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

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Judge Alito's Opinions Mirror NRA

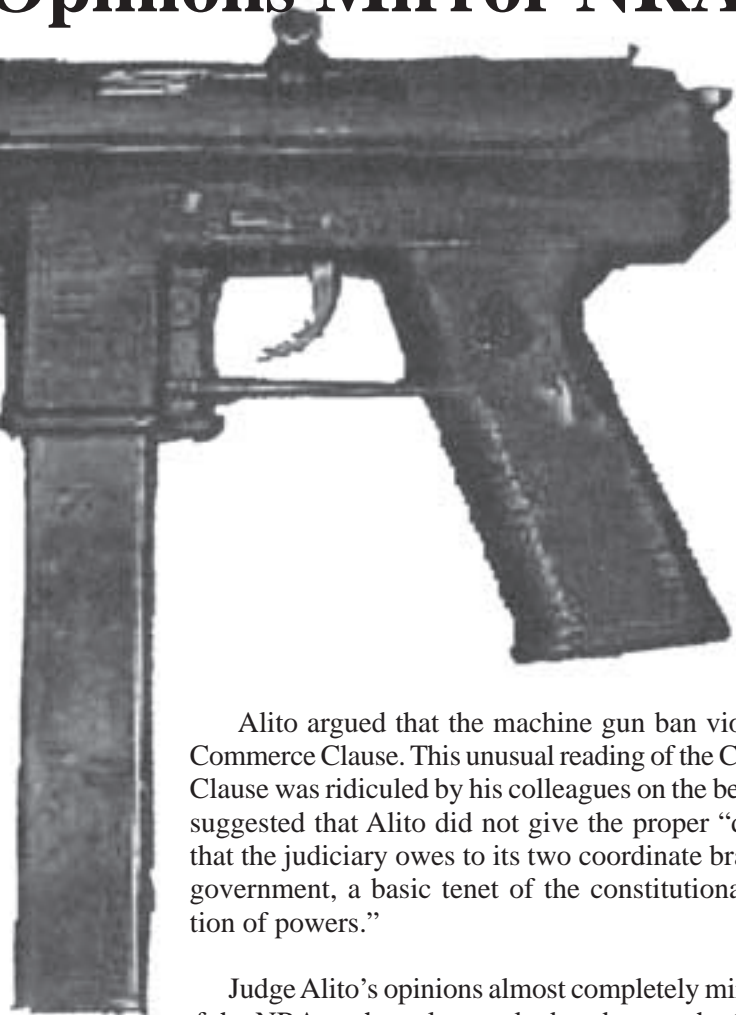
Gun control organizations nationally oppose the nomination of Judge Alito because of his unusual and extremely restrictive view of Congressional regulatory power. We agree, and urge you to write or email Senators Feinstein and Boxer opposing Judge Alito's nomination. (See addresses on page 2.)

Alito could open the door to making machine gun sales legal.

In 1986, President Reagan signed the McClure-Volkmer Act, which severely weakened federal gun laws, but had one redeeming provision: it banned transfer and possession of machine guns not legally owned when the Act went into effect.

Since then criminals have repeatedly tried to escape culpability for illegal possession of machine guns by arguing that the ban is unconstitutional. The courts have unanimously upheld the law as constitutional; every Circuit Court of Appeals to consider the issue has upheld the ban, and the Supreme Court has consistently refused to consider any cases challenging its constitutionality.

In the 1996 case *U.S. vs Rybar*, Judge Alito was the lone dissenter in the decision upholding the conviction of a gun dealer who sold two illegal machine guns at a Pennsylvania gun show.



Alito argued that the machine gun ban violated the Commerce Clause. This unusual reading of the Commerce Clause was ridiculed by his colleagues on the bench, who suggested that Alito did not give the proper "deference that the judiciary owes to its two coordinate branches of government, a basic tenet of the constitutional separation of powers."

Judge Alito's opinions almost completely mirror those of the NRA as they also worked to destroy the 1986 federal machine gun ban and made plans to "actively work toward the repeal of the recent machine gun ban and will take all necessary steps to educate the public on the sporting uses and legal ownership of automatic firearms." So far they have failed, but with Alito in the Supreme Court that could change.

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ALITO *continued from front page*

Alito’s minority views, which are far outside the mainstream of American constitutional jurisprudence, could become reflected in our nation’s Supreme Court. The result could be uncontrollable firearms proliferation in a time of increased concern from terrorist threats and the ability of terrorists to purchase unlimited firearms on the U.S. market.

“Judge Alito’s decision reeks of right wing judicial activism, a willingness to concoct bizarre readings of the law in order to strike down reasonable laws with which he disagrees,” said Michael Barnes of the Brady Campaign. “If even a no-brainer like the machine gun ban doesn’t meet Judge Alito’s standards, it appears that Justice Alito would try to neuter the ability of the people’s representatives to enact all manner of sensible gun legislation.”

Alito Could Put

Federal Gun & Explosives Laws At Risk

Background information: The National Firearms Act (NFA) of 1934 was the first major federal statute to regulate firearms, including machine guns. Congress imposed a transfer tax and registration requirement on machine guns in response to the wave of gun violence that occurred in the 1930s. The NFA was enacted under the taxing power of Congress but all subsequent federal firearms legislation was enacted under the Commerce Clause, including the 1986 Firearms Owners’ Protection Act, which contains the federal machine gun ban.

Other federal statutes enacted under the Commerce Clause include: the Federal Firearms Act of 1938, which requires firearm manufacturers and dealers to obtain federal licenses before engaging in interstate commerce; and the Gun Control Act of 1968, which broadened existing restrictions on handguns to include a ban on interstate sales, banned mail-order sales of shotguns and rifles, and prohibited the importation of the Saturday Night Special, the type of weapon used to kill

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U.S. Sen. Barbara Boxer: 112 Hart Senate Office Bldg., Wash. DC 20510 * (202)224-3533 Fax: (202)956-6701 * E-mail: senator@boxer.senate.gov



Senator Robert Kennedy. The recently expired federal assault weapons ban survived two challenges arguing that Congress had exceeded its authority under the Commerce Clause in enacting the ban.

In *Rybar*, Judge Alito reasoned that the Supreme Court’s decision in *U.S.v. Lopez* (in which he cited the Supreme Court’s 1995 decision striking down the federal Gun-Free School Zones Act on Commerce Clause grounds), compelled the conclusion that possession of a firearm – apparently any type of firearm – is not an “economic” or “commercial” activity subject to federal regulation. Application of this unusual and extremely restrictive view of Congressional regulatory power could imperil virtually any federal law that currently regulates firearms and ammunition. Even federal regulation of explosives could be jeopardized, most notably the 2002 Safe Explosives Act, which expanded the licensing authority of the federal BATF to include the intrastate manufacture, purchase and use of explosives. (Violence Policy Center).



Kids Facing the Tragedy of Gun Violence



In 2002 across the nation 13,053 kids were injured by a firearm and an additional 16,182 kids were injured from BB or pellet guns. Forty-seven percent of high school students said they could obtain a gun if they wanted to; while 22% of middle school students said they could get one.

TWO IMPORTANT STUDIES

Safe Gun Storage (02/13/2005) – Study Shows Many Children’s Lives Can Be Saved By Locking Guns

Gun owners can greatly reduce the likelihood that children will be killed with guns by simply securely locking up guns in the home and storing ammunition separately, according to a new study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. About one of three homes where children live contain at least one gun, and nearly half of those guns are not locked up. Dr. David Grossman studied gun deaths of children in Missouri, Oregon and Washington and found that easily available guns in the home significantly increased the rate of accidental shootings of children and teenage suicides.

Suicide Study (02/13/2005) – Firearm Suicide in Rural States is a Major Public Health Problem

A new study published in the *American Journal of Public Health* investigated the hidden danger of guns in rural America, which greatly increased suicide rates. While popular wisdom holds that most gun deaths occur in urban areas, Americans in small towns and rural areas are just as likely to die from gunfire as Americans in major cities, according to research by Professor Charles Branas of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Branas examined data from the federal Centers of Disease Control and Prevention for 1989-1999 and found that in America’s most rural counties, the incidence of suicides with guns is greater than the incidence of murder with guns in major cities. Because suicide carries social stigma, it is often kept quiet so that most people are unaware of the terrible toll firearm suicides take in rural America. The study’s authors conclude that firearm suicide in rural counties is as important a public health problem as firearm homicide in urban counties.

ARMAS de FUEGO: La Realidad Que Destrosa Nuestras Vidas FIREARMS: The Reality That Destroys Our Lives

A Spanish language video regarding the dangers of guns in the home.

CAGV’s Latino Education Outreach Project has completed its educational video. Lupe Luna-Martinez, CAGV’s Latino consultant, conceived the project and produced the initial footage using City at Peace actors. Karlos Benavides, a local documentary filmmaker, did the final editing.

As we go to press, the Santa Barbara International Film Festival is considering showing the Premiere of “Armas de Fuego” during the upcoming festival in February. Watch for an announcement and publicity.

SAVE THE DATE – MAY 6, 2006
The Coalition Against Gun Violence will host its 11th Annual Dinner on Saturday, May 6, 2006.
This year our distinguished speaker will be **Jackson Katz**, author of “Tough Guise” and a national acclaimed expert on how American society encourages boys and men to become “tough guys.” and more prone to the gun culture. You won’t want to miss this fascinating evening.



GUN DEATHS Two Stories, Same Result

New York, Dec. 6, 2005 – Officer Dillon Steward, 35-years old, married with two kids, was gunned down by a felon with a stolen gun. His heart stopped as he was rushed into the emergency room. For Dr. Robert Kurtz, trauma surgeon, it was one shooting too many. That night there were three other shootings brought into Kings County Hospital. One victim was 18-years old. An average of one gun shot victim is treated at this hospital each day. Dr. Kurtz says the more he sees the harder it is to keep his opinions to himself and he has become a gun control advocate. In answer to his being called a bleeding heart liberal, Dr. Kurtz said, “I know how to deal with bleeding hearts, I sew them up. I don’t have one myself. I want to keep people alive and I want to keep them from coming to me with holes in their heart and holes in other parts of their bodies. Whether you call that liberal or conservative, I don’t know and I really don’t care.” On the night Officer Stewart died, Dr. Kurtz literally held the cop’s heart in his hands. For five hours, a team of physicians worked to save his life. “Gun violence,” he says, “is like a disease – once life is taken, countless more are torn apart – generation after generation.”

St. Paris, Ohio, Dec. 5, 2005 – Steven Zorn, a 22-year-old budding rap singer, put a pen gun to his head and clicked, thinking it was jammed and would not work. A week before he died, a friend gave Zorn the pen gun that had a .25-caliber jammed in it. His mother said that the night of the shooting, her son had been drinking to celebrate an impending record deal. Shane Hanes, a friend said, “He pulled the pen gun out of his pocket and started playing with it. I looked at him and said, ‘Steve, you shouldn’t be playing with that, that’s a loaded gun.’” When Champaign County sheriff’s deputies arrived, they found Zorn shot in the head. He died later in the hospital. His mother, Lisa McCoy-Horn, wants to see pen guns outlawed. She said several schools have expressed interest in having her come to speak out against the weapons. She would also like to take her message to the state legislature. “I’ve cried and cried so much, but I’m mad now,” McCoy-Horn said. “Something’s got to be done.”

The Immunity Bill for the Gun Industry Passed – What’s Next? Indicting the Gun Merchants

New York, Dec. 4, 2005 – Judge Jack Weinstein spelled out how firearms makers flood New York with illegal weapons when he upheld the city’s right to sue last week. Here’s how he summed up the charges:

The U.S. leads the world in the number of people and in the number of children who die and are injured each year by guns. The yearly toll of several thousand persons killed compares to no more than a few hundred per year in every other industrialized country. A teenager in the U.S. is more likely to die from a gunshot wound than from all natural causes combined.

Firearms are the preferred method of murder in New York City, and are used in approximately 60% of the murders committed each year. And double the number of persons are injured by the criminal use of firearms. Firearms are also used in connection with many crimes other than murder.

Criminals are an important market segment for the gun industry. Recent analyses have shown that guns move quickly from the legal to the illegal market. 13% of guns recovered in crimes were recovered within one year of their sale, and 30% were recovered within three years of their first sale. ATF trace data indicates that as many as 43% of guns used in crimes in urban centers were purchased from retail dealers less than three years prior to commission of a crime.

An extraordinary proportion of crime guns were purchased from the same “high crime” gun dealers (1.2% of dealers accounted for 57% of the crime guns). The same 137 dealers were the source of more than 34,000 crime guns between 1996 and 1998. These firearms makers produce, market and distribute substantially more handguns than they reasonably expect to sell to law-abiding purchasers. They oversupply states with weak handgun controls and restrictions, such as southern states. Over 84% of the crime guns recovered in New York City come from out-of-state. The top source states were Virginia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama and Texas.

Judge Weinstein believes that handguns manufactured, imported or distributed by defendants in the case, are acquired in states and cities where gun regulations are lax, diverted to the illegal market in New York, and used to cause injury, death or the threat thereof to residents of the City of New York.

Gun Violence in 2003 in California													Source: California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control (EPIC) Branch	
	Age of Victim												Totals	
	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+		
Homicide	18	172	221	151	120	65	42	33	14	7	9	8	860	
Suicide	2	14	22	22	28	26	23	32	21	31	21	75	317	
Unintentional Shooting	0	5	11	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	
Other	0	2	1	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	13	
TOTAL	20	193	255	177	152	95	67	65	36	38	30	85	1213	



GUN CONTROL ACTIVIST HONORED

Sayre Weaver, legal director of the Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence, was among three activists honored by the California Wellness Foundation with its 2005 Peace Prize for violence prevention.

Ms. Weaver is known as the California gun lobby's Public Enemy No. 1. She doesn't march, testify or legislate, she litigates. For 10 years, Weaver has been working to ban "Saturday Night Specials." In 1996, she helped West Hollywood officials draft and defend California's first local ordinance aimed at curtailing handgun sales. That success emboldened a critical mass of over 40 more cities (Santa Barbara City joined this effort) to tighten limits on weapons sales, motivating the Legislature to make California a national leader in restricting handgun access.

There are all sorts of ways to regulate firearms dealers in the same sort of way liquor stores are regulated, according to Ms. Weaver, "It's not an issue of putting them out of business but raising their level of responsibility. My task was convincing local governments that there are aspects of their operation that are well-suited to regulation."

Taking on the NRA is a daunting task. However, Ms. Weaver had such well-defined legal arguments, it showed others this was a fight worth fighting.

In the 1980s she worked in Compton as a deputy district attorney and almost every case she prosecuted involved guns in some way – drug trafficking, domestic violence, parole violations. "That made me aware of how gun violence can decimate a whole community." In 1990, she went to work as a specialist in constitutional litigation and was enlisted by West Hollywood officials to defend the city's gun sales restriction, realizing this was an area where she could make a difference.



She has no patience with the attitude by gun enthusiasts that their rights are threatened. "This is not a benign product. A gun is a tool and it ought to be subject to consumer safety regulations," she said. "The great freedom associated with their manufacture and sale benefit a very few at the expense of a great many."

She is suing the manufacturer of Glock, the weapons used by Bufford Furrow who sprayed a San Fernando Valley Jewish community center with bullets and shot a letter carrier to death in 1999, on behalf of the mother of the mailman and the families of three children wounded in the rampage.

Weaver's job has been made more difficult by the Congressional approval of a bill shielding gun manufacturers and dealers from lawsuits by crime victims. Nevertheless, Weaver plans to challenge the constitutionality of the measure and its application to her case. "We'll be fighting it on every front," says this courageous and inspirational woman.

Unlocked and loaded:

BY THE NUMBERS

1.7 M

U.S. children live in homes with loaded, unlocked guns

33%

of adults said they kept firearms in or around their home

2.5%

of children live in homes with loaded, unlocked guns

1,400

children are killed by guns each year (CDC estimates)

As reported in the *Santa Barbara News-Press* (9/7/05), about 1.7 million U.S. children live in homes that have loaded and unlocked guns. The study, the first comprehensive survey of gun storage in American homes, was published in the journal *Pediatrics*. Nationally, 33% of adults said they kept firearms in or around their home. The highest percentage was in Wyoming where 63% said they had firearms. The lowest, 5%, was in Washington, DC where there is a ban on handguns and semiautomatic weapons. (See article, page 7.)

Over 4% admitted to keeping guns loaded and unlocked and 2.5% reported having loaded, unlocked firearms in homes where children lived. The new results show a decline, but with 1,400 children killed each year by gun deaths, Ms. Okoro, an epidemiologist with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said, "That's still too many children to be put at risk." A Seattle-based study published in a February, 2005 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* stated that in homes with guns, there were fewer incidents of shootings when guns were kept locked, unloaded and separated from ammunition.



LEGISLATION MAKING NEWS AROUND THE COUNTRY

District of Columbia (02/13/2005): Court Rejects NRA's 2nd Amendment Challenge to City's Gun Laws

The US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia dismissed the NRA's 2nd Amendment lawsuit against DC's handgun laws. The NRA will likely appeal since they have been trying for years to gut the city's handgun laws. Almost every year, the NRA tries an end-run around the Washington DC city council by lobbying Congress to directly overturn the city's handgun laws.

Virginia (02/14/2005): Common Sense Wins — No Guns Allowed in Bars

Congratulations to Virginia's Million Mom March activists and Virginians Against Handgun Violence. Once again, common sense has prevailed as the gun lobby has lost its annual effort to pass legislation allowing people to carry loaded guns into many new venues, including bars. Most people understand that guns and alcohol should not mix, but this is another example of how extreme the gun lobby has become in its attempt to let ANYONE carry guns ANYWHERE, ANYTIME.

Virginia (02/24/2005): NRA Loses Push to Give Special Legal Immunity To Gun Industry

For the second year in a row, the NRA's top priority legislation has been blocked in the Virginia State Senate as legislators refuse to grant special legal immunity to the gun industry. Under current Virginia law, the gun industry is treated just the same as every other industry and can be held accountable for irresponsible or negligent conduct that causes harm. The NRA is pushing for special immunity for the gun industry to prevent victims of gun violence from holding irresponsible gun manufacturers and dealers accountable for wrongful conduct.

California (09/10/2005): Governor Signs Bills to Protect Domestic Violence Victims, to Strengthen Laws on Reporting of Lost and Stolen Firearms and to Enforce the Minimum Age to Purchase Ammunition

This session, Governor Schwarzenegger helped protect the lives of many domestic violence victims by signing AB 112 and AB 1288 into law. AB 112 requires the relinquishment of the assailants' firearms pursuant to the issuance of an emergency domestic abuse protective order. AB 1288 protects domestic violence victims by authorizing arraignment courts to prohibit firearm possession by domestic violence defendants, even in the absence of a "stay

California (09/10/2005): continued

away" order. This bill was supported by a wide range of domestic violence agencies and law enforcement organizations, including the California State Sheriffs Association.

In September, the Governor signed AB 86 to make record keeping of lost and stolen guns permanent. This new law provides that any information entered into the Department of Justice data collecting system regarding a firearm will remain in the system until the firearm is found, recovered, no longer under observation, or the record is deemed to have been entered in error. Finally, on the last day to sign bills, the Governor approved SB 48 to require that ammunition sellers ensure that purchasers are at least 18 years of age for rifle ammunition and 21 years of age for handgun ammunition. (Do you need last sentence?)

Florida (10/01/2005): Governor and State Legislature on the Defensive over the "shoot first" law that took effect on October 1 of this year

Gov. Jeb Bush and the Florida legislature have been on the defensive over the "shoot first" law that took effect on October 1 of this year, which makes it legal in many situations for gunowners to preemptively shoot suspects they consider an imminent danger. Anti gun-violence advocates launched an aggressive opposition campaign, placing ads and leafleting tourists arriving in Florida with flyers urging them to be careful. The Miami Herald ran an editorial, entitled "Our Opinion: Shoot First Law is Dangerous and Unnecessary." The editorial stated, "Florida's new shoot-first law was a bad idea from the start — and state lawmakers should revoke the law at their first opportunity."

Alaska (10/19/05): Concealed Guns to Be OK.

Throughout the state, Alaskan handgun owners are allowed to carry concealed weapons without a permit even in cities where permits are now required. Gun owners will also be allowed to keep their firearms in their vehicles, even when parked on private property. The new law forbids municipalities from passing gun laws that are more restrictive than state law. The NRA, which helped Republican state Rep. Mike Chenault draft the new law, said they wanted to prevent cities from passing restrictive laws. "We are looking to make it uniform in all 50 states," spokeswoman Kelly Hobbs said from the NRA's Fairfax, VA headquarters. "Without it, it creates an unfair, inconsistent and confusing patchwork of local firearm ordinances." Chenault said a law-abiding citizen should be able to carry a firearm wherever he wanted to.



Handguns Banned In San Francisco

San Francisco voted overwhelmingly (by 58%) to pass a prohibition on handgun possession, which makes the city one of three with such a ban. The others are Chicago and Washington, D.C. Proposition H takes effect January 1, 2006 and requires residents to turn in their handguns by April 1. It also prohibits all gun sales and transfers in San Francisco.

The ban was immediately challenged by the NRA, the California Association of Firearm Retailers, two other organizations and seven individual gun owners. They argued that the new handgun ban is virtually identical to the 1982 ordinance that was struck down by an appeals court on the grounds that it conflicted with state law.

Supervisor Chris Daly, author of the measure, said police are exempt from the ban and TV productions and operas can use props. Prop. H was drafted to stay within the limits of local authority and that limitation “makes it more likely that courts would say it is a municipal affair,” said City Attorney Dennis Herrera, whose office will defend the measure. He also noted that the state Supreme Court, in a 2002 ruling allowing counties to ban gun shows on public property, declared that California law does not entirely prohibit local gun regulation.

It should be noted that while Congress and the President passed and signed into law a bill granting immunity to the entire gun industry and dealers, a city in California had the courage to say NO to guns and violence!

Washington, D.C. Gun Ban Center of Conflict

Washington, D.C. enacted one of the strictest gun-control laws in the nation when the city made possession of handguns illegal after September 24, 1976. Exemptions were granted to police officers, guards, retired law-enforcement agents and residents who already owned registered guns. Two Republicans, Sen. George Allen (R-VA) and Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchinson (R-TX), have recently introduced a bill in the Senate that would repeal the District’s handgun ban. But another Republican, Rep. Thomas M. Davis III (R-11th), chairman of the House Government Reform Committee, which has authority over legislation involving the District, differs and vigorously opposes a similar House bill. During a hearing of his committee, Davis said, “I personally believe that federal legislation seeking to overturn D.C.’s gun laws is an unnecessary and potentially dangerous assault on home rule.” He added, “for our system of federalism and democracy to work, states and localities need to be able to make their own decisions – even if some of us think they’re bad ones.”

The capitol’s mayor, Anthony A. Williams, and its police chief, Charles H. Ramse, didn’t think relaxing the law and bringing more guns into the capitol was a good idea. City officials argue that Washington, with its chronically high murder rate (even with a gun ban) will see gun crime rise further if guns are allowed to be freely sold and kept in the city.

San Francisco Gun Violence Annual Cost: \$34.2 million

San Francisco taxpayers spend at least \$31.2 million responding to gun violence every year, including \$14 million on police work and \$6.2 million in unreimbursed medical costs, according to City Controller Ed Harrington.

Families in the city lose an additional \$3 million in income annually when their relatives are killed by guns. The total loss families incur when a relative is slain or injured is significant because gun violence disproportionately affects people under 35 who would otherwise have many years to earn an income. The annual loss in income per fatality is about \$38,000 or a total of about \$3 million every year in San Francisco. Over a lifetime, those numbers swell to \$1.6 million per victim and \$124.7 million citywide. Even if a fatality does not occur, the costs of rehabilitation can be crippling to the family and/or the city.

The estimates are part of the city’s response to a lawsuit filed last month by the NRA after San Francisco residents approved a ban on handguns. The city filed an opposition brief to the lawsuit and both sides currently are waiting to hear what the California Court of Appeals decides is the next step.

Harrington states that there are further costs, e.g., autopsies on handgun victims, processing 911 calls related to firearm crimes and providing hospital services. “It was necessary to identify and examine the numerous ways the city provides services to all parties affected by gun violence. These costs of firearm violence are ultimately borne by the city’s taxpayers and fee payers.”

Is Santa Barbara Truly Safe From Gun Violence?

Some communities experience more gun violence than others. It is a myth that any community is completely free from the threat of gun violence. Research by Women Against Gun Violence in Los Angeles, has shown that every legislative district in California constantly experiences gun violence, in the form of homicides, suicides or unintentional shootings. CAGV encourages parents to talk with their children, relatives and neighbors about the potential dangers of guns in the home. If you choose to have a firearm, it should be unloaded and locked away securely and separate from the ammunition. In our presentations we encourage prevention of tragedy. We are always available to talk with your organization or neighborhood community group. For more information, please call 564-6803.



A Message To Our Supporters

The magnitude of the problem of gun violence has not diminished. Note that we mourn the 55,000 servicemen and women who died over a period of years in Vietnam, while almost no thought is given to the 30,000 people killed by gun violence annually in America!

If you are reading this, you are a supporter of the Coalition Against Gun Violence and its goal of keeping our community safe from violence, especially gun violence. This is our 11th year educating and advocating for gun safety in Santa Barbara. Like every

non-profit organization, we rely on you, our supporters, to keep this important message alive through your support and donations. In addition to those all-important dollars, without which you would not receive this newsletter, we are sending out a call for people who would like to volunteer their time and ideas in this critical struggle. We meet the second Monday of each month. Please join us.

If you are not on our e-mail action alert list, please contact: sbroidy@ojai.net

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS • A GROWING COALITION

American Association of University Women, Goleta Valley • American Association of University Women, Santa Barbara
American Association of University Women, Santa Maria • Anti-Defamation League, Santa Barbara • Building Bridges
CALM (Child Abuse Listening Mediation) • CASA • Casa de la Raza • Community Mediation Program
Conflict Management Institute • Congregation B'nai B'rith • Congregation B'nai B'rith Temple Sisterhood
Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse • Democratic League • Democratic Women • Domestic Violence Solutions for SB County
Everyday Gandhis • Families Against Violence Advocacy Network • Family Service Agency of Santa Barbara • Glendon Association
Green Party • Hadassah, S.B. Chapter • Junior League of Santa Barbara • Latinos for Better Government • League of Women Voters
Live Oak Unitarian Universalist Congregation, Social Concerns Committee • NAACP, Santa Barbara Chapter • Pacific Pride Foundation
Peace Education Project • Physicians for Social Responsibility • Santa Barbara Area Council of PTAs • Santa Barbara County Medical Society
Santa Barbara Friends (Quakers) • Santa Barbara Jewish Community Relations Council • Santa Barbara Pro Youth Coalition
Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center • Santa Barbara Neighborhood Clinics • Santa Barbara Women Lawyers
Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee • Unitarian Society of Santa Barbara Social Concerns Commission
United Methodist Women of the First United Methodist Church of Santa Barbara • United Nations Association, SB Chapter
Us Foundation • Women's International League for Peace and Freedom • Zona Seca

COALITION AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE A Project of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

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