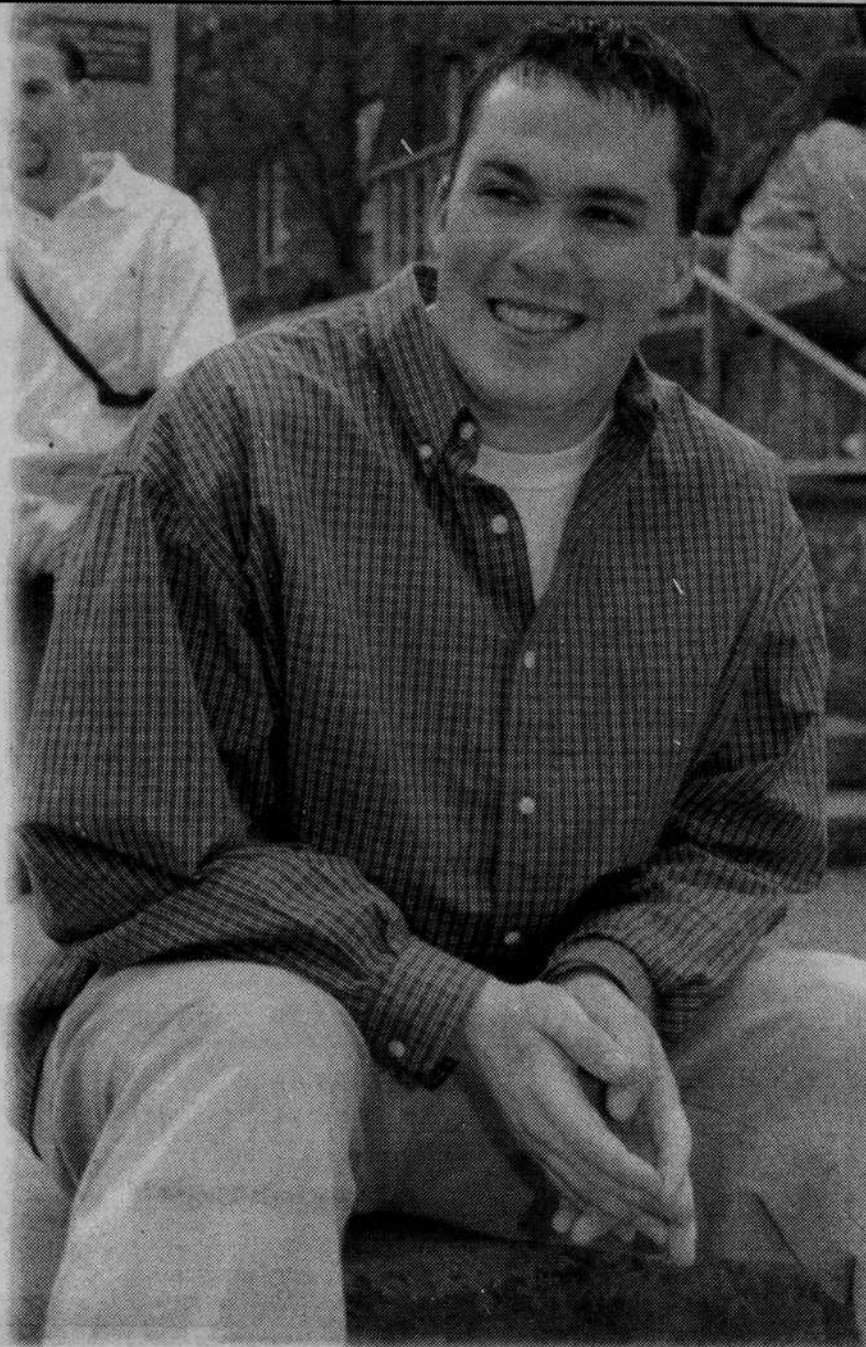


# I will

- be inspired by everything I do
- remind myself that tall trees and green grass are worth all the rain
- challenge myself and others to consider each side of an issue
- remember that being part of a six person class at the UO is a once-in-a-lifetime experience
- not procrastinate ... starting tomorrow



Zach Swanson  
History Major, Honors College, UO

... and **I will**  
challenge my friends  
to drink responsibly ...  
or not at all.



**Most**  
**4** UO students  
[80%] have  
drinks or fewer  
when they party

Data taken from 1998 UO Health Center Survey.

**NEW VIEW**  
Office of Student Life

## Women

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zonzala in September of 1994. "[The decision] is not something we support because the way we see it, it is one less way for offenders to be held accountable," said Janet Fiskio, a community educator with Sexual Assault Support Services. "We want survivors to know that there are many other ways they can seek to hold offenders accountable."

A legal advocacy program is available through SASS to help people who have been victims of violence.

"The Constitution requires a distinction between what is truly national and what is truly local," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote for the court. "If Congress may regulate gender-motivated violence, it would be able to regulate murder or any other type of violence."

Attorney Michael Rosman, who argued the case on behalf of the two men sued by Bronkala called the ruling "a very good day in the Constitution for the rule of law." He said that people who allege they are victims of gender-based violence "have perfectly good remedies in state courts."

However, Kathy Rodgers of the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund, which represented Bronkala, said this is a severe

“If Congress may regulate gender-motivated violence, it would be able to regulate murder or any other type of violence.”

William H. Rehnquist  
Chief Justice

blow for women's rights because of the effect it will have on Congress.

"Congress identified a kind of gender discrimination," Rodgers said. "Congress is trying to address that with a creative, specific solution and the court says, 'No, you can't do that.'"

Monday's decision in *United States vs. Morrison* followed the Supreme Court's 1995 ruling in *United States vs. Lopez* case that struck down as unconstitutional a law that made it a federal crime to possess a gun within 1,000 feet of a school. The justices said gun possession was not linked to interstate commerce and the law usurped state authority over such crimes.

O'Fallon said that this was the first time in 50 years the court had struck down a federal law on the grounds that it exceeds Congress' power under the Commerce clause.

As for the *United States vs. Morrison* decision, President Clinton said he was "deeply disappointed" by the court's decision that victims may no longer sue their assailants in federal court. He signed the bill into law as part of the 1994's crime control measures.

The court outcome on Monday was a split decision.

Rehnquist, along with Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy and Clarence Thomas supported the states' rights and limiting federal power. The dissenting were Justices David H. Souter, John Paul Stevens, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer.

The Associated Press contributed to this article.