

LUNCH BUFFET \$ **3.95**
Daily 11:00-2:00, Sat./Sun. 11:30-2:30
DINNER BUFFET with coupon
Daily 5-8 p.m., Served in West Room

All you can eat • More than 20 items
Expires 10-05-90. Only one coupon needed per party.

PACIFIC GARDEN RESTAURANT
Between the Hilton & Chimney Hill Bowling

MSC COLLEGE BOWL

TODAY IS THE LAST DAY TO REGISTER!!!

- * Join MSC College Bowl and play in our fall team trivia tournament. Games test knowledge of everything from science to music.
- * Form your own team (4 people + alternate) or sign up as an individual. Cost is \$5 per person or \$20 per team.
- * Register with Gelinda in MSC 216T or at our mandatory captains' meeting tonight at 7pm in 402 Rudder.
- * Call 845-1515 for more information.

764-2975 Behind Appletree

Rita's TEXAS CAFE

Party on Our Patio

Daily Patio Drink Specials

Drafts .95¢ Frozen Margaritas \$1.35
Patio Punch \$1.50

Patio Party every Thursday From 7 p.m. until midnight

Drawings for Prizes

Patio Tacos
Meat .95¢ Bean .65¢
Food Bar from 9-close
Sunday thru Thursday

Bring in this coupon for free chips and queso at **Rita's!**

Thursday, September 27, 1990

Soviets gain new religious freedom

Decades of repression end, religious activity flourishes

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet legislature formally ended decades of religious repression on Wednesday, passing a law on freedom of conscience at a time when Soviets are flocking to churches in record numbers.

"Our people suffered to get this law," said Mikhail Kulakov, a leader of the Soviet Union's Seventh Day Adventists, who have been persecuted for evangelical activities.

The law forbids the government from interfering with religious activities, improves the legal status of religious organizations and gives Soviet citizens the right to study religion in homes and in private schools.

The Soviet constitution has long guaranteed freedom of worship, but in the past the Communist Party's ideological opposition to religion as

the "opiate of the masses" made that guarantee hollow.

In practice, the government discouraged religious services, closed churches and synagogues, imprisoned religious leaders and preached atheism.

"The most important thing for us is not only that the law is passed, but that it begins to work," Adolph Shayevich, Moscow's chief rabbi said.

Peter Reddaway, an expert on Soviet religion at George Washington University in Washington, said in a telephone interview "there is reason

for optimism the law will be respected."

He noted that official tolerance for religion has increased since President Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in 1985. Gorbachev's mother is a practicing member of the Russian Orthodox Church, and last year he acknowledged he was baptized as a child.

"The authorities have been loosening restrictions for a couple of years, and now they're putting it in writing," Reddaway said.

He said Western experts estimate that a quarter of the 285 million So-

viet people practice religion, and the number is rising fast.

Among signs of religious freedom are increasing numbers of seminarians and the reopening of churches that were used as storehouses, garages and even factories.

Three years ago, Gorbachev talks with the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, the first meeting in more than 40 years. In December, he met Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

Bibles are no longer confiscated at Soviet borders, holiday church services are shown on television and religious publications are flourishing.

On Sunday, a Divine Liturgy was held in the Kremlin's Spasskaya Cathedral, the first full service since 1918.

Fitzwater: I would expect a downward impact

Bush pushes 5 million barrels of oil onto market U.S. taps dome reserves for first time in history

CHICAGO (AP) — The White House, claiming there was "no justification" for the recent run-up in oil and gasoline prices, announced Wednesday that President Bush had decided to sell 5 million barrels of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The decision to tap the nation's oil reserve was announced by White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

Fitzwater said the decision to put 5 million barrels on the market was a "test" and the president would take "additional steps to stabilize energy prices."

The reserve contains 590 million barrels of crude oil.

Fitzwater said Bush was taking the action to head off "those who might seek profit by subverting the sanctions" against Iraq.

"There is sufficient oil to meet current needs," Fitzwater said. "Oil markets have simply not taken into account additional production coming on stream."

Industry experts have estimated that production in other countries has restored about two-thirds of the 4.8 million daily barrels of oil production removed from world markets by Iraq's takeover of Kuwait on Aug. 2 and the world embargo against Iraqi-Kuwaiti oil.

Fitzwater quoted Bush as saying there was "no justification for the intensive and unwarranted speculation in oil futures" that has driven the price to about \$39 a barrel in the United States.

Fitzwater said this was the first time that the oil reserves, which have been held in salt domes along the Texas and Louisiana coasts,

have been tapped for usage since they were established in 1975.

He offered no estimate of how much prices would decline as a result of the sales, but he did say, "I would expect it would have a downward impact."

"Should the oil situation deteriorate," Fitzwater said, the president is "prepared to bring additional oil on the market" from the reserve.

While insisting there is no oil shortage in the United States "at this time," Fitzwater said "this test is to make sure the system works."

"Frankly, there is no way to justify" price increases that sent oil soaring from \$24 a barrel to \$39 a barrel over the past week, he said.

"We need to make it clear that we do have oil available to put on the market," Fitzwater said.

Vatican issues new rules for Catholic universities

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II issued rules for the world's Catholic universities Tuesday, a compromise document that instructed schools to uphold official doctrine but dropped proposals to give bishops wide powers.

The long-awaited document pleased many U.S. Catholic educators, who had protested earlier drafts that would have given bishops a say in hiring and firing of theology teachers. The final document assigns bishops a watchdog role in pro-

tecting the universities' Catholic identity.

American officials were surprised, however, by the pope's stipulation that a majority of a university's teachers be Catholic — a decree Vatican officials acknowledged will be difficult to carry out in certain countries.

Archbishop Pio Laghi, head of the Vatican's Congregation for Catholic Education, said finding a Catholic-majority faculty in nations like Japan and Indonesia might be impossible.

"This should be considered a

principle, something that should be put into effect as much as we can," he said.

The 49-page document, drawn up over 10 years and issued in the form of a constitution, upheld the right of academic freedom and independence. But it also stressed that students and teachers, particularly theologians, must not stray from official church teaching.

"All Catholic teachers are to be faithful to, and all other teachers are to respect, Catholic doctrine and

morals in their research and teaching," it said.

American Catholic educators complained that earlier drafts threatened to undermine academic freedom and give the church hierarchy too much control.

Sister Alice Gallin of Washington, D.C., executive director of the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities, said she did not believe the U.S. system would have to make major changes to comply with the church's new policy.

Hatch

Continued from page 1

able alternative for Hussein. Hatchett said. He questioned whether the Western forces could hold up much longer in Saudi Arabia.

He also noted Saudi Arabia not like Vietnam, where soldiers could go to the cities for a distraction from the situation.

"There are no bar girls in Riyadh," he said of Saudi Arabia's capital city.

Hatchett predicted America would grow tired of a stalemate and tell the government to either resolve the situation or bring soldiers home.

"Americans' initial response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was to go over there and kick butt," he said.

But as the ordeal has gone on, he said the United States has realized it can't do that yet. All it can do is what it said its purpose being there was — to deter an attack on Saudi Arabia.

Dr. But reports by various government officials — authorized or not — suggest the situation will be handled by use of force.

Hatchett said the United States has the fire power to kill Hussein's people, but it doesn't have the troops necessary to push Hussein out.

Hussein, however, has made clear the two sides either negotiate or go to war.

Hatchett said he favors the United States' face-saving withdrawal and advocates negotiations.

"(Negotiating) is not a bad idea," he said. But he said the press hasn't entertained the idea. "It's like we want one last try," he said.

Hatchett closed by speaking about the possibility of war. "The cost of war is too horrendous," he said.

The West needs to let the world solve its problems of its own terms and not force Western democracy on it, he said. "I would allow the Arab world to achieve the unity and self-determination it is seeking."

autumn environments
design direction, a balance of shape, color and texture

Liz & Co. ignites fall's laid back casuals with high energy colors

Soft cotton knits and quilted jackets in bold combinations of black, orange and fuchsia lead the way into fall. Left, the hooded, drawstring anorak jacket in orange, **115.00**, black turtle-neck T-shirt, **38.00**, and stretchy black stirrup pants, **54.00**. The relaxed option, right, a fuchsia jewel neck jacket with contrasting orange lining, **78.00**, oversized crew neck T-shirt in fuchsia and orange stripes, **48.00**, and fuchsia pants with elastic waist, **50.00**. Sizes s-m-l.

Dillard's