

The Institute for Nonviolence in Los Angeles is a project of Community Partners, a 501(c)(3) organization, 1000 N. Alameda St., Suite 240, Los Angeles, CA 90012



THE INSTITUTE FOR NONVIOLENCE IN LOS ANGELES

ON GUN VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
PARTNERSHIP WITH CALIFORNIA WELLNESS FOUNDATION

www.daysofdialogue.org / @daysofdialogue / @calwellness

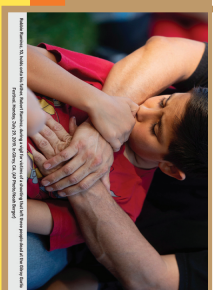




INSTITUTE FOR NONVIOLENCE IN LOS ANGELES

ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Quotes:



“Trump did not mention gun violence once during the #SOTU. He wants to defend the right to bear arms? What about our right not to be shot?”

—Emma Gonzalez, @Emm04Change #MarchForOurLives, 2/14/20

“An American Woman is shot by her partner every 16 hours.”

—TeamTrace, 3/23/18

“When I talk to gun owners, N.R.A. members and voters, people don't understand why we allow strangers to sell guns to total strangers when they have no idea if the person they're selling the gun to isn't a felon, could be someone who's getting a gun to go commit a crime or could be a potential mass shooter or someone who has serious mental issues.”

—Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick (R-TX) NYT 9/06/2019

“We're going to need to work on making access to mental health care at least as easy to access as a gun. We're going to have to look more closely at a culture that glorifies guns and violence.”

—President Barack Obama

“If I had 1,000 AR-15s I could sell them in a week... When I close (my store) they beat on the glass to be let in.”

—Jack Smith, Independent Gun Dealer, Des Moines, IA

“85% of the children in the world who are killed with guns are killed in the United States.”

—Mark Kelly, Americans for Responsible Solutions (former astronaut, husband of Gabby Giffords, 2020 Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate)

“Strong laws aren't just constitutional. They're also critical to reducing America's gun violence epidemic.”

—The Second Amendment Battle ground: Victories in the Courts and Why They Matter, www.amn.org/unlows.org

“I'm a hunter and believe in Second Amendment rights. But you know what? I don't need an assault weapon to shoot a duck.”

—Former Congressman Rick Noland (D-MN)

“It's true that young offenders who have committed school shootings in America have also been game players. But young people in general are more likely to be gamers - 90 percent of boys and 40% of girls play. The overwhelming majority of kids who play do NOT commit antisocial acts.”

—Henry Jenkins, PhD, Professor of Communications and Cinematic Arts at USC

“We can all agree that we are all ‘underhassacre.’ Even if we can't agree that we're all for gun control.”

—Jon Stewart

“The original purpose of the Second Amendment was not for sport. I do think that laws need to be looked at. Look at lifestyles as they are today as opposed to when they created the Second Amendment.”

—Valerie Dixon, son killed by gang gun violence

“The SmallArms Survey stated that U.S. Citizens alone account for 393 million (about 46%) of the worldwide total of civilian held firearms. That amounts to 120.5 firearms for every 100 residents.”

—Wikipedia

“Restricting firearms sales from honest law-abiding American citizens will do little to prevent gun violence and much to undermine the core values of a free society.”

—David Keene, Former President, NRA

“Take a bunch of teenage boys from the whitest, safest suburb in America and plunk them down in a place where their friends are murdered, and they are constantly attacked and threatened, signal that no one cares, and fall to solve murder. Limit their options for escape. Then see what happens.”

—Jill Leovy, “Ghettoside,” 2015

“Exposure to gun violence can desensitize youth to the effects of violence and increase the likelihood that they will use violence as a means of resolving problems or expressing emotions.”

—James Garbarino, et al., 2002

“Gun safety advocates and hard line gun enthusiasts all want a country where children are not shot dead in their classrooms. Maintaining the Second Amendment and protecting our children are not mutually exclusive.”

—Katie Stilling, Former Executive Director, Violence Prevention Coalition of Los Angeles

“It's the first time my generation has created a movement of this magnitude and importance. I hope I'm able to look back on it some years down the line as the beginning for when change towards gun violence occurred.”

—Nick Song, high school student at the first March for Our Lives, Washington, D.C., 3/24/2018

“We have seen an absolutely enormous spurt in handgun sales. You have state-by-state variations, but for the nation as a whole, an absolutely unprecedented boost in handgun acquisition.”

—Jurgen Brauer, Small Arms Analytics and Forecasting, www.brauer.com/coronavirus-economy-gun-sales, 4/15/2020

“Don't accept gun violence as ‘the New Normal.’ No one deserves to be afraid. The bottom line is simple: Families shouldn't be afraid to gather. And people have the right to feel safe as they go about their daily lives. It's past time to get serious about ending gun violence.”

—Alex M. Johnson, Program Director California Wellness Foundation <https://www.calwellness.org/stories/dont-accept-gun-violence-as-the-new-normal/>

“We've been here before, whether it's Tamir Rice or Trayvon Martin, when they kill our children, they then try to assassinate their character and I know they're going to do that with Alimuddin Abbey.”

—Benjamin Cump, attorney for Abbey's father

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION DIALOGUE



Ground Rules:

The following guidelines have proven very useful in creating an environment for honest and productive dialogue.

- Speak openly and honestly
- Listen carefully and respectfully to each person
- Explore differences respectfully and look for common ground
- Trust that the facilitator has the best interest of the group at heart
- Silence cell phones (unless the group agrees otherwise)
- Be respectful of the opinions of others

Who are we? Introductions, Background, Ground Rules

Part 1. Introduce Yourself

1. What is your name, organization affiliation, if any?
2. What are your expectations of today's dialogue?

Part 2. Critical Questions:

3. What has been the most direct impact of gun violence on you or people that you know?
4. How have video games and/or social media impacted your impression of guns and gun violence?
5. What are the most positive experiences, if any, have you or others in your community had involving law enforcement?
6. What are the most negative experiences, if any, have you or others in your community had with law enforcement?
7. How have school shootings and classroom shooting drills affected your feelings of safety?
8. What one important recommendation would you make to members of law enforcement to have the best possible relationship with your community?
9. Are there any other issues about gun violence prevention that we have not discussed today that you would like to discuss?
10. The United States has the highest rate of gun ownership in the world—by far. And it has the highest rate of homicides among advanced countries. What factors contributed to this? How did we get here?
11. During this period of elevated stress due to Covid-19, killings of unarmed black men and women, skyrocketing unemployment, and other events, what concerns might we have about easy access to firearms leading to increased cases of domestic violence and suicide?
12. What are the most important factors in the prevention of gun violence?
13. What are the most important things that you can do as an individual to prevent gun violence?
14. In order to make us all feel safer, what are the most important things that need to be done by society?
15. As a result of this dialogue, what you learned- what you shared- what you heard- are there any actions that you would like to take or be involved with others in taking? If so, what are they?



INSTITUTE FOR NONVIOLENCE IN LOS ANGELES

THE ISSUE:

Historical Context

“We believe that gun violence is a public health issue, one that damages entire communities and particularly impacts communities of color disproportionately... No one deserves to be afraid.”

—Alex Johnson, Program Director, California Wellness Foundation

We cannot accurately calculate the ways in which community health is impacted daily by gun violence. A short list of critical issues includes: access to affordable and effective medical care, long term mental health interventions necessitated by trauma, reduced ability to receive safe schooling which in turn results in loss of ability to develop and maintain meaningful productive employment, overall diminution of quality of life because of fear of gun violence, and augmented deployment of the criminal justice system as punitive response/ineffective solution.

Despite political and cultural barriers, psychologists, youth activists, gun violence survivors and their families, social and criminal justice reform workers, and public health scientists are all working to develop effective methods to reduce gun violence.

<https://dpoa.org/topics/gun-violence-prevention>

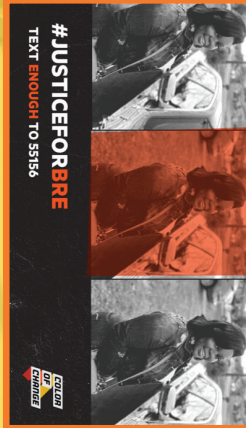
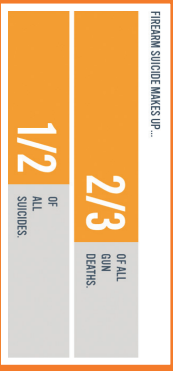
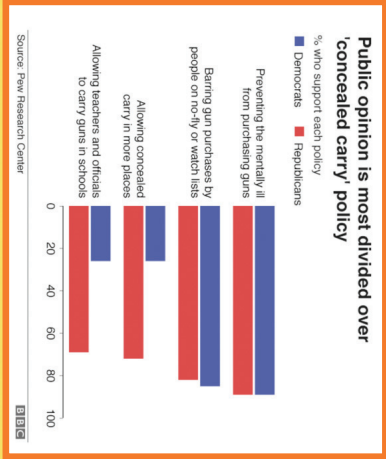
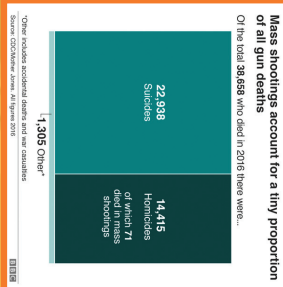
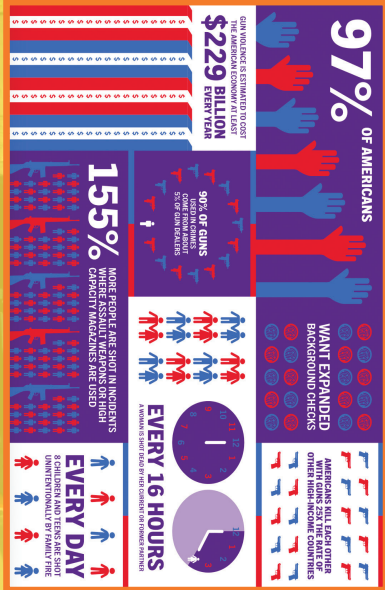
History of Days of Dialogue

In 1995, Los Angeles’ deeply divided reaction to the verdict in the criminal trial of O.J. Simpson underscored how far apart the diverse communities of Los Angeles and the nation stand on some basic issues. As a result, then-Councilman Mark Ridley-Thomas called together a meeting of civic leaders and community activists to diffuse escalating tensions. Out of this was born an innovative, non-partisan initiative, Los Angeles’ first city-wide discussion —A Day of Dialogue on Race Relations. Since then, thousands of people, both locally and nationally, have participated in Days of Dialogue programs; from political Town Hall forums in large civic auditoriums, to small group meetings in neighborhood libraries, schools, churches and fire stations.

GLOSSARY:



- **Brady Law:** went into effect in 1994 as the first federal law to require background checks for gun sales. Press Secretary James Brady was shot in the head during the 1981 assassination attempt on then President Ronald Reagan.
- **Boyfriend Loophole:** refers to a gap in American gun legislation that allows access to guns by physically abusive ex-boyfriends and stalkers with previous convictions.
- **Common sense gun laws include:** A common sense public safety agenda includes legislation that will: • Require every gun buyer to pass a criminal background check • Get military-style assault weapons and high-capacity magazines off our streets • Make gun trafficking a federal crime.
- **Concealed carry, or carrying a concealed weapon (CCW),** is the practice of **carrying a weapon** (such as a handgun) in public in a **concealed** manner, either on one’s person or in close proximity. There is no federal statutory law concerning the issuance of **concealed-carry** permits.
- **Extreme Risk Laws – Extreme Risk Protection Order:** The ERPO allows family members and/or law enforcement officials to petition a judge to temporarily remove firearms from individuals in crisis. The policy, which is based on behavioral risk factors for dangerousness rather than a mental health diagnosis, gives loved ones the tools to protect individuals in crisis.
- **Gun rights:** The right to keep and bear arms is the people’s right to possess weapons for their own defense.
- **Gun rights advocates:** state that increased firearm ownership by law-abiding citizens reduces crime and assert that criminals have always had easy access to firearms.
- **Gun safety research:** Federal Government passed first bill in twenty years authorizing funding for gun violence research (December 2019). Bipartisan bill authorizes \$25 million and will be allocated from Centers for Disease Control(CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The money cannot be used to lobby for gun control.
- **High capacity magazines:** commonly defined as ammunition magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds.
- **H.R. 8: Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019.** Universal background checks. Passed by U.S. House of Representatives 240 - 190. Pending action in the U.S. Senate. Would require almost all firearms transactions to go through a background check, closing what is called the private sale exemption.
- **Mass shooting:** Commonly defined as an incident where four or more people are shot.



TIME

CIVIC DIALOGUE TOPICS HAVE INCLUDED:

- DAYS OF DIALOGUE RECLAIMING TOLERANCE AND CIVILITY IN THE FACE OF VIOLENCE
2018
- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION
2020
- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
2019
- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON BRINGING US TOGETHER
2015-2020
- DAYS OF DIALOGUE ON POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN THE AFTERMATH OF MICHAEL BROWN AND EZELL FORD
2013
- GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION: A LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE TRAINING
2012
- EFFECTIVELY UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL RELATIONS
2012
- UNVEILING THE TABOO: DAYS OF DIALOGUE TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
2012
- NO EXCUSES: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON CREATING A BETTER FUTURE
2011
- 20TH ANNUAL EMPowerMENT CONGRESS SUMMIT
2011
- LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE - 20 YEARS LATER: A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON CIVIL UNREST
2010
- EMPowerMENT CONGRESS SUMMIT: EMPOWERED TO REALIZE THE DREAM
2010
- ANNUAL EMPowerMENT CONGRESS
2009
- RAMPART/WESTLAKE LAPD COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
2009
- EMPowerMENT CONGRESS YOUTH SUMMIT
2009
- PACIFIC PALISADES HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH DIALOGUE ON STREET RACING AND SCHOOL SAFETY
2008
- BUDGET SUMMIT: WE ARE THE SECOND DISTRICT EMPOWERED FOR CHANGE
2008
- SUSTAINING QUALITY SERVICE AFTER THE BUDGET CRISIS
2008
- THE SUNLAND TUJUNGA COMMUNITY DIALOGUE
2008
- THE POWER OF PEOPLE: EDUCATE, ENGAGE, EMPOWER (JANUARY 20, 2007)
2007
- WORKING TOGETHER FOR BETTER HEALTH CARE (PARTNERSHIP WITH CALIFORNIA SPEAKS)
2006
- LAUSD SECONDARY TRANSITION EDUCATION PROGRAM (STEP)
2006
- CONFRONTING VIOLENT CRIMES: OUR COMMUNITIES CONTINUING CHALLENGE (AUGUST 24, 2006)
2006
- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MENTAL HEALTH CONSUMERS: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND SUCCESS (OCTOBER 27, 2006)
2006
- DIALOGUE ON DISCRIMINATION IN THE LOS ANGELES CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT (FEBRUARY 23, 2007)
2006
- IMMIGRATION, RACE & JOBS: VALID JUSTIFICATION FOR INTERCULTURAL CONFLICT (OCTOBER 6, 2006)
2006
- IS OUR COMMUNITY HEALTHY? ENERGIZING & MOBILIZING AROUND PREVENTION, ACCESS & EDUCATION
2006
- SCHOOLS, COMMUNITIES AND STUDENT SAFETY: VIEWPOINTS FROM SANTEE HIGH (MAY 4, 2006)
2006
- SEEKING APPROPRIATE RESPONSES TO PREDATORY PRACTICES IN THE SUB-PRIME LENDING MARKET (APRIL 12, 2006)
2005
- A DAY OF DIALOGUE ON THE DEVIN BROWN SHOOTING
2005
- HOMELESSNESS: OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND
2005
- IS OUR COMMUNITY HEALTHY? ENERGIZING AND MOBILIZING AROUND PREVENTION, ACCESS & EDUCATION (OCTOBER 11, 2005)
2005
- VIOLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS: A DIALOGUE AMONG PRINCIPALS (JANUARY 14, 2005)
2005
- VIOLENCE ON WESTERN AVENUE: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH (AUGUST 12, 2005)
2005
- WHERE IS THE SAFETY NET?
2004
- STATUS OF EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE REFORM
2003
- AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: THE NEXT FOUR YEARS
2003
- MAKING A DIFFERENCE: FROM WORDS TO ACTION
2003
- FROM TRAGEDY TO TRANSFORMATION: L.A. AFTER 9/11
2001
- REMEMBERING THE RIOTS
2001
- UNITED COMMUNITIES TO STOP VIOLENCE
2001
- CARSON TOWN HALL ON SECESSION FROM LAUSD
2001
- CARSON UNITY DIALOGUE: UNITY STARTS WITH YOU
2001
- COMING TOGETHER IN A TIME OF CRISIS
2001
- HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FAMILIES & CHILDREN: SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
2001
- HOUSING DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION: FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL
2001
- TEEN SUMMIT ON RACE RELATIONS
1996
- VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: DIALOGUE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT DENIM DAY LOS ANGELES
1996
- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1995
- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: YOUTH & FAMILY ISSUES
1995
- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS & AFFIRMATIVE ACTION
1995
- DAY OF DIALOGUE ON RACE RELATIONS
1995
- NEIGHBOR TO NEIGHBOR: DIALOGUES
1995

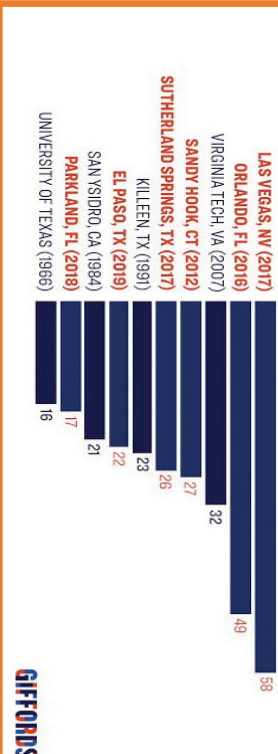


A Place to Start

RESOURCES & ORGANIZATIONS:

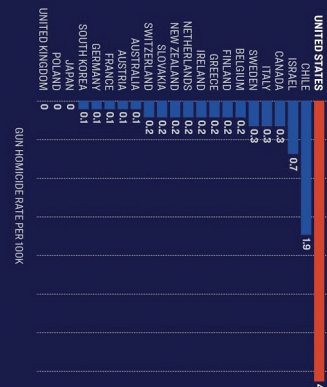
- **Community Policing Unification Program**
(formerly the Based Policing Complaint Mediation Program)
Dispute Resolution Program, Office of the LA City Attorney
<https://dcrp.org/44p-213-9781-880>
- **The National Domestic Violence Hotline**
1.800.779.7233
- **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline**
1.800.273.TALK (8255)
- **Alliance for Gun Responsibility**
<https://foundation.gunresponsibility.org/gun-violence-in-america/>
- **Brady United.org** www.bradyunited.org/resource/issues
- **Center for Disease Control and Prevention** www.cdc.gov
- **The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence**
<https://www.csgv.org/issues/dismantling-domestic-violence/>
- **Dismantling Domestic Abusers** www.dsdmnd.org
- **The Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence** www.efsgv.org
- **Everytown for Gun Safety** www.everytown.org
- **The Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence**
www.lawcenter.giffords.org
- **March for Our Lives** www.marchforourlives.com
- **NRA Policies** <https://explore.nra.org/interests/policies-and-legislation/>
- **Policies that Work to Reduce Gun Violence**
<https://americanhealthylife.edu/reduce-gun-violence>
- **Women Against Gun Violence** www.wagv.org

6 OF THE DEADLIEST US MASS SHOOTINGS IN MODERN HISTORY HAVE HAPPENED IN THE LAST 10 YEARS



GIFFORDS

THE GUN HOMICIDE RATE IN AMERICA IS 25 TIMES HIGHER THAN PEER COUNTRIES



GIFFORDS