

Episode 152-- The More We Share, the More We Know Domestic V...

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SPEAKERS

Kate Ranta, Rachel Louise Snyder, JJ Janflone, Kelly Sampson, Joan Peterson



JJ Janflone 00:08

This is the legal disclaimer where I tell you that the views thoughts and opinions shared in this podcast belong solely to our guests and hosts, and not necessarily Brady or Brady's affiliates. Please note, this podcast contains discussions of violence that some people may find disturbing. It's okay, we find it disturbing too. Hey everybody. Greetings again. And welcome to another birthday celebration episode of Red Blue and Brady, and I have a lovely guest this week, Ms Joan Peterson. So Joan, you've been such an amazing longtime advocate for gun violence prevention and domestic violence prevention. Can you tell us a little bit about yourself and your work?



Joan Peterson 00:53

Sure. So I have been involved with Brady and gun violence prevention for decades, I have served on the board of Brady, I am currently a leader in my local chapter, I've worked with Protect Minnesota an independent group. I'm also on the board of domestic abuse intervention programs, which is located in Duluth.



JJ Janflone 01:13

And it's such incredible and important work that you're doing. And and for our listeners, the episode that Joan selected for this week is this one which was originally titled "what we don't know about domestic violence and guns is deadly." And Joan, I'm wondering, you know, why this episode? Or why even just this topic in general, why do you feel it needs to be highlighted?



Joan Peterson 01:36

This episode is so important. Really, everybody should listen to it the information in the episode about what it's like to become a victim of domestic violence and from the perspective of a writer who has researched it. There's so much in this episode, but it spoke to me because of my personal story, when my sister was shot and killed in a domestic

shooting, almost 30 years ago now. And since that time, I have been working to get other people to understand the importance of knowing as much as we can about domestic violence and doing as much as we can to prevent it.



JJ Janflone 02:16

I think it's really terrifying. And I think one of the things that social media has shown me as more more people share their stories, how many people are impacted by domestic violence or you know, as Rachel Louise Snyder calls it in the podcast, you know, intimate partner violence or intimate partner terrorism.



Joan Peterson 02:33

Exactly. That's something that over time we've learned to change the narrative. It's not necessarily just domestic violence, it can be intimate partner. It can be stalking, it can be adult to child, there are a lot of things, important things to know about domestic violence.



JJ Janflone 02:53

And so I think with that, I want to give way to the great Kate Ranta and Rachel Louise Snyder so they can share you know, all of their brilliance as they did in this episode with Kelly and I.



Rachel Louise Snyder 03:04

Sure. My name is Rachel Louise Snyder. I'm the author of "no visible bruises: what we don't know about domestic violence can kill us." And I'm a professor of literature at American University in DC.



Kate Ranta 03:19

I am Kate Ranta. I am author of "Killing Kate: a story of turning abuse and tragedy into transformation and triumph." And I am a domestic and gun violence survivor and activist.



Kelly Sampson 03:31

And in reading your work, Rachel, it obviously brings to my case book title, which is "Killing Kate." Because Kate, you are in danger, the minute that that former relationship started, which is something that Rachel's book talks about. And so to start from kind of a basic place, because a lot of times people don't know what we mean, when we say domestic violence, I'm wondering if you could tell us what is domestic violence?



Kate Ranta 03:54

I wish that we could change sort of the narrative and phrasing around domestic violence, because domestic, it just seems so watered down to me. I mean, this is really like, what I experienced was really like male terrorism. I mean, that's, that's what it was, you know, so much psychological warfare, the idea of coercive control, just such controlling and manipulative behavior, my ex was not outright physical with me. And so I think the way that we speak about

domestic violence just has to be brought into a lot more just because the physical is just a small piece of it. And from all the survivors that I know, the emotional and psychological components and financial components of domestic violence is that's the stuff that's that is last so long, and it just it's the nightmares, and all of that, that creeps up over the years. Yeah, it for me it. I don't know, domestic violence just seems to not cover it completely.

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 05:07

I had a conversation with the linguist, Deborah Tannen, about this once. But what she says is that the word domestic softens everything because we think of domestic as the woman's sphere. And it's, it's that that allows us to kind of look the other way. But I do think that intimate partner terrorism is a much closer telling of the experience of somebody in that situation.

K

Kate Ranta 05:36

I would agree with that 100%, intimate partner terrorism to me, as somebody who experienced it directly that that speaks more to my experience, and what happened, then domestic violence, and the other one that drives me crazy is domestic dispute, as if the, you know, victim had some part in that right. And that just, that drives me crazy.

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 06:02

I'm like, what other crime do you say is a dispute? Like, they had a dispute over who owns the car? And the guy who didn't own it took it? I mean, it's just like, it's so crazy the language itself, you know, if I could great headline writers to never write that phrase again. I totally would.

K

Kate Ranta 06:18

Correct. Absolutely.



JJ Janflone 06:20

Yeah, dispute sounds like something you take to small claims court. Whereas you know, we're, you're actively talking I mean, these are things like people bringing rattlesnakes into the home, and taunting their their partner with them. And I think that gets into a second thing that we have to hit definitionally before we move on, which is that abuse takes a lot of different forms,

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 06:41

What it looks like, and I'm interested in Kate's experience, at the granular level here, but what it looks like is financial control over somebody, or not allowing someone to see their friends and family, isolating them, like you don't ever have to have there's a you know, there's a reason my book is called no visible bruises, you don't ever have to have that physical piece of it for it to be abuse. I mean, certainly that exists. A lot of times, I mean that the case that you're talking about the rat with the rattlesnake is in my book, a man brought a rattlesnake home and kept it in a

cage and told his wife that he would put it in bed with her if she got out of line or put it in the shower with her. Another thing that that happens all the time is that the children are used for leverage, you know, I'm gonna take these kids away from you, if you do X, Y, or Z. And so those children become part of the pattern of coercive control.

K

Kate Ranta 07:37

The rattlesnake thing made me think of which it goes to guns my ex husband had, he was military, and he had a lot of guns in the home. And he knew I wasn't comfortable with them, but he would, from time to time, take them out, and like lay them on the bed and clean, you know, "clean them," you know, in front of me, that kind of stuff. And he would take the gun and play with the laser light on the wall and think it was funny that that sort of stuff. And it was really scary and intimidating. And I didn't know how much danger, I was actually in with all of those guns in the home. And then I would say, you know, some of the other things, definitely financial control, he hid. Actually, he did the opposite. He didn't take complete control of both of our finances, but he kept me in the dark about his own. So I never really knew how much we really had at any given time, I didn't know what money was coming in and out of the bank accounts, everything he did was all very insidious and slow and taken one thing at a time. I didn't see it for what it was. And it's it's, it's so hard because hindsight is 2020. And I see it so clearly now. And when I know of others that are in similar situations, I'm like, No, you have to see it. But a lot of these things that they do it, it seems so off the wall for an outsider to hear, like the example of the rattlesnake. But when you're in the thick of it, and you're in the middle of it, it just it becomes your normal, so it's hard.



JJ Janflone 09:24

Well, and I think that gets to as well, as you both talked about in your text, which is sort of this belief people have they're like, why don't why don't the women just leave? Again, ort of the idea of dispute puts it back on the woman in the relationship, why don't you just leave, just walk away, it'll be fine. Or, as we often hear a lot in gun violence prevention circles. You know, just buy a gun, and you'll be fine to protect yourself. When, when that is statistically that one that doesn't work. In fact, it's more dangerous for the woman once weapons have been introduced, but also to is that I do believe that most folks will attempt to leave about seven times or so before it can actually stick. But then also, that's the most dangerous time for an individual when when they've left. So is this is a big ball of mess?

K

Kate Ranta 10:10

Well, I told you, I think that I've said before, about how I have been blamed myself for my own shooting. Like why didn't you, you didn't protect your family? Why didn't you have a gun on you in order to protect yourself and your family from this guy? And it's like people want to armchair quarterback these situations like this is what I would do as if they know step by step what went down in that apartment and it was like we didn't even know we had a gun until he shot through the door. I was already hit. So what I'm supposed to have a gun and shoot back at him when there's a four year old child and my 68 year old father in the room. And he was military. He knew his way around guns. I wasn't trained that way. It's just it's it's infuriating. And it does it should not go back on the woman. Why? Why do I have to be in my head? Yeah.

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 11:08

You know, it's also asking you, Kate to embody, you know, a man's experience a military man's experience. Like that's not who you are. That's not who you want to be in the world. I mean, there's so many I could spend the next hour and a half talking about just the statistics and the realities of all of these situations, why doesn't she just leave? Well, you know, you don't have a burglar come into your house and then the police come in and say, My God, there's a crime

that's been committed here. I'm so sorry. But we're going to take you the victim away and let the burglar stay in the house, which is what we do with domestic violence victims when we're asking them, why don't you just leave? You know, the fact is, they do leave, they leave all the time. Sometimes they are killed or attempted, you know, as you said, JJ it's the most dangerous time. But even beyond that, I think when we are picturing leaving, we think like, suitcase packed at the door, we don't think at the like at the granular level about what that means. What happens if your kid is in the school play, and the only shelter bed available is across the state. What happens if you're taking care of elderly parents? What happens if all the shelters in your area won't take pets? What happens if you have to leave all of the you know, hand me downs that your grandmother left for you when she died? I mean, there's just all these kind of logistical things, not to mention the fact that you can't just take a child from their school and enroll them in another school without paperwork for both parents if the parents are still married. So there is this bureaucracy that holds victims in place, right along with all the other psychological elements of it. I remember it in my book, a woman who was ultimately killed by her abuser, and then he killed both of their kids and then himself. And her sister recounted to me in the weeks leading up to that homicide that they were all really, really scared. But this woman said, you know, and they were talking about things like, let's buy her a wig and cover her and tattoos so that she won't be recognized, and we'll move her two states away. But she really was like, where am I going to go in this world that he's not going to find me? We have children together, you can't just walk out of your life. You know, you can't. Everybody is findable these days. So I think it's such a complicated question. And it's partly why I spend like the whole first third of my book, deconstructing what's wrong with that question, and why it's an impossible question.

K

Kate Ranta 13:47

It's a horrible thing to put on the shoulders of a victim that's going through it. And it's, it's just absolutely offensive to ask somebody that question. You know, I did just leave when, when the very first time that he threatened to punch me, and he didn't actually do it, but he threatened to, you know, I bailed. I bailed and I left and I took my kids, and the cops let him stay in the house. And I had to call my parents hysterically crying in the middle of the night to come get us. And they just said, Oh, well, he doesn't have anywhere else to stay. And you do. So I had to wake my small sleeping children up and go to my parents house, everything was put on us, instead of just so he had a place to stay. It never occurred to me, I was so naive. I didn't know anything about any of this, until I went through it. And I was so naive to think that I'm the good guy. So of course, it's all gonna go my way and go fine. It didn't. Nobody did anything about him until he actually came and shot us. He was given a million chances. He broke the restraining orders, police, the judicial, the judicial system, judges, nobody, nobody would do anything about him. It was all on me trying to prove that he was a bad guy.

K

Kelly Sampson 15:16

You know, once again, thank you for sharing your experiences with us. Because it's just hard to even imagine everything that you went through. And, Rachel, I want to go back to what you were sharing about some of the bureaucratic elements, in addition to the psychological ones that can make it really hard for someone to leave, because I think what you're getting at is something you talk about a lot in your book, too, which is sort of the intersectionality of violence and how violence is also connected to things like poverty and health care, and all with so many other contextual societal elements. And so I'm wondering if you could talk a little bit more about the intersectionality of violence and how it deals with sort of intimate partner terrorism, I think is what we're calling it now.

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 15:59

Yeah, it's really something I didn't fully understand until years into my research the ways in which so I'll tell you why

I'm not crazy about intimate partner violence, because there's so many other forms of intimate violence that happens child to parent and, you know, it's useful that we're talking about this right now during COVID, or in maybe hopefully on the tail end of COVID. Because we have a sort of perfect storm of a situation where we don't know how bad the domestic violence is behind closed doors and we don't know how bad the child abuse is. And the number one predictor of future victims and perpetrators is someone who sees it or endures it in their home as children. And you know, what that tells us is that domestic violence or intimate terrorism or familial abuse or whatever you want to call it intimate brutality is like the first line of violence for so many other social ills that we're facing. So, you know, it's the leading cause of homelessness for women in the country today. It has, you know, rates of poverty. I mean, unemployment is one of the top 20 risk indicators for domestic violence, homicide, it's not causal, it's not a reason that someone kills their partner. But it is a stressor, sort of like addiction, it, you know, again, is a stressor in one of those top 20 high risk indicators. So, you know, everything that we are facing, and of course, we haven't even talked about mass shootings. I mean, it is, not only is there a link between those who perpetrate mass shootings, and those who commit violence in their home. But mass shootings are often domestic violence homicides. We think we think, for example, about the first mass shooting that this country ever saw the University of Texas tower shooting back in the 60s. And we forget, I have this in my book, but we forget that he started the night before by killing his mother and killing his wife. You know, when we talk about Newtown, and we talk about the school, but we forget that he started with his mother, all of these are domestic violence, homicides, they're just not framed that way. So there is this, this intersection of everything from sort of gender inequality, right across the line to really extreme acts of violence, like a mass shooting. And if we took domestic violence more seriously, I really believe we would see a ripple effect and all these other types of crimes and social issues.

K

Kelly Sampson 18:49

And it's interesting, you know, it's we're talking about, kind of this intersection, and connection between policing, domestic violence, and also mass incarceration. A lot of times we talk about the law, we will say, what should happen or what's on the books, and not necessarily what actually happens in real life. And, Rachel, you do a great job in your book of talking about how things can go right, and how things can go wrong. Even if the laws on the books are, you know, supposedly protective. I mean, Kate, your story mimics that as well. And so I'm wondering if you could share a little bit about that disconnect that often occurs with listeners?

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 19:24

Yeah, I mean, there's a lot, there's a lot of evidence that suggests that a police presence is not necessarily. And I'm going to, I don't mean to sound snarky here, but it's not necessarily a calming presence in any given situation. And that police, even if they're trained, even if they're doing everything they're supposed to be doing can escalate the very presence of police, or the very presence of you know, bureaucracy in the judiciary can escalate a domestic violence situation, you know, there's a lot of there's a, there's, I have a huge explanation in my book for what happens when, you know, police show up to a domestic violence call and a victim suddenly is screaming at the police Get out of here. This is our, this is our private life it's on your business, etc, etc. You know, there's there's psychological reasons as to why somebody is acting that way. Usually, it has to do with the fact that an abuser has convinced a victim, that they are more powerful than any system of law enforcement or judicial system that can be brought in. How do they do that? Well, because maybe they get arrested, but they bail out hours later. Right. And that suggests a system that prioritizes the freedom of a perpetrator over the safety of a victim. And they only they only need a message like that once to get it right. They may not articulate it in quite that way. But they get it. So I think when we talk about the systems that we have, it's not always a matter of, you know, training or passing new laws. I mean, I talked a few minutes ago about coercive control laws. I'm not at all convinced that passing 50 coercive control laws across every state in this country is necessarily a good answer, because I'm not convinced that the police are going to be able to identify a nuanced situation where there's no bruise to be found, or there's no blood. Right? So I think that that the conversation that we're having today and conversations I've been having for

the two years since my book came out, is really about bringing in every possible conversation and community organization that we can think of bring in your HR department to trainings at your local domestic violence agency, bring in your local clergy. If you're in a book group, talk about domestic violence for an hour with your book group because we have to come up with safety measures that are beyond just the judiciary and law enforcement and locking, locking someone away, which is another form of ignoring the problem entirely. Oh, let's throw that throw him or her in prison. That's also not solving any any problems. Right. But that's my two cents in a nutshell.



JJ Janflone 22:17

But so it's just we we do have laws on the books, but the laws don't do any good. If the folks who are supposed to be pushing for them are the folks that could be helped by them don't know that they exist. If there's no if there's no money, if there's no training, if there's no oomf behind it-



Rachel Louise Snyder 22:30

There's no enforcement.



JJ Janflone 22:31

Yeah, it's like a restraining order.



Kate Ranta 22:34

The gun that he used to shoot us was one that he bought, after his guns were removed. And there had been a temporary restraining order against him.



Rachel Louise Snyder 22:44

Yeah, I mean, you hear I mean, in rural areas, you hear people all the time say, Well, you know, there's 30 guns per household, we have nowhere to store them. I mean, just stupid, stupid stuff that we rarely enforce that, you know, California did a pilot program a couple of years ago, and a researcher named April Zeoli wrote about this, do you know her ZEOLI Yeah. And they they enforced it like, seriously and took guns away from abusers. And homicide rates went way down. But of course, we know that the gun is not merely just as Kate described her husband cleaning his guns. That's a classic example of somebody who is saying like, this is the threat that I pose to you, right, I'm going to clean my guns as a constant reminder that you know, who holds the power because remember, this isn't happening in a vacuum. This is happening in the context of a lot of other behaviors that are all suggesting that same message, the police Pooh poohing your situation, the child being taken on a drive around the block, and then the gun being cleaned, right, it's all of these things in concert with one another. So guns are used often as visual symbols of, of who holds the power. And, you know, there there's a there's a woman I interviewed who was shot by her father, who said that her father used to just keep all of his guns on the wall. Like you might display plates, you know, and I think this is a really common scenario. And it is again, like this reinforcement of power. And then everything in our culture reinforces that same power, right? music, movies, television shows, the victims are always women, the perpetrators are always men that you know, etc, etc, etc. So, guns undeniably make a tense situation lethal.



K

Kelly Sampson 24:36

And Rachel, if I may, the when you're talking about the pressure that men are under one just interesting plug for our readers is another podcast, Jennifer Carlson wrote a really fantastic paper around the kind of gendered notions of gun violence. And this idea that you'll often see the gun lobby and their ill touting is this idea that you need a gun, because there's a stranger there is Stranger Danger, usually they're alluding to the stranger being someone with more melanin. And this idea that when you're walking around on the street, you need to be armed because you're going to be attacked. And the statistics show that that type of crime is actually quite rare. And to the extent anyone tends to be victimized by it, it's men and women are much more likely to be injured in their own homes by someone that they know. And so that distortion even impacts gun policy and weapons. And so I think you raised a really interesting point. Well, you and your brother, and one thing that you all seem to be getting at, you know, Kate, when you talked about early on in your relationship, this kind of Rambo moment. And I think, Rachel, you talked a little bit about just sort of risk factors. And so Rachel, I'm directing this one to you, because in your book, you talked about a 20 point danger assessment that you can use to prevent domestic violence, homicide, and I'm wondering if you could explain what that is, to our listeners?

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 25:48

Sure. Yeah, it was created by a researcher, a nurse and researcher at Johns Hopkins University named Jacqueline Campbell, and it was created really, you know, back in the late 80s, early 90s, she intended it for use in a health care system. And it was a way to try to identify lethality factors that could potentially lead to domestic violence, Homicide. And so so the the the 20 questions or behaviors that you mentioned, are all available, anybody who's listening can just google danger assessment, and it'll come up immediately. The answers are weighted, but at least if you you know, if you know how to weight the answers, it will give you some idea of the of any kind of lethal situation or dangerous situation that you are somebody that you love might be in and they're things like, you know, the number one sign or lethality factor is prior incidents of domestic violence. That's number one, that seems kind of obvious. But you know, in the top three or five is access or ownership to guns and strangulation, which she realized is a very different sign of lethality than say, a punch or a kick. And then there are other factors too. Are there children in the home who are not by the biological abusers? Are there addiction issues? Is there financial? Or is there unemployment or financial hardship? You know, all of these all of these things beatings, while pregnant is a different marker, there are two types of abusers one who stay away completely completely when you're pregnant, and the other who increase the violence when you're pregnant. It's that ladder, that ladder type that is more dangerous. So there are there are these lethality factors and what what I did in my book was look at a team in Massachusetts, in fact, who had taken that research and figured out a program sort of on the ground to create safety nets around victims and keep them in their, in their homes. So you know, those those might be things like extra police drive bys, changing the locks, installing security, cameras, alerting school officials, and teachers and neighbors and co workers that this person has an active restraining order against them. There's all kinds of different potential scenarios. Shelter, obviously, is another one.



JJ Janflone 28:14

Forgive me if this is a little invasive Kate and as always, you can always tell me No, but I, you know, Is it strange for you to hear this list? And then to see things that I just know from reading your book that like, Oh, my gosh, these these were, these are warning signs.

K

Kate Ranta 28:28

Absolutely. And, you know, I, you know, everything for me started in 2011. So we're talking 10 years ago, and I didn't have any resources. I didn't know anything about domestic violence, intimate partner, whatever we're calling it. I

didn't know I just didn't know any I didn't really didn't know anything about it. The most I knew was if you if a guy punches you or something that's bad. And you know, they shouldn't be screaming at you either. But I I feel like if I had seen something like that, I'm not saying that it would have prevented anything that wound up happening, but I definitely would have known that I was in more danger than I realized I was looking over my shoulder a lot. I had the guns in the back of my mind. I thought that he could do something like that. This, but I kept thinking he won't do it because he doesn't like he doesn't want to go to jail, I thought that he would be a lot more sort of afraid, I guess I don't know what the right word is afraid of going to jail or something. But I just didn't have any of those tools to give me any information about what he might be capable of. And if I had seen that, and especially the gun part of it, you know, maybe it would have informed a little bit more. I don't know, but I can't put anything on myself.

R

Rachel Louise Snyder 30:00

Don't you imagine Kate that like, it would have given you the language for what you sort of were suspecting.

K

Kate Ranta 30:10

Yeah, because that's in the language is exactly right. And I said this before that I didn't have that language. I didn't know how to speak about what was happening. And you're right, I that. That would have I did see a checklist about emotional abuse shortly after I shortly after I had left him. And that sort of blew the sky open as far as what I had experienced, because I had not experienced physical. But the danger assessment has been, you're right, would have given me the ability to be able to talk to others about what was happening. We were all just kind of flailing around. None of us had nobody in my family. Nobody had experienced anything like this before.



JJ Janflone 30:54

Rachel, Kate, I can definitely speak for both Kelly and myself, and that we would keep you here for hours. I mean, there's so much we didn't even have time to get into. But I want to thank both of you for writing your incredible books for being so free and open with your time and hopefully, once everyone's vaccinated and safe. Let's all let's grab brunch and talk more. And so Joan, I think excellent episode, I always think that this is one of my favorites that we've ever done. Because Kate and Rachel are just so honest, and kind and there's just so much information packed into a short amount of time.

J

Joan Peterson 31:30

One thing that's really important for people to understand is that domestic violence isn't necessarily always physical. When you talk about people experiencing domestic violence, there are a lot of forms of domestic violence, and they can be invisible. And so a lot of things are hidden. And people don't understand how many in how many homes, you know what, sometimes when I take walks and I look at it at night, especially you look in the windows, and you wonder what what's going on in that house. There's a lot that goes on that we don't see until suddenly something happens as it happened with my sister. I didn't realize how much was going on until after the fact. Then we realized, Wow, there were some things there that we should have known that maybe we could have prevented had we known. So I think that's one of the things to take away from this is don't minimize what is happening, it's very important to talk about it and bring it out into the open.



JJ Janflone 32:28

You know, we try to do a thing here at the end of each episode where we say, you know, how are we going to honor the story and the work of the people we heard in this episode. And so I think for me, what my action this week is going to be is I'm going to really dial into legislation in my area, you know, to better understand the gun laws and what can be done to prevent domestic abusers from getting firearms. I've been really I think, sort of remiss about sort of things that they're really local level, you know, like, what are the rules in my district and things like that. And so and you know, Joan, and listeners are going to have to hold me to this, after doing my due diligence. My goal is I'm going to contact at least three policymakers in my area about the issue either to say thank you if we've got some good stuff on the books, and if we don't have good stuff to be like, Hey, why don't we? So what's what's your action going to be though I know you're always taking action.

J

Joan Peterson 33:23

My senator, one of my senators Amy Klobuchar has been upfront with this issue in trying to add the term stalkers and intimate partners to in the Violence Against Women Act, which our Congress has chosen not to reauthorize that is stunning to me that we would hold up a piece of legislation, because of some small wording issues that people don't like to include intimate partners, they don't like to include stalking. And yet those that that is the definition of domestic violence. So it's important to understand that that is sitting out there people can talk to their Congress people and senators about reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act. Also just being aware, I've tried to make people aware that if there's a situation in their home that's a little tenuous, or possibly violent to make sure there aren't guns in the home or find a way to talk to the person about getting guns out of the home or find somebody who will a friend or somebody else who will talk to them so it's more than legislation it's sometimes other actions that one can take.



JJ Janflone 34:26

Well perfect. So listeners out there I want to see it's called the Violence Against Women Act as is often called VAWA. Write in with you know what VAWA means to you because I'd love to have you know, a great list that we could look at and maybe even read on air about, you know why this is so, so important. Hey, want to share with the podcast? Listeners can now get in touch with us here at Red, Blue, and Brady via phone or text message! Simply call or text us at (480) 744-3452 with your thoughts, questions, concerns, ideas, whatever! Kelly and I are standing b.y

K

Kelly Sampson 35:02

Thanks for listening. As always, Brady's™ lifesaving work in congress, the courts, and communities across the country is made possible thanks to you. For more information on Brady, or how to get involved in the fight against gun violence, please like and subscribe to the podcast, get in touch with us at bradyunited.org, or on social @bradybuzz. Be brave, and remember: take action, not sides.