



Coalition Against Gun Violence is a non-profit coalition of more than 40 partner organizations united against gun violence and committed to creating a safer community for Santa Barbara County residents.

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GUN VIOLENCE A PUBLIC HEALTH EPIDEMIC IN AMERICA

A public health approach to preventing gun violence recognizes that violence is contagious and can become epidemic within a society. Prevention involves the use of core public health activities to interrupt the transmission of violence: **1) surveillance** to track gun-related deaths and injuries, gain insight into the causes of gun violence and assess the impact of interventions; **2) identifying risk factors** associated with gun violence (e.g., poverty and depression) and resilience or protective factors that guard against gun violence (e.g., youth access to trusted adults); **3) developing, implementing and evaluating interventions** to reduce risk factors and build resilience; and **4) institutionalizing successful prevention strategies.**

WHAT IS NEEDED?

To enhance America's public health response to gun violence, we need:

- **Better Surveillance.** The National Violent Death Reporting System currently collects data from only 18 states. Information on firearm fatalities from all 50 states and the District of Columbia would provide a more complete picture of gun violence in the United States.
- **More Research.** Several laws have effectively restricted federally funded research related to gun violence, as well as access to complete crime gun data. Yet, information is needed to fill critical research gaps. For example, there is almost no credible evidence that right-to-carry laws increase or decrease violent crime, almost no empirical evidence to support dozens of violence prevention programs for children, scant data on the effects of different gun safety technologies on violence and crime, and scant data on the link between firearms policy and suicidal behavior.
- **Common-Sense Gun Policies.** The American Public Health Association (APHA) supports requiring criminal background checks for all firearms purchases, including those sold at gun shows and on the Internet. Currently unlicensed private firearms sellers are exempt from conducting criminal background checks on buyers at gun shows over the Internet, giving felons, the mentally ill and others prohibited from owning firearms access to weapons. We also support reinstating the federal ban on assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines, which expired in 2004.

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CAGV 21ST ANNUAL FEATURED SPEAKER



BILLIE WEISS
PEACE & PUBLIC HEALTH ADVOCATE

The Coalition Against Gun Violence (CAGV) invites you to join us for our 21st Anniversary celebration with featured speaker **Billie Weiss**, MPH, Associate Director Emeritus, SCIPRP-Fielding School of Public Health, UCLA who will address this year's theme "**Gun Violence: A Public Health Epidemic.**" Please join us **Sunday, May 15** at the historic **Santa Barbara Club, 2:30-5pm.** Enjoy libations and delectables, music, and a great auction. **See reservations & information on back page.**

We are honored to welcome to Santa Barbara internationally renowned researcher, peace and public health advocate **Billie Weiss**, who since 1990, has pioneered public health research that has helped community-based organizations become more effective in preventing violence. She currently serves as the Executive Director Emeritus and founder of the Violence Prevention Coalition of Greater Los Angeles and is co-chair of UNITY (Urban Networks to Increase Thriving Youth), a national initiative designed to strengthen and support local efforts to prevent violence in the nation's largest cities.

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GUN VIOLENCE A PUBLIC HEALTH EPIDEMIC

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- **Expanded Access to Mental Health Services.** Funding for mental health services has been declining, and funding for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration continues to be threatened by budget cuts including cuts due to sequestration. We must ensure that state, local and community-based behavioral health systems have the resources they need to provide much-needed care.
 - **Resources for School and Community-Based Prevention.** APHA supports comprehensive measures in school-based community prevention, early intervention strategies and preparedness initiatives to prevent gun violence, and prepare our communities and schools in the event of an emergency. We support providing on-site mental health services, including through school-based health centers (SBHCs), a common-sense approach to ensure that children and youth are able to access appropriate treatment and services. SBHCs also support all students' mental health by creating school-wide programs that address bullying, violence, anger, depression and other social and emotional issues that impede academic achievement.
- Source: American Public Health Association (APHA) Factsheet*

HEALTH GROUPS URGE CONGRESS #ENDtheBAN!

Doctors for America – a national movement of physicians and medical students working together to improve the health of the nation and to ensure everyone has access to affordable, high-quality health care – recently spoke up by the thousands to make a national issue of the effective ban preventing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) from conducting gun violence research.

With 87 people dying and over 180 being injured every day due to gun-shot wounds, it's clear gun violence is a public health crisis. As health care providers who work to protect their patients from deadly diseases like heart disease, they believe it's time to do the same for gun violence.

Over 100 medical and public health groups, including the American Medical Association and American Public Health Association, representing more than 1 million health professionals across the country have joined with members of the scientific community and research universities to urge Congress to end the ban on gun violence research and to fund this critical work at the CDC.

These calls echo the requests from 17 Senators and 53 members of Congress who recently urged for dedicated funds for the CDC to conduct research into the causes and prevention of gun violence.

Doctors and medical students know federal research has tackled some of our nation's most pressing public health challenges and believe gun violence must be next.

Source: Dr. Alice Chen (4-7-16) www.dr sforamerica.org

CAGV 21ST ANNUAL FEATURED SPEAKER

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Prior to serving as Associate Director of the Injury Prevention Research Center at UCLA, she directed the injury and violence prevention program at the L.A. County Department of Health. A nationally recognized researcher, Billie has a primary emphasis in "Violence as a Public Health Issue," including the epidemiology of gang homicides and assaults, intimate partner violence, firearm violence, evaluation of programs to reduce teen relationship violence, and parenting for violence prevention. Her focus includes the development and evaluation of policies to reduce and prevent violence. She has authored several papers and book chapters, and recently co-authored the Advancement Project Report on Reducing Gang and Youth Violence. She has received a host of other honors, including The Berkeley School of Public Health "Regional Public Health Hero Award" and the Peace Award from the American Public Health Association, the KCET Public Television Local Hero's award and in 2008, she was honored with the "California Peace Prize" by The California Wellness Foundation.

Ms. Weiss has worked tirelessly to bring peace to the neighborhoods and communities in many locations. Beginning with the City of Los Angeles, she has led efforts to bring the diverse cultures and communities together to work in concert to reduce community violence. By focusing on the public health aspects of the relationship of the types of violence to each other and to the children and families most impacted by violence, she believes communities cannot grow and be safe if children are victimized by abuse and neglect or witness family and community violence.

Ms. Weiss has built coalitions to address violence and create peace in Los Angeles and throughout California. Expanding her work to other parts of the United States, she has helped to spread the public health approach to diverse places across the nation. By bringing all facets of the community to work together she believes everyone has something to contribute to the solution. Her work in partnership with community-based agencies and governmental entities has resulted in the passage of sensible gun laws in the State of California that have served as model legislation for Massachusetts, Maryland, and New York among others.

Her coalition building efforts brought her to Scotland to help broker a partnership between public health and law enforcement to address domestic violence and violence against women in that part of the United Kingdom. She also has been called upon to reach out to communities in Sweden through her work with the Safe Communities project. Understanding that firearms are the vectors of the violence epidemic and easy availability and access to guns in the U.S. has fueled and contributed to the global epidemic, Ms. Weiss participated in the drafting of the Melbourne Declaration of the World Health Organization to address violence including worldwide gun violence. In addition, Ms. Weiss has served as a representative of the International Action Network on Small Arms, IANSA, and participated at the UN in an effort to include the issue of violence against women in the Small Arms Trade Treaty.



INTERNATIONAL STUDY FINDS GUN LAWS REDUCE GUN DEATHS

Study finds gun violence declined after countries pass a group of gun laws at the same time: “The simultaneous implementation of laws targeting multiple firearms restrictions is associated with reductions in firearm deaths.”

A new study in the February issue of *Epidemiologic Reviews* seeks to resolve this finding. It systematically reviewed evidence from around the world on gun laws and gun violence to see if the best studies come to similar conclusions. It is the first such study to look at international research in this manner.

The researchers examined 130 studies conducted in 10 different countries. Each looked at some specific change in gun laws and its effect on homicide and/or suicide rates. They looked at law changes in the developed world, the US, Australia, and Austria. A few looked at gun laws in developing countries, specifically Brazil and South Africa.

“Across countries, instead of seeing an increase in the homicide rate, we saw a reduction.” The authors note their findings do not conclusively prove that gun restrictions reduce gun deaths. However, they did find a compelling trend when new restrictions on gun purchasing and ownership tended to be followed by a decline in gun deaths.

This isn’t a study that compiled its own original data on one specific gun law. It’s actually more valuable than that: It’s telling us what all the different studies on individual laws say when you examine them together.

Some conclusions: Most importantly, gun violence declined after countries pass a group of gun laws at the same time: “The simultaneous implementation of laws targeting multiple firearms restrictions is associated with reductions in firearm deaths.”

This finding doesn’t highlight one specific law, like an assault weapon ban, in isolation. There were many different kinds of laws making it difficult to determine international comparisons on specific kinds of gun restriction.

Most countries passed big packages of gun laws, which overhauled the nation’s firearm codes fairly broadly and tended to share similar features, which generally included: 1) banning very powerful weapons such as automatic firearms; 2) implementing background checks; and 3) requiring permits and licenses for purchasing guns.

Australia’s 1996 National Firearms Agreement (NFA) confiscated 650,000 guns, in addition to imposing background checks and licensing rules. It is perhaps the best studied of any international laws. The law was instituted after the April 1996 Port Arthur massacre in Tasmania, Australia, in which 35 people were killed and 23 wounded.

Santaella-Tenorio et al. reviewed eight studies on the NFA, most of which found clear and strong evidence of a reduction in firearm deaths in Australia after the law’s passage.

Studies also found evidence that specific laws, such as background checks and rules on storage, reduced specific kinds

of gun deaths, associated with intimate partner homicides and unintentional firearm deaths of children.

In the U.S. the researchers also found a generally strong consensus that restricting access to guns tends to reduce gun deaths.

One study looked at Missouri’s 2007 repeal of its law requiring a permit to purchase a firearm (essentially, it had reduced background check requirements) and found that after 2007, Missouri’s homicide rate jumped by 25 percent. No other changes in law or circumstance can explain the increase.

By contrast, laws favored by the National Rifle Association (such as concealed carry or stand your ground), when implemented, either had no effect on gun deaths or increased gun violence. This was confirmed by considering not just the studies that reached this conclusion, but also studies that supported loosening gun laws.

Most of the studies that supported these laws were written by a handful of authors, like Florida State’s Gary Kleck and independent scholar/Fox News columnist John Lott. Scholars who re-examined their conclusions generally arrived at opposite results.

A study by Lott and the University of Georgia’s David Mustard found that laws permitting concealed carry reduced homicides in states and counties that passed them. However, a subsequent study that re-examined the same data found no effect, and showed Lott and Mustard had used flawed statistical procedures to examine data.

Another Lott study found that castle doctrine laws – laws that eliminate the legal duty to retreat before using deadly force, but only in your home – reduced homicides by 9%. A second study came to the opposite conclusion, finding an uptick in homicides after states passed such laws. A third study also found an increase in deaths. “Stand your ground laws were associated with a 6.8% increase in homicide rates among white males.”

The point is pro-gun studies tended to be outliers in the literature, and were not supported by the most rigorous available analysis.

“Our goal was just to see what was out there, and identify the quality of the studies,” Santaella-Tenorio said. He maintained they have not “proven” that gun laws reduce violence. The data is too complicated and its analyses too primitive to come to such a hard conclusion.

It is difficult to compare policy results when some states are exposed to legislation and others not. Therefore policy studies are limited by overall study design which can review firearm policy changes, but not firearm ownership in general.

However, there is very good evidence — some of it from the same countries — that reducing access to guns reduces suicides.

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“The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger.” – Leonard Berkowitz, Psychologist, First Weapons Effect Study

The human brain reacts to guns as if they were spiders or snakes. Brad Bushman, a psychology and communications professor at Ohio State University takes a broader view. Bushman researches the psychological mechanisms behind gun violence: Does having a weapon make us more aggressive? How about watching video games? How do we respond biologically to seeing a gun?

According to Bushman, many studies have confirmed what researchers term the “weapons effect.” People act more aggressively in the presence of a weapon, especially when angered.

In a review of 50 studies, including more than 5,000 participants, Bushman found not only that the weight of the evidence supports the weapons effect, but that the effect was also seen, though not to the same degree, with those who hadn’t been angered. People act more aggressively in the presence of a weapon, especially when something angers them.

Some studies suggest that biological mechanisms are involved, finding that our brains recognize guns just as quickly as other basic threats. Fear of snakes and spiders originated and was shaped by evolution, stretching back to a time when early mammals had to survive and breed in an environment dominated by reptiles, some of which were deadly.

However, Bushman states that the overwhelming evidence that exposure to weapons causes physical aggression is worrisome, since about a third of American homes have guns. He recommends locking firearms in opaque containers, separate from the ammunition. Some people display the guns in glass cabinets – a bad idea because research shows just the mere presence of guns may increase

aggression.

Finally, if seeing guns makes people more aggressive, doesn’t violent media do the same? Many people play violent video games and aren’t violent. However, a number of studies in leading medical journals, from “The Lancet” to “Pediatrics,” have found a link between exposure to violent media and physical aggression, a lack of empathy, and anti-social behavior. Several medical organizations, including the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Psychiatric Association, consider violent media exposure to be a risk factor for actual violence.

None of this, of course, proves causation—and Bushman admits, “It’s not possible to know whether playing a violent video game causes violent criminal behavior.” But when it comes to video games, having weapons in the house, and general exposure to guns, Bushman quotes Leonard Berkowitz, the psychologist who conducted the first study on the weapons effect in the 60s: *“The finger pulls the trigger, but the trigger may also be pulling the finger.”*

WEAR ORANGE ON JUNE 2, 2016

Wear Orange Day was inspired by friends of Hadiya Pendleton, a 15-year-old Chicago high school student killed by gunfire. Her friends decided to honor her life by wearing orange – the color hunters wear to alert other hunters that they’re there – as a way to take care of their own life and the lives of others. Hadiya’s birthday is June 2nd. Now, we’re turning orange into a symbol of the value of human life everywhere.

Approximately 32,000 Americans die every year due to gun violence. That’s an average of 87 Americans every day. One in three Americans know someone who has been shot. Join the Wear Orange campaign on June 2 for National Gun Violence Awareness Day to call for an end to gun violence and to honor far too many lives cut short. On June 2, people across the country will wear orange to honor all those who have been killed – and inspire action to stop the gun violence that takes too many lives in America. The media is finally taking up this public health crisis. Let’s make our voices heard on June 2nd because we are “All Touched by Gun Violence.”

TVSB ONDEMAND



Toni Wellen and Jacqueline Inda interview elected officials and members of the community each month on issues of gun violence prevention. CAGV’s 30-minute show views on [TVSB on Demand](#).

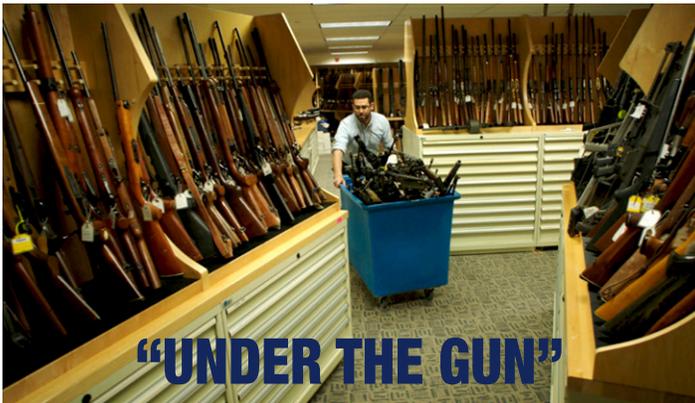


AMERICA'S GUN VIOLENCE ISSUE TAKES CENTER STAGE

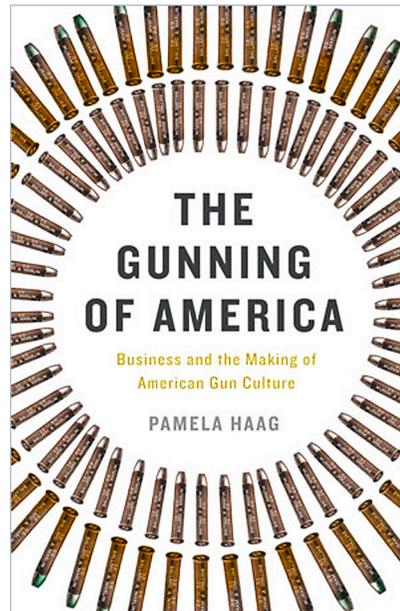


America is being confronted more and more with the issue of gun violence not just on the evening news but also in documentary film, video, and books. The political debate about gun violence in our society is finally taking center stage on TV and mainstream media as filmmakers and writers address this important issue to educate, influence and hopefully to empower people to take action.

"MAKING A KILLING: GUNS, GREED AND THE NRA," is a new documentary by Robert Greenwald's Brave New Films being shown around the nation. Santa Barbarans saw the film on April 7, 2016, at the Marjorie Luke Theater. A dynamic Q & A panel after the film included **Robert Greenwald, State Senator Hannah-Beth Jackson, Assemblymember Das Williams, Bob Weiss, father of Isla Vista victim Veronika Weiss, and Toni Wellen, CAGV Chair.** The panel discussion will be shown on TVSB along with segments of the documentary. Stay tuned for dates and times.



One of four films in this year's Sundance Film Festival to deal explicitly with mass shootings, **"UNDER THE GUN"** acknowledges the solutions to this ongoing problem are neither easy nor obvious. In **"Under the Gun,"** Katie Couric and Stephanie Soechtig examine why, despite the increase in deaths at the hands of guns and the outpouring of shock and outrage that comes with it, our nation has failed to respond with meaningful action. Through the lens of families impacted by the mass shootings in Newtown, Aurora, Isla Vista and Tucson, as well as daily gun violence in Chicago, the film examines why our national politicians are refusing to act and what is being done at the state and local levels. Watch the full-length 2016 Sundance Film Festival breakout documentary on Sunday, May 15, 5:00 pm—right after CAGV's annual celebration.



"THE GUNNING OF AMERICA: Business and the Making of American Gun Culture" by historian Pamela Haag aims to shoot down the mythology of America's gun culture—the Revolutionary War and its musket-loading militias, the frontiersmen, the dangers of the plains and the Wild West, patriotism and manhood, personal protection and individual rights. The gun culture, she argues, developed not because the gun was exceptional but precisely

because it was not: "Guns proliferated in America because throughout most of the nation's history they were perceived as an unexceptional commodity, no different than buttons or typewriters." Focusing on the history of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, one of the most iconic arms manufacturers in America, Haag challenges many basic assumptions of how and when America became a gun culture. (<http://pamelahaag.com/book/>)



States United Against Gun Violence launched a new PSA Campaign Video **"GUN CRAZY"** to highlight how America's gun-obsessed culture and easy access to firearms leads to deadly results. Their statement: "32,000 Americans die from gun violence every year. Yet, despite that, we live in a culture that glorifies guns. Their campaign goal is to change the way people look at guns and gun violence.



LEGISLATION

FEDERAL

Executive Order, January 5, 2016. President Obama's Executive Order requires that those who deal in firearms – including sellers at stores, gun shows and on the Internet – get a license. Once they're licensed, they are required to conduct background checks on all buyers. But private sellers without a federal license don't have to meet the same requirement. Though this exception is often referred to as the "gun show loophole," it actually applies more broadly to unlicensed individuals, whether they are selling at a gun show or somewhere else. UCLA law professor Adam Winkler said, "What is called the gun show loophole is misnamed. It should be the 'private sale loophole' or the 'background check loophole.'" Some states, like California, have implemented background check requirements beyond federal law.

AROUND THE NATION: Guns Are Allowed On Some College Campuses. Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin have all passed legislation to allow guns on college campuses. Georgia has passed a similar bill through both chambers of their Congress. Will guns make campuses more or less safe? (Many think this is not a matter for debate.) Academic personnel have weighed in on allowing gun carrying on college campuses: According to a nationwide survey 94% of college faculty, 95% of college presidents, 9 in 10 campus police chiefs, and 74% of college students oppose concealed weapons on campus. Fear over guns is a real thing, with many fearing a horrific outcome.

STATE

AB 1663 Chiu (D-San Francisco) Fixed Magazines. Requires fixed magazines; simplifies and strengthens the assault weapons ban.

AB 1664 Levine (D-Marin County) – Close Bullet-Button Loophole. Closes a loophole allowing "bullet-button" or other rapid-reload features by requiring fixed magazines for military-style weapons; strengthens the assault weapons ban.

AB 1673 Gipson (D-Carson) – Closes Lower Receiver Loophole. Defines "firearm" to include an unfinished frame or receiver.

AB 1674 Santiago (D – Los Angeles) – Limits Gun Sales – Trafficking. Limits firearm purchases (including long guns) to one per month.

AB 2607 Ting (D-San Francisco) – Preventing Gun Tragedies. Expands Firearms Restraining Order.

AB 2459 McCarty (D-Sacramento) Transparent Gun Sales. Requires dealers to videotape, obtain liability insurance, prohibit "kitchen table" dealers and authorize DOJ to impose fines when laws are broken. (to be re-introduced in 2017).

STATE

SB 869 Hill (D-San Mateo) – Safely Storing Law Enforcement Handguns in Cars. Aligns the requirements for law enforcement officers with the requirements of civilians when leaving a handgun in a car.

SB 880 Hall (D-Compton) – Closes Bullet-Button Loophole. Closes a loophole allowing "bullet-button" or other rapid-reload features by requiring fixed magazines for military-style weapons; strengthens the assault weapons ban.

SB 1446 Hancock (D-Berkeley) – Large-Capacity Magazines Ban. Prohibits the possession of large-capacity magazines defined as a magazine that holds over 10 rounds.

SB 894 Jackson (D-Santa Barbara) – Reporting Lost/Stolen Firearms. Requires a person to report the theft or loss of a firearm within 5 days. Reduces gun trafficking; enhances the Armed Prohibited Persons System.

SJR 20 Hall (D-Compton) – This Senate Judicial Resolution urges Congress to lift the prohibition on publicly funded research to appropriate funds for the CDC and other agencies that conduct research.

CALIFORNIA Safety For All Initiative

Lieutenant Governor Gavin Newsom has announced he will lead the "Safety for All Initiative," a package of common-sense gun reforms to appear on the November 2016 California ballot with the following provisions:

1) Prohibits Possession of Large-Capacity Military-Style Magazines: The Safety for All Initiative outlaws possession of large-capacity magazines of 11 rounds or more and provides for their legal disposal. If passed, California would join New York, New Jersey, Hawaii and the District of Columbia in banning possession of these military-style clips.

2) Treats Ammunition Sales Like Gun Sales: The initiative requires licensing of ammunition purchases. Under the initiative, if a person is convicted of a felony, a violent misdemeanor, has a restraining order or has been declared dangerously mentally ill, they will no longer be able to buy ammunition in California. California would be the first state to require background checks at point of sale.

3) Ensures People Prohibited from Owning Guns Do not Possess Them: The initiative defines a clear firearms relinquishment process for those convicted of a felony or a violent misdemeanor.

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HAVE CALIFORNIA GUN LAWS MADE A DIFFERENCE?

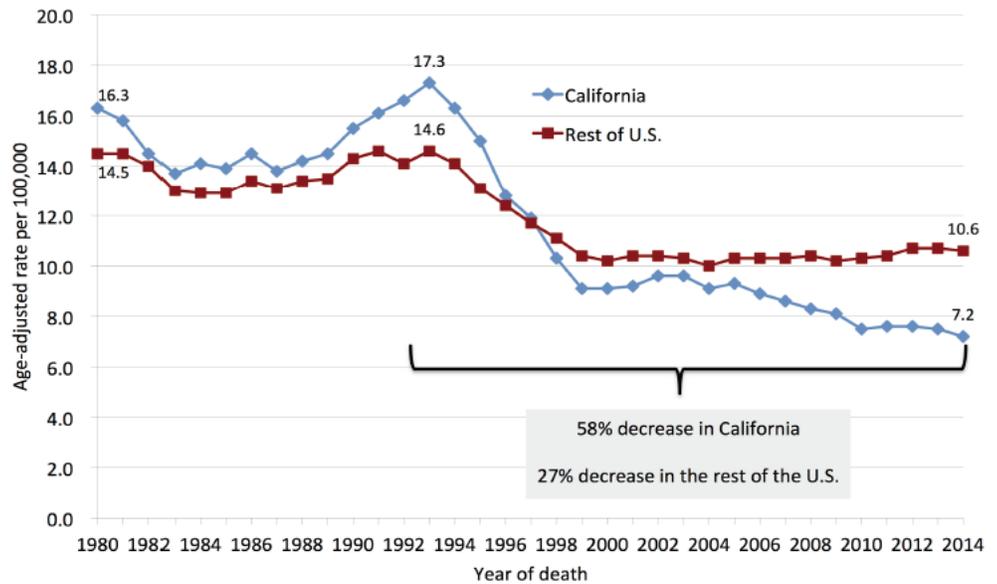
From CDC 2014 data: Since the early 1990s California has enacted more than fifty firearm prevention laws. Data confirms that California's firearm mortality rate declined by more than double the decline in the rest of the nation, and since 2000 there has been no decline in the rest of the country but the decline in California has continued.

The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) does periodic statewide surveys to inform and improve public policy in California through independent, objective, nonpartisan research.

A recent PPIC survey shows a solid majority (65%) of Californians say that laws covering the sale of guns should be stricter.

Californians are more likely than adults nationwide (52%) to favor stricter laws, according to an August CBS News poll. In California, an overwhelming majority of Democrats (82%) and a majority of independents (54%) favor stricter gun laws, while a plurality of Republicans (44%) say gun laws should be kept as they are now. Majorities in all regions favor stricter gun laws, with residents of Los Angeles (74%) and the San Francisco Bay Area (71%) most likely to favor stricter gun laws. The overwhelming majorities of Latinos (75%), blacks (74%), and Asians (70%), and a majority of whites (54%) favor stricter laws. Women (75%) are far more likely than men (55%) to favor stricter gun laws.

Figure 1. Firearm deaths in California compared to the rest of the U.S. 1980-2014
(legal intervention excluded)



Source: CDC WONDER online. Underlying cause of death used to select firearm deaths: homicide, suicide, unintentional and undertermined. Rates calculated using Census estimates adjusted to 2000 and 2010 U.S. population.

INTERNATIONAL STUDY *continued from page 3*

Therefore the findings in this study don't end the academic debate over firearms due to the inherent limitations in studying the effect of complicated public policy issues. However, this complex effort is a very important contribution to the gun debate. About 130 studies, from 10 different countries, converged on the idea that gun deaths declined after laws restricting access to firearms went into force. The results may not be conclusive but do point to obvious policy needs.

Study's lead author, Julian Santaella-Tenorio, a doctoral student in epidemiology at Columbia Univ.; (co-authored with Columbia professors Magdalena Cerdá and Sandro Galea, as well as Univ. of North Carolina's Andrés Villaveces) Feb 2016 *Epidemiologic Reviews* <http://epirev.oxfordjournals.org>

CALIFORNIA Safety For All Initiative *continued from page 6*

4) Requires Reporting Lost or Stolen Guns: The initiative requires firearm owners to notify law enforcement if their firearm has been lost or stolen. With the Safety for All initiative, California would join 11 other states and the City of Sacramento requiring lost and/or stolen firearms reporting.

5) Shares Data with Federal System on Prohibited People: The initiative mandates that California share data with the FBI/NICS (National Instant Background Check System).

The Initiative has collected sufficient signatures to be on the November 2016 ballot. Some are concerned that the Initiative also carries risks for gun-control supporters like Newsom, who is running for Governor in 2018, and also for fellow California Democrats running in swing districts in 2016, who could become vulnerable to a conservative backlash.

But the attitudes of Californians might be different now because of the nation's spurt of mass shootings. After years of politicians avoiding any discussion of gun violence in America, the carnage of people shot daily is finally moving to the center of the political debate. One in three Americans know someone who has been shot. A recent PPIC survey found 65% of California adults believe laws on gun sales should be stricter, well above the national rate of 52%. The poll found 82% of Democrats favor stricter laws, compared with 54% of independents and 36% of Republicans.



COALITION AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE

a Santa Barbara County Coalition

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GUN VIOLENCE IS A MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH EPIDEMIC
BE PART OF THE SOLUTION AND JOIN US FOR
CAGV's 21ST ANNUAL CELEBRATION & FUNDRAISER

INFORMATION/RESERVATIONS

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Supporters: \$85
Members: \$75
Includes CAGV Membership: \$90

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Sunday, May 15, 2016
2:30 – 5pm • Santa Barbara Club • 1105 Chapala Street
Enjoy libations and delectables, live music, and another great auction.

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS • A GROWING COALITION

Alternatives to Violence Project • American Association of University Women, Santa Barbara–Goleta Valley Branch
American Association of University Women, Santa Maria • Anti-Defamation League, Santa Barbara
CALM (Child Abuse Listening Mediation) • CASA • Casa de la Raza • Community Mediation Program/City at Peace • Conflict Management Institute
Congregation B'nai B'rith • Congregation B'nai B'rith Sisterhood • Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse • Democratic Women of S.B. County
Domestic Violence Solutions for SB County • Everyday Gandhis • Family Service Agency of Santa Barbara
Glendon Association • Green Party of Santa Barbara • Hadassah, Santa Barbara Chapter • Humanist Society of Santa Barbara
Jewish Federation of Greater Santa Barbara • Junior League of Santa Barbara • League of Women Voters, Santa Barbara
Live Oak Unitarian Universalist Congregation (Goleta) • NAACP, Santa Barbara Chapter • Our Daily Bread
Pacific Pride Foundation • Physicians for Social Responsibility • Restorative Justice Resources • Santa Barbara Council of PTAs, 15th District
Santa Barbara County Medical Society • Santa Barbara Society of Friends (Quakers) • Santa Barbara Pro Youth Coalition
Santa Barbara Neighborhood Clinics • Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center • Santa Barbara Women Lawyers
Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee • Unitarian Society of Santa Barbara
United Methodist Women, First United Methodist Church of SB • United Nations Association, SB Chapter
Us Foundation • Women's International League for Peace and Freedom • Zona Seca

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