

We need to stop being silent, we need to speak up, and we need to do our job. We need to show the courage that our constituents have placed in us. We need to do our job to make sure that when parents send their kids to school, they can be reasonably assured that their kids are going to be safe. We need to do our job so that when people go into a church to pray, they don't have to worry about some maniac coming in and shooting them during their prayer hour. We need to do our job to make sure that when people are relaxing and recreating in a club, or wherever it might be, they can feel reasonably assured that their Congress has taken steps to keep guns out of the hands of people who are criminals and people who are dangerously mentally ill, domestic abusers, or terrorists.

It is time to do our job. It is time to stop with the moments of silence. It is time to stand up, show some courage, and pass some commonsense, bipartisan gun violence prevention legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### TELLING SURVIVORS STORIES THROUGH THEIR OWN WORDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUSSELL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about what occurred at Stanford University a couple of weeks ago and a follow-up to some of the events that occurred after that.

The victim in that case gave a powerful victim impact statement. It was 7,200 words long. Last week, 18 Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle, led by JACKIE SPEIER from California, read the statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: JACKIE SPEIER from California, KATHERINE CLARK from Massachusetts, DAVID CICILLINE from Rhode Island, NIKI TSONGAS from Massachusetts, MAXINE WATERS from California, BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN from New Jersey, JUDY CHU from California, ANNA ESHOO from California, MARK TAKANO from California, DEBBIE DINGELL from Michigan, MARCY KAPTUR from Ohio, TULSI GABBARD from Hawaii, TED POE from Texas, ERIC SWALWELL from California, LORETTA SANCHEZ from California, SUSAN DAVIS from California, PAUL GOSAR from Arizona, and ANN McLANE KUSTER from New Hampshire. It took almost an hour to read her compelling statement about what happened to her when the rapist, Brock Turner, committed this crime against her.

After the crime was committed, there was a trial. The case was not, as we say in the system, plea bargained. There was no plea agreement. It was an actual trial. After the trial, the judge assessed punishment for three felony crimes that he committed—that being Brock Turner. The judge assessed pun-

ishment as a misdemeanor of 6 months in jail, which means that Brock Turner will spend probably 90 days in jail, a half of a semester, for the crime that he committed against the victim.

As a former prosecutor for 8 years trying these type of cases and a judge in Houston for 22 years hearing only criminal felony cases, I have seen historically how devastating the crime of sexual assault is. We, as a community, need to understand how victims are impacted by this crime.

Obviously, the judge in the Stanford case didn't get it. You can read what he said. It is obvious that he was more concerned about the feelings of the criminal and his future than he was about the victim. He was almost dismissive of her statement that she read into the record.

There is a movement that is being started by a Stanford law professor, Michele Landis Dauber, whom I got to meet last week—very impressive, Mr. Speaker. She gets it. She understands about sexual assault, this crime especially at Stanford, and the impact on the victim.

She is using a recall system that is in California that a public official can be recalled if there are enough signatures on a petition to get the recall on the ballot. She is feisty, and she is going to get it done.

I admire the State of California for having recall of public officials. This is a perfect example of why other States ought to have recall of public officials, especially judges who don't get it right. In my opinion, the judge should be removed from office.

After I spoke on the House floor, and then 19 Members spoke a couple of days later on the House floor about this crime, I have received hundreds—hundreds—of contacts from sexual assault victims throughout the country, primarily by email. Some of these sexual assault survivors have never told anybody, according to them, what happened to them years ago or of recent years. Many of them just didn't get the justice that they deserved.

They didn't tell for a lot of reasons, mainly because they were ashamed. Rape survivors—God bless them—think sometimes the crime is their fault. And it is not, Mr. Speaker. It is never the fault of the victim. When a sexual assault occurs, it is the fault of the criminal every time—not most of the time, every time. Judges need to understand that.

The justice system needs to work for victims of crime just like it works for the accused citizen. The same Constitution that protects defendants protects victims of crime as well.

We have come a long way since the days I was prosecuting. Once again, California has led the national movement for victims' rights. My friend JIM COSTA from California and I head up the Victims' Rights Caucus. He was the sponsor of the Three Strikes sentencing law that passed in California.

California has a history of looking out for victims. I commend California

for that. I know that may shock you, Mr. Speaker, but I commend them for getting it right when it comes to victims.

In this particular case, it all went wrong. The victim articulated it quite well in her statement. I hope every Member of Congress reads the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because the statement of that woman is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Just read it. And, more importantly, if you are a dad, read it to your sons as well. I will come back to that in a minute.

I have four kids—three girls and a boy. I have 11 grandkids; 7 of them are girls. I sure don't want my kids and my grandkids to continue to grow up in a society that doesn't really take care of crime victims and is dismissive to them.

Of the many survivors that wrote me, several bravely offered to share their stories with me. I am here to read some of those stories. Not all of them, just a few. Some have asked me not to give their names. Some are anonymous. Some said it is okay for me to say what their name is. I am not going to tell their whole name. I am just not going to do that. I think they deserve that privacy. I hope, by sharing these words, the world will see what outstanding resilience these few sexual assault victims have had over the years. Jennifer writes:

It was January 2004. I was 24 years of age. I am a divorced mother of three elementary school children studying to become a preschool teacher. The man I loved came home drunk after wrecking my car. My children were upstairs asleep. He beat me, beat my head against the cement floor, and then he raped me as I tried to stay quiet, so quiet, so still, so he would leave and no one upstairs would wake up. He did finally leave.

My mother said that since I loved him, it wasn't rape. Because I got involved with a man who would do that, it was my fault, and I couldn't very well make him lose his job because of my poor judgment. I was young. I didn't know. To this day, I blame myself for letting it happen, even though now I know that none of it was my fault.

Because of that night, I have post-traumatic stress disorder. My body remembers, even if my mind doesn't know all of the details.

After reading the speech you made, I told my new husband about what happened to me. This was the first time I have ever told him. We have been together for 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, in all due respect to Jennifer's mother, Jennifer's mother was wrong. It was not Jennifer's fault that she fell in love with a worthless guy. And the sexual assault was certainly not her fault. It was his fault. He should have been held accountable for what he did. Jennifer still suffers to this day for what that individual did.

The rape—and we use the word “rape,” and we use “sexual assault.” “Sexual assault” is a relatively new term. It used to be called “rape” because that is a specific type of sexual assault. Sexual assault is broader. But rape is never the fault of the victim, and neither is sexual assault.

The defendant always has an excuse to blame the victim: “Well, she came

on to me," or, "It was what she was wearing," or, "She was drunk," or, "She was under the influence of narcotics"; "She didn't resist"; "She didn't scream"; "She didn't tell me no"; "She didn't run for help." The defendants in these cases always blame the victim. But rape is not the fault of a victim. "No" means no.

If people out there in America want to join in on this conversation, they can use the #survivorsspeak, and just keep discussing this issue because I think we should discuss this issue.

Here we have a victim, "I said no." Saying "no" means no. It doesn't mean maybe. It doesn't mean yes. "No" always means no.

So if folks want to join in on that, I would encourage them—#survivorsspeak.

That is Jennifer's story.

This story was written by a family member because of the age of the victim. She is anonymous, of course:

Twenty-six years ago, a 6-year-old was raped in Mercedes, Texas. The rapist got his fix as he pleased. The pervert? Well, he is still on the loose. He is a pedophile, a rapist, and a scumbag, yet he still walks the streets. His victim is now 30 years of age. She still has post-traumatic stress disorder. She still cries, is depressed, and relives her tragedy each day. Thank Congress for what they are trying to do for this crime.

This is a case where we know who the perpetrator was, and for some reason we don't know, he got away with it—maybe because of the age of the victim; maybe she didn't want to testify. We don't know.

□ 2045

He got away with it, and the victim still suffers now, 24 years later; but what happened to her when she was 6 years of age?

Christina writes this:

As a victim of rape 25 years ago, I am disappointed to see that we really haven't made progress as a Nation or a people in changing the attitude toward rape victims. It is time to recognize the lifetime impact that rape has on a victim. It affects every part of your being. It is time to stop the line of questioning that the victim is subjected to—the line of questions that insinuate: Well, what did you do to cause this?

I have been at the courthouse. I see how criminal defense lawyers ask a question in cases like this. Usually, the defense is: the individual. It is the fault of the victim. It is not the fault of the rapist. That is one of the defenses—to go after the victims. Attack them.

She continues:

My assailant was a friend of a friend. It still causes me to be overly guarded with relationships. I still question my judgment. On every new date, the first thought is: Where is my escape route? Then it progresses to: What are the signs that I am ignoring that I should be aware of that would harm me? I am aware that this is an abnormal thought process, but more than 25 years later, it is what I need to do to feel safe again—a lifetime of grief.

Aja writes this:

My name is Aja. I was raped. I have not received any sort of justice for the act com-

mitted against me. I have stayed silent about this for nearly 5 years, and, today, that ends. Today, I am no longer a victim of crime, but I am a survivor. I am not alone. I am not my past. I am not meant to stay silent. I actually matter.

Good for Aja.

Hillary writes this:

I am writing you so my voice and so many others may be heard. I was 19 when I was drugged and raped. To this day, I will never know how many individuals raped me. I may have no memory of the act, but it doesn't change the outcome. I was unconscious and never was given a chance to say no. I will always remember the pain, seeing the bruises that covered the inside of my thighs. My underwear was ripped from my body and tied together and put back on. I never want to see those clothes again.

I reported my rape, but never received justice, like so many other rape victims. I went through humiliating questions from the police. I felt so much pain and humiliation again at the hospital, through the pregnancy tests, the STD test, and the HIV test. Pictures were taken of my bruises on my body, and I felt so much shame. When the rape kit was done, I cried. It was painful. I felt ruined. I was given a lifelong sentence while he and others walk free.

I live with the feeling of shame. I could not smile. I live, even to this day, with nightmares. I blame myself because—maybe, if I had not taken that drink. He took my voice for years—a piece of me he did not deserve. I went through lots of therapy for depression, but I will live in fear no more. My body was taken without asking, but I have a voice now, and it will not be silenced.

I tell my story so others won't feel alone. We didn't ask for this. We need to make sure that no more victims are made to feel like they did something wrong. I did nothing wrong. I didn't violate him, but I carry the scars of what he did. I stand with every victim out there. I cried while writing this letter. It is the first time I have given my voice to be heard. Thank you again for giving us a voice to fight with.

She is thanking all Members of Congress who have spoken out against this type of crime.

This is another anonymous individual. I have three more, including this one.

Mr. POE, I can only hope that your words will be heeded and that the wrong will be made right, just a tiny bit, by this victim. From personal experience, the nightmares never stop. Not even after my rapist was killed in prison did the nightmares stop. I still see his face in the dark. I can hear his voice appraising my body like I was a cow at an auction. I have carried this burden since I was 7 years old, and it can't ever be fixed, but we can stop it from being the fate of others by making the punishment so severe, the crime is not an option.

She probably wouldn't have agreed with the 6-month sentence that the Stanford judge gave the defendant who will only do 90 days.

Another anonymous letter:

In college, a man broke into my apartment and brutally raped, beat, and pistol-whipped me.

It is hard to read this, Mr. Speaker.

He sodomized me with his gun. I have horrible flashbacks and can barely live a day when I don't have anxiety or panic attacks and the wish just to die and end it all from the emotional, physical, and psychological damage that he did to me.

You give some of us hope, and I want to sincerely thank you and other Members of Congress for standing up for us rape victims. I am honored for you to share my story to help others, but I want to remain anonymous because I still fear my attacker even though I don't know his name. My rapist knows my name. He stalked me prior to the rape. Thank you for taking the time to write me back.

The last case, Lauren's, was a case I actually tried. I tried the person who assaulted her and her sister. It was in 1997. Lauren was the age of 11, and her stepsister was 9 years of age. They were repeatedly molested, not by a stranger or by a friend, but by someone closer—their grandfather. He molested them several times. This happened 20 years ago next year, and Lauren still can't talk much about it. She reached out to my office to tell us that sexual assault stays with you for life. In her case, the individual was convicted. He received a 10-year sentence in one case and a 5-year sentence in the other, and they were stacked on top of each other, which means he had to do 15 years in the penitentiary of the State of Texas.

We have done some good things over the years. We have done some good things in Congress. The Justice for All Act strengthens the rights of victims of crime in the criminal justice process, increasing their access to restitution and the reauthorization of victims' notification grants. It takes steps to reduce the rape kit backlog. It expands the use of sexual assault nurse examiners in underserved communities.

I have been around so long that, when I started prosecuting cases, we didn't have a rape kit. We didn't know what that was. We certainly didn't have DNA. But we have rape kits now because some wonderful doctors have figured this out, some of them at the Texas Children's Hospital in Houston. It is a forensic kit that is taken of the sexual assault victim. These items are analyzed and tracked through DNA to find out who the rapist was; but right now, in our country, we have rape kits that are sitting on the shelves in police departments throughout the country that are gathering dust. People just can't get around to solving these crimes. They make all kinds of excuses: We don't have the money; we just need more help.

The bottom line is that we are denying justice to sexual assault victims for the failure to analyze these rape kits. We need to analyze the rape kits, but it cuts both ways, Mr. Speaker. Some of these rape kits, after they are analyzed, exonerate people in the penitentiary. Get it done. Solve this problem of the backlog of rape kits. There is no excuse for the Justice Department, for the FBI, for any local law enforcement agency not to analyze those sexual assault kits right away.

You see, when the crime is committed, Mr. Speaker, the system works in such a way that we don't let the victims forget about what happened to them because they may have to testify,

and they can't get on with their lives, so to speak, until the rape kit is analyzed, and the idea that one has to wait a year or 2 years before we know who committed this crime is abuse of the system. The system is abusing the victim again. Like I said, it may exonerate an offender who is in the penitentiary.

So no more excuses. It needs to be a priority of police departments. Analyze the sexual assault kits, analyze that DNA, because it really is good evidence in the courtroom to convict the guilty and exonerate the innocent; but you can't get to that point and the victims can't get to trial until the sexual assault kit is analyzed. They have to continue to remember this. They can't forget it, not that they would forget it, but they can't get on with their lives.

The same thing is true about postponing these cases. So many judges take a sexual assault case and: Ah, we will postpone this case. We are going to try some slip-and-fall case instead.

Courts in the United States, by the legislative authority of the legislatures, should make a priority of sexual assault cases, especially of minor children, and put them in the line first to get their day in court. Some States do it—some don't—but that is one easy fix that we could do.

Of course, this law, the Justice for All Act, protects VAWA funding streams that are critical to crime prevention, and I mentioned about DNA testing.

I mentioned JIM COSTA—a great American. This issue is a bipartisan issue. We have 80 in our Victims' Rights Caucus—40 Republicans and 40 Democrats. Every year, we have this fight with the appropriators. We are in the appropriations season. There was a great law that was passed by Congress—sponsored, I believe, by Ronald Reagan or whoever—that said this:

When a criminal is convicted in Federal court, the judge may impose a fee, and that fee goes into what is called the Victims of Crime Act fund. VOCA is what it is called. God bless those Federal judges. They are nailing these criminals, because more and more money every year is going into the Victims of Crime Act fund. That fund is to be used for victims of crime, including for services, restoration, counseling—all of those good things that we now do for victims that we didn't used to do; but here is the problem:

More money than ever before is coming into the Victims of Crime Act fund. Right now, my understanding is there is \$9 billion in the fund. Now, this isn't taxpayer money. This is money that criminals have paid toward the rent on the courthouse. They have paid for the crimes they have committed, plus their sentences, and it is a fund that is supposed to go to crime victims. It is a great idea. The problem is Congress—us. This has been going on for years. It doesn't appropriate all of the money every year that came in the previous year. Only about 30 percent of it is ap-

propriated to crime victims' organizations, and many of these organizations are barely keeping their lights on.

I am no appropriator. I am not a CPA. I am a lawyer. The appropriators say: Well, we can't spend that money because we need it as an offset for other spending in other programs.

It is not for other programs. It is not taxpayer money. What JIM COSTA and I have been trying to do since we came in here in 2005 is to say: What goes in this year comes out next year. Spend it all. We don't need to have a rainy day fund because the money keeps going up every year because Federal judges are making defendants pay into this fund.

Once again, it belongs to victims of crime, but it is administered by the Justice Department. It is no reflection on this administration. It has been going on for years. The Justice Department just hangs onto it because the appropriators don't spend it all and appropriate all of the money, as I said, because they want to use it as an offset.

□ 2100

The country and some judges, like the one at Stanford, have to get their mindset right today in 2016. Sexual assault is a crime we don't talk much about. It is just kind of distasteful, so we don't talk about it. We talk about other things.

Yet, these sexual assault victims live quiet lives of despair. And I have known a lot over the years. Some of them keep in contact with me. They just call to check in. And they don't ever get over it, Mr. Speaker. We would hope that they would. We would hope they get their lives together. You know they become survivors, but, emotionally, many of them just don't get over it for a lot of reasons; because they are ashamed, their mom told them it was their fault, whatever.

We need to make it real clear that Congress is on the side of sexual assault victims. Make no mistake about it, we are on their side because really we are their only voice. We are it. If we don't speak for them and help legislation forward to protect them, it doesn't get done. So we have a lot to do.

One thing that I would like to mention, the father and the mother of the rapist gave a statement to the judge, and I read those statements. I would like to talk about the father. He basically blamed the victim for the conduct of his son. He is wrong. And the problem is he actually believes it is her fault. He didn't just say that to try to protect his son. He believes it is her fault. That is what is really bad.

Most of us who are males in this House, we have sons. I do have one. I have grandsons. We have an obligation to raise our sons in accordance with basic human rights and explain to them when they are very young that there are some things you just can't do. You are going to be punished for it, but also it is wrong.

Sexual assault is one of those. It is wrong. You cannot do that. We need to

explain that, because we have a generation of young males—every generation of young males has to be reeducated.

We have that obligation in our families to educate our sons that because you think you are somebody, you are not going to get off if you do that crime, whether you are an athlete, whether you come from pedigree, whether you are rich, famous, whatever. We need to explain to our sons that it is morally wrong to sexually assault a person under any circumstances because “no” always means no. It is not the fault of the victim.

So I would encourage dads to do this. This doesn't cost any money. It doesn't cost any legislation, but it is a moral obligation we have as fathers. I think if fathers did a better job—I have said this a long time—if fathers did a better job, we would have fewer young males at the courthouse; because most of the people who showed up at the courthouse when I was a judge, they were young males. Most of them were under 25 years of age and they were males. And it is not because the women get away with it. It is because young males commit most of the crime. We have that obligation, and I encourage fathers to do that.

I want to talk about two more cases that I was involved in. I tried this case as a prosecutor, and this was a senior citizen. Sadie was her first name. And in the trial, the victim had to state what happened to her. She would never say “rape.” She certainly never said “sexual assault” because we didn't use that term, but she kept testifying from the witness stand.

What happened to you?

And she said: It is a fate worse than death.

Well, can you be a little more detailed?

No. It is a fate worse than death.

And we went through this for a little bit, and she kept saying that: It is a fate worse than death.

She eventually said enough of the right words to meet the legal qualification for rape. And I asked her at the trial: Why do you keep saying it is a fate worse than death?

I don't know if you have ever heard that before or not.

And she said: It is real simple. When you die, you die once. When this crime is committed against you, you die every day. It is a fate worse than death.

That is the way sexual assault victims view this crime, and that is the way the law ought to view this crime. To many, it is a fate worse than death. And she had it perfectly because it is a fate worse than death.

The last case I will talk about is one that I prosecuted as well. This individual, the victim in this case—I won't use her name because her family still lives in Houston—she was leaving one of our major universities and driving home to a town north of Houston, and all the lights turned on on the dashboard.

She is having car trouble, and she pulled into a service station. She thought it was open. It was not. She came in contact with who she thought was the service station attendant. He was not the service station attendant. I am not going to mention his name; he doesn't deserve it.

He kidnapped her. He had a gun. He took her from this area, put her into some woods, sexually assaulted her, beat her up, and she survived because she was a remarkable lady. In fact, my understanding now after the trial, the defendant was mad that she did survive.

Anyway, he is tried. He is convicted by a jury of 12 right-thinking Houstonians who convicted the defendant. In Texas we have, in some cases, jury sentencing. And the jury sentenced this individual, this rapist, to 99 years in the Texas penitentiary. That was the maximum. He deserved every minute of it.

Now, we would hope everything would be okay and that life would go on. Bad guy, outlaw, goes to prison; sexual assault victim gets justice in court. But it doesn't work that way because that is not life.

The first thing that happened was she started abusing alcohol and then other narcotics. Her husband left her. And a year—maybe 2 years—after the crime, I get a call from her mother, and she tells me that her daughter has taken her own life and she left a note that says: I'm tired of running from the criminal in my nightmares.

See, she got the death penalty for what somebody did to her.

In the cases that I mentioned tonight and the many, many others that we have all received since last week, there are a lot of victim survivors. And we really are judged by the way we treat innocent folks in our community; not the rich, not the famous, not the athletes, but by the way we treat the innocent, the kids, the people who have no voice in our justice system, except Congress. So we speak for them, and we need to speak for them as well.

So I would remind the people that are out listening to this to use the #survivorsspeak and weigh in on this conversation if they want.

Mr. Speaker, this subject, as I mentioned at the outset, is one that we sometimes don't want to talk about, but we can't ignore it ever, not anymore, not today, not in this town, or any town in America. That is why the Stanford judge needs to go, and that is why I commend the folks in California for having a recall petition.

Judges need to get their head on straight to know they have to get it right every time when it comes to justice. The scales of justice are a balancing act. Justice for defendants, but also justice for victims and survivors of crime, because rape is never the fault of the victim. And when a rapist commits a crime against usually a woman or a child, that rapist is stealing the very soul of that victim because that is

what happens sometimes. Let us not forget that.

And that is just the way it is.

#### WE ARE ALL EMILY DOE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) for 30 minutes.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Judge POE for his eloquent words tonight. I appreciate the bipartisan sentiment.

I rise tonight in solidarity with my courageous colleagues from across the country who spoke last week and, as Judge POE joined us, we read the eloquent words of the survivor in the Stanford University case.

We rise tonight to show our continuing support for the woman known to the world as Emily Doe and to join with all of our sisters at Stanford and on college campuses and in communities around the Nation with one simple message to America: We are all Emily Doe.

I am going to start my remarks tonight 40 years ago on a cold winter night at a prestigious college campus—this time on the East Coast—I was an 18-year-old student. I was going to a dance. The dance was at a fraternity, and I intended to enjoy the evening with my friends. We danced. We listened to music. We enjoyed the evening and we enjoyed the party until one young man assaulted me in a crude and insulting way, and I ran alone into the cold, dark night. I have never forgotten that night. I was filled with shame, regret, humiliation while he was egged on by everyone at that party standing by.

Several years later, I was working as a legislative assistant right here on Capitol Hill, and I was assaulted again, this time by a distinguished guest of the United States Congress. I was 23 years old. And as Judge POE referenced tonight, I did not say a word to anyone. And, in fact, until I wrote these words to share with you tonight, I had never told anyone this story. My family didn't know, my husband, my children, my friends. I was 23.

A few months after that evening, I was walking home from dinner at a diner right here on Capitol Hill. If I named it, you all would know it well. I was mugged. I was grabbed in the dark, and I fought free. And when I broke free, I ran, again, alone into the cold, dark night.

I tell these stories tonight on the floor of the United States Congress not because they are remarkable or unique. Sadly, I tell these stories because they are all too common.

You see, all of us—Members of Congress, college students, soldiers and sailors, mothers and sisters—we are all Emily Doe. And the message we hear and the message that the court sent in Stanford is that we are not safe, we are not secure, and we do not deserve to be

free, free from sexual assault, free from rape, free from rude, crude, obnoxious offensive assaults on our bodies, on our beings, on ourselves.

What we hear on college campuses, on military bases, in the workplace, and in the courthouse is that he has a future; he has potential; he was drunk; he didn't mean any harm; he just wanted to have fun, to get some action, and then get on with his life.

□ 2115

What about her? What about her future? The student, the soldier, the sailor, the mother, the sister? We have been silent for too long. We also have potential. We also have a future. We are all Emily Doe, and tonight we will not be silent anymore.

Tonight we stand together—Republicans and Democrats, mothers and sisters—from across the country to take a stand for liberty and justice for all. We will fight for consequences for the 3 percent of men on college campuses and in our communities who are sexual predators and a menace to women everywhere. We will fight for bystander education and sexual assault prevention.

For the 97 percent of men on college campuses and in our communities who can be part of the solution, join us in taking a stand against sexual assault. We will reward college campuses that are open, transparent, and not only change their policies and programs but actually hold the perpetrators accountable and provide real and effective counseling and support for those students who have been assaulted.

And we will impose sanctions on college administrators who fail to act, fail to change, fail to prevent, fail to protect. Every student deserves to be safe; every student deserves to be secure, to live her life and to live her future. So remember, tonight we are all Emily Doe. She has given us our voice, and we will not be silent any longer.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), my good friend and colleague.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New Hampshire for her personal story. It is moving, it is courageous, and it makes a difference. We so appreciate your words because your story is our story, and it is the story of our daughters, our nieces, our granddaughters, and ourselves.

Approximately 20 percent of women who go to college will be sexually assaulted, and according to the Department of Justice and the Center for Public Policy, 95 percent of those women will not report their crimes because they don't think they will be believed. They think they will be humiliated and shamed.

As Emily Doe said so eloquently and brutally frankly in her statement to her rapist Brock Turner, the judicial system and institutions will blame the victim. She had her consent questioned even though she was unconscious.