

## Moslems say Rushdie novel must be banned

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -- Moslem fundamentalists around the world demand that Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" be banned as blasphemy against Islam, and this weekend the campaign turned violent.

At least five people were killed and more than 80 injured Sunday when police fired on a mob trying to storm the U.S. Information Center in Islamabad. The protesters demanded the book be banned in the United States.

Fundamentalists say the book does not recognize Islam as the one true religion and ridicules the most precious Moslem beliefs. Pakistan and other Moslem nations banned the book after its publication last year.

Rushdie, 41, was born in India to Moslem parents and educated in Britain, where he lives. His other books include "Midnight's Children," which won Britain's prestigious Booker prize, "Shame" and "The Jaguar Smile."

The literary success of "The Satanic Verses," a complex work that focuses on good and evil, has been

confined to a fairly small intellectual readership in Western nations. In November, the book won the "new novel" category in the annual literary competition sponsored by the Whitbread brewing giant, but it did not win the overall Whitbread prize.

Leaders of the Islamabad march said it was intended to be peaceful but police reacted improperly.

Government officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the protest apparently was inspired by reviews last week in international news magazines. One official said: "The reviews had the first details anyone had about the book. Nobody here has read the book."

"The Satanic Verses" is a rambling fantasy on the birth of religion, modern history and human relations. It begins with two men tumbling from a jumbo jet destroyed by a terrorist bomb and chronicles their adventures.

A part of the novel fictionalizes certain episodes from the Koran, the Moslem holy book, and the life of the prophet Mohammed in what Western

book critics say is clearly satire. They have praised the book for imaginative vision and depth.

The author says his book is a work of fiction that does not attack Islam, contains no blasphemy and is not intended to offend anyone.

"It is not a source of satisfaction to me to be banned in the Moslem world," he said in a recent interview with the Herald, a Pakistani magazine.

Moslem leaders describe the novel as an attack on Mohammed intended to insult Moslems and lead them astray.

Syed Mohammed Younus Kazmi, a Pakistani Moslem leader, said: "The book has fictitious characters that caricature the holy prophet and his companions. The book contains insulting and derogatory remarks."

Kazmi and other Islamic theologians say the book must be banned because it does not treat Mohammed as the prophet of the world's one true religion. They believe Mohammed and the Koran must be portrayed only as representing divine truth.

"Rushdie has offended millions

of Moslems around the world," Kazmi said in an interview. "Such a person cannot be allowed to do these things."

Fundamentalist leaders claimed Sunday's march was not an anti-American protest, even though many of their followers see the United States as a corrupt secular culture and enemy of Islam. Protesters chanted "American dogs" and other slogans against the United States.

"It was not an attack on the United States. We just hoped to create moral support for our cause to stop this unholy book being printed again," Kazmi said.

Leaflets circulated by fundamentalist groups characterize the novel as a blasphemous, semi-pornographic attack that says the prophet was inspired by the devil, his wife was a prostitute and his companions were evil.

"There are insulting remarks in this book," said Mohammed Sadiq, a theology student. "There are lies in this book. We want this book banned in America and around the world."

According to the author, his novel

has been distorted by fundamentalists who have not read it and oppose any idea that does not reflect their fanatical literal faith. He said he has received death threats.

Rushdie has declared himself fascinated by religion and its development and role in history.

He has been quoted as saying religions are "codes with which human beings have tried to understand their presence on the planet and discuss their moral behavior. My point of view is that of a secular human being. I do not believe in supernatural entities, whether Christian, Jewish, Moslem or Hindu."

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and other government leaders called the protest at the American center an attack by fundamentalist parties trying to drive her from office by straining relations with Pakistan's ally, the United States.

Rushdie says he has every right to deal with Islam in a creative fashion, and "I am not going to run away from the subject because it is my subject and it is my birthright and nobody can take that away from me."

## Study suggests: Adolescent beliefs predict drinking habits as adults

NEW YORK -- A questionnaire assessing beliefs about alcohol can identify young adolescents at risk for later problem drinking, according to a study that one expert calls an exciting development in fighting alcohol abuse.

When tested with 637 junior high school students, the 90-item questionnaire was an impressively strong predictor of problem drinking a year later, alcohol experts said.

Students who believed alcohol could help them think or improve their physical coordination tended to be at particular risk, said study co-author Mark Goldman.

Goldman, a psychology professor at the University of South Florida in Tampa, reported the study results with co-authors from the University of Wisconsin Medical School, Wayne State University in Detroit and Hope College in Holland, Mich.

The work appears in this month's issue of the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.

Peter Nathan, director of the Rutgers-affiliated Center of Alcohol Studies in Piscataway, N.J. said the study represents an advance in identifying "what looks like a rather important difference" that distinguishes early adolescents at risk of an alcohol problem.

The predictions were not perfect, but their accuracy was "pretty impressive."

Goldman said that since writing the paper, researchers have found the questionnaire also indicates a risk of problem drinking within two years and possibly three.

The questionnaire measured how strongly students believed that alco-

hol could aid them in such ways as helping them relax, be sexier, think better, enjoy social gatherings more, or perform better socially or athletically.

Prior research shows that such "expectancies" strongly affect the way a person behaves after drinking, quite apart from chemical effects of alcohol, Goldman said.

The research followed the theory that "the stronger they believed that alcohol has those positive effects, the more at risk they are for problem drinking," Goldman said.

If such beliefs can be undermined early, that might reduce the attractiveness of alcohol and prevent problem drinking, he said. The questionnaire may help by pinpointing the key beliefs that put individual teenagers at risk, he said.

The study focused on 637 seventh- and eighth-graders who filled out the questionnaire and a confidential survey on drinking habits. A year later, they again reported on their drinking.

In that intervening year, the percentage of students who got drunk at least twice a year jumped from 10 percent to 25 percent. While 7 percent said in the first survey that they had consumed 12 beers or more at a single sitting, 20 percent said so a year later.

Analysis showed that the occurrence or degree of problem drinking by the students was significantly related to how they had answered the questionnaire a year earlier. The relationship also appeared for the 550 students who had not reported any sign of problem drinking at the beginning of the year.



Andy Manhart/Daily Nebraskan

## Chicagoans recall Valentine's Day massacre 60 years later

CHICAGO -- Sixty years ago Tuesday, machine-gun fire echoed from a garage in a Near North Side neighborhood and seven members of George "Bugs" Moran's gang fell dead in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

It was the Prohibition era's goriest crime and the beginning of the end of gangster rule.

**'Only the Capone gang kills like that.'**

--Moran

Now Prohibition is dead and the garage is gone but the memories live on for some Chicago residents, who vividly recall when "gangland graduated from murder to massacre," as news accounts of the day put it.

A senior citizen's home borders the site, and residents of the Lincoln Park Senior Center say their parking lot is on the very spot where the seven fell. Some residents believe their ghosts still walk.

"I'd be sitting on my reclining chair and hear things moving around... knives and forks clanging together... I'd hear someone go out the door," said Madeline Bushbaum, 84, who lived in the neighborhood at the time.

"We always figured it was the dead ones looking for the ones that

killed 'em," said Mrs. Bushbaum, who has moved out of the room closest to the murder site. "I don't hear 'em anymore, but several people moved out of the building because they said they were disturbed."

At the time of the massacre, "Scarface" Al Capone, leader of Near South Side bootlegging operations, wanted Moran's territory up north.

On the morning of Feb. 14, 1929, a day when the temperature was 10 below zero, four men - two wearing police uniforms - raided Moran's garage headquarters.

They lined the men up against the wall as if for a routine frisk for weapons, and instead delivered a Valentine's Day hail of gunfire that riddled the victims, almost severing limbs.

Mrs. Bushbaum, then a 24-year-old evening telephone operator, was playing pool with the guys in the back room of Drake Braithwaite undertakers, about three blocks from the scene. She said she often helped out, answering the telephone when the employees went out "to pick up a stiff."

"While we were playing, the garage door flew open and there were the coppers and the paddy wagon," she recalled.

"They brought in two bodies on two slabs and just slid 'em off on the floor and said, 'We gotta go back, we got five more dead out there!'"

"I saw the guy with half his

brains shot out, and I tell you, I didn't feel so good," Mrs. Bushbaum said.

Six of the victims died instantly.

**'They brought in two bodies on two slabs and just slid 'em off on the floor and said, 'We gotta go back, we got five more dead out there.''**

--Bushbaum

Frank Gusenberg, fading fast in his hospital bed, upheld the gangland code when police asked who'd done the shooting.

"Nobody," Gusenberg said. "It's getting dark, sarge. So long."

Moran, who was not at his headquarters that day, later told police: "Only the Capone gang kills like that."

Authorities never proved a Capone connection and the massacre is still listed in police files as "murder by persons unknown."

But the violence hastened a resurgence of law and order that crushed gangster rule and eventually brought the arrest and downfall of Capone.

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