including a bicycle, pedal, cycle or tricycle *Excludes motorized bicycle (moped, scooter or tricycle)*
Motor Vehicle - Pedestrian E810.7 E811.7 E812.7 E813.7 E814.7 E815.7 E816.7 E817.7 E818.7 E819.7 E822.7 E823.7 E824.7 E825.7	Collision and non-collision traffic and non-traffic injuries involving a motor vehicle and a pedestrian or person changing a tire, on roller or ice skates, skateboard, skis, sled or in a baby carriage, pushcart, sled or wheelchair

Motor Vehicle - Off Road **E820.0-E821.9**	Non-traffic involving an off road vehicle, a motor driven snowmobile or an all terrain vehicle (ATV) *Excludes collisions occurring on a pubic highway*
Pedal Cycle E826.0-E826.9	Collision and non-collision injuries involving a vehicle operated solely by pedals including a bicycle, pedal cycle or tricycle *Excludes collision with other road vehicles including railroad train or motor vehicles*
Other Transport E800.0-E807.9 E810.4 E810.5 E810.8 E810.9 E811.4 E811.5 E811.8 E811.9 E812.4 E812.5 E812.8 E812.9 E813.4 E813.5 E813.8 E813.9 E814.4 E814.5 E814.8 E814.9 E815.4 E815.5 E815.8 E815.9 E816.4 E816.5 E816.8 E816.9 E817.4 E817.5 E817.8 E817.9 E818.4 E818.5 E818.8 E818.9 E819.4 E819.5 E819.8 E819.9 E822.4 E822.5 E822.8 E822.9 E823.4 E823.5 E823.8 E823.9 E824.4 E824.5 E824.8 E824.9 E825.4 E825.5 E825.8 E825.9 E827.9-E829.9 E831.0-E831.9 E833.0-E838.9 E840.0-E845.9 E846-848	All other and unspecified transport injuries including railway trains, streetcars, trams, trolleys, rider of an animal, animal drawn vehicle, water transportation injuries and air and space transport injuries

Drowning/Submersion E830.0-E830.9 E832.0-E832.9 E910.0-E910.9	Unintentional drowning/submersion involving water sports (swimming, scuba or skin diving, surfboarding, water-skiing, ice skating, playing or wading in water), non-recreational water activities (marine salvage, underwater construction), accident to watercraft, unintentional fall into water and drowning/submersions in bathtubs or swimming pools *Excludes diving accident resulting in injury other that drowning, injury due to jumping or diving into a swimming pool and drowning due to cataclysm*

Burns E890.0-E899 E924.0-E924.9	Injuries caused by fire and flames, hot objects, substances, liquids, vapors, or steam, acid burns, asphyxia or poisoning due to smoke or fumes caused by fire, burning by fire or ignition of clothing or bedclothes, fall or jump from a burning structure and secondary fires resulting from explosions *Excludes arson, fire in or on operating machinery or moving transport vehicle*
Unintentional Firearm E922.0-E922.9	Accident caused by handgun shotgun, hunting rifle, military firearms, flares and unspecified gunshot wound *Excludes intentional firearm injuries and air rifle or BB gun*
Poisoning E850.0-E869.9	Unintentional poisoning by drugs, medicinals and biological substances, including drug overdoes, wrong drug given or taken, poisoning by alcohol, cleansing agents, paints, solvents, pesticides, poisonous plants, heavy metals, gasoline and carbon monoxide *Excludes administration with suicidal or homicidal intent and adverse reaction to correct drug properly administered*
Falls E880.0-E886.9 E887 E888	Includes falls on the same level (slipping, tripping, collision with object or person), falls from one level to another (stairs, bed, ladder, tree), diving or jumping into a swimming pool, tackles in sports, unspecified fall and fracture of unspecified cause *Excludes falls from machinery, transport vehicles and bicycles, falls from horses in sport or transport, falls in or from a burning building, falls into water with submersion or drowning or falls onto edged, pointed or sharp objects*
Suffocation E911-E913.9	Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or respiratory passages, unintentional mechanical suffocation, accidental hanging, smothering or choking

Suffocation, continued E911-E913.9	*Excludes intentional suffocations and ingestion of food or foreign object without mention of asphyxia or obstruction of respiratory passage*
Foreign Body E914-E915	Foreign body accidentally entering eye or other office *Excludes corrosive liquid and foreign body causing asphyxiation*
Other Unintentional Environmental E900.0-E909; Struck by object E916-E918; Machinery in operation E919.0-E919.9; Cutting/piercing E920.0-E920.9; Explosives E921.0-E921.9 E923.0-E923.9; Electricity E925.0-E925.9; Overexertion E927; Other E926.0-E926.9 E928.0-E928.9	Injuries due to excessive heat or cold, lightning, cataclysmic storms, floods and earthquakes. hunger, thirst, exposure, animal bites, being struck by object, caught in or between object, colliding with person or object (including hit by ball in sports), crushed by crowd, accidents caused by machinery, cutting and piercing instruments or objects, power tools, explosive material (fireworks, dynamite, torpedo), caustic or corrosive materials, electric current, exposure to radiation, over exertion and strenuous movement, other and unspecified environmental and accidental causes *Excludes fire caused by lightning, transport accident occurring after a storm, accidents caused by machinery not in operation, machinery in transport on highway under own power and injuries undetermined if accidentally or purposely inflicted*
Intentional Injuries	
Homicide E960.0-E968.9	Injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to injure, harm and kill including child battering and rape *Excludes injuries due to legal intervention and war*
Homicide by Firearm E965.0-E965.4	Assault by handgun, shotgun, hunting rifle, military firearms and other and unspecified firearms
Suicide E950.0-E958.9	Suicide, attempted suicide and intentionally self-inflicted injuries
Suicide by Firearm E955.0-E955.4	Suicide by handgun, shotgun, hunting rifle, military firearm and other and unspecified firearms

Other Injuries	
Undetermined Intent **E980.0-E988.9**	Injuries that cannot be determined whether the injury was accidental, suicidal or homicidal *Excludes poisoning not specified as accidental or intentional*
Medical Injury E870.0-E876.9 E878-E879 E930.0-E949	Adverse effects with therapeutic use of drugs, medicinal and biological substances including correct drug properly administered, misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care, and surgical and medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of patient or later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure *Excludes accidental overdose of drug and wrong drug given in error*
Other Injury Late effects E929.0-E929.9 E959 E969 E977 E989 E999 Legal interventions E970-E976 E978 Wars E990-E998	Late effects of unintentional injuries, assaults, suicide attempts, legal intervention and war, injuries inflicted by police or other law enforcement agents on duty, legal executions, injuries to military personnel and civilians caused by war and occurring during the time of war and insurrection *Excludes late effects of surgical and medical procedures and the therapeutic use of drugs and medicines, injuries caused by civil insurrections, injuries which occur during training of military personnel and manufacture of war material and transport unless attributable to enemy action*

Abstracted from: The International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)

Reference:

Children's Safety Network, Injury Data Technical Assistance Center. Fatal Injury Matrix for Intentional and Unintentional Childhood Injury. San Diego, CA.

Title: Artificial paradise encapsulated.
Subject(s): FLUOXETINE
Source: Lancet, 4/9/94, Vol. 343 Issue 8902, p865, 2p
Abstract: Editorial. States that *fluoxetine* (trade name Prozac) is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor. Treatment for depression and bulimia; Suggestions of therapeutic window or curvilinear dose-response relation for *fluoxetine* that would account for suicidal reactions; Promotion of suicidal ideation in two ways by `akathisia'; *Emergence* of modern character type; Factor of anxiety; Danger with pharmacological methods.
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Best Part

Section: EDITORIAL

ARTIFICIAL PARADISE ENCAPSULATED

> "That humanity at large will ever be able to dispense with Artificial Paradises seems very unlikely. Most men and women lead lives at the worst so painful, at the best so monotonous, poor, and limited that the urge to escape, the longing to transcend themselves if only for a few moments, is and has always been one of the principal appetites of the soul."
>
> Aldous Huxley, The doors of perception, 1954

Aldous Huxley conducted his famous self-experiment with mescalin, the active principle of a Mexican cactus, forty years ago. He went on "What is needed is a new drug which will relieve and console our suffering species without doing more harm in the long run than it does good in the short. Such a drug must be potent in minute doses and synthesizable". He was thinking of modifiers of consciousness, but there are clear parallels with latter-day psychoactive agents of less exotic origins. Among the many extraordinary claims for the antidepressant *fluoxetine* are that it has "transformative powers", that it goes "beyond treating illness to changing personality", and that it enters into the "struggle to understand the self".[1]

Fluoxetine (trade name Prozac) is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor. The efficacy of such drugs matches that of older antidepressants, with the advantage that they are much safer in overdose. This week saw the UK publication of a book about ***fluoxetine*** that has already taken the US by storm.' Listening to Prozac by psychiatrist Peter Kramer--400 or so pages of anecdote and folksy psychobanter--is an American best seller that has almost certainly contributed to the staggering US sales of the drug, now amounting to over $1 billion a year. 5 million Americans are said to take ***fluoxetine***, and the numbers are rising.[2] Eli Lilly, manufacturer of ***fluoxetine***, far from approving Kramer's highblown praise for their product, have cautioned against such extravagant claims. They note that ***fluoxetine*** is for treatment of depression and bulimia and do not believe that any improvement in general wellbeing signifies a change

in personality. They are said to be worried that the Kramer line "trivialises treatment of a serious condition".[3]

Fluoxetine has not always been the recipient of unalloyed praise. This selfsame compound featured in a 1990 report about drug-related obsessional ideation and suicide? A subsequent meta-analysis of clinical trials[5] and a retrospective study[6] did not lend support to the suicide ideation theory, and the Psychopharmacologic Drugs Advisory Committee of the Food and Drug Administration found no "credible evidence" to support a conclusion that the use of antidepressant drugs in general and Prozac in particular causes "the ***emergence*** and/or intensification of suicidality and/or other violent behaviors".[7]

Nevertheless, some doubts persist. Fichtner et al[8] earlier suggested that there might be a therapeutic window or curvilinear dose-response relation for ***fluoxetine*** that would account for some of the reported suicidal reactions. Thus they had observed two patients with major depression whose symptoms responded to the drug initially but worsened when the dose was increased and likewise worsened when the dose was decreased beyond a certain point. Careful dose adjustment proved to be the answer. Healy[9] has now reviewed all the evidence concerning ***fluoxetine*** and suicide, concluding that antidepressants and antipsychotics in general can induce suicidal ideation, and that ***fluoxetine*** has merely served to bring this issue to wide attention. He cautions that the peak time for suicide attempts is known to be shortly after patients start treatment with a new antidepressant or antipsychotic. With respect to ***fluoxetine***, he notes that individuals with ***fluoxetine***-induced suicidal ideation had developed akathisia, in this instance meaning agitation or dysphoria and not visible restlessness as the term usually implies. He suggests that the "akathisia" might promote suicidal ideation in two ways: (a) patients may misattribute their drug-induced dysphoria to a worsening mental state and therefore conclude that they are beyond help; and (b) akathisia may manifest as panic, this reaction being mediated via changes in serotonin receptors. Kramer himself notes that Prozac "may, in rare cases, stimulate or worsen suicidal thoughts and impulses, probably not just idiosyncratically but on some common basis . . .".

Clearly Listening to Prozac has touched the right chord with the American populace; the message is something that people want to hear. The notion of cosmetic psychepharmacology (Kramer's own term) appeals--who has not begun a train of thought with "I wish I could"?--and here Kramer goes beyond mere brightening of mood to "reaching into his or her personality to alter a particular trait". For example, one might aim to reset self-esteem. Kramer acknowledges some of the worrisome implications of such cosmesis, yet is nevertheless content to talk of the "moral tension in failing to tinker with particular traits".

Did benzodiazepines in the 1970s strike a similar chord? Probably, but without backing of the latest neurochemical advances that have given Kramer the building blocks fox[7] his theory. Is all this self-searching good for us? Admittedly, it was hardly new even in Freud's day. Among the post-Freudians, the American sociologist Piesman most clearly charted the changing of character types as society develops--from the social control imposed by tradition in medieval times to modern day social controls that arise from a sensitivity to the reactions of others.[16] While our ancestors were worrying where their next meal was coming from, we worry about what is wrong with our outlook and our way of life. Riesman saw the modern character type emerging predominantly in the USA; Erich Fronam, another post-Freudian, referred to the "marketing character", meaning shallow, friendly, demanding of approval, willing to sell himself (I am as you wish me to be), and uncertain of himself and his values. Failure to live up to the standards imposed by observing others leads to anxiety.

Brown, writing over thirty years ago,[10] noted the very real danger that with new pharmacological methods "we shall be 'cured' by being made insensible to conflicts rather than facing up to them and trying to understand what is wrong with our way of life. Instead of realising that there are circumstances which justify attitudes of guilt, remorse, shame, anxiety, or injustice we shall treat them as inconvenient

'symptoms' to be dispelled by a tranquillizer or thymoleptic drug". Or Prozac . . .?

The Lancet

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LIFE EXPECTANCY OF PROFOUNDLY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

To the Editor: Eyman et al. (Aug. 30 issue)[1] are to be commended for their analysis of the life expectancy of persons with multiple disabilities. This study will be enormously useful in providing prognostic information to families and planning care for such disabled persons.

A question arises regarding the differences in life expectancy between subgroup 1 (immobile and tube-fed persons) and subgroup 2 (immobile and orally fed persons). The indications for tube feeding in this population need to be clarified in order for the difference in survival to be interpreted accurately. The authors' conclusion from their data is that the need for tube feeding is a risk factor that halves one's life expectancy. This makes sense, since oral motor dysfunction in addition to immobility suggests even more severe motor impairment. By the time a person requires tube feeding, nutritional inadequacy and recurrent aspiration have become contributors to morbidity.

Alternatively, the data could be telling us that tube feeding itself is dangerous and should be avoided. Nasogastric and gastrostomy feeding both may predispose to gastroesophageal reflux.[2] In immobile, usually recumbent persons, they do not decrease and may even worsen the risk of aspiration.[3] The nutritional status of the persons in subgroups 1 and 2 and the prevalence of gastroesophageal reflux were not reported. Were they comparable? Without knowing these factors and the causes of death of the persons studied, we cannot rule out the possibility that the interventions to aid in the feeding of such compromised persons carry a higher rate of morbidity and mortality than previously recognized.[4]

If this possibility is even partly true, then physicians caring for disabled persons have even more reason than before to rule out dysphagia and gastroesophageal reflux and to try to maintain oral feeding. Appropriate evaluations include nutritional assessment, observation during the swallowing of foods of various textures, and videofluoroscopy of swallowing and esophageal function. The nutritional benefits accompanying tube feeding may be too little, too late; tube feeding may not be as benign as we think.

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The above letter was referred to the authors of the article in question, who offer the following reply:

To the Editor: The main indication for gastrostomy in our experience has been recurrent aspiration pneumonia, as well as inadequate swallowing ability with poor nutritional status. Certainly none of the alternatives — feeding with an intravenous line or a nasogastric tube, or further attempts at oral feeding — are without complications, but in competent hands gastrostomy may be the best feeding method. In our institution we have found that gastrostomy alone may cause regurgitation, but when it is combined with fundoplication there is less aspiration pneumonia.*

*Bui HD, Dang CV, Chaney RH, Vergara LM. Does gastrostomy and fundoplication prevent aspiration pneumonia in mentally retarded persons? Am J Ment Retard 1989; 94(1):16-9.

Dr. Sulkes' good questions about nutritional status before and after gastrostomy and the frequency of gastroesophageal reflux in the two groups cannot be answered at this time. We did find that among persons who were profoundly or severely retarded and were immobile, those under 2 years of age who were tube-fed were smaller than those fed orally, whereas among those 2 to 12 years of age, those who were tube-fed had greater height and weight.

We agree with Dr. Sulkes that the determination of prognosis is aided by careful preoperative workup, including upper gastrointestinal radiography and, when there is gastroesophageal reflux, bronchoscopy.

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SUICIDAL IDEATION RELATED TO FLUOXETINE TREATMENT

To the Editor: Fluoxetine (Prozac) is a commonly prescribed antidepressant. Recent concern has emerged regarding its ability to induce suicidal ideation.[1] We report on two patients in whom suicidal ideation and fluoxetine treatment were strongly associated.

A 58-year-old man with a 13-year history of major depression (according to the criteria of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 3rd edition, revised), whose previous two episodes had responded to imipramine, was admitted with an episode of depression refractory to imipramine. He was started on fluoxetine (20 mg daily). Three days later he had violent suicidal thoughts and tried to hang himself with a rope. The fluoxetine was discontinued, with complete disappearance of suicidal ideation four days later. The depression was successfully treated with electroconvulsive therapy.

A 28-year-old woman with a history of bulimia nervosa and major depression was admitted to the hospital. Two months before admission she had been started on fluoxetine (20 mg daily), which was increased over a one-week period to 60 mg daily. Over the next week she had akathisia[2] (motor restlessness) and recurrent suicidal thoughts, fantasizing about jumping out the hospital window. Fluoxetine and alprazolam (2.5 mg daily) were discontinued, and clonazepam (0.5 mg daily) was used to treat her overwhelming anxiety. Three days later her akathisia had resolved, and 10 days later the suicidal ideation ceased.

Teicher et al.[1] described six patients in whom violent suicidal preoccupation developed after two to seven weeks of fluoxetine treatment. In contrast to our patients, all theirs had a history of suicidal thoughts or gestures, and in only one case did the suicidal ideation disappear within one week of discontinuation of fluoxetine. Neither of our patients had a diagnosable personality disorder or history of suicidal ideation, gestures, mania, or hypomania. In our patients, the temporal association of suicidal ideation with the initiation of fluoxetine and its rapid disappearance within a week of discontinuing treatment strongly suggest that fluoxetine can induce suicidal ideation in a very small minority of patients. Clinicians should be alert to this possible side effect of fluoxetine, since attributing the effect to depression and increasing the dose may lead to serious consequences.

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Emergence of Intense Suicidal Preoccupation During Fluoxetine Treatment

Martin H. Teicher, M.D., Ph.D., Carol Glod, R.N., M.S.C.S., and Jonathan O. Cole, M.D.

Six depressed patients free of recent serious suicidal ideation developed intense, violent suicidal preoccupation after 2–7 weeks of fluoxetine treatment. This state persisted for as little as 3 days to as long as 3 months after discontinuation of fluoxetine. None of these patients had ever experienced a similar state during treatment with any other psychotropic drug.
(Am J Psychiatry 1990; 147:207–210)

Antidepressants occasionally promote suicidal actions in severely depressed patients by enhancing drive and counteracting psychomotor retardation (1). However, standard antidepressants are not known to induce severe and persistent suicidal ideation in depressed patients free of such thoughts before treatment. We have recently observed several complex patients who appear to have had serious paradoxical responses to fluoxetine that were characterized by intense, violent suicidal thoughts.

CASE REPORTS

Case 1. Ms. A, a 62-year-old woman, had a 17-year history of major depression with melancholia. Previously she had been cheerful, outgoing, and successful in her profession. She had no evidence of personality disorder but occasionally abused alcohol. Previous treatment trials had included most available tricyclic antidepressants, phenelzine, tranylcypromine, trazodone, alprazolam, carbamazepine, lithium, methylphenidate, and five investigational compounds. Ms. A had had a moderate response to a course of ECT and to a trial of amoxapine, but the benefits were short lived. Her symptoms included fatigue, lethargy, hypersomnia, psychomotor retardation, anhedonia, guilt, and occasional passive suicidal thoughts without any suicide attempts.

Before treatment with fluoxetine, Ms. A had received a second trial of amoxapine, with lorazepam and temazepam available for sedation. After a 4-week medication-free period and with a baseline score on the Hamilton depression rating scale (2) of 23, she was enrolled in a therapeutic study of fluoxetine. She received 20 mg/day in the first week, 40 mg/day on days 8–10, and 60 mg/day thereafter. On day 11 she began to experience forced obsessional suicidal thoughts consisting of intense and incessant wishes to kill herself and described by Ms. A as "uniquely bad." This led to such significant anxiety, fear, and turbulence that she felt "death would be a welcome result." She also felt like "jumping out of her skin" but had no signs of motor restlessness. Her depressive symptoms and Hamilton depression score remained the same, except for these intolerable forced suicidal thoughts. Fluoxetine treatment was discontinued, and after 3 days the intensity and obsessional quality of her suicidal thoughts abated.

Case 2. Mr. B, a 39-year-old successful professional man, had a 21-year history of dysthymia and episodic major depression, but no previous suicidal ideation. He had managed successfully with psychotherapy until 2 years ago, when his depression worsened after a divorce and a medication trial was initiated. Isocarboxazid (50 mg/day) enhanced his energy, mood, and self-confidence and diminished his anger and irritability. Six months later tolerance emerged and Mr. B developed hyperphagia, anergia, poor concentration, diminished libido, and passive suicidal thoughts. After a 2-week washout, fluoxetine was initiated at a dose of 20 mg every other day for 7 days, then daily. One month later his Hamilton depression score was 32 and he had several new complaints, including anxious unproductive energy, nausea, severe loss of appetite, and abulia. Most alarming, however, was the emergence of nearly constant suicidal preoccupation, violent self-destructive fantasies, and Mr. B's resignation to the inevitability of suicide. This was such a dramatic change in his behavior and attitude that both his elderly mother and his former wife made emergency telephone calls to his treaters because they were worried about his risk for suicide. Two weeks of lithium potentiation (600 mg/day) enhanced his energy slightly, but he remained intensely suicidal, so both agents were discontinued. During the next 3 months, trials of imipramine, doxepin, and methylphenidate provided little relief, and Mr. B's intense suicidal thoughts persisted until 2 weeks after treatment with tranylcypromine was initiated. Despite ongoing depression and a Hamilton depression score of 16, all traces of active suicidal ideation vanished.

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Case 3. Ms. C, a 19-year-old college freshman, was hospitalized for the first time with symptoms of depression, paranoia, bulimia, agoraphobia, and dissociation. She had a history of mild suicidal gestures that had been managed without hospitalization. Past medications included haloperidol and trifluoperazine, which alleviated the paranoia (but led to substantial extrapyramidal side effects), and imipramine, which relieved her depression.

In the hospital Ms. C experienced occasional suicidal thoughts but had no active plan or intent. Perphenazine (4–12 mg/day) alleviated her paranoia and enabled her to sustain meaningful relationships and to obtain employment after 3 months. However, depression emerged and treatment with tranylcypromine (20–30 mg/day) was initiated, but it was discontinued because of orthostatic hypotension. Passive suicidal ideation reemerged, along with irritability, hopelessness, and increased purging.

Two weeks later, fluoxetine (20 mg/day) was added to the perphenazine (12–20 mg/day). During the next 2 weeks Ms. C became more paranoid, depressed, and irritable, and she developed disturbing self-destructive thoughts but no active suicidality. The fluoxetine dose was increased to 40 mg/day, and the perphenazine dose was lowered from 20 to 16 mg/day because of worsening akathisia. After 3 weeks Ms. C impulsively ran away and superficially scratched her forearms. Over the next week she became more depressed and preoccupied with thoughts of death. After 1 month of treatment, the dose of fluoxetine was increased to 60 mg/day. She then suffered from hypersomnia, poor concentration, diurnal variation, anhedonia, anergy, fatigue, and increased binging and purging. During week 5 she escaped from the hospital and planned to commit suicide, but she was located by hospital security staff. After the fluoxetine dose was increased to 80 mg/day she became violent, banging her head and mutilating herself, and physical restraint was necessary. Although lithium carbonate augmentation was briefly attempted, fluoxetine treatment was discontinued after a total of 6 weeks.

During the next week Ms. C lacerated her forearms and required emergency room treatment. Although less labile, she remained extremely suicidal and required restraint periodically. Her active self-destructive urges abated 1 month after fluoxetine treatment was stopped, although intermittent suicidal ideation persisted. Improvement continued over the next 2 months with perphenazine treatment (32 mg/day), although Ms. C scratched her arms after learning of the sale of her family home. Nortriptyline was added to her regimen, and over the next month she had no further suicidal ideas or intention. Her ability to function markedly improved, and she was discharged 3 months after fluoxetine treatment was discontinued.

Case 4. Ms. D, a 39-year-old former executive, had a history of recurrent major depression, episodic alcohol abuse (in remission), and borderline personality disorder. During the last 8 years she received aggressive pharmacological treatment with little benefit. Trials of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) were moderately successful but were accompanied by intolerable side effects, and ECT produced marked but short-lived improvement. Ms. D had been intermittently suicidal and had taken drug overdoses on three occasions while enraged. However, each suicide attempt, although serious, was a direct request for help, and her suicidal state dissipated rapidly after hospitalization.

Before treatment with fluoxetine, Ms. D had relapsed into major depression after a transient recovery that had followed discontinuation of nortriptyline treatment. Her symptoms included hypersomnia, social withdrawal, irritability, and psychomotor retardation, without suicidal ideation. Fluoxetine treatment was started at a dose of 20 mg/day. Two weeks later, Ms. D was more depressed and was experiencing extreme fatigue, daytime sedation, and persistent negative thoughts that progressed to intense suicidal ideation. For the first time she contemplated obtaining a gun to commit suicide. Her treatment was also complicated by the development of a truncal erythematous pruritic rash, which was initially treated with dexamethasone, then terfenadine. The fluoxetine dose was gradually increased to 60 mg/day over 2 months. She began to think fluoxetine was a "deadly drug," and she developed a strong desire to drink. Despite her poor response, she wished to continue taking fluoxetine, as she knew of other patients who had responded to it only after months of treatment.

By her third month of treatment, at a dose of 80 mg/day, Ms. D remained profoundly depressed. Anger, frustration, and persistent suicidal ideation predominated. After 5 years of sobriety, she drank. Fluoxetine treatment was discontinued, but her symptoms intensified and culminated 2 weeks later in a secret suicide attempt involving diazepam and alcohol. In contrast to her prior attempts, when she had immediately called for help, she was discovered by her sister only when her telephone went unanswered. In the hospital, she disclosed the full extent of her self-destructive thoughts. They included severe suicidal ruminations, dissociative feelings, and the belief that she could not fight or control her suicidal impulses. She believed that fluoxetine would enable her to successfully commit suicide, and she hid this information from others.

In the hospital, Ms. D's profound distress and agitation were partially relieved by chlorprothixene, a neuroleptic with prominent serotonin antagonist effects (3). Her suicidal thoughts diminished over 3 weeks, but profound fatigue and psychomotor retardation returned. Eight weeks after the discontinuation of fluoxetine treatment, tranylcypromine was added to the chlorprothixene, her residual suicidal ideation remitted, and she improved sufficiently to be discharged.

Case 5. Ms. E, a 39-year-old woman with major depression, borderline personality disorder, and temporal lobe epilepsy, had been successfully treated with MAOIs, carbamazepine (1200 mg/day), and clonazepam (0.5 mg every other day). Persistent suicidal thoughts predated pharmacological treatment but had been absent for at least 2 years. She had never made any suicide attempts. Unfortunately, MAOI therapy was complicated by weight gain and virtual anorgasmia. Fluoxetine was substituted for isocarboxazid after a washout period of 2 weeks; the initial dose was 20 mg/day, which was increased after 3 weeks to 40 mg/day. During this time Ms. E was depressed, apathetic, fatigued, and hypersomnolent. Suicidal thoughts reemerged after years of their absence. Pemoline (37.5 mg/day) was added to increase her energy, but the suicidal ideation worsened and she began to fantasize about purchasing a gun for the first time. The fluoxetine dose was increased to 60 mg/day in the sixth week and to 80 mg/day in the eighth week. Ms. E then complained of prominent dissociative symptoms, sedation, and abulia. Fluoxetine treatment was discontinued, and methylphenidate (5 mg/day) was substituted for the pemoline. Although Ms. E felt less depressed, her severe obsessive suicidal thoughts continued. In contrast to her past experience with suicidal feelings, she now embraced these impulses and hid them from the clinicians. She checked the *Physician's Desk Reference* to see if any of her medications were particularly

lethal, and she repeatedly poured out her pills and struggled over taking them. Eleven days after discontinuation of fluoxetine, her suicidal thoughts diminished, but she remained quite depressed. Isocarboxazid treatment was resumed 6 weeks later, and after 1 month her energy, sociability, work performance, and mood were substantially improved and she had no more suicidal thoughts.

Case 6. Ms. F, a 30-year-old woman, had a history of bipolar disorder, multiple personality disorder, pseudotumor cerebri, hypothyroidism secondary to propylthiouracil treatment, and an abnormal EEG. Her history included three significant suicide gestures, the first at age 17 and the last 5 years ago. Intermittent suicidal thoughts had continued during the past 5 years. Past medication trials included tricyclic antidepressants, which were of little benefit, and MAOIs, which led to significant therapeutic responses.

With daily doses of haloperidol (4 mg), carbamazepine (600 mg), clonidine (0.4 mg), thyroxine (150 μg), acetazolamide (750 mg), and diazepam (40 mg), severe anxiety and depression emerged, with self-loathing, anergy, fatigue, hopelessness, suicidal ideation, and social withdrawal. Fluoxetine was added to her complex regimen, and the dose was gradually increased to 40 mg/day over 1 month. After Ms. F developed an erythematous rash, her fluoxetine dose was decreased to 20 mg/day. During this period her condition worsened, with increased feelings of anxiety, dissociation, lethargy, and incapacity. A brief attempt to potentiate treatment by adding pemoline (18.75 mg/day) was unsuccessful. By week 7 she was severely depressed, detached, withdrawn, restless, and agitated; fluoxetine was discontinued. Two days later her internal personalities started shouting at her to commit suicide. During the next 2 weeks she remained depressed and had a Hamilton depression score of 28; hospitalization was recommended, but she declined. Her self-destructiveness continued to intensify; she planned a lethal overdose and put a loaded gun to her head. With family intervention and daily telephone contact, she continued in outpatient treatment. She remained depressed, anxious, and intensely suicidal for 1 month after fluoxetine treatment was abandoned. The severity of her self-destructive thoughts and her need to act on them then abated.

DISCUSSION

Five depressed outpatients and one inpatient, 19–62 years of age, developed intense suicidal thoughts a mean of 26 days (range, 12–50) after initiation of fluoxetine treatment. This state was more intense, obsessive, and violent than anything they previously had experienced. One patient had no prior suicidal ideation (case 2), and only three patients had ever made previous attempts (cases 4 and 6) or gestures (case 3). These intense self-destructive thoughts persisted, and even worsened temporarily, after discontinuation of fluoxetine treatment. They faded in intensity an average of 27 days (range, 3–49) later, but they did not fully abate in most patients until a mean of 87 days (range, 60–106 days) after cessation of treatment.

Four patients received relatively high doses of fluoxetine (60–80 mg/day), but two patients received only 20–40 mg/day. Two patients (cases 1 and 2) developed suicidal ideation while receiving only fluoxetine. The remainder were taking a variety of other medications, which included carbamazepine (cases 5 and 6), neuroleptics (cases 3 and 6), benzodiazepines (cases 5 and 6), and thyroxine (case 6). Three patients also received stimulant trials to combat fluoxetine-induced anergia (cases 4–6), and lithium potentiation was unsuccessful in two patients after suicidal preoccupation had emerged (cases 2 and 3). All patients had previously been treated with MAOIs, and for three (cases 2, 3, and 5), an MAOI had been the last treatment before fluoxetine. Resumption of MAOI treatment (after at least a 6-week fluoxetine washout period) appeared to result in rapid abatement of persistent suicidal ideation in the three cases in which this was tried (cases 2, 4, and 5).

In no case was there evidence that strong preexisting self-destructive urges were activated and energized by fluoxetine. No patient was actively suicidal at the time fluoxetine treatment began. Rather, all were hopeful and optimistic, and the strong obsessive suicidal thoughts apparently emerged de novo after weeks or months of treatment. In four patients (cases 2 and 4–6), these thoughts were accompanied by abject acceptance and detachment. Two patients (cases 4 and 5) tried to conceal their suicidal feelings and impulses and to continue fluoxetine treatment, believing that the drug would eventually enable them to successfully kill themselves!

A great deal has been written on the possible role of serotonin in violence, suicide, and obsessive behavior (4–7), and fluoxetine is known to be a potent and selective serotonergic uptake inhibitor (8, 9). Given this background, we were especially surprised to witness the emergence of intense, obsessive, and violent suicidal thoughts in these patients. Their suicidal thoughts appear to have been obsessive, as they were recurrent, persistent, and intrusive. They emerged without reason but were the patients' own thoughts. It was also remarkable how violent these thoughts were. Two patients fantasized, for the first time, about killing themselves with a gun (cases 4 and 5), and one patient (case 6) actually placed a loaded gun to her head. One patient (case 3) needed to be physically restrained to prevent self-mutilation. Patient 2, who had had no prior suicidal thoughts, fantasized about killing himself in a gas explosion or a car crash. Serotonin may well be related to violent suicidal ideation or action and to obsessional thinking, but the relationship may be complex and fluoxetine may exert a paradoxical response in some patients.

It is always difficult to know whether untoward effects that emerge during pharmacological treatment are a consequence of drug treatment or are coincidental. Alternative explanations should also be considered. Suicidal thoughts may have emerged in these patients because they were not responding to fluoxetine; their underlying depression may have worsened and led to their suicidal states. This is not a compelling argument. Patient 1's Hamilton depression score re-

mained the same, and patient 5 may have had a slight initial antidepressant response. Patients 2 and 4 are presently free from active suicidal ideation even though they are depressed, and all of these patients had been depressed previously but had never been so violently suicidal. Second, it is possible that suicidal thoughts emerged for reasons unrelated to fluoxetine treatment (e.g., loss or abandonment), although no evidence could be found to support this alternative. In fact, no patient was able to articulate a reason for feeling so suicidal. Third, it is possible that other pharmacological factors or interactions may have been involved. Most patients were receiving treatment with other drugs that could have also contributed to this response, although they were free from active suicidal thoughts while taking these drugs before fluoxetine treatment. Fluoxetine can markedly alter the metabolism of concomitantly administered medications (8), and drug interactions may be an important factor. Similarly, their previous histories of treatment with tricyclic antidepressants, MAOIs, or neuroleptics may be relevant risk factors.

There is no simple explanation of why these patients seemed to react so adversely to fluoxetine. It is noteworthy that they all had hypersomnia, fatigue, or psychomotor retardation before or during treatment with fluoxetine. Four patients also complained of a disturbing sense of inner restlessness, and they may have had a form of akathisia (cases 1–3 and 6), which could be a contributing factor. None of the patients had a prominent therapeutic response to fluoxetine, and we have not observed the emergence of suicidal ideation in any patient who was clearly benefiting from this drug.

At the present time we can only state that persistent, obsessive, and violent suicidal thoughts emerged in a small minority of patients treated with fluoxetine. Fluoxetine was the sole pharmacologic agent in only two cases; the other patients were taking a variety of other medications, which may have also contributed to this reaction and thereby complicate interpretation. The purpose of this report is to suggest the surprising possibility that fluoxetine may induce suicidal ideation in some patients. Only additional surveillance will enable us to learn whether this is a widespread or valid concern. In our own experience, this side effect has occurred in 3.5% of patients receiving fluoxetine, which provides an estimated incidence of 1.3%–7.5% with 95% confidence limits. Clinicians should be alert to this possibility and should query patients carefully about suicidal ideation, particularly if they are not responding well to treatment. Recently we have started to inform patients of this risk and have told them that this medication does not always work, that some patients feel worse, and that a few have developed suicidal thoughts. They are instructed to call if they develop side effects or start to feel worse.

At the present time we recommend that this drug be used cautiously and that the practitioner be attentive to the possible emergence of suicidal ideation, even in those patients without a previous history of suicidal thoughts or actions. Patients who have previously been treated with other antidepressants or who develop intense fatigue, hypersomnia, or restlessness while taking fluoxetine may be at risk.

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Cover Report

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk

LETHAL VIOLENCE by youths has risen with the increase in psychiatric drug prescriptions. A sample of recent killers documents the trend.



On September 27, 1997, Sam Manzie, 15, attacked, raped and strangled to death an 11-year-old boy who had come to his family's New Jersey home selling items door-to-door for the local PTA. Manzie had been receiving regular psychiatric treatments including the drug Paxil.



On May 21, 1998, Kip Kinkel, 14, killed his parents and went on a shooting spree at his Springfield, Oregon, high school — killing two more people and injuring 22. Kinkel was taking both Ritalin and Prozac.

9/27/1997 Paxil Prozac Ritalin 5/21/98



On May 20, 1999, 15-year-old T.J. Solomon opened fire on and wounded six classmates at Heritage High School in Georgia. Solomon was being treated with Ritalin.



Eighteen-year-old Jeremy Strohmeyer raped and murdered a 7-year-old girl in the ladies' room in a casino on May 25, 1997, one week after starting to take the drug Dexedrine.



Eric Harris, an 18-year-old senior at Columbine High School in Colorado, led the killing spree on April 20, 1999, which took the lives of 12 students and a teacher, before he and his partner took their own lives. Harris had been taking Luvox.

5/20/99 Ritalin Dexedrine. 5/25/97 4/20/99 Luvox

A Manufactured Epidemic

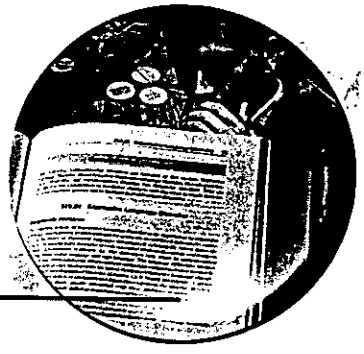
Children are being diagnosed with mental illnesses and prescribed drugs based on disorders voted into existence by psychiatrists and recorded in the psychiatric industry's diagnostic and billing bible, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM). As many as eight million American children are now taking psychiatric drugs — representing hundreds of millions of dollars in profits.

Multiple diagnoses, and prescription of multiple drugs, are not unusual. An examiner for the American Board of Psychiatry told *Freedom* that "kids are commonly on as many as five to six medications at a time."

Many educators and child authorities maintain that DSM disorders are matters of learning and behavior routinely corrected with better education, parenting and physiological medicine, including improved nutrition.

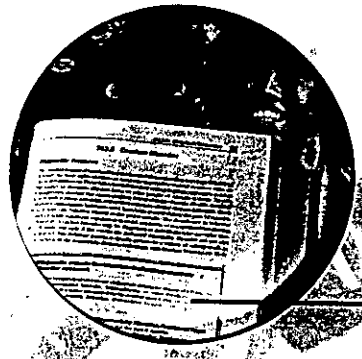
ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) and the related ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER (ADD) are the most prevalent "disorders". Diagnoses of ADHD are based on a combination of as few as three of a list of open-ended "symptoms" including inability to concentrate, fidgeting in one's seat, speaking out of turn in class, having "sloppy" work and being easily distracted. ADHD and ADD diagnoses have generated millions of prescriptions for Ritalin since the late 1980s, and a 700 percent increase in production of the drug since 1990. Widespread use of the addictive amphetamine-like substance and its subsequent proliferation as an illegal street drug have fueled national concerns that the labeling and "legal drugging" of children is a manufactured, profit-driven epidemic. Escalating violence, suicide and homicide by youth-prescribed drugs have caused those concerns to skyrocket.

Other "learning disorders" and "conduct disorders" for which children and adolescents are prescribed psychiatric drugs cover a gamut of educational failures which plague schools and allow youth to be chemically restrained. A few examples are provided here.



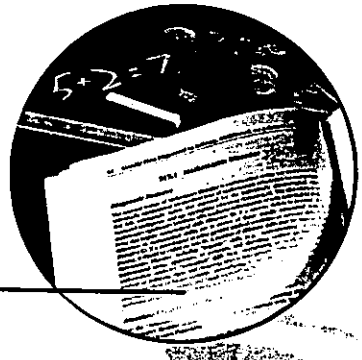
Expressive Language Disorder

Page 55



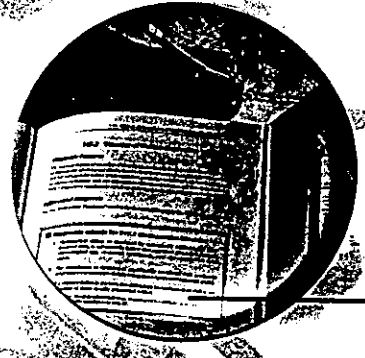
Conduct Disorder

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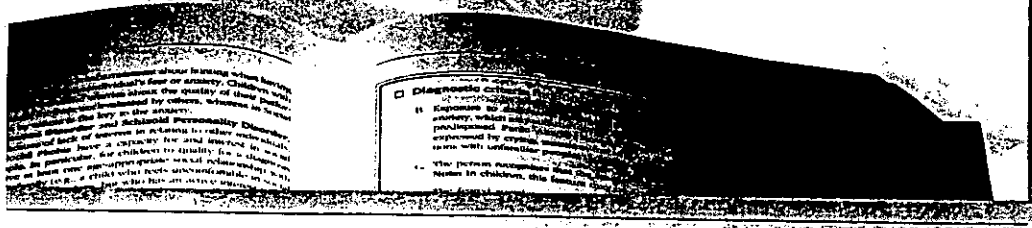
Mathematics Disorders

Page 50



Disorder of Written Expression

Page 51



1 *Freedom*: "Laurie Dann: The Making of a Killer," August 1988, and "Prescription for Murder: Psychiatric Drugs Create Killer," November/December 1988.
2 *Freedom*: "Psychiatry Cannot Halt or Predict Violent Crime, Panel Finds," January/February 1989
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Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Date: **MARCH 16, 2000**

THE COMMITTEE ON **Judiciary**

to which was referred **Senate Bill 427-FN**

AN ACT *banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."*

VOTE: **2 / 3 [1 abstention]**

Having considered the same, report the same without amendment and recommend that the bill: **OUGHT TO PASS**.

Senator Burt Cohen
For the Minority

|SB427 Docket

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Bill Title: banning the sale or transfer of "Saturday night specials."

Date	Body	Description
1/5/2000	**S**	Introduced and Ref. to Judiciary; SJ Convening Day, Pg.14
1/6/2000	**S**	Hearing, Jan. 26, Room 103, SH, 10:30 a.m.; SC1, Pg.6
3/13/2000	**S**	Committee Report; Majority Inexpedient to Legislate; SC17, Pg.4
3/13/2000	**S**	Committee Report; Minority Ought to Pass; 3/16/00 SC17, Pg.4
3/16/2000	**S**	Minority Ought to Pass, MF,VV; Majority Inexpedient to Legislate RC 21y -2n , MA, = KILLED=
3/16/2000	**S**	SJ 6, Pg.167-168

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Docket Abbreviations