

The background of the entire image is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in a draped, wavy pattern. The colors are vibrant, with the red stripes and white stars standing out against the blue field.

Gun Facts

VERSION 2.2

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"In the name of freedom and truth"

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PURPOSE

Gun Facts is designed to serve those defending the Constitution of the United States of America, and the Second Amendment in particular. The goal of Gun Facts is to give you a quick reference guide for composing arguments for debates, letters to editors, email to your representatives, and statements to the media.

Public education is the key to protecting all of the rights that "We the People" reserve for ourselves, and to return to us safe streets and bright futures for our children.

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QUESTIONS, CORRECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

If you need to communicate with the author, please send e-mail to guys@home.net. Your corrections, comments, additions, and suggestions are welcomed and encouraged. When providing new information, please cite the original reference (this is essential) and provide URL links if available.

SOURCES

All sources cited in this work are accurate to the best of my research. I use the most recent data I can easily find. If any more recent data is available (even if it weakens my arguments), I welcome receiving the same.

CONTRIBUTIONS

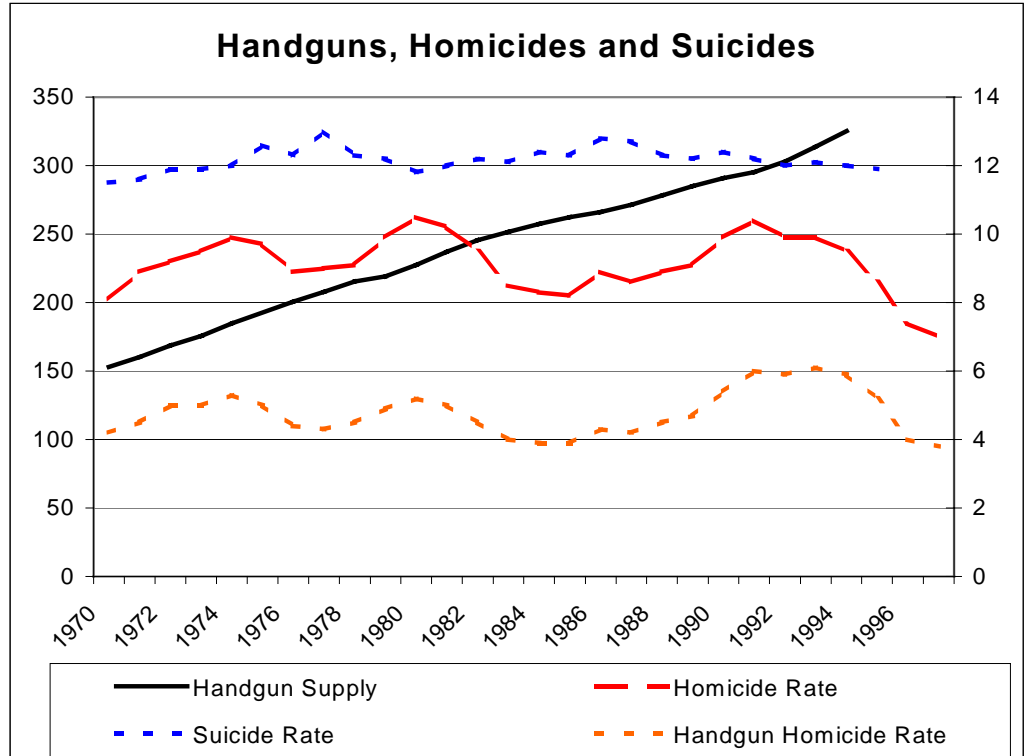
I accept non-tax-exempt donations to pay for the software, hardware, paper, and ink used in composing, editing, and distributing Gun Facts. If you would like to help, drop by www.PayPal.com and send your donations to guys@home.net.

THE AVAILABILITY OF GUNS

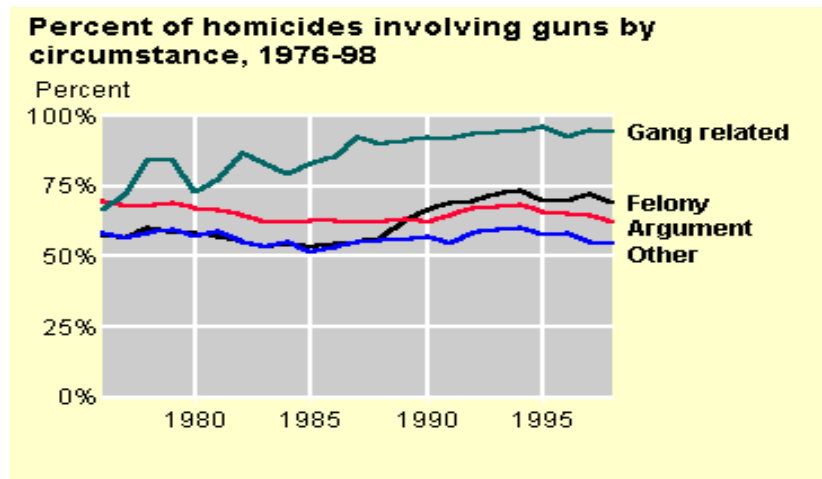
Myth: The availability of guns cause crime

Fact: Though the number of firearms owned by private citizens has been increasing steadily since 1970, the overall rate of homicides and suicides has not risen.¹

As the chart shows, there is no correlation between the availability of firearms, the homicide rate, or the suicide rate in America.



Fact: Most gun-related crime is caused by gang activity.² These organized bands of criminals commit many crimes, and guns are tools they use. Control gangs and you will control gun violence (consider that more than 28% of kids in high school report street gang presence at their schools³).



¹ Prof. Gary Kleck, "Targeting Guns: Firearms and their control", w/ supporting data from the FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1972 to 1995

² FBI, Uniform Crime Statistics, 1976-98

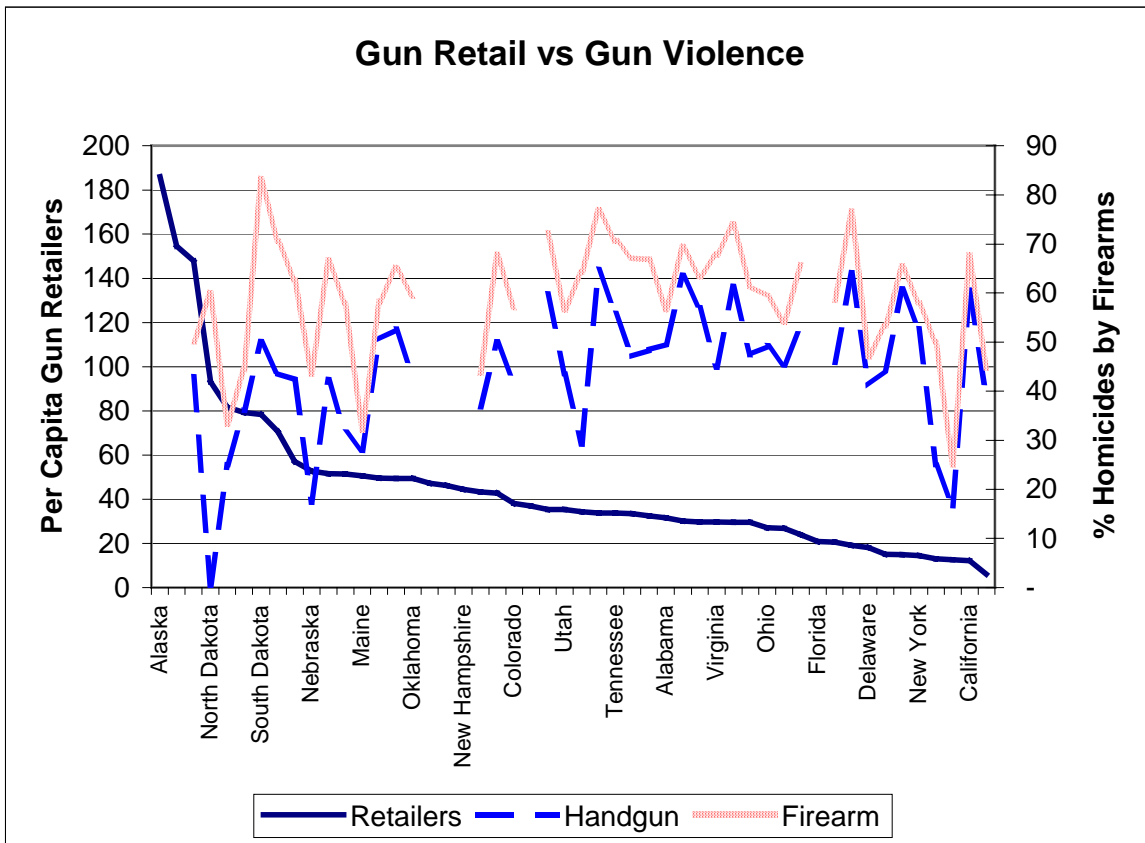
³ Kathryn A. Chandler et al., Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. SCS, see Appendix 8.

Fact: Five out of six gun-owning felons obtained handguns from the secondary market and by theft, and " criminal handgun market is overwhelmingly dominated by informal transactions and theft as mechanisms of supply."⁴

Fact: The majority of handguns possessed by criminals are stolen, although not necessarily by the current owner.⁵

Myth: High gun retail rates lead to more gun violence

Fact: There is no correlation between the number of gun retailers in any state, and the firearm homicide rate in that state. Indeed, California has the lowest number of gun retailers per capita, and yet has a firearm-related homicide rate that is 50% higher than New Jersey.⁶

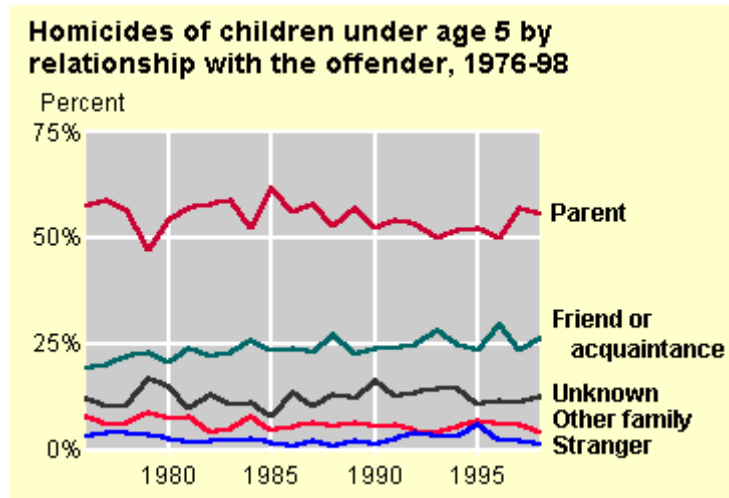


⁴ James D. Wright, U.S. Dept of Justice, The Armed Criminal in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons 2 (1986).

⁵ Gary Kleck, Targeting Guns: Firearms and Their Control 97 (1997).

⁶ Homicide data from 1998 FBI Uniform Crime Statistics. Retailer counts by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Fact: Most Americans (if they are firearm owners or not) believe that it is the way parents raise their kids that cause gun violence. Among non-firearm owners, 38% said it was parental neglect that causes youth violence, while only 28% thought it was due to the availability of guns.⁷ They may be right as most homicides of kids under age five are by their own parents. Mothers killed 31% and another 31% were killed by fathers.⁸



Fact: Most guns used in crimes are stolen. In fact, more than 27,000 lost or stolen firearms were reported by federal firearm licensees between 1998 and 1999.⁹

Myth: Handguns are 43 times more likely to kill a family member than a criminal

Fact: Of the 43 deaths reported in this flawed study, 37 (86%) were suicides. Other deaths involved criminal activity between the family members (drug deals gone bad).¹⁰

Fact: Of the remaining deaths, the deceased family members include felons, drug dealers, violent spouses committing assault, and other criminal activities.¹¹

Fact: Only 0.1% (1 in a thousand) of the defensive uses of guns results in the death of the predator.¹² This means you are infinitely more likely to prevent a crime without bloodshed than hurt a family member.

⁷ Gallup/Women.com poll, May 2000

⁸ FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-98

⁹ James Johnson, Treasury Undersecretary for enforcement, August 29, 2000, AP Wire Services

¹⁰ Arthur L. Kellerman, Protection or Peril?: An Analysis of Firearm-Related Deaths in the Home, 314 New Eng. J. Med. 1557-60 1986. Kellerman admits that his study did "not include cases in which burglars or intruders are wounded or frightened away by the use or display of a firearm." He also admitted his study did not look at situations in which intruders "purposely avoided a home known to be armed." This is a classic case of a "study" conducted to achieve a desired result.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Dr. Gary Kleck, "Point Blank: Guns and Violence in America." New York: Aldine de Gruyter. 1991.

Myth: 58% of murder victims are killed by either relatives or acquaintances

Fact: “Acquaintance” murders are primarily drug buyers killing drug pushers, cabdrivers killed by “customers”, gang members killing other gang members, prostitutes killed by their johns, and so on.¹³

Fact: Only one city, Chicago, reports a precise breakdown on the nature of acquaintance killings: Between 1990 and 1995 only 17% of murder victims were family members, friends, neighbors and/or roommates. The rest were people with criminal records, killed by other criminals.

Fact: Over 66% of murderers have long histories of violence against not only their enemies and other "acquaintances," but also against their relatives.¹⁴

Fact: In 73% of these gun-defense incidents, the attacker was a stranger to the intended victim. (Defenses against a family member or intimate were rare -- well under 10%.)¹⁵

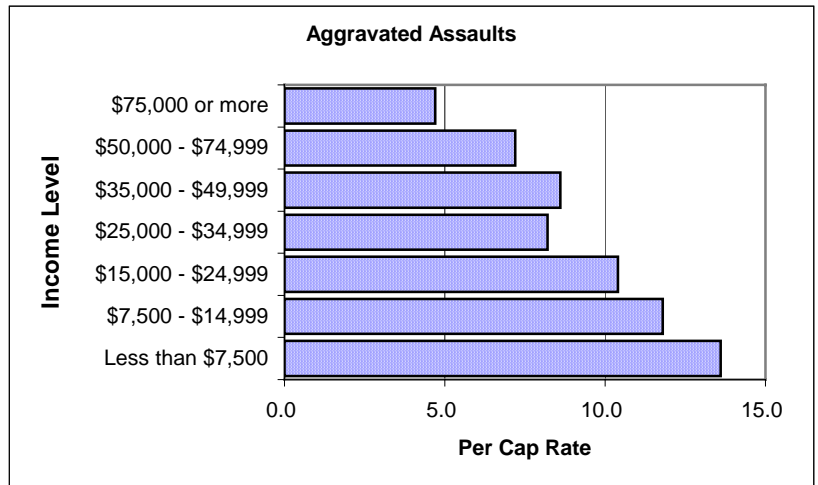
¹³ Arthur L. Kellerman, Protection or Peril?: An Analysis of Firearm-Related Deaths in the Home, 314 New Eng. J. Med. 1557-60 1986.

¹⁴ US Bureau of Justice Statistics, Murder in families, 1994

¹⁵ Gary Kleck and Marc Gertz, “Armed Resistance to Crime: The Prevalence and Nature of Self-Defense with a Gun”, The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology, Northwestern University School of Law, Volume 86, Number 1, Fall, 1995

Myth: Guns in poor communities cause many deaths

Fact: Lower income individuals are exposed to more violent crime than those from higher income households. Persons with household incomes of less than \$35,000 per year live with significantly higher violent crime rates when compared with those who had household incomes of \$35,000 or more per year.¹⁶ Thus, *the higher incident of gun violence is a reflection of the overall higher violent crime rate in poor communities, not the presence of guns.*



Myth: "Assault weapons"ⁱ are a serious problem in the U.S.

Fact: In 1994, you were eleven (11) times more likely to be beaten to death than to be killed by an "assault weapon".¹⁷ This was before the Federal assault weapons ban.

Fact: "Assault weapons" are used in only 2-3% of crimes involving firearms.¹⁸

Fact: Even weapons misclassified as "assault weapons" (common in the Federal and California assault weapons confiscations) are used in less than 1% of all homicides.¹⁹

Fact: Police reports shows that "assault weapons" are a non-problem:

For California:

- **Los Angeles:** In 1998, 3% of weapons confiscated by the police were classified as "assault weapons". In 1998, of 538 documented gun incidents, only one (0.2%) involved an "assault weapon".
- **San Francisco:** In 1998, only 2.2% of confiscated weapons were "assault weapons".
- **San Diego:** Between 1988 and 1990, only 0.3% of confiscated weapons were "assault weapons".

For the rest of the nation:

- Between 1980 and 1994, only 2% of confiscated guns were "assault weapons".
- Just over 2% of criminals that used guns used "assault weapons".
- Only 1% of police officers murdered were killed using "assault weapons".

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, National Crime Victimization Survey 1998

¹⁷ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1994

¹⁸ Justice Department Analysis, 1990

¹⁹ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1993

Fact: Most “assault weapons” have no more firepower or killing capacity than the average hunting rifle.ⁱ

CHILDREN AND GUNS

Myth: 13 children are killed each day by guns

Fact: Adults included - The statistics cited here include “children” up to age 19 or 24, depending on the source. Most violent crime is committed by males ages 16-24, so these numbers include adult gang members dying during criminal activity.²⁰ If you include only ages 0-14, the number drops to 1.7/day.

Fact: Criminals are included - 70% of these deaths are adults, age 17-20, *involved in gang warfare*. Half of the juveniles killed are involved in gang activity at the time of their deaths, often involved in drug related firefights.

Fact: Suicides and criminals included - These numbers include criminal activities and suicides.²¹ As suicides make up more than ½ of all gun deaths, the number drops even further, to less than one per day.

Fact: Four children die each day in the U.S. from parental neglect and abuse.²² [*Editor: Perhaps we should register and license parents*]

Myth: If it saves the life of one child, it is worth it

Fact: Firearms in private hands are used 2.5 million times each year to prevent crime, or 6,849 times every day²³, including rapes, aggravated assaults, and kidnapping. The number of innocent children protected by firearm owning parents far outweighs the number hurt by guns.

Myth: School yard shootings are an epidemic

Fact: In states without “right to carry” laws, there have been 15 school shootings. In states that allow citizens to carry guns, there has been only one.²⁴

Fact: The five school shootings which occurred during the '97-98 school year took place after the 1995 Gun-Free School Zones law was enacted, banning guns (including lawfully possessed concealed handguns) within 1,000 feet of a school.²⁵

²⁰ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1997

²¹ National Center for Health Statistics, 1997

²² National Center on Child Abuse Prevention, 1998 Annual Survey

²³ Gary Kleck, Criminologist, Florida State University, 1997

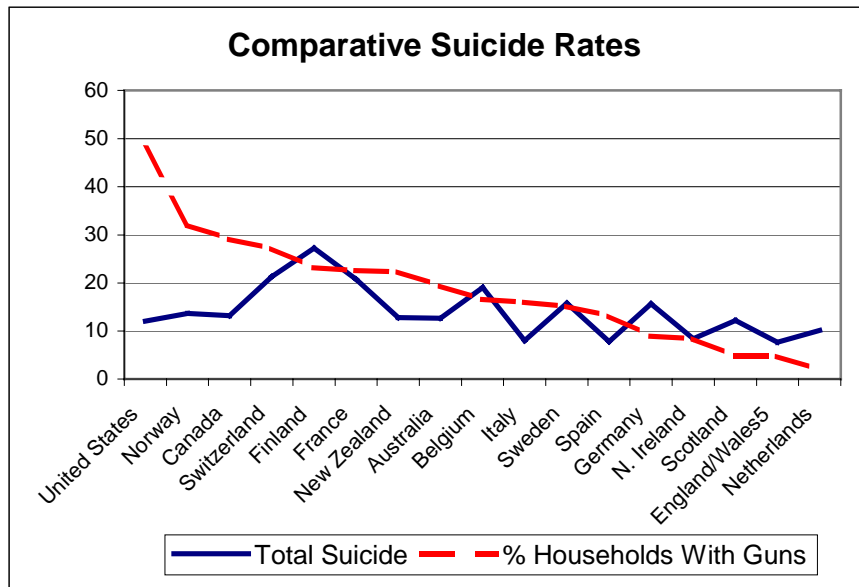
²⁴ Lott J, Landes W; "Multiple Victim Public Shootings, Bombings, and Right-to-Carry Concealed Handgun Laws: Contrasting Private and Public Law Enforcement"; University of Chicago – covers years 1977 to 1995

²⁵ Ibid.

Myth: More than 1,300 children commit suicide with firearms each year

Fact: This statistic includes “children” ages 18-19 (hardly kids).

Fact: Worldwide, the per capita suicide rate is fairly static (in fact, the suicide rate of the U.S. is lower than many industrial countries, including many that have banned private gun ownership). This indicates a certain fraction of the population will commit suicide regardless of the tools available. Will we ban razor blades and bridges?



Fact: The firearm and non-firearm rate of suicide among children age 15 and under was virtually unchanged in states that passed and maintained “safe storage” laws for four or more years.²⁶

Myth: Trigger locks will keep children from accidentally shooting themselves

Fact: In 1996, even though there were around 80 million people owning guns, there were only 44 accidental gun deaths for children under age 10, or about 0.0001%.²⁷

Fact: California has a trigger lock law and saw a 12% increase in fatal firearm accidents in 1994. Texas doesn't have one and experienced a 28% decrease.²⁸ "Trigger-locks" do, however, render guns inaccessible for self-defense.

Fact: Children as young as seven (7) years old have demonstrated that they can pick or break trigger locks, or operate a gun with a trigger lock in place.²⁹ Over half of non-criminal firearm deaths for children over age seven are suicides, so trigger locks are unlikely to reduce these deaths.

²⁶ John Lott, “Accidental Deaths, Suicides, and Crime Safe Storage Gun Laws”, Yale Law School, 2000

²⁷ Prof. John Lott, CBS News web site, March 20, 2000

²⁸ National Center for Health Statistics, 1995

²⁹ General Accounting Office, “Accidental Shootings: many deaths and injuries caused by firearms could be prevented,” United States General Accounting Office, March 1991.

Fact: If criminals are deterred from attacking victims because of the fear that people might be able to defend themselves, gunlocks may in turn reduce the cost of criminals committing crime, and thus increase crime. This problem is exacerbated because many mechanical locks (such as barrel or trigger locks) also require that the gun be stored unloaded.

Myth: More children are hurt with guns than by any other method

Fact: 0.1% of all deaths for children between ages 0-14 are from firearms in the U.S. The rate for “children” 0-24 years old is 0.4%.³⁰

	Ages 0-14	Ages 0-24
Suffocations	42.6%	36.9%
Other	35.1%	25.2%
Transportation (not automobiles)	6.0%	6.7%
Poisoning	6.0%	22.5%
Struck by (beatings, bludgeoning, accidentals)	5.3%	4.7%
Natural/environmental	3.7%	2.6%
Motor Vehicle	0.6%	0.7%
Drowning	0.3%	0.1%
Fire/hot substance	0.2%	0.1%
Firearms	0.1%	0.4%

Fact: The Center for Disease Control, an anti-gun group, agrees. According to them, in 1999, kids 0-14 years died from the following causes in the U.S.:

Cause	Count	%
Automobiles	2608	56%
Drowning	1010	22%
Pedestrian	675	15%
Bicycle	201	4%
Firearms	142	3%
Total	4636	100%

Fact: Children are 12 times more likely to die in an automobile accident than from gun-related homicides or legal interventions (being shot by a cop, for example) if they are age 0-14. For the group 0-24 years old (which bends the definition of ‘child’ quite a bit), the rate is still 8.6 times higher for cars.³¹

³⁰ National Safety Council, 1997

³¹ 1997 National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics Report

Fact: In 1996, there were only 21 accidental firearm deaths for children under age 15. Contrast this with 40 kids under age five that drowned in *buckets* and 80 that drowned in tubs (i.e. parents could have prevented six (6) times as many drowning deaths as they could firearm deaths).³²

Fact: Boys who own legal firearms have much lower rates of delinquency and drug use and are even less delinquent than non-owners of guns.³³

Fact: The *non-gun* homicide rate for children in the U.S. is more than twice as high than other western countries. And eight times as many children die from *non-gun* violent acts than from gun crimes.³⁴ This indicates that the problem is violence, not guns.

Fact: Fatal gun accidents for children ages 0-14 declined by almost 46% from 1975 to 1995, and 60% for all ages – all while the number of guns per capita increased by almost 40%.

Fact: 82% of homicides to children age 13 and under were committed *without* a gun.³⁵

Myth: Children should be kept away from guns for their own safety

Fact: 0% of kids that get guns from their parents commit gun-related crimes while 21% those that get them illegally do.³⁶

Fact: Almost twice as many kids (24%) commit any type of street crime if they get guns illegally, as opposed to kids given guns by their parents and taught the proper way to use them (14%).³⁷

Fact: Almost three times as many kids (41%) take drugs if they also obtain guns illegally, as compared to kids given guns by their parents (13%).

³² Centers for Disease Control, 1999

³³ U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ-143454, "Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse," August 1995.

³⁴ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, "Kids and Guns", 2000

³⁵ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1997

³⁶ U.S. Justice Department, "Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse", 2000

³⁷ Ibid.

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Myth: Other countries register guns to fight crime

Fact: Most of these laws were in fact enacted in the post World War 1 period to prevent civil uprisings as had occurred in Russia. A report of “Committee on the Control of Firearms”, written by the British Home Office officials in 1918 was the basis for registration in the U.K., Australia, Canada, and New Zealand³⁸

Myth: Gun registration works

Fact: Not in New Zealand. They repealed their gun registration law in the 1980s after police acknowledged its worthlessness. “It seems just to be an elaborate system of arithmetic with no tangible aim. Probably, and with the best of intentions, it may have been thought, that if it were known what firearms each individual in Victoria owned, some form of control may be exercised, and those who were guilty of criminal misuse could be readily identified. This is a fallacy, and has been proven not to be the case”³⁹

Fact: Not in Canada. More than 20,000 Canadian gun-owners have publicly refused to register their firearms. Many others are silently ignoring the law. The provincial governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba have dumped both the administration and the enforcement of all federal gun-control laws right back into Ottawa's lap, throwing the Canadian government into civil war, one fought on paper for the time being. And all at a cost over three times the original projected cost.⁴⁰ Rank and file police officers in Calgary and Edmonton have withdrawn their backing of Ottawa's gun control registry and Alberta is ready to follow suit. “The gun registry as it sits right now is causing law abiding citizens to register their guns but it does nothing to take one illegal gun off the street or to increase any type of penalty for anybody that violates any part of the legislation,” according to Al Koenig, President, Calgary Police Association.⁴¹

Fact: Not in Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany began comprehensive gun registration in 1972. The government estimated between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 million guns were to be registered, and in fact only 3,200,000 million surfaced, leaving some 80% unaccounted for.⁴²

³⁸ Steven W. Kendrick, “Response to Philip Alpers' submission to the California State Assembly Select Committee on Gun Violence”, January 2000

³⁹ Chief Inspector Newgreen. Registrar of Firearms for the State of Victoria, Registration Firearms System CRB File 39-1-1385/84).

⁴⁰ Dr. Paul Gallant and Dr. Joanne Eisen, “Civil Disobedience In Canada: It Just Happened To Be Guns”, Idaho Observer, August 2000

⁴¹ Calgary Herald, September 1, 2000

⁴² Ted Drane, “Why Gun Registration will Fail”

Fact: Not in Boston, Cleveland or California. These cities and states require registration of “assault weapons”. The compliance rate in Boston and Cleveland is about 1%.⁴³ In California, it is about 10%.

Fact: Criminals generally don’t register their weapons. Why would they register their guns?

Myth: Gun registration will help police find suspects

Fact: There is registration in Hawaii, Chicago, and Washington D.C. Yet there has not been even a single case where the laws have been instrumental in identifying someone who has committed a crime.⁴⁴ Criminals very rarely leave their guns at the scene of the crime. Would-be criminals also virtually never get licenses or register their weapons.

Myth: Registration does not lead to confiscation

Fact: It did in Canada. The handgun registration law of 1934 is the source being used to confiscate (without compensation) over ½ of the handguns in 2001.⁴⁵

Fact: It did in Germany. The 1928 Law on Firearms and Ammunition (before the Nazis came to power) required all firearms to be registered. When Hitler came to power, the existing lists were used for confiscating weapons.

Fact: It did in Australia. In 1996, the Australian government confiscated over 660,000 legal weapons from their citizens.

Fact: It did in California. The 1989 Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act required registration. Due to changing definitions of “assault weapons”, many legal firearms are now being confiscated by the California government.

Fact: It did in New York City. In 1967, New York City passed an ordinance requiring a citizen to obtain a permit to own a rifle or shotgun, which would then be registered. In 1991, the city passed a ban on the private possession of some semi-automatic rifles and shotguns and ‘registered’ owners were told that those firearms had to be surrendered, rendered inoperable, or taken out of the city.

Fact: It did in Bermuda, Cuba, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, and Soviet Georgia as well.

⁴³ David B. Kopel, *The Samurai, the Mountie, and the Cowboy: Should America Adopt the Gun Controls of Other Democracies* 231, n.210 (1992).

⁴⁴ Prof. John Lott, “Gun Licensing Leads to Increased Crime, Lost Lives”, *L.A. Times*, Aug 23, 2000

⁴⁵ Dr. Paul Gallant and Dr. Joanne Eisen, “Civil Disobedience In Canada: It Just Happened To Be Guns”, *Idaho Observer*, August 2000

Myth: Licensing will keep bad people from obtaining or using guns

Fact: In New York State alone, approximately 100,000 persons are convicted of unlicensed operation of a motor vehicle each year, and this is probably a small proportion of the actual number of people who drive without a valid license.⁴⁶ And given the poor performance of the Federal government in prosecuting felons that were identified by the Instant Background Check trying to buy firearms, there is little to support this claim.

Fact: As long as the unlicensed purchaser is never caught with the handgun, the unlawful sale will go unnoticed. The risk of detection is negligible. If the unlicensed handgun owner is arrested, he could claim that he did not need a license because he had owned this handgun before licensing went into effect.⁴⁷

Fact: Currently, federal prosecutors do not eagerly accept for prosecution felon-in-possession cases unless the felon is a hardened criminal who represents a threat to the public.⁴⁸

Fact: According to the Supreme Court, criminals do not have to obtain licenses or register their weapons, as that would be an act of self-incrimination.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Northwestern University School of Law, 1998

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Daniel C. Richman, Old Chief v. United States: Stipulating Away Prosecutorial Accountability?, 83 Va. L. Rev. 939, 982-85 (1997).

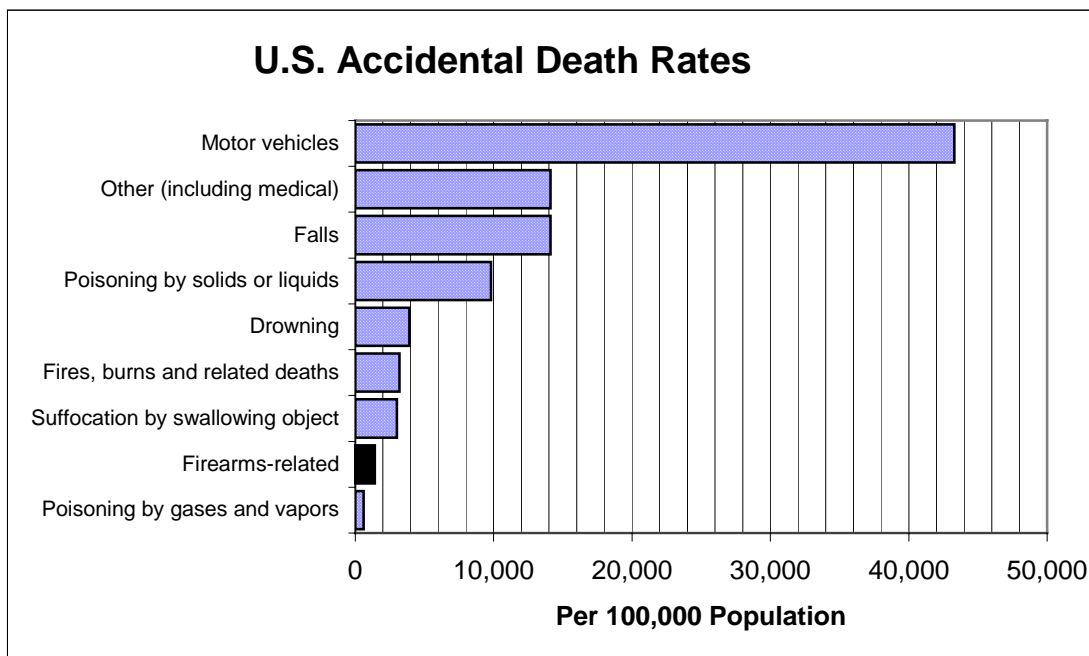
⁴⁹ Haynes vs. U.S. 390 U.S. 85 1968

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Myth: Accidental gun fatalities are a serious problem

Fact: Guns contribute only a small number of accidental deaths in the U.S.⁵⁰ For example, compared to accidental death from firearms, you are:

- Twice as likely to suffocate on a swallowed object
- Seven times more likely to be poisoned
- 10 times more likely to die falling
- And 31 times more likely to die in an automobile accident



Fact: In 1996, there were only 21 accidental gun deaths for children under age 15. About twice as many children under 10 die from drowning in bathtubs.⁵¹

Fact: In 1993, there were 1,334 drownings and 528 firearm-related accidental deaths from ages 0-19. Firearms outnumber pools by a factor of over 30:1. Thus, the risk of drowning in a pool is nearly 100 times higher than from a firearm-related accident for everyone, and nearly 500 times for ages 0-5.⁵²

⁵⁰ National Safety Council's 1997 Accident Fact Book

⁵¹ Centers for Disease Control

⁵² National Center for Health Statistics, and the National Spa and Pool Institute

Fact: Medical mistakes kill 400,000 people per year – about one fully loaded jumbo jet crash per day, and 10 times the rate of all firearm-related deaths (including those where citizens killed criminals in self-defense, suicides, etc.) and 266 times the accidental firearm death rate.⁵³

Fact: Around 2,000 patients each year – six per day – are accidentally killed or injured in hospitals by registered nurses.⁵⁴

Myth: Gun accidents are flooding emergency rooms

Fact: The rate of gun accidents is so low the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission doesn't even mention them in their annual safety reports.

Myth: "Junk" guns are dangerous and should be banned

Fact: In the history of the state of California, not one lawsuit against a gun maker has been filed based on a weapon being defective or poorly designed.⁵⁵

Myth: Guns should be made to conform to product liability laws

Fact: Guns are already covered under product liability laws. If you have a defective gun that does not operate properly, you can sue the gun maker. But this is not a problem.⁵⁶

⁵³ Medical death statistics from Dr. David Lawrence, CEO Kaiser Permanente. Gun deaths are for 1993, CDC report.

⁵⁴ Chicago Tribune report, Sept 10, 2000

⁵⁵ California Trial Lawyers Association, 1998.

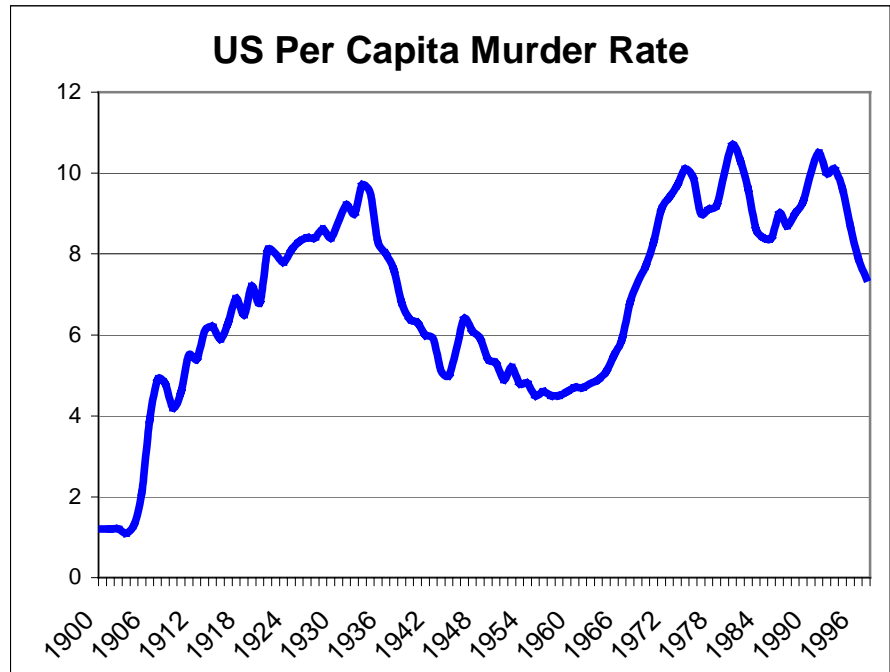
⁵⁶ Ibid.

GOVERNMENT, GUN LAWS, AND SOCIAL COSTS

Myth: Gun control reduces crime

Fact: Violent crime appears to be encouraged by gun control. Most gun control laws in the United States have been written since 1968, yet the murder rate has risen during that time.⁵⁷

Fact: In 1976, Washington, D.C. enacted one of the most restrictive gun control laws in the nation. Since then, the city's murder rate has risen 134 percent while the national murder rate has dropped 2 percent.⁵⁸



Fact: Among the 15 states with the highest homicide rates, 10 have restrictive or very restrictive gun laws.⁵⁹

Fact: 20% of U.S. homicides occur in four cities with just six percent of the population -- New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Washington, D.C. -- and each has a virtual prohibition on private handguns.⁶⁰

Fact: New York has one of the most restrictive gun laws in the nation -- and 20% of the armed robberies.⁶¹

Fact: There are more than 22,000⁶² gun laws at the city, county, state, and federal level. If gun control worked, then we should be free of crime.

⁵⁷ National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, Revised July, 1999

⁵⁸ Dr. Gary Kleck, University of Florida using FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1997

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms estimate, 1992

Myth: Guns should be registered and licensed like cars

Fact: You do not need a license to buy a car. You can buy as many as you want and drive them all you like on your own property without a license.

Fact: Cars are registered because they are (a) a source of tax revenue, (b) the object of fraud in some transactions, and (c) a high theft object. Thus we ask the government to track these.

Fact: There is no constitutional right to keep and bear automobiles, and thus they are subject to greater regulation than guns.

Fact: There are more guns in the U.S. than cars (228,000,000 guns according to 1998 FBI stats, and 207,754,000 automobiles according to 1998 Federal Highway Administration registrations). Yet you are 31 times more likely to be accidentally killed by a car than a gun according to the National Safety Council⁶³ . . . despite cars having been registered and licensed for almost 100 years.

Myth: The Brady Bill caused gun homicides to decrease

Fact: Both gun and non-gun murder rates fell during the same period, 1992 to 1997. In 1992, 68% of U.S. murders were committed with guns; in 1997, it was still 68%.⁶⁴ Thus, the decreased gun homicide part of an overall declining crime rate, not an effect of the Brady Bill.

Fact: The Brady law has so far failed to appreciably save lives.⁶⁵

Fact: Violent crime started falling in 1991, three years before passage of the Brady law. The Brady law did not apply to 18 states, but after 1994 their violent crime fell as quickly as other states.⁶⁶

Fact: Americans agree that the bill is worthless. 51 % believe the act has been ineffective at reducing violent crime, and 56% believe it has had no impact on reducing the number of homicides in the U.S.⁶⁷

Myth: Gun laws are being enforced

Fact: Since President Clinton took office federal prosecutions of gun-related crimes have dropped more than 44 percent.⁶⁸

⁶³ 207,754,000 automobiles according to Federal Highway Administration, October 1998. 240,000,000 guns according to 1996 FBI Uniform Crime Statistics

⁶⁴ FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1992 and 1997

⁶⁵ Dr. Jens Ludwig , Dr. Philip J. Cook, Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2000

⁶⁶ Prof John Lott, "Gun Licensing Leads to Increased Crime, Lost Lives", L.A. Times, Aug 23, 2000, based on both the FBI Uniform Crime Statistics for 1990s and the U.S. Justice Department Crime Victimization Survey.

⁶⁷ Portrait of America survey, August 2000

⁶⁸ Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) at Syracuse University covering 1992 through 1998

Fact: Of the 3,353 prohibited individuals that obtained firearms, the government only investigated 110 - or 3.3% of these individuals.⁶⁹

Fact: Despite 536,000 prohibited buyers caught by the National Instant Background Check, only 6,700 people (1.25%) have been charged for these firearms violations. This includes 71% of the violations coming from convicted or indicted felons.⁷⁰ None of these were prosecuted by the Federal government in 1996, 1997, or 1998.⁷¹

Fact: Some of the reasons listed for not prosecuting known gun criminals include “minimal federal interest” and “DOJ/U.S. Attorney policy”.⁷²

Fact: 1/2 of the referrals of violent criminals were closed without investigation or prosecution.⁷³

Fact: The average sentence for a federal firearms violation dropped from 57 months to 46 months from 1996 to 1998.⁷⁴

Fact: In 1998, the government prosecuted just eight children for gun law violations.⁷⁵ In that same year, there were:

- 8 prosecutions for juvenile handgun possession.
- 6 prosecutions for handgun transfer to juveniles.
- 1 prosecution for Brady Law violations.

Fact: 18-20 year olds commit over 23% of all gun murders.⁷⁶ None of these criminals are allowed by law to purchase a handgun, and the Federal government does not enforce this law.

Fact: Project Exile in Richmond, Virginia prosecutes felons caught with guns using Federal laws that require mandatory imprisonment. The first year result was a 33% drop in homicides for the Richmond Metro area in a year where the national murder rate was climbing.⁷⁷ This shows that enforcement works. And according to Andrew McBride of the Richmond Justice Department Office, these cases are as easy to prosecute as "picking change up off the street."

⁶⁹ General Accounting Office (GAO) 2000 audit of the National Instant Check System between 11/30/98 and 11/30/99.

⁷⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Firearm Offenders and Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, June 4, 2000

⁷¹ U.S. Justice Department statistics, 1999

⁷² Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Firearm Offenders and Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, June 4, 2000

⁷³ General Accounting Office report on the Implementation of NICS, February, 2000

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ United States Treasury and Justice Department Report, 1999

⁷⁷ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1999

Myth: Federal gun crime prosecutions increased 25%

Fact: 1992: 9,885 BATF referrals for federal law violations
1998: 4,391 (56% drop)
1999: 5,489 (fictitious 25% increase)⁷⁸

Fact: 1992: 12,084 BATF referrals for all firearm law violations
1998: 5,620 (a 53% drop)

Myth: The social cost of gun violence is enormous

Fact: Because guns are used an estimated 2.5 million times per year to prevent crimes, the cost savings in personal losses, police work, and court and prison expenses vastly outweighs the cost of criminal gun violence and gun accidents. The net savings, under a worst-case scenario, is about \$3.5 billion a year.⁷⁹

Fact: Guns are used 65 times more often to prevent a crime than to commit one.⁸⁰

Fact: The medical costs of gun violence is only 0.16% of America's annual health care expenditures.⁸¹

Myth: The social cost of gun violence is \$20-100 billion

Fact: This "study" included the lifetime earnings of people that die from guns, not just the true social costs. This included lost incomes of criminals killed by law-abiding citizens. A later version of this "study" also included intangible costs such as "emotional distress". If the same methodology were used to calculate the social savings from private gun ownership, we would see a benefit to society of half a trillion dollars, or 10% of the 1999 US Gross Domestic Product.

Myth: Gun "buy back" programs get guns off the streets

Fact: Buybacks remove no more than 2% of the firearms within a community. And the firearms that are removed do not resemble guns used in crimes. "*There has never been any effect on crime results seen*".⁸²

Fact: Up to 62% of people trading in a firearm still have another at home, and 27% said they would or might buy another within a year.⁸³

⁷⁸ BATF, 1999

⁷⁹ Sterling Burnett, National Center for Policy Analysis, "Suing Gun Manufacturers: Hazardous to Our Health", 1999

⁸⁰ Taking Dr. Gary Kleck's estimate of 2.5 million gun defenses each year, divided by the FBI estimates of crimes committed with a firearm.

⁸¹ Max W and Rice DP, "Shooting in the dark: estimating the cost of firearm injuries." Health Affairs, 1993

⁸² Garen Wintemute, Violence Prevention Research Program, U.C., Davis, 1997

⁸³ Jon Vernick, John Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, Sacramento and St. Louis studies

Fact: More than 50% of the weapons bought via a gun buy-back program were over 15 years old, whereas almost half of firearms seized from juveniles are less than three years old.⁸⁴

Fact: According to a variety of sources, the actual effect is that gun buy-back programs:

- Disarm future crime victims, creating new social costs
- Gives criminals an easy way to dispose of evidence
- Are turned in by those least likely to commit crimes (the elderly, women, etc.)
- Cheap guns are bought and sold back to the government for a profit
- Causes guns to be stolen and sold to the police, creating more crime in the process
- The stolen guns are not returned to their rightful owners

Myth: "Safe storage" laws protect people

Fact: 15 states that passed "safe storage" laws saw 300 more murders, 3,860 more rapes, 24,650 more robberies, and over 25,000 more aggravated assaults in the first five years. On average, the annual costs borne by victims averaged over \$2.6 billion as a result of lost productivity, out-of-pocket expenses, medical bills, and property losses.⁸⁵

Fact: In Merced California, an intruder stabbed three children to death with a pitchfork. The oldest child had been trained by her father in firearms use, but could not save her siblings from the attacker because the gun was locked away to comply with the state's "safe storage" law.⁸⁶

⁸⁴ District of Columbia buyback program, 1999

⁸⁵ Prof. John Lott, "Safe Storage Gun Laws: Accidental Deaths, Suicides, and Crime" Yale School of Law, March 2000

⁸⁶ Sierra Times and various wire services, September, 2000

CRIME AND GUNS

Myth: Guns are not a good deterrent to crime

Fact: Guns prevent an estimated 2.5 million crimes a year, or 6,849 every day.⁸⁷ Often the gun is never fired and no blood (including the criminal's) is shed.

Fact: Every day, 550 rapes, 1,100 murders, and 5,200 other violent crimes are prevented just by showing a gun. In less than 0.9% of the time is the gun ever actually fired.⁸⁸

Fact: 60% of convicted felons admitted that they avoided committing crimes when they knew the victim was armed. 40% of convicted felons admitted that they avoided committing crimes when they thought the victim might be armed.⁸⁹

Fact: 59% of the burglaries in Britain, which has tough gun control laws, are "hot burglaries." By contrast, the U.S., with laxer restrictions, has a "hot burglary" rate of only 13%.⁹⁰

Fact: Washington D.C., has banned gun ownership and has a per capita murder rate of 56.9. Across the river in Arlington, Virginia, gun ownership is not regulated, and the murder rate is a mere 1.6 per capita.⁹¹

Fact: In 1982, Kennesaw, GA passed a law requiring heads of households to keep at least one firearm in the house. The residential burglary rate dropped 89% the following year.⁹²

Fact: A survey of felons revealed the following:⁹³

- 74% of felons agreed that "one reason burglars avoid houses when people are at home is that they fear being shot during the crime."
- 57% of felons polled agreed, "criminals are more worried about meeting an armed victim than they are about running into the police."

Myth: Guns are often used to commit violent crimes

Fact: 90% of all violent crimes in the U.S. do not involve firearms of any type.⁹⁴

⁸⁷ Dr. Gary Kleck, Criminologist, Florida State University, 1997

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ James Wright and Peter Rossi, "Armed and Considered Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their Firearms", New York: Aldine, 1986

⁹⁰ Dr. Gary Kleck, Criminologist, Florida State University (1997) and Kopel (1992 and 1999)

⁹¹ FBI, "Crime in the United States", 1998

⁹² Dr. Gary Kleck, "Crime Control Through the Private Use of Armed Force", Social Problems, February 1988

⁹³ Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, "The Armed Criminal in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons," Research Report, July 1985

⁹⁴ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1998

Fact: Less than 1% of all firearms are ever used in the commission of a crime (much less a violent crime).⁹⁵

Fact: Two-thirds of the people who die each year from gunfire are criminals being shot by other criminals.⁹⁶

Myth: Gun shows are supermarkets for criminals

Fact: Only 2% of guns used in criminal offenses were purchased at gun shows.⁹⁷

Fact: Only 5% of metropolitan police departments believe that gun shows are a problem.⁹⁸

Fact: Only 3.5% of youthful offenders reported that they obtained their last handgun at a gun show.⁹⁹

Fact: 93% of guns used in crimes are obtained illegally (i.e., not at gun stores or gun shows).¹⁰⁰

Fact: Only 14% of all firearms traced in investigations were purchased at a gun show.¹⁰¹

Fact: Gun dealers are federally licensed, and must follow the rules for sales regardless of whether they are dealing from a storefront, or a gun show.¹⁰²

Myth: 25-50% of the vendors at most gun shows are "unlicensed dealers"

Fact: There is no such thing as an "unlicensed dealer", except for people that buy and sell antique – known as curio – weapons.

Fact: This 25-50% figure can only be achieved if you include dealers *not selling guns* at these shows. These non-gun dealers include knife makers, ammunition dealers, accessories dealers, military artifact traders, clothing vendors, bumper sticker sellers, and hobbyists. In short, 50% of the vendors at shows are not selling firearms at all!

⁹⁵ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1994

⁹⁶ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1994

⁹⁷ National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. According to an NIJ study released in December 1997 "Homicide in Eight U.S. Cities"

⁹⁸ Center to Prevent Handgun Violence survey of 37 police departments in large cities, reported in a CPHV report titled "On the Front Line: Making Gun Interdiction Work", February 1998

⁹⁹ Timothy S. Bynum, Todd G. Beitzel, Tracy A. O'Connell & Sean P. Varano, "Patterns in Gun Acquisition and Use by Youthful Offenders in Michigan", 1999

¹⁰⁰ BATF, 1999

¹⁰¹ BATF, June 2000, covers only July 1996 through December 1998.

¹⁰² BATF, 2000

Myth: Criminals prefer "Saturday Night Specials"ⁱⁱ

Fact: "Saturday Night Specials" were used in less than 3% of crimes involving guns.¹⁰³

Fact: Fewer than 2% of all "Saturday Night Specials" made are used in crimes.

Myth: Prison isn't the answer to crime control

Fact: From 1960-1980, per capita imprisonment for violent crimes fell from 738 to 227. In the same period, violent crime rates nationwide tripled.

Fact: The average annual social damage prevented by incarcerating a newly admitted New Jersey violent criminal is \$1.6 million and the median damage prevented is \$70,098. This is a far higher cost than the annual \$25,000 expense of imprisoning a violent criminal.

Myth: Waiting periods prevent rash crimes and lowers violent crime rates

Fact: The national five-day waiting period under the Brady Bill had no impact on murder or robbery, but slightly increased rape and aggravated assault rates by a few percent. Thus, for two crime categories, the major effect was to delay law-abiding citizens from getting a gun for protection. The risks were greatest for crimes against women.¹⁰⁴

Fact: Comparing homicide rates in 18 states that had waiting periods and background checks before the Brady bill, with rates in the 32 states that had no comparable laws, the difference in change of homicide rates was "insignificant".¹⁰⁵

Myth: Gun makers are selling plastic guns that slip through metal detectors

Fact: There is no such thing as a 'plastic gun'. This myth started in 1980 when Glock introduced a handgun with a polymer frame. Most of the Glock is metal and very detectable in common metal and x-ray detectors. Incidentally, Glock is one of the favorite handguns of police departments *because it is lightweight, thanks to the polymer frame*.

¹⁰³ FBI Uniform Crime Statistics, 1994

¹⁰⁴ Dr. John Lott Jr., University of Chicago School of Law, 1997

¹⁰⁵ Dr. Jens Ludwig, Dr. Philip J. Cook, Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2000

GUNS AND CRIME PREVENTION

Myth: Private ownership of guns is not effective in preventing crime

Fact: Every year, people in the United States use a gun to defend themselves against criminals an estimated 2,500,000 times – more than 6,500 people a day, or once every 13 seconds.¹⁰⁶ Of these instances, 15.6% of the people using a firearm defensively stated that they "almost certainly" saved their lives by doing so.

This means that, each year, firearms are used 60 times more often to protect the lives of honest citizens than to take lives.

Fact: In 83.5% of these successful gun defenses, the attacker either threatened or used force first, proving that guns are very well suited for self-defense.

Fact: Of the 2,500,000 times citizens use their guns to defend themselves every year, 92% merely brandish their gun or fire a warning shot to scare off their attackers.

Fact: Less than 8% of the time does a citizen wound his or her attacker.

Fact: For every accidental death, suicide or homicide with a firearm, 10 lives are saved through defensive use.

Fact: When using guns in self-defense¹⁰⁷:

- 83% of robbery victims were not injured
- 88% of assault victims were not hurt
- 76% of all self-defense use of guns never involve firing a single shot

Fact: After the implementation of Canada's 1977 gun controls prohibiting handgun possession for protection, the "breaking and entering" crime rate rose 25%, surpassing the American rate.¹⁰⁸

Myth: Only police should have guns

Fact: 11% of police shootings kill an innocent person - about 2% of shootings by citizens kill an innocent person.¹⁰⁹

Fact: Anyone that saw the helplessness of the L.A. Police Department during the 1992 King Riots knows that they need guns to defend themselves.

¹⁰⁶ Fall 1995, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

¹⁰⁷ National Crime Victimization Survey, 1979-1985

¹⁰⁸ Pat Mayhew, Residential Burglary: A Comparison of the United States, Canada and England and Wales (Nat'l Inst. of Just., Wash., D.C., 1987)

¹⁰⁹ Cramer C and Kopel D. "Shall issue: the new wave of concealed handgun permit laws." Golden CO: Independence Institute Issue Paper. October 17, 1994.

Myth: Guns are not effective in preventing crime against women

Fact: Of the 2,500,000 annual self-defense cases using guns, more than 7.7% are by women defending themselves against sexual abuse.

Fact: When a woman was armed with a gun or knife, only 3% of the attempted rapes are successful, compared to 32% when unarmed.¹¹⁰

Fact: The probability of serious injury from an attack is 2.5 times greater for women offering no resistance than for women resisting with a gun. Men also benefit from using a gun, but the benefits are smaller: offering no resistance is 1.4 times more likely to result in serious injury than resisting with a gun.¹¹¹

Fact: 27% of women keep a gun in the house.¹¹²

Fact: 37.6 million women either own or have rapid access to guns.¹¹³

Fact: In 1966, the city of Orlando responded to a wave of sexual assaults by offering firearms training classes to women. The number of rapes dropped by nearly 90%.

Myth: You are more likely to be injured or killed using a gun for self-defense

Fact: You are far more likely to survive a violent assault if you defend yourself with a gun. In episodes where there was an injury to a robbery victim, the injury/defense rates were:¹¹⁴

Resisting with a gun	6%
Did nothing at all	25%
Resisted with a knife	40%
Non-violent resistance	45%

¹¹⁰ U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, 1979

¹¹¹ Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey

¹¹² U.S. Department of Justice, 1998

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ British Home Office – no a pro-gun organization by any means

CONCEALED CARRY LAWS AND WEAPONS

Myth: Concealed carry laws increase crimes

Fact: Crimes involving a gun owner with a carry permit in Florida have consistently been about 0.02% of such crimes since Florida's right-to-carry law started in 1989.¹¹⁵

Fact: After passing their concealed carry law, Florida's homicide rate fell from 36% above the national average to 4% below the national average and remains below the national average to this day.¹¹⁶

Fact: When citizens are allowed to carry concealed weapons¹¹⁷:

- Murder rates drop 8%
- Rape rates fall 5%
- Aggravated assaults drop 7%

Fact: More to the point, crime is significantly higher in states without right-to-carry laws¹¹⁸:

Type of Crime	How Much Higher in Restrictive States
Robbery	105%
Murder	86%
Assault	82%
Violent Crime	81%
Auto theft	60%
Rape	25%

Fact: Deaths and injuries from mass public shootings fall dramatically after right-to-carry concealed handgun laws are enacted. Between 1977 and 1995, the average death rate from mass shootings plummeted by up to 91% after such laws went into effect, and injuries dropped by over 80%

Fact: The serious crime rate in Texas fell 50% faster than the national average after a concealed carry law was passed in 1995.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ Florida Department of Justice, 1998

¹¹⁶ Cramer C and Kopel D. Shall issue: the new wave of concealed handgun permit laws. Golden CO: Independence Institute Issue Paper. October 17, 1994.

¹¹⁷ John Lott, David Mustard: This study involved county level crime statistics from *all* 3,054 counties in the U.S., from 1977 through 1992. During this time ten states adopted right-to-carry laws. It is estimated that if all states had adopted right-to-carry laws, in 1992 the US would have avoided 1,400 murders, 4,200 rapes, 12,000 robberies, 60,000 aggravated assaults – and saves over \$5,000,000,000 in victim expenses.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid

Myth: People carrying concealed weapons will commit crimes

Fact: People with concealed carry licenses are:¹²⁰

- 5.7 times less likely to be arrested for violent offenses than the general public
- 13.5 times less likely to be arrested for non-violent offenses than the general public

Fact: Even gun control organizations agree it is a non-problem, as in Texas – “because there haven’t been Wild West shootouts in the streets”.¹²¹

Fact: In Florida, a state that has allow concealed carry since 1989, you are twice as likely to be attacked by an alligator than a person with a concealed carry permit.¹²²

Myth: People do not need concealable weapons

Fact: In 79.7% of gun defenses, the defender used a concealable handgun. A quarter of the gun defenses occurred in places away from the defender's home.¹²³

Fact: Often small weapons (that are capable of being concealed) are the only ones usable by people of small stature, or those with physical disabilities.

Fact: The average citizen doesn’t need a Sports Utility Vehicle, but owning one makes the owner safer. Owning a concealable gun makes the owner safer as well.

Myth: Police are against concealed carrying by citizens

Fact: “All the horror stories I thought would come to pass didn’t happen . . . I think it’s worked out well, and that says good things about the citizens who have permits. I’m a convert.”¹²⁴

Fact: “I . . . [felt] that such legislation present[ed] a clear and present danger to law-abiding citizens by placing more handguns on our streets. Boy was I wrong. Our experience in Harris County, and indeed statewide, has proven my fears absolutely groundless”.¹²⁵

¹²⁰ William Strdevant, unpublished study reported in August 2000 edition of America’s 1st Freedom

¹²¹ Nina Butts, Texans Against Gun Violence, Dallas Morning News, August 10, 2000

¹²² Florida Department of State, “Concealed Weapons/Firearms License Statistical Report”, 1998 – Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, December 1998

¹²³ "Armed Resistance to Crime: The Prevalence and Nature of Self-Defense with a Gun," by Gary Kleck and Marc Gertz, in The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology, Northwestern University School of Law, Volume 86, Number 1, Fall, 1995

¹²⁴ Glenn White, president, Dallas Police Association, Dallas Morning News, December 23, 1997

¹²⁵ John B. Holmes, Harris County Texas district attorney, Dallas Morning News, December 23, 1997

GUNS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

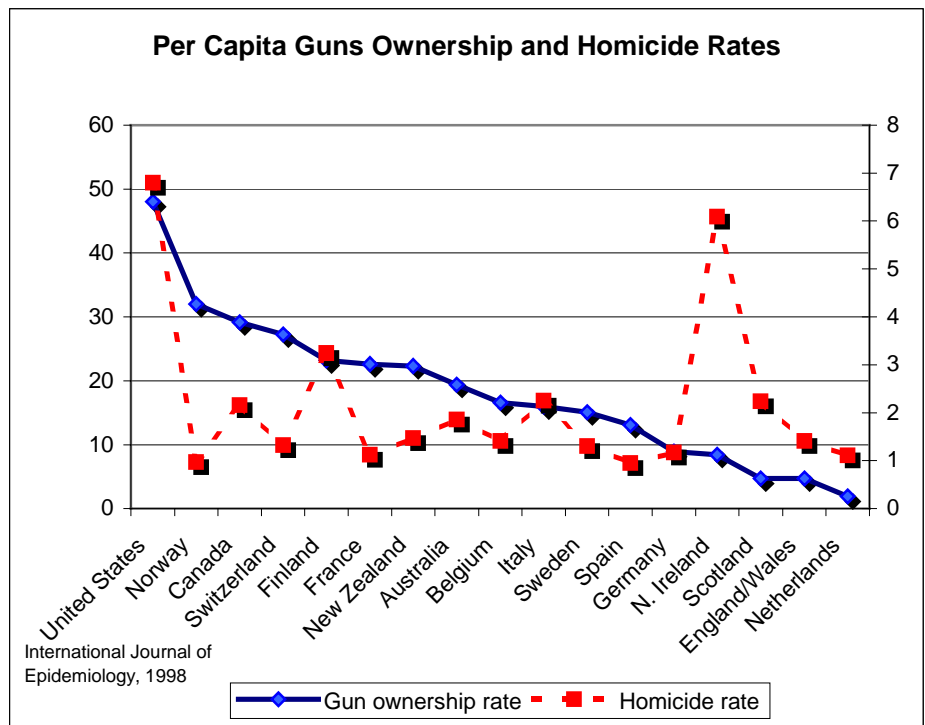
Myth: Countries with strict gun control have lower crime rates

Fact: In America, we can demonstrate that private ownership of guns reduces crime, but from country to country there is no correlation between gun availability and the violent crime rate. Consider this:

Gun Availability	Crime Rate	
	High	Low
High	United States	Switzerland
Low	Mexico	Japan

Or, to use detailed data, we can contrast the per capita homicide rate with the per capita gun ownership rate between different industrialized countries. Doing so shows zero correlation between the availability of guns and the overall homicide rate.

Fact: Switzerland has extremely lenient gun control (more so than the U.S.)¹²⁶, and has the third-lowest homicide rate of the top nine major European countries, and the same per capita rate as England and Wales.¹²⁷



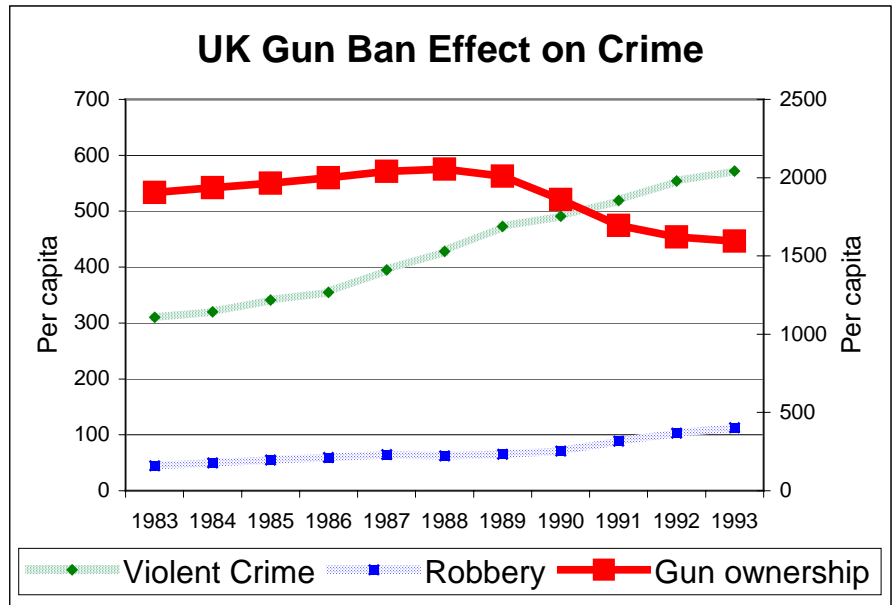
¹²⁶ In Switzerland, handguns are obtainable once a person obtains a simple police permit that is valid for three months. During that time the permit holder may buy as many handguns as he wishes, and purchases are generally not registered. For 43% of the population, there are no rules requiring a person carrying a loaded handgun to obtain any permission at all.

¹²⁷ Carol Kalish, International Crime Rates, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report (Washington: Department of Justice, May 1988). 1984 data for Switzerland, and the 1983 data for England and Wales.

Myth: Britain has strict gun control and a low crime rate

Fact: Since gun banning has escalated in the UK, the rate of crime – especially violent crime – has risen.

Fact: A continuing parliamentary inquiry into the growing number of black market weapons has concluded that there are more than three million illegally held firearms in circulation - double the number believed to have been held 10 years ago - and that criminals are more willing than ever to use them. One in three criminals under the age of 25 owns or has access to a firearm.¹²⁸



Fact: Between 1997 and 1999, there were 429 murders in the capital, the highest two-year figure for more than 10 years – nearly two-thirds of those involved firearms – in a country that has banned private firearm ownership.¹²⁹

Fact: Over the last century, the British crime rate was largely unchanged. In the late nineteenth century, the per capita homicide rate in Britain was between 1.0 and 1.5 per 100,000.¹³⁰ In the late twentieth century, after a near ban on gun ownership, the homicide rate is around 1.1.¹³¹ This shows that the homicide rate does not vary with either the level of gun control or gun availability.

Fact: The U.K. has strict gun control and a rising homicide rate of 1.4 per capita. Switzerland that has the highest per capita firearm ownership rate on the planet (all males age 20 to 42 are required to keep rifles or pistols at home) has a homicide rate of 1.2 per capita. And to date, there has never been a schoolyard massacre in Switzerland.¹³²

¹²⁸ Reported in The Guardian, September 3, 2000

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Clive Emsley, Crime and Society in England 1750-1900, at 36 (1987).

¹³¹ Interpol statistics

¹³² Stephen P. Halbrook, "Where Kids and Guns Do Mix", Wall Street Journal, June 1999

Myth: Japan has strict gun control and a less violent society

Fact: In Japan, the murder rate is about 1 per 100,000. In the U.S., there are about 3.2 murders per 100,000 people each year by weapons other than firearms.¹³³ *This means that even if firearms in the U.S. could be eliminated, we would still have three times the murder rate of the Japanese.* Japan's murder rate may be low, but its suicide rate is over 20 per 100,000 people. Japanese are being murdered and committing suicide at a rate of about 21 per 100,000. In the U.S., our combined murder and suicide rate is about 21 also.

Myth: Gun control in Australia is curbing crime

Fact: Crime has been rising since a sweeping ban on private gun ownership. In the first two years after gun-owners were forced to surrender 640,381 personal firearms, government statistics show a dramatic increase in criminal activity.¹³⁴¹³⁵

- Homicides are up 3.2%
- Assaults are up 17%
- Armed-robberies are up 73%
- Unlawful entries are up 8%.
- Kidnappings are up 38%
- Manslaughter is up 32%
- In the state of Victoria, homicides-with-firearms are up 300%
- There has been a dramatic increase in break-ins and assaults of the elderly

¹³³ United Nations, 1998

¹³⁴ The Australia Bureau of Statistics, 1998

¹³⁵ Cross-referenced with the Australian Institute of Criminology, a government funded think-tank, 1998

POLICE AND GUNS

Myth: Police favor gun control

Fact: 92.7% of law enforcement officials believe that citizens should be able to purchase firearms for self-defense and sporting purposes.¹³⁶

Fact: 65.8% believe there should be no gun rationing, such as 'one gun per month' schemes.

Fact: 97.9% of officers believe, that through illegal means, criminals are able to obtain any type of firearm.

Myth: The police are our protection, and people don't need guns

Fact: The courts have consistently ruled that the police do not have an obligation to protect individuals. In *Warren v. District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department*, 444 A.2d 1 (D.C. App. 1981), the court stated: '[C]ourts have without exception concluded that when a municipality or other governmental entity undertakes to furnish police services, it assumes a duty only to the public at large and not to individual members of the community.'

Fact: There are not enough police to protect everyone. Currently, there are about 150,000 police officers on duty at any one time.¹³⁷

- This is on-duty police. This includes desk clerks, command sergeants, etc. – far fewer than 150,000 cops are cruising your neighborhood.
- There are approximately 271,933,702 people living in the United States.¹³⁸
- Thus *there is only one on-duty cop for every 1,813 citizens!*

Fact: 95% of the time police arrive too late to prevent a crime or arrest the suspect.¹³⁹

Fact: In over 90% of U.S. cities, technology does not give dispatcher the location of a cellular telephone caller.¹⁴⁰

Fact: 75% of protective/restraining orders are violated and police often won't enforce unless they witness the violation.¹⁴¹

¹³⁶ National Association of Chiefs of Police, 1999 Police Survey

¹³⁷ US Justice Department, 1998

¹³⁸ US Census Bureau, 1999 estimate

¹³⁹ Witkin, Gordon, Guttman, Monika and Lenzy, Tracy. "This is 911 ... please hold." U.S. News & World Report, June 17, 1998

¹⁴⁰ Susan Bahr, "911 - hello? Hellooooo?", America's Network 103, April 1, 1999

¹⁴¹ Ellen Sorokin, "Anti-stalking laws usually are unable to protect targets." Washington Times, April 16, 2000

Myth: The supply of guns is a danger to law enforcement

Fact: The courts kill cops by letting felons out of prison early. Of police killed in the line of duty:

- 70% are killed by criminals with prior arrest records
- 53% of these criminals have prior convictions
- 22% are on probation when the officer is killed

Myth: “Cop Killer” bullets need to be banned

Fact: KTW rounds, wrongly labeled as “cop killers” bullets, were designed by police officers¹⁴² for police to help penetrate hard targets (car windshields, etc.). KTWs have never been sold to the general public.¹⁴³

Myth: Teflon bullets are designed to penetrate police bullet-proof vests

Fact: KTW rounds are Teflon coated to prevent heat build-up in a police officer’s gun barrel, not to pierce body armor.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴² Developed by Daniel Turcos (a police sergeant) and Donald Ward (Dr. Kopsch's special investigator)

¹⁴³ Mike Casey, “Cop Killer Bullets”, July 2000

¹⁴⁴ Ibid

THE SECOND AMENDMENT

Justification clause: "A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, "

Rights clause: "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed."

*The justification clause does not modify, restrict, or deny the rights clause.*¹⁴⁵

Myth: The Second Amendment is a collective right, not an individual right

Fact: The second amendment was listed in a Supreme Court ruling as an individual right.¹⁴⁶

Fact: The Supreme Court specifically reaffirmed that the right to keep and bear arms did not belong to the government.¹⁴⁷

Fact: In 22 of the 27 instances where the Supreme Court mentions the Second Amendment, they quote the rights clause and not the justification clause.

Fact: James Madison, considered to be the author of the Bill of Rights, wrote that the Bill of Rights was "calculated to secure the personal rights of the people". He never excluded the Second Amendment from this statement.

Fact: Patrick Henry commented on the Swiss militia model (still in use today) noting that they maintain their independence without "a mighty and splendid President" or a standing army.¹⁴⁸

Myth: The "militia" clause is to arm the National Guard

Fact: The first half of the Second Amendment is called the "justification clause". Justification clauses appear in many state constitutions, and cover liberties including right to trial, freedom of the press, free speech, and more. *Denying gun rights based on the justification clause means we would have to deny free speech rights on the same basis.*¹⁴⁹

See <http://www.law.ucla.edu/faculty/volokh/beararms/testimon.htm> .

Fact: The origin of the phrase "a well regulated militia" comes from a 1698 treatise "A Discourse of Government with Relation to Militias" by Andrew Fletcher, in which the term "well regulated" was equated with "well-behaved" or "disciplined".¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁵ Eugene Volokh, Prof. Law, UCLA

¹⁴⁶ Dred Scott, Casey v. Planned Parenthood, U.S. v. Cruikshank and others

¹⁴⁷ United States v. Miller

¹⁴⁸ Stephen P. Halbrook, "Where Kids and Guns Do Mix", Wall Street Journal, June 2000

¹⁴⁹ Eugene Volokf, Prof. Law, UCLA

¹⁵⁰ This document was widely published during the colonial and revolutionary periods, and was the basis for state and federal 'bills of rights'.

Myth: The Supreme Court has ruled that the Second Amendment is not an individual right

Fact: The Supreme Court has never been asked to decide this issue. All court rulings to date either mention the Second amendment in passing, or as a reference to other rights.

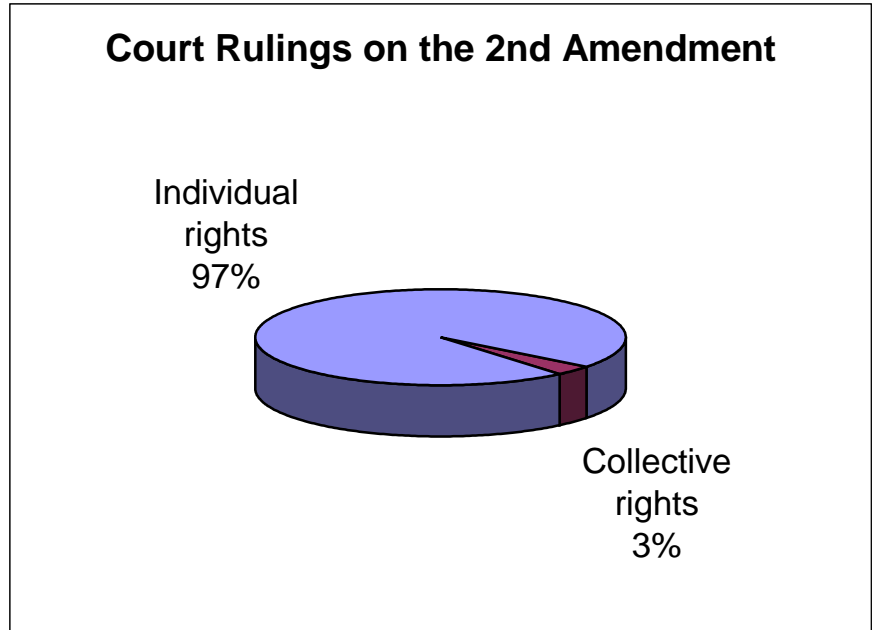
Fact: Of 300 decisions of the federal and state courts that have taken a position on the meaning of the Second Amendment or the state analogs to it, only 10 have claimed that the right to keep and bear arms is not an individual right. Many of the other decisions struck down gun control laws because that conflicted with the Second Amendment, such as *State v. Nunn* (Ga. 1846).¹⁵¹

Myth: U.S. v. Miller said that the Second Amendment is not an individual right

Fact: The Miller case specifically held that specific types of guns might be protected by the Second Amendment. It depended on whether a gun had military (militia) use, and they wanted some evidence presented, confirming that citizens have a right to military style weapons. Since no evidence was taken at the trial level in lower courts, they remanded the case for a new trial. Specifically the court said:

"The signification attributed to the term Militia appears from the debates in the Convention, the history and legislation of Colonies and States, and the writings of approved commentators. *These show plainly enough that the Militia comprised all males physically capable of acting in concert for the common defense.* "A body of citizens enrolled for military discipline." And further, that ordinarily when called for service *these men were expected to appear bearing arms supplied by themselves and of the kind in common use at the time.*"

Fact: Even the US government agreed. Here are some sentences from the brief filed by the government in the appeal to the Supreme Court:



¹⁵¹ "In Defense of Themselves and the States", Clayton Cramer, Praeger Press, 1994

“The Second Amendment does not grant to the people the right to keep and bear arms, but merely recognizes the prior existence of that right and prohibits its infringement by Congress.”

“The "arms" referred to in the Second Amendment are, moreover, those which ordinarily are used for military or public defense purposes . . .”

“The Second Amendment does not confer upon the people the right to keep and bear arms; it is one of the provisions of the Constitution which, recognizing the prior existence of a certain right, declares that it shall not be infringed by Congress. Thus the right to keep and bear arms is not a right granted by the Constitution and therefore is not dependant upon that instrument for its source.”

Summary of various court decisions concerning gun rights

DECISIONS THAT EXPLICITLY RECOGNIZED THAT THE SECOND AMENDMENT GUARANTEES AN INDIVIDUAL RIGHT TO PURCHASE, POSSESS OR CARRY FIREARMS, AND IT LIMITS THE AUTHORITY OF BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS:

- U.S. vs. Emerson, 1999, Nunn v. State, 1 Ga. 243, 250, 251 (1846) (struck down a ban on sale of small, easily concealed handguns as violating Second Amendment);
- State v. Chandler, 5 La.An. 489, 490, 491 (1850) (upheld a ban on concealed carry, but acknowledged that open carry was protected by Second Amendment);
- Smith v. State, 11 La.An. 633, 634 (1856) (upheld a ban on concealed carry, but recognized as protected by Second Amendment "arms there spoken of are such as are borne by a people in war, or at least carried openly");
- State v. Jumel, 13 La.An. 399, 400 (1858) (upheld a ban on concealed carry, but acknowledged a Second Amendment right to carry openly);
- Cockrum v. State, 24 Tex. 394, 401, 402 (1859) (upheld an enhanced penalty for manslaughter with a Bowie knife, but acknowledged that the Second Amendment guaranteed an individual right to possess arms for collective overthrow of the government);
- In Re Brickey, 8 Ida. 597, 70 Pac. 609, 101 Am.St.Rep. 215, 216 (1902) (struck down a ban on open carry of a revolver in Lewiston, Idaho as violating both Second Amendment and Idaho Const. guarantee);
- State v. Hart, 66 Ida. 217, 157 P.2d 72 (1945) (upheld a ban on concealed carry as long as open carry was allowed based on both Second Amendment and Idaho Const. guarantee);
- State v. Nickerson, 126 Mont. 157, 166 (1952) (striking down a conviction for assault with a deadly weapon, acknowledging a right to carry based on Second Amendment and Montana Const. guarantee).
- U.S. v. Hutzel, 8 Iowa, (2000) (cite in dictum that "an individual's right to keep and bear arms is constitutionally protected, see United States v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174, 178-79 (1939).").

DECISIONS THAT RECOGNIZED THE SECOND AMENDMENT GUARANTEES AN INDIVIDUAL RIGHT TO POSSESS OR CARRY FIREARMS, BUT ONLY LIMITING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY:

- U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 552 (1876) (limiting use of the Enforcement Act of 1870 so that Klansmen could not be punished for mass murder and disarming of freedmen);
- State v. Workman, 35 W.Va. 367, 373 (1891) (upholding a ban on carry of various concealable arms);
- State v. Kerner, 181 N.C. 574, 107 S.E. 222 (1921) (overturning a ban on open carry of pistols based on North Carolina Const., but acknowledging Second Amendment protected individual right from federal laws).

DECISIONS IN WHICH THE SECOND AMENDMENT WAS ARGUED OR RAISED AS A LIMITATION ON STATE LAWS, AND IN WHICH THE COURT RULED THAT IT ONLY LIMITED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TACITLY ACKNOWLEDGING THAT THE RIGHT WAS INDIVIDUAL IN NATURE:

- Andrews v. State, 3 Heisk. (50 Tenn.) 165, 172, 173 (1871);
- Fife v. State, 31 Ark. 455, 25 Am.Rep. 556, 557, 558 (1876); State v. Hill, 53 Ga. 472, 473, 474 (1874);
- Dunne v. People, 94 Ill. 120, 140, 141 (1879); Presser v. Illinois, 116 U.S. 252, 265, 266 (1886) (upholding a ban on armed bodies marching through the streets);
- People v. Persce, 204 N.Y. 397, 403 (1912); In re Rameriz, 193 Cal. 633, 636, 226 P. 914 (1924) (upholding a ban on resident aliens possessing handguns).

DECISIONS IN WHICH THE SECOND AMENDMENT WAS IMPLIED TO GUARANTEE AN INDIVIDUAL RIGHT, THOUGH UNCLEAR AS TO WHETHER IT LIMITED ONLY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR STATES AS WELL, BECAUSE THE TYPE OF ARM IN QUESTION WASN'T PROTECTED:

- English v. State, 35 Tex. 473, 476, 477 (1872) and
- State v. Duke, 42 Tex. 455, 458, 459 (1875) (upholding a ban on carrying of handguns, Bowie knives, sword-canes, spears, and brass knuckles);
- People v. Liss, 406 Ill. 419, 94 N.E.2d 320, 322, 323 (1950) (overturning a conviction for carrying a concealed handgun and acknowledging that the right in the Second Amendment was individual);
- Guida v. Dier, 84 Misc.2d 110, 375 N.Y.S.2d 827, 828 (1975) (denying that "concealable hand weapons "were protected by the Second Amendment, but acknowledging that an individual right protects other firearms).

DECISIONS IN WHICH THE SECOND AMENDMENT HAS BEEN CLASSED WITH OTHER INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, WITH NO INDICATION THAT IT WAS NOT AN INDIVIDUAL RIGHT:

- Robertson v. Baldwin, 165 U.S. 275, 281, 282, 17 S.Ct. 826, 829 (1897); U.S. v. Verdugo-Urquidez, 110 S.Ct. 1056, 1060, 1061 (1990).

DECISIONS THAT COULD HAVE BEEN VERY MUCH SHORTER IF THE COURT HAD SIMPLY DENIED THAT THE SECOND AMENDMENT PROTECTED AN INDIVIDUAL RIGHT:

- U.S. v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174 (1939) (upholding the National Firearms Act of 1934, after district judge released defendants on the grounds that it violated Second Amendment).

GUN OWNERS AND PUBLIC OPIONION

Myth: Gun owners are a tiny minority

Fact: The Federal government estimated that there were over 65 million gun owners in the U.S., and more than 50% were handgun owners.¹⁵² This number is generally considered low due to the reluctance of many to admit to a government agency that they own a gun. Other estimates indicate that 41% of U.S. households are gun-owning households.

Fact: 34% of Americans claim they owned a gun. 42% claimed they had one in the house (even if they were not the owner).¹⁵³

Myth: Most Americans favor gun control

Fact: Few "surveys" conducted in this country on the subject of gun control are unbiased. Professional survey designers have criticized both Harris and Gallup gun surveys for their construction – that the surveys have been designed to reach a desired conclusion.¹⁵⁴

Fact: Americans believe parents and popular culture are more responsible for violence in America than firearms.¹⁵⁵

Cause of Gun Violence	Percent
The way parents raise their children	45%
Popular culture	26%
Availability of guns	21%
Other	6%
No opinion	2%

Fact: A recent and well-constructed survey by Time Magazine (hardly a conservative publication) showed some interesting results. From 33,202 adult Americans surveyed in 1998:

	Yes	No
Should the U.S. have stricter gun control laws?	6.73%	92.25%
Do you believe that allowing people to carry concealed weapons reduce crime?	92.22%	7.76%
Do you believe that U.S. cities should sue gun manufacturers to recoup money spent dealing with gun-related crime?	1.96%	98.01%

¹⁵² Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1997

¹⁵³ Gallup/Women.com poll, May 2000

¹⁵⁴ Often these surveys use questions like "If it reduced crime, would you favor stronger gun control laws". These questions are rephrased in headline to read "Americans demand gun control" while ignoring the leading goal of reducing crime. These surveys also fail to ask counter balancing questions to prove/disprove any bias in questions. For example, a counter-balancing question might be "If it were shown that gun control laws were ineffective in preventing crime, would you favor enacting more gun control laws?"

¹⁵⁵ Gallup Poll, May 2000 – this despite a question design which made “availability of guns” the most likely choice due to order ranking.

How would you rate the effectiveness of the Brady Bill and the "assault weapons" ban in preventing the illegal use and distribution of guns?	0.52%	Very effective
	3.79%	Somewhat effective
	6.19%	Somewhat effective
	87.27%	Not at all effective
	2.23%	Don't know

Fact: Associated Press poll in April, 2000 showed 42% thought stricter enforcement was more likely to cut gun violence, while only 33% said enacting tougher gun laws was a better approach.

Fact: A survey in April, 2000 by ABC News/Washington Post asked whether "passing stricter gun control laws" or "stricter enforcement of existing laws" is the best way to curb gun violence. Enforcement was preferred by 53 percent to 33 percent.

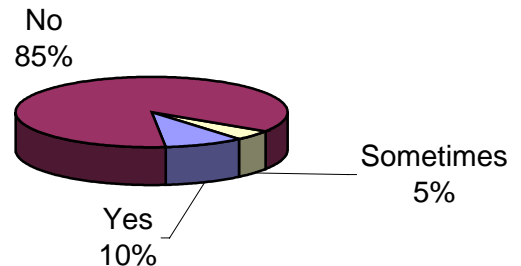
Fact: A 1999 survey by CBS (hardly a pro gun organization) found these responses:

- Only 14% of Americans believe that gun control can prevent violence with guns.
- 56% of people said enforcement of existing laws is the better way to reduce violent crime than new gun control laws.
- Only 4% said gun control should be a top issue for the government.

Fact: A 1999 survey by the Associated Press showed:

- Most Americans (49%) felt enforcing existing laws was the key to reducing violent crime.
- 52% felt that background checks did not help reduce the number of crimes committed with guns.

Should gun manufacturers be held liable for gun violence (CNN survey)?

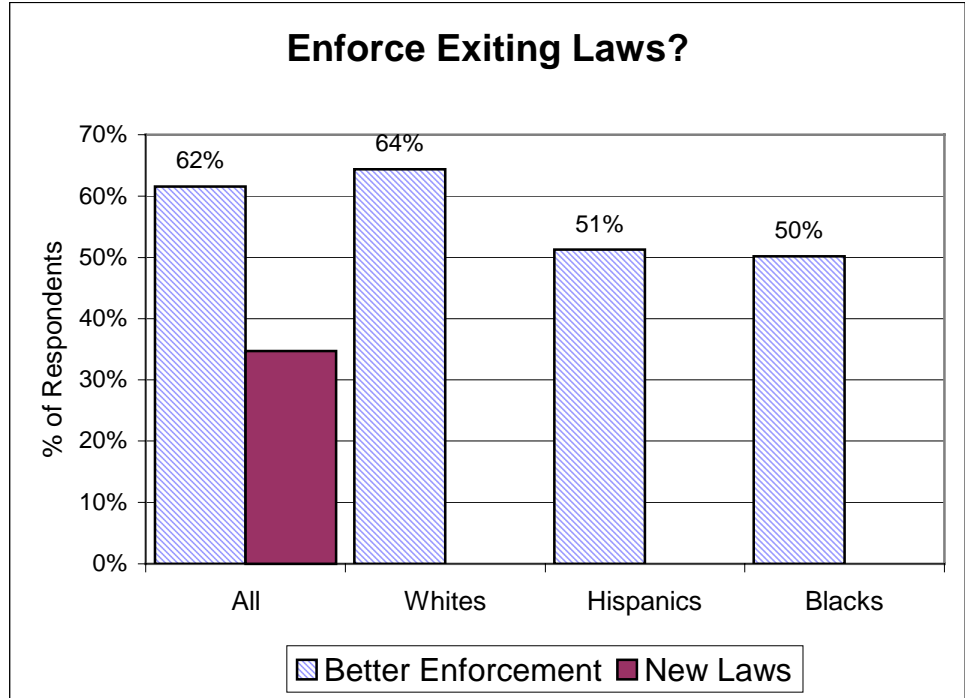


Fact: CNN survey of 100,528 respondents in the summer of 1999 asked if gun makers should be held liable for gun violence. Obviously not.

Fact: According to an AOL.com poll in March 2000:

How can gun violence be most effectively prevented?	People	Percent
Stricter gun control laws	10841	17.8%
Proper enforcement of current gun control laws	13587	22.4%
Ban on handguns	8008	13.2%
Stricter punishment for crimes involving guns	21596	35.6%
Other	5094	8.4%
Not sure	1613	2.7%

Fact: A 2000 Zogby telephone survey of 1,201 adults concluded, that by almost a two to one margin, Americans prefer enforcement of existing laws instead of new and tougher gun legislation to fight crime. The same poll found that 68% of the public disagrees with cities suing gun makers for the criminal misuse of guns.



Fact: 58% percent of Americans believe better enforcement of existing laws "is a better way to reduce handgun violence" than new gun control laws.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁶ Portrait of America survey, August 2000

FAMOUS GUN GRABBERS

Politicians

BILL CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Only the police should have handguns."

"When we got organized as a country, we wrote a fairly radical Constitution with a radical Bill of Rights, giving a radical amount of individual freedom to Americans. There's too much personal freedom. When personal freedom's being abused, you have to move to limit it."¹⁵⁷

Fact: Wang Jun (son of the late Chinese President Wang Zhen) who is chairman of the China International Trade and Investment Company and President of Polytechnologies Corp., attended a White House coffee with Clinton in February 1996 and was granted a meeting with Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown the next day.

He also was connected to more than \$600,000 in illegal campaign contributions to the Democrats, the report said. Polytechnologies is an arms-trading company indicted for trying to smuggle 2,000 Chinese AK-47 assault rifles into the United States and it is the largest of the corporate structures owned by the People's Liberation Army.¹⁵⁸

V.I. LENIN

"One man with a gun can control 100 without one. ... Make mass searches and hold executions for found arms,"

DIANNE FEINSTEIN, U.S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA

"Banning guns addresses a fundamental right of all Americans to feel safe."¹⁵⁹

"If I could have gotten 51 votes in the Senate of the United States for an outright ban, picking up every one of them: "Mr. and Mrs. America, turn 'em all in," I would have done it."¹⁶⁰

"The national guard fulfills the militia mentioned in the Second amendment. Citizens no longer need to protect the states or themselves."

JOSEPH STALIN

"If the opposition disarms, well and good. If it refuses to disarm, we shall disarm it ourselves"

¹⁵⁷ MTV's "Enough is Enough", March 22, 1994

¹⁵⁸ CNN May 24, 1999

¹⁵⁹ Associated Press, November 18, 1993

¹⁶⁰ CBS-TV's "60 Minutes," February 5, 1995

FRANK LAUTENBERG, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY

"We have other legislation that all of you are aware that I have been so active on, with my colleagues here, and that is to shut down the gun shows."¹⁶¹

BOBBY RUSH, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

"My staff and I right now are working on a comprehensive gun-control bill. We don't have all the details, but for instance, regulating the sale and purchase of bullets. Ultimately, I would like to see the manufacture and possession of handguns banned except for military and police use. But that's the endgame. And in the meantime, there are some specific things that we can do with legislation."¹⁶²

HOWARD METZENBAUM, FORMER U.S. SENATOR

"No, we're not looking at how to control criminals ... we're talking about banning the AK-47 and semi-automatic guns."

PETE STARK, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA

"If a bill to ban handguns came to the house floor, I would vote for it."¹⁶³

WILLIAM CLAY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI

"...we need much stricter gun control, and eventually should bar the ownership of handguns"

JOSEPH BIDEN, U.S. SENATOR FROM DELAWARE

"Banning guns is an idea whose time has come."

JOHN CHAFEE, U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

"I will introduce legislation banning the sale, manufacture or possession of hand-guns except in a few cases."¹⁶⁴

JAN SCHAKOWSKY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

"I believe.....this is my final word.....I believe that I'm supporting the Constitution of the United States which does not give the right for any individual to own a handgun...."¹⁶⁵

¹⁶¹ Press conference on March 1, 2000

¹⁶² Chicago Tribune, December 5, 1999

¹⁶³ Town Hall Meeting, June 1999, Fremont California

¹⁶⁴ Minneapolis Star Tribune, June 15, 1992

¹⁶⁵ Tape recorded on June 25, 2000 by Matt Beauchamp at the Chicago Gay pride Parade

MAJOR OWENS, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

“We have to start with a ban on the manufacturing & import of handguns. From there we register the guns which are currently owned, and follow that with additional bans and acquisitions of handguns and rifles with no sporting purpose.”

ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF GUN CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS

- In Fort Collins, a woman who opposes the right of self-defense struck a member of the Tyranny Response Team with a clipboard.
- At a rally in Boulder early in 2000, Robert Howell, vice president of the anti-gun Boulder Bell Campaign, attacked Shariar Ghalam, bloodying his nose. (Ghalam was carrying a concealed handgun but never drew it, not believing his life was in danger.)
- In the summer of 2000, supporters of the anti-gun Million Mom March stole supplies from the Second Amendment Sisters and vandalized SAS property.
- Ari Armstrong, a pro-civil rights activist in Colorado, received threatening telephone calls allegedly from members of S.A.F.E (an anti-gun group) after Ari appeared on television promoting firearm freedoms.¹⁶⁶

Anti-freedom political activists

THE COALITION TO STOP GUN VIOLENCE

"It is our aim to ban the manufacture and sale of handguns to private individuals."¹⁶⁷

“We will never fully solve our nation's horrific problem of gun violence unless we ban the manufacture and sale of handguns and semiautomatic assault weapons.”¹⁶⁸

PETE SHIELDS, CHAIRMAN EMERITUS, HANDGUN CONTROL, INC.

" the final problem is to make the possession of all handguns and all handgun ammunition except for the military, policemen, licensed security guards, licensed sporting clubs, and licensed gun collectors -- totally illegal."¹⁶⁹

"Yes, I'm for an outright ban (on handguns)."¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁶ Compiled and reported by the Boulder Weekly, August 24, 2000

¹⁶⁷ Recruiting flyer, 1996

¹⁶⁸ Jeff Muchnick, Legislative Director, USA Today, December 29, 1993

¹⁶⁹ "The New Yorker", July 26, 1976

¹⁷⁰ 60 Minutes interview

"We'll take one step at a time, and the first is necessarily - given the political realities - very modest. We'll have to start working again to strengthen the law, and then again to strengthen the next law and again and again. Our ultimate goal, total control of handguns, is going to take time. The first problem is to slow down production and sales. Next is to get registration. The final problem is to make possession of all handguns and ammunition (with a few exceptions) totally illegal."¹⁷¹

SARAH BRADY, CHAIRPERSON FOR HANDGUN CONTROL, INC.

"...I don't believe gun owners have rights."¹⁷²

"To me, the only reason for guns in civilian hands is for sporting purposes."¹⁷³

ELLIOT CORBETT, SECRETARY, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR A RESPONSIBLE FIREARMS POLICY

"Handguns should be outlawed."

BERNARD PARKS, CHIEF OF POLICE, L.A. CALIFORNIA

"We would get rid of assault weapons. There would not be an assault weapon in the United States, whether it's for a show or someone having it in a collection."¹⁷⁴

JOSH SUGARMANN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER

"... any rational regulator with that authority would ban handguns."¹⁷⁵

PATRICK V. MURPHY, FORMER NEW YORK CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER

"We are at the point in time and terror where nothing short of a strong uniform policy of domestic disarmament will alleviate the danger which is crystal clear and perilously present. Let us take the guns away from the people."¹⁷⁶

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

"We urge passage of federal legislation . . . to prohibit . . . the private ownership and possession of handguns."¹⁷⁷

ROSIE O'DONNELL, TV TALK SHOW HOSTESS

"I think there should be a law -- and I know this is extreme -- that no one can have a gun in the U.S. If you have a gun, you go to jail. Only the police should have guns."¹⁷⁸

¹⁷¹ New Yorker Magazine, June 26, 1976, pg. 53

¹⁷² Hearst Newspapers Special Report, "Handguns in America" October 1997

¹⁷³ Tampa Tribune, Oct 21, 1993

¹⁷⁴ Reuters, June 9, 2000

¹⁷⁵ Houston Chronicle, Nov. 5, 1999

¹⁷⁶ Testimony to the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions

¹⁷⁷ Board of Directors in September 1976 - see national ACLU policy #47

VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER

“[gun] Licensing systems are very expensive to administer . . . licensing and registration in America would have little effect on the vast majority of gun violence.”

The media

MICHAEL GARDNER, PRESIDENT OF NBC NEWS

"There is no reason for anyone in this country . . . to buy, to own, to have, to use a handgun ...The only way to control handgun use in this country is to prohibit the guns.”¹⁷⁹

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER, SYNDICATED COLUMNIST

"The Brady Bill's only effect will be to desensitize the public to regulation of weapons in preparation for their ultimate confiscation.”¹⁸⁰

EDITORIAL, LOS ANGELES TIMES

“Why should America adopt a policy of near-zero tolerance for private gun ownership? Because it's the only alternative to the present insanity. Without both strict limits on access to new weapons and aggressive efforts to reduce the supply of existing weapons, no one can be safer.”¹⁸¹

JACK E. WHITE, TIME MAGAZINE NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT

“Why not just ban the ownership of handguns when nobody needs one? Why not just ban semi-automatic rifles? Nobody needs one.”¹⁸²

The media in general

A two-year study by the Media Research Center concluded that television reporters are overwhelmingly opposed to Second Amendment rights. For broadcasts from major networks from July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1997, covering 244 gun policy stories:

- The ratio of anti-gun to pro-gun bias was 16:1 (31% incidents were considered neutral).
- Anti-gun spokespeople (Sarah Brady, etc) were given three times the number of sound bites than pro-gun spokespeople (NRA, etc).

¹⁷⁸ Ottawa Sun, April 29, 1999

¹⁷⁹ USA Today, January 16, 1992

¹⁸⁰ The Washington Post, April 5, 1996

¹⁸¹ Dec. 28, 1993

¹⁸² Washington Times, May 8, 1999

Your Government

The following exchange is from the appeal of the case of U.S. vs. Emerson in the Fifth Circuit Court. Meteja was the attorney for the U.S. Government.

Judge Garwood: [to Federal lawyer]: "You are saying that the Second Amendment is consistent with a position that you can take guns away from the public? You can restrict ownership of rifles, pistols and shotguns from all people? Is that the position of the United States?"

Meteja: [government lawyer]: "Yes"

Garwood: "Is it the position of the United States that persons who are not in the National Guard are afforded no protections under the Second Amendment?"

Meteja: Exactly.

Meteja then said that even membership in the National Guard isn't enough to protect the private ownership of a firearm. It wouldn't protect the guns owned at the home of someone in the National Guard.

Garwood: Membership in the National Guard isn't enough? What else is needed?

Meteja: The weapon in question must be used in the National Guard.

GEORGE NAPPER, ATLANTA PUBLIC-SAFETY COMMISSIONER

"If I had my druthers, the only people who would have guns would be those who enforce the law."¹⁸³

PRO-FREEDOM QUOTES

JOHN F. KENNEDY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Today, we need a nation of Minutemen, citizens who are not only prepared to take arms, but citizens who regard the preservation of freedom as the basic purpose of their daily life and who are willing to consciously work and sacrifice for that freedom."

HUBERT HUMPHREY, FORMER U.S. SENATOR

"Certainly one of the chief guarantees of freedom under any government, no matter how popular and respected, is the right of citizens to keep and bear arms.... The right of citizens to bear arms is just one guarantee against arbitrary government, one more safeguard against tyranny... "

THOMAS JEFFERSON, AUTHOR OF THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

"No freeman shall ever be debarred the use of arms."

¹⁸³ U.S. News and World Report

JAMES MADISON, AMERICAN FOUNDING FATHER

“[The Constitution preserves] the advantage of being armed which Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation...(where) the governments are afraid to trust the people with arms.”

OLIVER STONE, MOVIE DIRECTOR

"I like automatic weapons. I fought for my right to use them in Vietnam."

PATRICK HENRY, AMERICAN FOUNDING FATHER AND CATALYST FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"The great objective is that every man be armed Everyone who is able may have a gun."

MACHIAVELLI

"The Swiss are well armed and enjoy great freedom"¹⁸⁴

TENCHE COXE

“The unlimited power of the sword is not in the hands of either the federal or state governments, but, where I trust in God it will ever remain, in the hands of the people.”

MALCOLM X

"It is criminal to teach a man not to defend himself when he is the constant victim of brutal attacks. It is legal and lawful to own a shotgun or a rifle. We believe in obeying the law."

SAMUEL ADAMS

"The Constitution shall never be construed . . . to prevent the people of the United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms."

THOMAS PAINE

"Arms, like laws, discourage and keep the invader and plunderer in awe and preserve order..."

MAFIA INFORMANT SAMMY "THE BULL" GRAVANO

"Gun control? It's the best thing you can do for crooks and gangsters. I want you to have nothing. If I'm a bad guy, I'm always gonna have a gun. Safety locks? You will pull the trigger with a lock on, and I'll pull the trigger. We'll see who wins."

RICHARD HENRY LEE

“[W]hereas, to preserve liberty, it is essential that the whole body of the people always possess arms, and be taught alike, especially when young, how to use them;”

¹⁸⁴ In Switzerland, all males age 20 to 42 are required to keep rifles or pistols at home.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

"The best we can hope for concerning the people at large is that they be properly armed."

THOUGHTS ON GUN CONFISCATION

In 1911, Turkey established gun control. Subsequently, from 1915 to 1917, 1.5-million Armenians, deprived of the means to defend themselves, were rounded up and killed.

In 1929, the Soviet Union established gun control. Then from 1929 to 1953, approximately 20-million dissidents were rounded up and killed.

In 1938 Germany did establish gun control. From 1939 to 1945 over 13-million Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, mentally ill, union leaders, Catholics and others, unable to fire a shot in protest, were rounded up and killed.

In 1935, China established gun control. Subsequently, between 1948 and 1952, over 20-million dissidents were rounded up and killed.

In 1956, Cambodia enshrined gun control. In just two years (1975-1977) over one million "educated" people were rounded up and killed.

In 1964, Guatemala locked in gun control. From 1964 to 1981, over 100,000 Mayan Indians were rounded up and killed as a result of their inability to defend themselves.

In 1970, Uganda got gun control. Over the next nine years over 300,000 Christians were rounded up and killed.

Over 56-million people have died because of gun control in the last century . . .

Senator Diane Feinstein, speaking on "60-Minutes" said "if I thought I could get the votes, I'd have taken them all."

SERIOUS QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF

- If guns are effective enough to be a criminal's preferred tool, why are they not good enough to use for protection?
- Why do lawmakers insist their bodyguards be armed, but not you and I?
- If you and your children were face to face with a male attacker twice your size, what *would* you do – If you weren't armed? If you were armed?
- If guns are "too dangerous" to be in our society, how come our leaders want to be the only ones who have them? Do you trust our leaders implicitly to protect you *at all times*?
- Which is better – more gun control and the eventual banning of all guns in our society, or sitting by helplessly watching as an intruder repeatedly rapes your 13-year-old daughter?
- If we ever completely ban guns, do you think there will be no more armed criminals in America?
- With so many gun laws already on the books, how come "gun crimes" still exist?

POLITICAL POSITIONING STATEMENTS

The following table lists the “positioning phrase” used by anti-self defense lobbying groups. To the right are alternatives you should use in all your communications:

Their Term	Our Term
The gun lobby	Civil rights organizations
Common sense legislation	Non-sense legislation Dangerous utopian ideas
Reasonable gun controls	Victim disarmament
Gun control laws	Civil rights violations Infringement laws
Gun control	Power grab Citizen abuse

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Number of guns in America: 228,000,000¹⁸⁵

Number of guns used in crimes: 450,000¹⁸⁶

Percentage of guns used in crimes: 0.09%

Gun owning households in America: 60-85 million

Violent crimes committed daily by paroled prisoners:

Murders: 14

Rapes: 48

Robberies: 578

PLACES TO FIND THE CURRENT VERSION OF GUN FACTS

<http://www.keepandbeararms.com/images/gunfacts.pdf>

<http://members.home.net/guys/GunFacts.pdf>

http://www.guncite.com/gun_control_gun_facts.pdf

<http://www.concealcarry.org>

<http://www.gw.total-web.net/~rbrandes/>

<http://www.imagineonline.net/ncci/gunfacts.pdf>

¹⁸⁵ BATF estimate, 1999

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

ⁱ “Assault weapons” are an invented term. In the gun lexicon, there is no such thing as an “assault weapon”. The closest relative is the “assault rifle”, which is basically a machine gun that fires rifle cartridges. The authoritative source is the Department of Defense Small Arms Identification and Operations Guide: Assault weapon defined as 'short, compact, ***select-fire*** weapons that fires a cartridge intermediate in power between submachine gun and rifle cartridges". The weapons often referred to as “assault weapons” have no greater firepower than a hunting rifle. They are styled to look like military weapons, but have no greater killing capacity than other civilian rifles.

For a well-documented overview of how “assault weapons” are protected by the Second Amendment, as well as a discourse on why gun registration is barred by the constitution, see Brian Puckett’s article "Why I WILL NOT Obey California's Gun Registration Edict" at http://www.guntruths.com/Puckett/why_i_will_not_obey_california.htm

ⁱⁱ “Saturday Night Special” is a racist term used to denigrate blacks. The term is a combination of the phrases “Niggertown Saturday Night”, and “Suicide Special”, the later of which was used as early as the mid 19th century to describe inexpensive handguns. The first racist origin “Saturday Night Special” appeared in Tennessee (home of Al Gore) in 1870 when white supremacists passed "An Act to Preserve the Peace and Prevent Homicide," which banned the sale of all handguns except the expensive "Army and Navy model handgun" which whites already owned or could afford to buy, and blacks could not. It is amazing that many people within the NAACP, who back gun control actions, use this term of self-degradation.