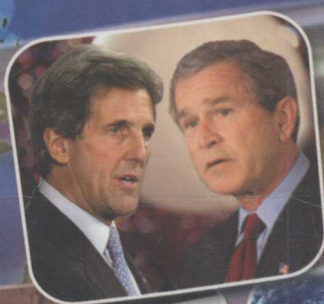


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The World Almanac and Book of Facts 2005

THE TOP TEN NEWS STORIES OF 2004

1. Fifteen months after the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq and ensuing overthrow of Saddam Hussein, the U.S. June 28 **transferred sovereignty to an interim Iraqi government, headed by Prime Min. Iyad Allawi**. Hussein, who had been captured by U.S. forces in Dec. 2003, was arraigned before an Iraqi court July 1 on 7 criminal charges including genocide and crimes against humanity. More than 160,000 U.S. troops remained in Iraq, seeking to stabilize the country in the face of continuing **attacks by both Sunni and Shiite insurgents**. Militants in Apr. launched a wave of kidnappings of foreigners, some of whom were beheaded. Later in Apr., photographs of the **abuse of Iraqi detainees** by U.S. forces at the Abu Ghraib prison touched off an international scandal. Questions about the **rationale for the war** were debated, as inspectors failed to find evidence that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. As of Oct. 15, coalition troop deaths since the start of the invasion totaled over 1,227, including 1,088 Americans. According to Iraq Body Count, a group monitoring international press reports, more than 13,000 Iraqi civilians had been killed during the fighting as of mid-Oct.
2. Polls showed **Pres. George W. Bush (R) locked in a tight race for reelection against Sen. John Kerry (D, MA)**. Kerry had pulled ahead of the Democratic pack and effectively secured nomination Mar. 2 by nearly sweeping "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses. On July 6 he tapped as his running mate **Sen. John Edwards (D, NC)**, his last serious rival in the primaries. Former Vermont Gov. **Howard Dean**, an early front-runner, had failed to win any primaries. The Bush administration's war on terrorism—as waged in Iraq and elsewhere—and the economy were key issues in the Nov. 2 election, in which control of Congress was also at stake.
3. The U.S. and its allies continued to **fight against terrorism** amid ongoing attacks. The bipartisan National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States July 22 released a final report in its **probe of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks**; U.S. intelligence agencies and their congressional overseers drew criticism in the report, which outlined **missed chances to disrupt the terrorist plot** but did not cast blame on either the Clinton or Bush administrations. The commission recommended an extensive overhaul of the U.S. intelligence community and the formation of a coherent strategy aimed at thwarting the growth of Islamist terrorism. Al-Qaeda leader **Osama bin Laden** remained at large as of Oct.; he was believed alive and hiding along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Abroad, al-Qaeda was linked to the Mar. 11 **bombings of commuter trains in Madrid, Spain**, which killed 191 people, days before an election that the anti-war Socialist Worker's Party ultimately won. In Afghanistan, where a U.S.-led alliance in 2001 had ousted the Taliban government that harbored al-Qaeda, millions of voters cast ballots Oct. 9 in the nation's first-ever presidential election. Russia saw ongoing **violence linked to the Chechen insurgency**; in one incident, Chechen guerrillas Sept. 1 took some 1,200 people hostage at a school in the Russian republic of North Ossetia; after a lengthy battle Sept. 3 between Russian security forces and rebels some 330 civilians—half of them children—were left dead according to the government. Citing the threat of terrorism, Russian Pres. Vladimir Putin Sept. 13 announced **structural government changes** that would strengthen central state authority.
4. In **Sudan**, Arab militias called the *janjaweed*, allegedly with government backing, carried out a **campaign of mass killing and rapes** against blacks in the Darfur region. By mid-Oct. an estimated 70,000 people had been killed and 1.4 million displaced. The UN Sept. 18 threatened sanctions against Sudan's oil industry if the government did not end the violence.
5. A mild **U.S. economic recovery** was marked by months of **slow growth in employment**. **Oil prices** rose in the early fall to more than \$50 a barrel. The federal **deficit** hit a record estimated at \$413 billion for fiscal year 2004. The Federal Reserve raised **interest rates** 3 times in 4 months, beginning June 30; they were the first increases in 4 years.
6. **Massachusetts** May 17 started issuing **marriage licenses to same-sex couples**, becoming the first U.S. state to do so. Some local jurisdictions, including San Francisco, CA, also began issuing licenses. The **California Supreme Court** on Aug. 13, nullified the licenses. Pres. Bush backed a **constitutional amendment** banning same-sex marriages, but efforts to bring the proposal to a Senate vote failed July 14, 48-50, and the amendment Sept. 30 failed to garner the required 2/3 majority in the House, 227-186.
7. **Deadly hurricanes** Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne struck the Caribbean, Florida, and other U.S. states during Aug.-Sept. More than 100 people died in the U.S., where insured damage was over \$18 billion. Hurricane Jeanne, while classified as a tropical storm, set off massive flooding on the island of Hispaniola starting Sept. 17. By mid-Oct., the death toll in Haiti had reached more than 3,000.
8. The pursuit of **nuclear programs by Iran and North Korea** aroused mounting concerns in the international community. Iran had reached an agreement in 2003 with France, Britain, and Germany to temporarily halt uranium enrichment, but the agreement started to crumble in June. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** Sept. 18 demanded that Iran stop all enrichment of uranium, but Iran refused, claiming its purpose was peaceful. North Korea, which in 2002 had announced resumption of its nuclear-weapons programs in violation of international agreements, participated in 2 rounds of 6-nation talks intended to end its nuclear programs, in Feb. and June, but no agreement was reached.
9. Former Pres. **Ronald Wilson Reagan died June 5** at his home in Los Angeles at the age 93, a decade after the 40th president had disclosed he was suffering from Alzheimer's disease. His body was flown to Washington, DC, where it lay in state in the Capitol; on June 11 current and former world leaders attended a state funeral at Washington's National Cathedral; Reagan was buried at his presidential library in Simi Valley, CA.
10. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict continued with Israel's **assassinations of two high-profile leaders** of the Palestinian militant group **Hamas**: founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin on Mar. 22 and Yassin's replacement, Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi, on Apr. 17. Prime Min. Ariel Sharon's controversial plans to **unilaterally withdraw Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip** while holding on to major West Bank settlements was endorsed by the U.S. but rejected May 2 by Sharon's Likud Party; the Israeli cabinet approved a modified plan the next month.

TOP NEWSMAKERS OF 2004

(as of Oct. 15, 2004; in alphabetical order)

Osama Bin Laden, b. 1957 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, one of about 50 children of a self-made billionaire contractor and devout Muslim of Yemeni descent. After graduating in 1979 from King Abdul Aziz Univ. in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with a degree in civil engineering, he joined the Muslim *mujahadeen* rebels fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan. There he helped finance the cause and recruited Muslim fighters from Pakistan and the Arab countries. During this time, he associated with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad terrorist group, and together they formed al-Qaeda in the late 1980s. Returning to Saudi Arabia in 1989, he worked in his family's construction firm, while also aiding anti-government activities. During the Persian Gulf War, he strongly opposed the presence of non-Muslim troops on Saudi soil, and was forced to leave the country; he moved his family and fortune to Sudan, where he set up companies to cover al-Qaeda operations and terrorist camps. Forced to leave Sudan in 1996, he settled in Afghanistan, sheltered by the rigid Islamic Taliban regime. He resumed al-Qaeda operations there, and in 1998 called for a holy war against Americans and Jews.

Bin Laden has been blamed for many deadly terrorist attacks, including the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks and, more recently, the Mar. 11, 2004, train bombings in Madrid, Spain. Despite the U.S. campaign in Afghanistan and a \$50 million reward for his capture, Bin Laden as of mid-Oct. 2004 was believed to be in poor health but alive, hiding out somewhere near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

George Walker Bush, b. July 6, 1946, New Haven, CT. See profile, page 589.

Mel Gibson, b. Jan. 3, 1956, Peekskill, NY; emigrated to Australia at age 12. One of Hollywood's top actors and directors, Gibson in 2004 released the controversial but highly successful film *The Passion of the Christ*, which he directed and produced with about \$30 million of his own money after Hollywood studios refused to pick it up. The film, which grossed more than \$600 million worldwide, has been praised as a pious masterpiece and also criticized for being overly graphic and possibly anti-Semitic. While his father, Hutton, is an outspoken Holocaust denier, Gibson has repudiated those views. He has said he made *The Passion* because his traditionalist Roman Catholic faith helped him overcome substance abuse and suicidal depression.

Gibson studied theater at the National Institute of Dramatic Art in Sydney, Australia. After a few TV roles, he gained worldwide fame with the Australian-made *Mad Max* (1979) and made his U.S. film debut in *The Bounty* (1984). In 1985, he was named *People* magazine's first "Sexiest Man Alive." Among other films, he starred in the *Lethal Weapon* series (1987, 1989, 1992, 1998) and directed *The Man Without a Face* (1993) and *Braveheart* (1995), which won Best Director and Best Picture, as well as *The Passion of the Christ*. In 1980, he married his wife Robyn; they have 7 children.

Hu Jintao, b. Dec. 21, 1942, in Jixi, Anhui Province, China. He studied hydroelectric engineering at Qinghua Univ. in Beijing, graduating in 1965, and joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) the same year. In 1982, he was named an alternate member of the China Central Committee, the youngest ever, and joined the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League, becoming its leader 2 years later. He was appointed to several other party posts. As party chief in Tibet, he responded to separatist protests with martial law measures in 1989. By 1992, Hu was a member of the Politburo Standing Committee in Beijing, and head of the Party school of the CPC Central Committee. There, he introduced new courses on market economics and governance.

In 2002, Hu was made general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, a step leading to his election by the National People's Congress to the presidency in Mar. 2003, succeeding Jiang Zemin; in Sept. 2004 Jiang stepped down as leader of China's military, handing that post to Hu as well. Hu often makes use of the phrase "yi ren wei ben" ("putting peo-

ple first") in describing his professed philosophy. Since taking power, he has allowed the publication of formerly secret Politburo documents, cooperated with other nations during the SARS crisis of 2002-2003, and tried to manage the booming Chinese economy.

John Kerry, b. Dec. 11, 1943, at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Aurora, CO. As a child, Kerry lived in a number of European countries, while his father was a member of the U.S. Foreign Service. He graduated from Yale Univ. in 1966, with a B.A. in history. Shortly before graduating, he enlisted in the Navy and, after attending Officer Candidate School, was deployed in the Western Pacific in Feb. 1968 aboard the *USS Gridley*. Kerry then requested active duty in Vietnam, and began his 2nd tour of duty in Dec. 1968 as a swift boat captain. He was awarded 3 Purple Hearts, a Silver Star, and a Bronze Star for his service, and left Vietnam in Apr. 1969, after 4 months. After leaving, Kerry joined the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) and on Apr. 22, 1971, at Senate committee hearings he spoke of reported atrocities by U.S. forces during the war. In 1970, Kerry married Julia Thorne, with whom he has 2 daughters; they divorced in 1988.

After running unsuccessfully for the House of Representatives from Massachusetts in 1972, Kerry entered law school at Boston College and was admitted to the bar in 1976. For several years he served as an assistant district attorney, developing separate units to prosecute white-collar and organized crime. He later entered private practice. In 1982, he was elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts; in 1984, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. During his nearly 2 decades as a senator, Kerry worked to initiate the Iran-Contra hearings, and served on the Foreign Relations and other important committees. With fellow Vietnam vet. Sen. John McCain (R-AZ), Kerry pursued an official investigation of outstanding POW/MIA soldiers.

Kerry married Teresa Heinz, widow of Sen. H. John Heinz III (R-PA), in 1995. In Sept. 2003 he announced his candidacy for the presidency. He won the Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary decisively, and by early March he was the presumptive nominee. Kerry announced his selection of Sen. John Edwards (NC) as his running mate on July 6 and officially received the Democratic nomination July 29.

James McGreevey, b. Aug. 6, 1957, Jersey City, NJ, the son of a Marine Corps drill instructor and a nurse. He received a BA from Columbia Univ. in 1978, a law degree from Georgetown in 1981, and a master's in education from Harvard in 1982. McGreevey began his political career in 1982 as a county assistant prosecutor and was first elected to office for 2 terms as a State Assembly Democrat in 1990-91. He married Karen Schutz in 1991; their daughter was born in Oct. 1992. In 1991 he was elected mayor of Woodbridge, NJ, and he also served as a state senator from 1994 to 1997. He and Karen divorced in 1997; McGreevey married Dina Matos in Oct. 2000; they had one child.

McGreevey became New Jersey's 51st governor in Jan. 2002, after an unsuccessful run in 1997. For 2 years he grappled with budget deficits by cutting property taxes and raising taxes on businesses and the wealthy. He signed domestic partnership legislation for gays and enacted "smart gun" requirements to develop user-specific handguns. His tenure was marked by ethical questions involving political operatives, fund-raisers, and administration members. On Aug. 12, 2004, he announced he would resign the governorship effective Nov. 15, disclosing that he was "a gay American" and that he had had an extramarital affair with another man. The man was later identified as Golan Cipel, whom he had appointed as a state homeland security aide.

Michael Moore, b. Apr. 23, 1954, Flint, MI. Raised in nearby Davison, Moore was educated in parochial schools and briefly attended a seminary at 14. At 18, unhappy with a policy at his public high school, he won a seat on the Davi-

son School Board, making him one of the nation's youngest elected officials. After studying at the Univ. of Michigan at Flint, Moore was a writer and editor for *The Flint Voice*; he was editor-in-chief of *Mother Jones* magazine in 1986. He won fame in 1989 for his first film, *Roger & Me*, which portrays his attempts to show up General Motors CEO Roger Smith for closing down the company's Flint plant. He married Kathleen Glynn in 1991. In the 1990s, his projects included *Canadian Bacon*, *The Big One*, and television series *TV Nation* and *The Awful Truth*. Moore is also the author of several books: *Downsize This!*, *Stupid White Men*, and *Dude, Where's My Country?* A former Eagle Scout, hunter, and longtime member of the National Rifle Association, Moore won the Best Documentary Feature Academy Award in Mar. 2003 for his 2002 film *Bowling for Columbine*, which examined the gun control issue.

Moore gained notoriety in 2003 when he denounced the war in Iraq in his Oscar acceptance speech. *Fahrenheit 9/11*, his controversial film condemning the war in Iraq and the Bush administration, received the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival in May 2004 and went on to set documentary film box-office revenue records.

Barack Obama, b. Aug. 4, 1961, Honolulu, HI, His father, Barack Obama Sr., a Kenyan economist, and mother, S. Ann Dunham, an anthropologist from Kansas, divorced when Obama was 2 years old, and the father returned to Kenya. Obama lived in Indonesia until the age of 10, when he returned to Hawaii to attend the Punahou School, graduating in 1979. He received a B.A. in political science from Columbia Univ. in 1983. At Harvard Law School, Obama became the first African American editor of the *Harvard Law Review* and completed his J.D., magna cum laude, in 1991. In 1992, Obama married Michelle Robinson and returned to Chicago to oversee a voter registration and education campaign, concentrating on low-income and minority voters. While in private practice he also became a senior lecturer in constitutional law at the Univ. of Chicago Law School in 1993. A memoir, *Dreams from My Father*, was published in 1995. In 1996, Obama was elected to the Illinois State Senate; he was defeated in a primary race for Congress in 2000. In 2004, Obama won a heated primary race for the Democratic endorsement for Senate.

Obama entered the national consciousness after delivering an eloquent and stirring keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in which he referred to himself as a former "skinny kid with a funny name," and spoke in favor of unity, against what he saw as artificial cultural and political divides in the U.S. If elected in Nov. 2004, he would be the first black male Democrat in the Senate.

Vladimir Putin, b. Oct. 7, 1952, Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), Russia; studied law at Leningrad State Univ., graduating in 1975. He served as a foreign intelligence officer in the KGB for 15 years, spending the last 6 in communist E Germany. After the regime there collapsed in 1990, he retired and became an adviser to his college mentor Anatoly Sobchak, who had recently become the first democratically elected mayor of St. Petersburg. By 1994, Putin rose to dep. mayor, and was known as the "Grey Cardinal" for his quiet influence over the city. Putin moved to Moscow in 1996 to work on Pres. Boris Yeltsin's staff in the Kremlin; Yeltsin appointed him director of the Federal Security Service in 1998 and named him Prime Minister in Aug. 1999. Putin soon launched a military campaign against rebels in Chechnya, who had stepped up attacks on Russian targets. On Dec. 31, 1999, Yeltsin unexpectedly resigned and appointed Putin acting president. After winning the pres. election in Mar. 2000, he reasserted federal control over Russia's many republics and moved toward a closely regulated market economy. Although reelected in Mar. 2004, his tight control of the media and prosecution of wealthy Russian oligarchs have been criticized as anti-democratic.

While Putin's relations with Pres. Bush have been mostly positive, he stood with Germany and France in refusing to

join the 2003 coalition invasion of Iraq. He and his wife, Ludmilla, have 2 daughters.

Dan Rather, b. Oct. 31, 1931, Wharton, TX; began his career in journalism in 1950 as a reporter for the Associated Press in Huntsville, TX, and covered news for United Press International and local radio stations. After graduating from Sam Houston State Teachers College in 1953 with a B.A. in journalism, he worked in Houston before joining CBS News in 1962. In 1963 he was the first journalist to report Pres. John F. Kennedy's assassination. He covered the Johnson and Nixon White Houses, the Vietnam War, was coeditor of *60 Minutes*, and served as weekend news anchor. In March 1981, he succeeded Walter Cronkite as anchor/managing editor of *CBS Evening News*, where he has reported many of the late 20th century's defining news stories with a signature homespun style. He has written 7 books, and is the recipient of many journalism awards, including a Peabody Award.

On Sept. 8, 2004, Rather reported on *60 Minutes II* that official documents purportedly written by Lt. Col. Killian, commander of Pres. George W. Bush's Air National Guard unit in the 1970s, showed gaps in the president's service record. Despite claims from experts and Killian's own family that the documents were forged, Rather and CBS News initially stood by the story. On Sept. 20, Rather and CBS acknowledged that the documents' authenticity could not be vouched for. In his statement, Rather called his initial belief in the documents a "mistake in judgment."

Donald Rumsfeld, b. July 9, 1932, Chicago, IL, and graduated from Princeton Univ. in 1954 with a BA in political science. After serving as a U.S. Navy aviator (1954-57), he worked briefly as a congressional aide in Washington, DC, then joined a Chicago investment-banking firm. In 1962, Rumsfeld won a seat in the U.S. House from Illinois; he was reelected 3 times. He worked on Richard Nixon's presidential campaign in 1968, and served under Nixon as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and U.S. representative to NATO. After Nixon's resignation in 1974, he became Pres. Ford's chief of staff and then secretary of defense (1975-77)—the youngest in U.S. history. Between government positions he was CEO of 2 companies, and in 1998, he chaired a commission that advocated a missile defense program to counter the threat of attacks from "rogue nations."

In 2000, Rumsfeld became Pres. George W. Bush's defense secretary. He was an advocate for a force structure that would be flexible and responsive to global theaters with greater cooperation among the services. He was in his Pentagon office when a hijacked plane crashed into the building Sept. 11, 2001, and soon was coordinating military efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Pres. Bush rejected calls for his ouster in the wake of the Abu Graib prison scandal.

Martha Stewart, b. Martha Helen Kostyra, Aug. 3, 1941, in Nutley, NJ. Stewart is one of 6 children born to Edward and Martha Kostyra. Growing up in Nutley, Stewart learned gardening from her father and cooking, baking, canning, and sewing from her mother. Stewart modeled to put herself through Barnard College, earning a degree in history and architectural history. She worked on Wall Street and then as a caterer in Westport, CT. Her first book, *Entertaining* (1982), brought her national attention. After successful appearances on morning television programs, she developed her own syndicated show, "Martha Stewart Living" (1993-).

She developed her own product lines, and eventually founded Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, her publishing and merchandising empire, which reached nearly \$300 million in annual revenues in 2002. She has received 6 Daytime Emmy Awards, and "Martha Stewart Living" has been nominated for 29 Emmys. But Stewart was convicted on 4 counts of lying to federal investigators about her sale of ImClone stock at the end of 2001. Stewart began serving a 5-month sentence in a minimum-security prison at Alderson, WV, in Oct. 2004. She was married to Andrew Stewart for 29 years; the couple divorced in 1990. She is the mother of one daughter, Alexis (born 1965).

SPECIAL SECTION: HISPANIC AMERICANS

A Growing Minority

By Roberto Suro

A second-generation Hispanic-American, Roberto Suro is director of the Pew Hispanic Center, a Washington, DC-based research institute, and former foreign correspondent for Time magazine, the New York Times, and other publications. A leading authority on U.S. Hispanics, he is the author of Strangers Among Us: Latino Lives in a Changing America (1998).

Think of a teenager who is growing fast, changing in appearance and forming a distinct identity all at once. That, roughly speaking, is where the Hispanic population of the U.S. finds itself today—in a kind of demographic adolescence. It is already an important member of the American family, but its ultimate character and impact are still to be determined.

The growth became stunningly apparent when the 2000 Census reported that the Hispanic or Latino (I use the terms interchangeably) population had grown to 35.3 million, a 58% jump from 1990, and the growth continues. The Census Bureau projects a Hispanic population of 47.8 million by the end of this decade. If that holds, the number of Latinos will grow nearly 6 times faster than the rest of the population.

Growth Around the Country

As it grows the Latino population is changing in character, starting with the places it calls home. For decades, Latinos have been concentrated in a handful of big cities, but they are now scattering across the country as well. In 2000, the greater metropolitan areas of Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, and Miami alone were home to 1 in 3 Latinos, but extraordinarily fast growth was occurring elsewhere in places where the Hispanic presence had been negligible. Between 1980 and 2000, Atlanta experienced a 995% increase in its Latino population. In Portland, OR, it grew by 437%, in Washington, DC, by 346%, and in Tulsa, OK, by 303%.

For the most part, these new destinations attracted Latinos, especially immigrants, because they offered jobs and affordable housing. Indeed, fast-paced economic development on a local level and rapid growth of the Latino population have gone hand-in-hand in places where Spanish was rarely heard a few decades ago. This trend has continued and may even have accelerated during the economic downturn of 2001-2002 and its aftermath. Hispanic population growth has become a national phenomenon affecting virtually every corner of the country.

Newcomers and Old-Timers

Nevertheless, Hispanics remain a relatively small share of the population. In 2000 they were about 13% of the total, and even with projections of rapid growth they will make up only 20% by 2030. It is not sheer size that determines the impact of the Hispanic population, but the fact that this segment of the population is growing so fast while the rest is growing hardly at all. To understand the dynamics of that growth and its significance, it is important to break down the Hispanic population into 3 key components:

- The new immigrants: Although people from Latin America have come to the U.S. during other periods, **an unprecedented wave of migration from Spanish-speaking lands has been underway since the 1960s**, and it has gained considerable momentum since the early 1990s. Currently, the Census Bureau estimates that migration, both legal and unauthorized, adds nearly 700,000 Latinos to the population each year. Many factors help determine the size of that flow and whether it will continue at the same rate. But as a result of the influx thus far, the foreign-born constitute about 40% of the Hispanic population.
- The second generation: Like most immigrants through history, new Hispanic immigrants have tended to be young adults of child-bearing age. Moreover, they have proved highly fertile, with birth rates almost twice as high as among non-Hispanic whites. As a result, **there is now a huge second generation of Latinos**—about 12.5 million people—that is very young, with a median age of about 13. They are the children of immigrants, but are full-fledged, native-born U.S. citizens. They now make up about 30% of the Hispanic population, and are the fastest-growing component.
- The old stock: **Many Latinos lived in the U.S. before the current era of immigration began**, and many trace their ancestry to families that lived in places like Texas, California, and Puerto Rico before those lands became part of the U.S. This component accounts for about 30%.

For the past 3 decades or so, the new immigrants have transformed urban neighborhoods, spurred the rise of Spanish-language media, and prompted periodic, sometimes heated, debates on immigration policy. Like many other immigrants, the Latino newcomers have not simply broken off ties with their home countries, but instead share their earnings with families left behind. The individual amounts are small, averaging about \$300, but they are sent faithfully by a sizeable share of the immigrant population. These so-called remittances, totaling around \$30 billion a year, have become an important factor in the economies of many Latin American nations. Meanwhile, in the U.S. the steady, growing supply of Latino immigrant workers has become a mainstay of several industries, such as construction and food processing. But even as the immigrant influx continues, the impact of Latino population growth is changing because the very makeup of that population is changing.

Second-Generation Hispanics

The second generation is the demographic echo of all that immigration, and it is a booming echo. Between 2000 and 2030 it will grow by about 17.7 million. Over the next 25 years or so, the number of second-generation Latinos in U.S. schools will double and the number in the labor force will triple. Nearly one-fourth of all labor force growth will be from children of Latino immigrants. The flow of newcomers from abroad is likely to continue, but even so the effect of Latino population growth is now shifting. Over the next several decades, the largest impact is going to be felt first in the nation's schools and then in the economy, as this unique group of Americans comes of age.

Latinos of the second generation differ markedly from their immigrant parents in several ways. They are not only native-born U.S. citizens but also native-born English speakers. While nearly three-quarters of the adults in the immigrant generation predominately speak Spanish, all but a small fraction of the second generation have mastered English. Moreover, the second generation is getting much more education than the immigrant generation, with almost twice as large a share going to college. Nonetheless, children of Latino immigrants lag behind non-Hispanic youth in every measure of educational achievement. And, they are different from other Americans, even other Hispanics, who are farther removed from the immigrant experience. Nearly half of second-generation Hispanics are bilingual, and many retain a degree of identification with their parents' home countries.

Their influence will be greatly magnified by an extraordinary historical coincidence: They will be moving into the workforce just as the huge Baby Boom generation of non-Hispanics is moving out. Moreover, the Baby Boom did not produce a lot of children to take its place. According to Census Bureau projections, in 2004 there were 44 million non-Hispanics between 40 and 50, boomers heading toward retirement, but only 35 million who were 10 or younger to replace them. The gap will be filled by some 9 million Latinos 10 or younger. Latinos, especially the children of immigrants, will play key roles supplying the labor market and then supporting a very large elderly population.

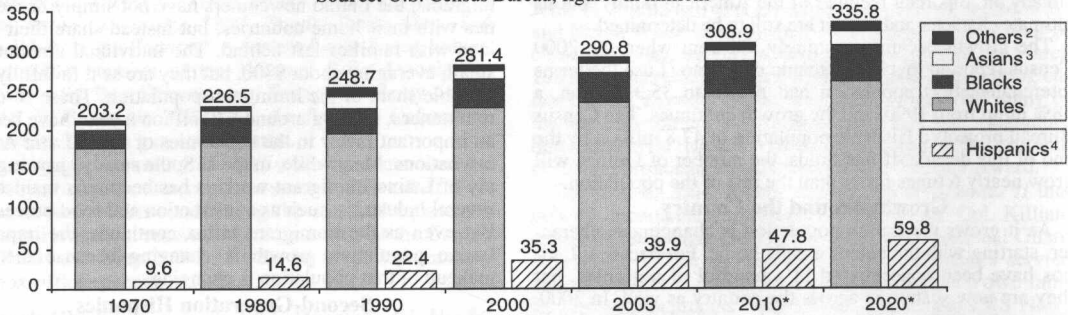
So what will this generation be like when it grows up? In 2003 the Census Bureau made it official that the Latino population had surpassed African Americans to become the nation's largest minority group. Currently, Latinos have many of the characteristics associated with minority group status, such as more poverty and less education than the national average. But will Hispanics be a minority group in the traditional sense 20 or 30 years from now? Or, will they follow the course of other immigrants' offspring, who went through the melting pot experience and emerged into the middle class? Much will depend on how they fare in the schools and then in the workplace. Given their numbers, the whole nation has a stake in the outcome.

HISPANIC AMERICANS: A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

Data released by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2004 showed that by 2003 Latinos had become the largest minority group in the U.S. Hispanics were also a fast-growing minority. While the total U.S. population roughly doubled from 131.7 million in 1940 to 290.8 million in 2003, the number of Latinos increased almost 30 times during the same period, from about 1.4 million to 39.9 million. Between 2000 and 2003, the now sizeable Latino population expanded by 13%—almost 4 times as fast as the nation as a whole, and 14 times faster than the population of non-Hispanic whites (which grew 0.9%).

Population Growth in the U.S., 1970-2020¹

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; figures in millions



*Projected. (1) Totals may not add to 100% because of rounding. Because of changes in census questions and methods, data on race and Hispanic origin may not be wholly comparable over time. (2) Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other races. From 2000 on, this category also includes Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and persons reporting 2 or more races. (3) Figures for 1970-90 include Pacific Islanders. (4) May be of any race.

The Growing Hispanic Population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

In 1970 the estimated 9.6 million Hispanic American made up 4.7% of the population. By 2020 the rapidly growing Hispanic population was expected to have expanded more than 6 times, to 59.8 million, or 17.8%, a sizable minority.

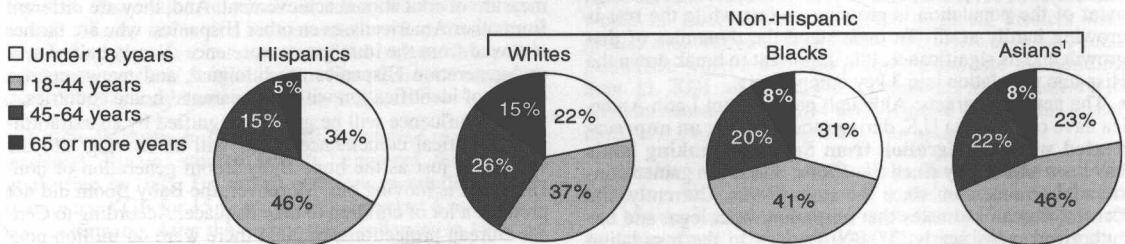
In 1930, after an upsurge in immigration from Mexico, the Census Bureau began counting "Mexicans" as a distinct category. In 1940 the Bureau broadened its survey to include "persons of Spanish mother tongue." In 1980, census takers began asking whether Americans were of "Spanish/Hispanic origin."

Statistics collected by the U.S. government treat race and Hispanic origin as separate concepts. This means that Hispanics cannot be included as a category when the population is broken down by race, as in the bars at left above for each year. But the bars at right show their growth in relation to the population as a whole. Latinos may be of any race, and people of any race may also describe themselves as Latinos. In 2002, Latinos who were white (either alone or in combination with other races) made up about 92% of the total, and Latinos who were black (either alone or in mixed-race combinations) comprised about 4%.

Population Groups by Age, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; resident population

Statistics show that the Hispanic population is relatively young, with 34% under 18 and 46% between the ages of 18 and 44.



(1) Total does not add to 100% because of rounding.

Nativity and Place of Birth of the Latino Population, 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; (in thousands)

Characteristic	All Hispanics ¹		Non-Hispanic			
	Number	Percent	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central American
Total population	35,238	100	20,900	3,404	1,250	1,812
Native ²	21,081	59.8	12,223	3,356	394	439
Born in United States	19,414	55.1	12,045	2,032	380	417
State of residence	15,807	44.9	10,118	1,457	275	343
Different state	3,607	10.2	1,927	575	105	74
Born outside United States	1,667	4.7	178	1,325	14	22
Foreign born	14,158	40.2	8,677	47	856	1,372
Entered 1990 to March 2000	6,489	18.4	4,228	20	226	612
Naturalized citizen	3,940	11.2	1,930	20	517	360
Not a citizen	10,218	29.0	6,747	27	339	1,013

(1) Totals include Hispanic groups not shown separately. (2) Persons who were citizens at birth.

Legal and Illegal

The overwhelming majority of Hispanics living in the U.S. are either native-born or entered the U.S. legally. Millions of Hispanics, however, are undocumented or, as they are often called, illegal aliens. Estimates of the number of illegal Latino aliens are necessarily imprecise. A study published by the Pew Hispanic Center placed the number of undocumented Mexicans living in the U.S. in 2001 at about 4.5 million, and the number of illegals from Central America at 1.5 million.

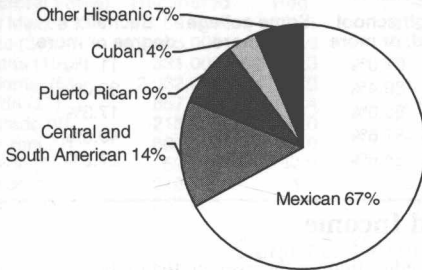
Of the undocumented Mexicans, more than 78% had been living in the U.S. for at least 5 years, and more than 53% for at least 10 years. Many undocumented immigrants find seasonal employment in agriculture as migrant laborers. Other sectors with significant shares of undocumented workers include manufacturing, construction, and restaurants.

Hispanics by Origin, 2002

(in percent)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The largest percent of Hispanics today trace their origin to Mexico.



Where Hispanic-Americans Live

The Latino population at present is highly concentrated. The 6 states with the highest percentages of Hispanics in 2002—New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado—are all located in the SW and W. Together they accounted for nearly 60% of all Hispanics in the U.S. About 3 of every 4 Latinos in this region were of Mexican ancestry.

Two other states with large Latino populations—Florida and New York—had much higher percentages of Latinos of Central or South American or Caribbean ancestry. In Florida, according to the 2000 Census, Cubans made up 31% of the Latino population. In New York, 37% of all Latinos were of Puerto Rican origin, and 16% were from the Dominican Republic.

Top 10 States by Percentage of Latino Population, 2002

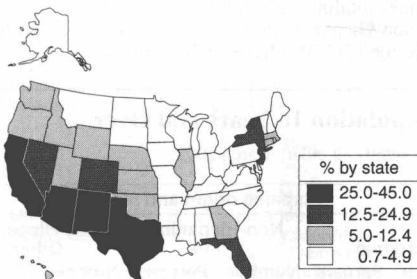
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Rank	State	Hispanic %	Hispanic Pop. (est.)	Total Pop. (est.)
1.	New Mexico...	42.9	796,171	1,855,059
2.	California.....	34.0	11,936,707	35,116,033
3.	Texas.....	33.6	7,314,341	21,779,893
4.	Arizona.....	27.1	1,476,738	5,456,453
5.	Nevada.....	21.3	462,690	2,173,491
6.	Colorado.....	18.2	818,274	4,506,542

Rank	State	Hispanic %	Hispanic Pop. (est.)	Total Pop. (est.)
7.	Florida.....	18.1	3,019,305	16,713,149
8.	New York.....	16.0	3,073,430	19,157,532
9.	New Jersey...	14.2	1,220,733	8,590,300
10.	Illinois.....	13.3	1,681,402	12,600,620
Totals: Top 10 states		24.9	31,799,791	127,949,072
U.S.		13.4	38,761,301	288,368,698

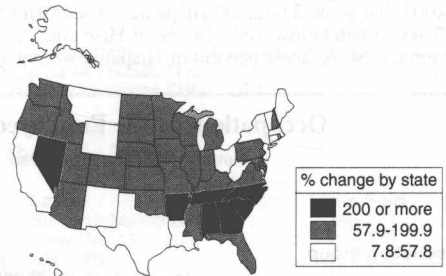
Latino Population Percentage by State

Source: Population Reference Bureau; 2000



Latino Population Growth by State

Source: Population Reference Bureau; 1990-2000



Places With the Highest Percentage of Hispanics, 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; includes only places with 100,000 or more population.

Place and state	Total pop.	Hispanic pop.	% Hispanic	Place and state	Total pop.	Hispanic pop.	% Hispanic
East Los Angeles, CA*	124,283	120,307	96.8	El Paso, TX.....	563,662	431,875	76.6
Laredo, TX.....	176,576	166,216	94.1	Santa Ana, CA.....	337,977	257,097	76.1
Brownsville, TX.....	139,722	127,535	91.3	El Monte, CA.....	115,965	83,945	72.4
Hialeah, FL.....	226,419	204,543	90.3	Oxnard, CA.....	170,358	112,807	66.2
McAllen, TX.....	106,414	85,427	80.3	Miami, FL.....	362,470	238,351	65.8

*East Los Angeles, California is a census-designated place and is not legally incorporated.

Hispanic Population of 10 Largest U.S. Cities, 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; listed by city size.

Rank	Place and state	Total population Number	Hispanic population Number	% Hispanic	Rank	Place and state	Total population Number	Hispanic population Number	% Hispanic
1.	New York, NY	8,008,278	2,160,554	27.0	6.	Phoenix, AZ	1,321,045	449,972	34.1
2.	Los Angeles, CA	3,694,820	1,719,073	46.5	7.	San Diego, CA	1,223,400	310,752	25.4
3.	Chicago, IL	2,896,016	753,644	26.0	8.	Dallas, TX	1,188,580	422,587	35.6
4.	Houston, TX	1,953,631	730,865	37.4	9.	San Antonio, TX	1,144,646	671,394	58.7
5.	Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	128,928	8.5	10.	Detroit, MI	951,270	47,167	5.0

Language and Religion

According to the 2000 Census, of the nearly 47 million Americans at least 5 years old who spoke a language other than English at home, about 60% spoke Spanish.

The 2002 National Survey of Latinos, conducted by the Pew Hispanic Center and the Kaiser Family Foundation, found that 17% of Hispanic adults spoke only Spanish at home while 12% spoke only English; the rest spoke both languages in varying proportions. On the job, however, just 4% spoke only Spanish, 7% more Spanish than English; 29% spoke both languages equally, while 27% spoke more English than Spanish, and 33% spoke only English.

When asked whether Latino immigrants needed to learn English in order to succeed in the United States, 89% of Latinos surveyed said yes.

A 2003 report from the Univ. of Notre Dame Institute for Latino Studies concluded that about 70% of Hispanics were Roman Catholic and about 23% Protestants.

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population 25 Years of Age and Over, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Group	Pop. (in thousands)	High school grad. or more	Some college or more	Bachelor's degree or more
Hispanics (of any race)	21,189	57.0%	29.6%	11.4%
Non-Hispanic whites	133,388	89.4%	56.4%	30.0%
Blacks	20,527	80.0%	44.7%	17.3%
Asians	7,691	87.6%	67.4%	49.8%
U.S. Total	185,183	84.6%	52.5%	27.2%

Employment and Income

The above statistics show that Hispanics in general have less education on the average than other U.S. population segments. Hispanics at present still also lag behind in employment and income. In the first quarter of 2004 the unemployment rate was 8.1% for Hispanics and 5.8% for non-Hispanics.

Compared with non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics were much more likely to have jobs as service employees, laborers, and farm workers, and much less likely to hold positions in managerial or professional occupations. Weekly wages in 2003 averaged \$502 for Hispanics and \$702 for non-Hispanics. Hispanic men had average earnings of \$547 weekly, but women averaged only \$436. Latinos who had not completed high school earned an average of \$369 per week (about 9% more than their non-Hispanic counterparts), while Latinos with a college degree averaged \$885 (14% less than non-Hispanics who had completed college).

Census Bureau statistics show that in 2001, 21.4% of Hispanic-Americans were living below the poverty level, compared to 7.8% of non-Hispanic whites. Among full-time year-round workers, 26.3% of Hispanic-Americans had annual earnings of \$35,000 or more, compared to 53.8% of non-Hispanic whites.

Many Latinos work for employers who do not provide health insurance. Statistics compiled by the Pew Hispanic Center show that, as of 2000, 34% of Latinos under the age of 65 lacked health insurance, compared with 11% of non-Hispanic whites. Nearly 55% of foreign-born Latinos who were not U.S. citizens lacked any form of health insurance.

A growing number of Hispanics own their own businesses. The HispanTelligence research firm estimated in June 2004 that some 2,042,000 Hispanic-owned firms would generate revenues totaling \$273.8 billion in 2004.

As shown below, only 14.2% of Hispanics, compared to 35.1% of non-Hispanic adults, have managerial or professional jobs. A larger percent of Hispanic women (18.1%) than Hispanic men (11.3%) have such occupations.

Occupations of the Employed U.S. Civilian Population 16 Years and Over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; civilian population; 16 years and older; March 2002

Occupation group	Hispanic origin and race							
	Total		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic, White		Non-Hispanic, Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,154	100.0	16,160	100.0	97,772	100.0	21,222	100.0
Managerial and professional	42,427	31.4	2,288	14.2	34,269	35.1	5,869	27.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	38,695	28.6	3,817	23.6	28,908	29.6	5,969	28.1
Service occupations	19,228	14.2	3,570	22.1	11,339	11.6	4,319	20.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,385	10.6	2,379	14.7	10,466	10.7	1,539	7.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,349	12.8	3,368	20.8	10,675	10.9	3,307	15.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,070	2.3	738	4.6	2,114	2.2	218	1.0

Buying Power and Remittances

"Buying power" is the total personal income, after taxes, available for spending on goods and services. By that definition, Latino buying power which amounted to \$221.9 billion in 1990, was expected to exceed \$686 billion in 2004 and to approach \$1 trillion in 2009, according to data compiled by the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia's Terry College of Business.

California ranked first in Latino buying power, an estimated \$199 billion in 2004; this represented 18.2% of the total buying power in that state. Texas and California ranked 2nd and 3rd, followed by New York and Illinois.

An important characteristic of spending by Hispanics is the amount of money often sent to family members in their country of origin. These expenditures, or remittances, jumped from an estimated \$10 billion in 1996 to \$32 billion in 2002. According to the Inter-American Dialogue Task Force on Remittances, transfers of funds to Nicaragua in 2002 made up nearly 30% of that country's gross domestic product; corresponding figures were 15% for El Salvador and 12% for Honduras. The largest single share of remittances goes to Mexico—about one-third of the annual total.

Voting Power

Data compiled by the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute at the University of Southern California show that Latino voter turnout in presidential elections increased from 2,453,000 in 1980 to 5,934,000 in 2000. In Feb. 2004 the institute forecast a Latino turnout of about 6,700,000 in the 2004 presidential vote. Two states—California and Texas—account for more than half of all Hispanic registered voters. In Florida, a hotly contested state in recent elections, the proportion of registered Hispanics to all registered voters is approaching 1 in 8. Except for Cubans, most Hispanic-Americans are Democrats or independents.

According to the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO), the number of elected Hispanic officeholders at all levels of government rose from 3,128 in 1984 to 4,853 in 2004; during the same period, the number of Hispanics in Congress increased from 9 to 22, all of them in the House of Representatives.

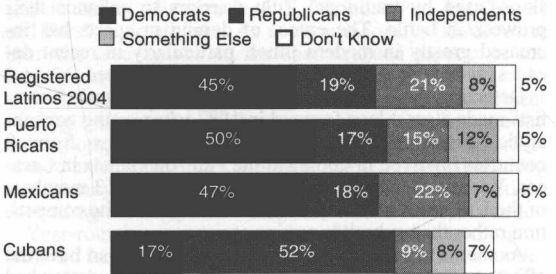
Top 10 States in Hispanic Percent of All Registered Voters, 2004

Source: Univision

Rank	State (electoral votes)	Hispanics Registered	% of Elig. Hispanic Reg.	Hispanic % of All Reg. Voters
1.	New Mexico (5)	259,000	56.1	32.5
2.	Texas (34)	2,035,000	60.0	21.7
3.	Arizona (10)	331,000	49.3	16.4
4.	California (55)	2,032,000	55.0	14.6
5.	Florida (27)	857,000	63.4	12.0
6.	Colorado (9)	213,000	57.0	10.7
7.	New York (31)	606,000	56.0	7.3
8.	Nevada (5)	59,000	47.2	7.1
9.	New Jersey (15)	218,000	61.4	5.4
10.	Illinois (21)	267,000	65.5	4.6

Party Affiliation of Latino Voters by Origin, 2004

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation



Leisure, Entertainment, and Sports

A study published by Rincón & Associates, a market research firm, estimates that in 2003 Hispanics spent \$12.1 bil on entertainment. One magnet for entertainment dollars is recorded music: according to Nielsen SoundScan, albums in the Latin genre sold more than 27.4 million units in 2003, exceeding sales of jazz and classical recordings.

Although many Hispanics watch the same popular English-language programs as non-Hispanics (multiple showings of *American Idol* and *The Simpsons* ranked high among Latino viewers of network broadcasts in one typical week in spring 2004), millions of Hispanics tune in to the dominant Spanish-language network, Univision, to watch primetime soap operas, or telenovelas, such as *Amarte Es Mi Pecado* ("Loving You Is My Sin").

Nowhere in recent decades have Latino athletes earned greater fame and fortune than on the baseball diamond. Béisbol is a popular pastime in Mexico and among the Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean. By 2002, 26% of all Major League Baseball players were from Latin American countries or of Hispanic heritage. In Sept. 2004 the web site latinobaseball.com listed 1,117 Latinos who had played in the U.S. major leagues since 1900. Of these, 389 were from the Dominican Republic, 252 from Puerto Rico, 167 from Venezuela, and 149 from Cuba.

Top 5 Prime-Time TV Programs Among Hispanic-Americans

for week of 9/6/04-9/12/04

Source: Nielsen Media Research Inc.

Rank	Program	Network	Household Rating	Total Viewers	Rank	Program	Network	Household Rating	Total Viewers
1.	Mariana De La Noche WED	UNI	24.6	4,805,000	4.	Amarte Es Mi Pecado THU	UNI	23.9	4,175,000
2.	Amarte Es Mi Pecado WED	UNI	24.3	4,667,000	5.	Mariana De La Noche THU	UNI	23.8	4,199,000
3.	Mariana De La Noche TUE	UNI	23.9	4,503,000					

5 Top-Selling Latin Albums in the U.S., 2003

Source: Billboard

Rank	Title	Artist	Label	Units Sold
1.	Un Día Normal	Juanes	Surco/Universal Latino	293,274
2.	Almas del Silencio	Ricky Martin	Sony Discos	214,739
4.	4	A. B. Quintanilla III Presents Kumbia Kings	EMI Latin	164,986
5.	Mambo Sinuendo	Ry Cooder & Manuel Galbán	Perro Verde/Nonesuch/AG	146,147
5.	Hits Mix	Celia Cruz	Sony Discos	144,173

Highest-Paid Hispanic Players in Major League Baseball

(at the start of the 2004 season)

Sources: Associated Press; mlb.com; latinobaseball.com

Rank	Name	Born	Team	Annual Salary ¹
1.	Alex Rodríguez (3B)	New York, NY	NY Yankees	\$21.7
2.	Manny Ramírez (LF)	Dominican Republic	Boston	\$20.4
3.	Carlos Delgado (1B)	Puerto Rico	Toronto	\$19.7
4.	Pedro Martínez (P)	Dominican Republic	Boston	\$17.5
5.	Sammy Sosa (RF)	Dominican Republic	Chicago Cubs	\$16.9
6.	Magglio Ordoñez (RF)	Venezuela	Chicago White Sox	\$14.0

(1) in millions.

Top 5 Hispanic Daily Newspapers by Average Daily Circulation, 2003

Source: Advertising Age

Rank	Newspaper	City	Circ.
1.	La Opinión	Los Angeles, CA	126,628
2.	Hoy	New York, NY	109,598
3.	El Nuevo Herald	Miami, FL	90,480
4.	Diario las Américas	Miami, FL	61,285
5.	Al Día	Dallas, TX	53,258

Top 5 Hispanic Magazines by Paid Circulation, 2003

Source: Advertising Age

Rank	Magazine	Circ.	Frequency
1.	People en Español	425,127	Monthly
2.	RD Selecciones	331,239	Monthly
3.	Latina	308,439	Monthly
4.	Hispanic Magazine	270,829	Monthly
5.	Prevention en Español	240,158	Monthly

Doping in Sports: Steroids and Supplements

By Gary I. Wadler, M.D., FACP, FACS

Dr. Gary Wadler is an Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at NYU School of Medicine and a member of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). He has served as medical adviser on doping to the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and as a consultant to the Dept. of Justice on steroid abuse. He is lead author of the textbook Drugs and the Athlete (1989).

The term "doping" commonly refers to the practice of using prohibited drugs or methods in sports to gain an unfair athletic advantage. Since earliest times drugs of one sort or another have been used, and abused, to enhance performance. The word *dope* itself is likely derived from the Dutch word *dop*, an alcoholic beverage made from grape skins, used by traditional Zulu warriors to enhance their prowess in battle. The extent of doping in sports has increased greatly in modern times, particularly in recent decades, as new drugs are constantly being developed.

Detecting this abuse has never been an easy task. Scientists made a great leap forward in 1983 when, using new analytical technology, they identified 11 athletes from 9 countries involved in doping at the Pan Am Games in Caracas, Venezuela. Many other athletes, including 13 members of the U.S. track and field team, withdrew from the competition rather than submit to testing.

As the tests have become more sophisticated, so have the efforts to subvert them. The year 2004 marked a watershed moment in the ongoing effort to catch athletes using anabolic-androgenic steroids. After a syringe containing an unknown clear liquid was presented to authorities in June 2003 by a disgruntled track and field coach (later identified as Trevor Graham), scientists at the UCLA's Olympic Analytical Laboratory determined it to be a previously unknown anabolic steroid, tetrahydrogestrinone (THG), a "designer steroid" illicitly manufactured and undetectable utilizing standard methods because it disintegrated during traditional analysis.

Modifying the testing procedure to detect THG was promptly followed by indictments of the supplement distributor, BALCO (Bay Area Laboratory Co-operative) and its principals. Additionally, a vigorous investigation was undertaken by the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency. Fallout from the BALCO case affected the U.S. Olympic track and field team even before the 2004 Summer Games. Sprinter Toni Edwards, who qualified in the 100m and 200m, was given a 2-year ban. Calvin Harrison, who had been named to the pool for the 1,600-m relay, was also banned for 2 years. Sprinter Kelli White, who swept the 100m and 200m at the World Championships in 2003, was stripped of her medals and banned for 2 years in May 2004; White was cooperating in the ongoing BALCO investigations. These investigations gave rise to speculations that BALCO might have ties to some world famous athletes such as Marion Jones, Tim Montgomery, and Barry Bonds.

The identification of THG has raised concerns that some athletes may be using other yet-to-be identified anabolic-androgenic steroids and getting away with it. Their use may have serious short- and long-term effects on health, including masculinization of females, feminization of males, elevated cholesterol levels, damage to the heart and liver, and stunting of adolescent growth, as well as psychiatric disorders including severe mood swings and dependency, with depression upon withdrawal, possibly leading to suicide.

Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids

Anabolic-androgenic steroids are synthetic derivatives of the male hormone testosterone. First isolated and synthesized in 1935, these steroids were exploited for their anabolic (tissue building) properties. They were used by physicians to treat disorders such as malnutrition, anemias, cancer, growth disorders, and testosterone deficiency.

These steroids have been abused in sports for decades, by men and women alike, principally to build muscle and increase strength. Their abuse in 1988 by famed Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson brought wide attention to doping and anabolic-androgenic steroid abuse. But they have also been surreptitiously administered to more than 10,000 East Ger-

man athletes and to elite Chinese swimmers. Their abuse by American athletes, both Olympic and professional, has been well documented. These types of abuses led to passage of the Anabolic Steroid Act of 1990, which categorized anabolic-androgenic steroids as controlled substances requiring detailed record keeping and special prescriptions.

Anabolic-androgenic steroids traditionally have been administered by injection or by mouth. The injectable forms are either water-soluble and relatively short acting or oil-based, lasting in the body for up to 9 months. The oral forms have fallen into disfavor principally because of their ease of detection by laboratory testing and their adverse effects on the liver. Recently, new transdermal delivery systems have been introduced permitting the substance to be delivered through the skin using patches, creams, and gels.

The attraction of anabolic-androgenic steroids stems from their capacity to increase lean body mass (muscle), decrease body fat, increase assertiveness/aggressiveness, and shorten recovery times. Anabolic steroid hormones work, in part, by stimulating receptor molecules in muscle cells, which activate specific genes to increase protein production. When combined with working out with weights (resistive exercise), this translates into increased muscle mass. Anabolic steroids also inhibit the cortisone-induced breakdown of protein that normally occurs after a heavy workout. This anti-catabolic

"The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, the body and the mind. Doping is contrary to the spirit of sport, erodes public confidence and jeopardizes the health and well-being of athletes."
—from the WADA Athlete's Guide

effect leads to reduced recovery times, permitting more frequent and heavier workouts that translate into further muscle enhancement. Many of the effects of steroids are brought about through their direct actions in the brain. Once anabolic-androgenic steroids enter the brain, they are distributed to many regions, including the hypothalamus and limbic system, the system that is involved in many functions, including learning, memory, and mood regulation.

Recent stories of anabolic-androgenic steroid abuse have captured headlines around the world. In Major League Baseball, very conservatively, 5-7% of players tested positive for anabolic-androgenic steroids, in a limited "survey testing" program agreed to in a collective bargaining agreement.

Erythropoietin

Another potent drug, erythropoietin (EPO), has particular attraction to athletes in endurance sports, and, in fact, it was the most notable of abused drugs during the 2002 Salt Lake Olympic Games. Several cross-country skiers, including Larissa Lazutina of Russia, who would have had a record 10th career gold medal, tested positive for Darbopoietin, a long lasting EPO product, and were stripped of medals.

Erythropoietin, a hormone manufactured principally by the kidney, regulates the number of red blood cells circulating in the blood stream. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, the molecule that transports oxygen from the lungs to all the body's tissues, including muscle. The capacity to carry oxygen to working muscle is critical for optimum endurance in sports such as cycling's Tour de France and the marathon.

In years past, endurance athletes willing to cheat would transfuse themselves with another's blood in order to increase the hemoglobin in their blood. Nowadays, weeks before an endurance event, some athletes have their own blood drawn and frozen. The resulting self-induced anemia causes the kidneys to produce more erythropoietin, so that new red blood cells are produced. Just prior to an endurance event, their previously frozen blood is thawed and transfused back into the athlete to guarantee a high level of circulating red blood cells.

In the 1980s synthetic erythropoietin was developed using recombinant DNA technology (rEPO). The availability of rEPO for persons with refractory anemias meant they rarely needed transfusions.

In the late 1980s, shortly after the introduction of rhEPO into Europe, there were about 30 deaths among the fittest athletes of 4 countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden). These deaths were limited to 2 endurance sports (cycling and orienteering) and were thought most likely due to rhEPO abuse. When abused, rhEPO can markedly increase the number of circulating red blood cells, transforming the athlete's blood into a viscous substance that has difficulty traversing the blood vessels of the body. This can cause heart attacks, strokes, and death.

Doping with rhEPO reached a peak in the 1998 Tour de France cycling classic. Although difficult, testing for rhEPO was introduced at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Since then, methods for its detection have improved and involve testing of urine specimens both in and out of competition.

Dietary Supplements

The use of dietary supplements has presented special challenges in sports. The Dietary Supplement and Health Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA) gave statutory definition to the term "dietary supplement." Included in the definition were "vitamins, minerals, amino acids, concentrates, metabolites, constituents, extracts or combinations." In contrast to drug makers, manufacturers of supplements are not permitted to claim that their products prevent, treat, ameliorate, or cure diseases. Typically, their claims include phrases such as "enhances energy utilization," "delays fatigue," "increases strength and endurance," "enhances healing," "contours body," "controls weight and fat loss."

Unlike drug makers, manufacturers of dietary supplements are not required to assure the pre-market safety, efficacy, or purity of their products. To ban a supplement, the Food and Drug Administration must show that it poses "a significant or unreasonable risk" at doses listed on the label. Of the many supplements available to athletes, two of the most well-known are ephedra and androstenedione.

Ephedra, or Ma Huang, is a powerful herb used in Chinese medicine for at least 5,000 years, and categorized as a dietary supplement under DSHEA. It is the herb from which ephedrine, once a particularly popular drug for asthma, allergies, and sinus disorders, was extracted. Until early 2004, when it was banned by the FDA, ephedra was widely available as a weight-loss product and "athletic enhancer."

The role of ephedra grew after passage of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, when the powerful and widely abused stimulant amphetamine was reclassified as a controlled substance. Athletes learned that by combining ephedra (not a controlled substance) with caffeine and other over-the-counter stimulants they could achieve an amphetamine-like stimulatory effect without breaking federal law.

For many years the industry successfully resisted efforts to place limits on the availability of ephedra products. It was the ephedra-related death of Baltimore Oriole pitcher Steven Bechler from heat stroke in Feb. 2003 that finally provided sufficient impetus for the FDA to remove ephedra products from the shelves. Not surprisingly, the industry responded by replacing it with a related stimulant, synephrine, that is also classified as a dietary supplement under DSHEA.

Androstenedione is a steroid hormone that is converted into testosterone in the body; it has been called a "steroid precursor" or "prohormone." The abuse of "steroid precursors" has been even more widespread than anabolic-androgenic steroid abuse, since they do not need a prescription. Androstenedione ("andro") drew wide attention in 1998, when Mark McGwire hit a record-breaking 70 home runs while legally using the supplement.

Androstenedione provided a loophole to circumvent the Anabolic Steroid Act of 1990. However, in March 2004, the FDA advised 23 companies to stop manufacturing, marketing, and distributing products containing it. Major League Baseball banned "andro" on April 12, the same day that the FDA banned its sale. Nevertheless, analogs of androstenedione are not covered by the FDA regulatory action, and these analogs remain available.

WADA and USADA

Recognizing that doping undermines the ethical foundations of sport and threatens the health and well-being of athletes, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) were established to address the subject of doping from multiple points of view.

WADA was created in 1999 as a shared initiative between sport and governments throughout the world promoting and coordinating the fight against doping through education, advocacy, research, testing, and leadership.

As of Oct. 2000, USADA, an independent, nonprofit organization, assumed full authority for testing, education, research, and adjudication for U.S. Olympic, Pan Am Games, and Paralympic athletes. As noted previously, USADA has been the lead agency in the sports-related aspects of the BALCO investigations.

At the heart of doping control is the complicated subject of drug testing—using laboratory science to eliminate the unfair competitive advantage that may accrue from performance-enhancing drugs. To be maximally effective, drug testing may be conducted either in or out of competition, depending on the specific drugs for which the test is done.

Year-round, announced, random drug testing is the gold standard for performance-enhancing drugs such as anabolic-androgenic steroids; to achieve their effects they must be taken for a significant period of time during training, in combination with weight training. Elite athletes are aware of the window of detectability for various anabolic-androgenic

steroids, and some may try to cycle their use so as to minimize the risk of in-competition detection. In contrast, short-acting stimulants, such as amphetamine-type drugs, exert their maximal effect when used during competition, and that is the ideal time for testing for them.

Each professional sports league in the U.S. has a different testing protocol, except for the National Hockey League, which has none at all. Major League Baseball introduced testing for anabolic-androgenic steroids in 2003, but failed to develop an adequate testing program to effectively root out steroid abuse. Players are tested randomly only once a season and not at all during the off-season. Despite this significant flaw in the program, 5-7% of players tested positive for these drugs. The National Football League has the most comprehensive and effective anti-doping program, which is year-round. In Oct. 2003, the NFL tested 1,000 random urine samples for THG. Only 4 players, all from the Oakland Raiders, tested positive. Three players were fined 3 game checks based on their 2003 salaries; linebacker Bill Romanowski, who retired, also tested positive. Penalties as well as testing programs vary for different sports. Of course, regardless of the sport, it is imperative that the rights of athletes are protected at all times and that they are accorded a fair and thorough investigation.

The Future

Historically, most drugs that have been abused in sports, except for designer drugs such as THG, were developed for their therapeutic potential. Detecting instances of doping is likely to become increasingly complex as new therapeutic drugs and drug delivery systems are developed and are abused by those determined to cheat.

The findings of the Human Genome Project present daunting new challenges as gene therapy evolves as an integral part of medicine's therapeutic armamentarium in the years ahead. Unethical athletes and those around them are already reaching out to scientists working to develop therapeutic gene delivery systems for insulin-like growth factor (IGF-1) for patients afflicted with muscle wasting disorders, recognizing this technology's performance-enhancing potential. In the final analysis, the principle that sport is a contest of character, skill, and disciplined hard work, not a contest in pharmacology, must be inculcated in all athletes.

Steroids and Youth

A 2003 National Institute on Drug Abuse study found that 3.5% of 12th graders had used anabolic-androgenic steroids at least once in their lives, as had 2.5% of 8th graders. A 2001 NCAA study concluded that more than 50% of NCAA athletes who used these drugs began while in high school.

Islam

by Seyyed Hossein Nasr

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The name of the religion of Islam comes from the Arabic word for peace and submission. Islam is a religion based on surrender to God the One who in Arabic is called Allah, a name also used by Christian Arabs for God. The oneness of God is the central doctrine, summarized in the first testament of the Islamic faith *La ilaha illa 'Llah*, "there is no divinity but God." The second testament states that the Prophet of Islam, Muhammad, is the "messenger of God," or *Muhammadun rasul Allah*.

It is enough to state these two testimonies before two Muslim witnesses to become a Muslim. But Islam also believes that God sent many prophets before the Prophet of Islam, going back to Adam, and it reveres the great prophets of Judaism and Christianity such as Moses and Christ, calling Abraham, the father of monotheism, a *muslim*, that is, one who is in perfect surrender to God.

Islam in fact sees itself as the third major manifestation of Abrahamic monotheism, and the last religion to be revealed in this period of history. Muslims believe this period will come to an end with events involving a messianic figure called the Mahdi and Christ himself, in whose second coming Muslims, like traditional Christians, believe. Muslims also believe in the immortality of the soul and the responsibility of men and women before God for their actions in this world and, like many Christians, they believe in heaven, purgatory, and hell.

Basics of Islam

The **basic practices** of Islam are:

- (1) **Daily canonical prayers** obligatory for all Muslim men and women, to be performed five times a day in the direction of Mecca. On Friday there are congregational prayers performed by the worshippers together usually but not necessarily, in a mosque.
- (2) **Total fasting** from dawn to dusk during the lunar month of Ramadan, obligatory for all adult males and females if they are not sick, traveling, pregnant, or breast feeding. At the end of Ramadan there is the great celebration called the Eid—one of the two major religious holidays in Islam; the second is the end of the annual pilgrimage.
- (3) **Pilgrimage to Mecca** in Saudi Arabia (*hajj*), which is obligatory once in a lifetime if one has the financial means.
- (4) The **religious tax** to be paid annually to the Islamic public treasury or other charitable causes.

These practices, plus the required **testaments of faith** in the One God with Muhammad as his prophet, make up the "five pillars" of Islam.

Islam is not centrally organized as is Catholicism. Islamic religious functionaries called *imams* are people learned in religious law who lead congregational prayers in mosques and perform other religious duties, but they are not ordained. Various Muslim countries have official religious authorities such as *muftis*, usually chosen with the consent of political authorities, but their power is not the same as that of bishops and similar authorities in Christian churches.

The basic reality of Islam is the **Quran**, which Muslims consider to be the verbatim Word of God revealed during a 23-year period to the Prophet of Islam, Muhammad. When the Quran is recited ritually anywhere in the world, it must be done in the original Arabic. The Quran is the ultimate source of everything Islamic, from metaphysics and theology to sacred history, to ethics and law, to art. It is complemented by the sayings of Prophet of Islam called *Hadith*, collected in canonical works early in Islamic history.

Islam possesses a **religious law** called *al-Shari 'ah* which is as central to Islam as theology is to Christianity. The *Shari 'ah* is rooted in the Quran and *Hadith*. But other principles, such as analogy (comparing a new legal situation with an analogous one already established by the Quran and *Hadith*) and consensus of the religious scholars and the community

as a whole, called the *ummah*, are also used by various schools, so long as they do not contradict the Quran or the *Hadith*.

Over the centuries four major **schools of law** developed and have continued in the Sunni world (the majority denomination). Each school is dominant in different regions, for example the Maliki school in North Africa; the Hanafi school in Turkey, Pakistan, and Muslim India; the Shafi 'i school in Egypt, Indonesia, and Malaysia; and the Hanbali school in Syria and Saudi Arabia. There are also several Shi'ite schools of law; the most important is the Ja'fari, associated with the main branch of Shi'ism.

The *Shari 'ah*, which in many ways is like the *Halakhah* in Judaism, covers all aspects of life. More particularly it is divided into what concerns acts of worship and what concerns transactions, including social, economic, and political ones. Muslims believe that God is the ultimate law-giver and that human beings cannot devise laws that oppose divine laws. The *Shari 'ah* is not, however, a fixed and rigid body of law. Rather it is like a tree whose roots are firm but whose branches grow in every season.

Islam also has an **inner spiritual path** called *al-Tariqah*, which like the *Shari 'ah* goes back to the origin of Islamic revelation and the Prophet. This inner dimension of Islam came to be known as **Sufism**. Over the centuries the teachings of Sufism became organized within various Sufi orders, which survive to this day. Throughout Islamic history, Sufism has played a central role in Islamic thought and the arts. It has had a crucial role in the spread of Islam among the Turks, as well as in China, India, the Malay world, Africa, and eastern and southern Europe.

Sunnis and Shi'ites

While the Prophet Muhammad was alive, there was but one Islamic society, without any branches or divisions. Upon his death, most Muslims (Sunnis) accepted Abu Bakr as the true successor to Muhammad, while a smaller number (Shi'ah) believed that 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, the son-in law and first cousin of the Prophet, should have become his successor. Sunnis today constitute some 85% of the worldwide Muslim population. The Shi'ites, although only some 15%, are, however, concentrated in the central lands of Islam. Several countries—Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Azerbaijan, and Lebanon—have Shi'ite majorities among their Muslims. There are also notable Shi'ite populations in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syria, Turkey, and the Persian Gulf states.

Beginnings

Today there are over 1.2 billion Muslims who share the beliefs and practice of Islam as well as a history going back over 1,400 years to the founding of the religion in Mecca in A.D. 610. Then, according to Islamic belief, a man from Mecca from the tribe of Quraysh and named **Muhammad** was chosen as God's messenger. For over 12 years the Prophet preached the message of Islam in Mecca; then in 622, in the face of persecution, he migrated with most of his followers to Medina. This date marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

In Medina the Prophet integrated various groups to create the first Islamic community. Gradually, the community grew stronger, despite several attacks by Meccans. Tribes from all over Arabia came to accept Islam, and in 628 Muslims led by the Prophet reclaimed Mecca. The Prophet returned, however, to Medina; it became the capital of Arabia, which he integrated into a single society for the first time. It was also in Medina that he died in 632, at the age of 63.

From 632 to 661, four of the companions of the Prophet, Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman, and 'Ali, ruled as his vice-regents or *khalifahs* (caliphs). They were men of great piety and religious authority as well as being political leaders of the Islamic community.

World's Largest Muslim Populations, estimated, mid-2005

Rank	Country	Muslim population	% of total pop.	Rank	Country	Muslim population	% of total pop.
1.	Indonesia	171,600,000*	76.2	11.	Iraq	25,600,000	96.5
2.	Pakistan	154,600,000	95.5	12.	Afghanistan	25,400,000	97.9
3.	India	134,100,000	12.2	13.	Ethiopia	25,300,000	34.1
4.	Bangladesh	132,900,000	87.1	14.	Sudan	25,000,000	71.4
5.	Turkey	71,300,000	97.3	15.	Saudi Arabia	23,600,000	92.2
6.	Iran	67,700,000	95.8	16.	Yemen	21,300,000	99.0
7.	Egypt	63,500,000	84.8	17.	Uzbekistan	20,500,000	76.4
8.	Nigeria	54,700,000	42.0	18.	China	19,800,000	1.5
9.	Algeria	31,900,000	96.9	19.	Syria	17,200,000	92.1
10.	Morocco	31,000,000	98.6	20.	Malaysia	11,600,000	45.9

*Includes about 50 million persons classified as Muslim by the Indonesian government, but sometimes classified as New Religionists.

Source: Government sources; World Christian Database, www.worldchristiandatabase.org.

The borders of this community had by now expanded far beyond Arabia to include much of the Persian Empire, which had been defeated in the battle of Qadisiyyah in 636, and the former Byzantine provinces of Palestine and Syria as well as Egypt. But 'Ali was assassinated by a dissident, and it was Mu'awiyah, governor of Syria and an opponent of 'Ali, who founded the first Muslim empire, called the **Umayyad**, with its capital in Damascus. The caliphs of this dynasty did not hold the religious prestige of the first four "rightly guided caliphs," but they were able to expand their empire from China to France and laid the basis for the foundation of classical Islamic civilization.

The Islamic World

The Umayyads, who were opposed by most non-Arab Muslims, were defeated in 750 and a new Sunni caliphate called the **Abbasid** gained power. It built Baghdad as its capital and heralded an age of great cultural and scientific activity that was to transform the later history of science and thought, not only in the Islamic world but also in the West. Greek texts were translated into Arabic, which became the world's most important scientific language for some seven centuries.

In the 10th century the **Fatimids**, who were Shi'ites, developed a rival caliphate, with their capital in Cairo, which they founded. Meanwhile, the Turks, who had migrated from the Altai mountains of Asia into Central Asia and northern Persia, founded many local dynasties. The most powerful among them, the **Seljuqs**, ruled over much of Western Asia, including eastern Turkey, but preserved the Abbasid caliphate as symbol of unity and source for legitimacy. The Seljuqs laid the ground for the coming of the Ottomans and the final defeat of the Byzantine Empire.

From 1096, when the first Crusade occurred, the heart of the Islamic world was deeply immersed in a series of wars against European Christians who sought to conquer Palestine. The Crusaders captured Jerusalem and ruled over the Holy Land for almost a century, until Salah al-Din (Saladin), regained Jerusalem in 1187.

In 1258 the devastating Mongol invasion reached Iraq and the Abbasid caliphate was brought to an end. Henceforth, for some two centuries the central lands of the Islamic world were ruled by local dynasties, the most powerful of which was the **Ottomans**. By the 15th century the Ottomans had established an empire stretching from southeastern Europe through Turkey to the Arab world. Later they would incorporate Egypt and North Africa up to Western Algeria into their domain. Two other major Muslim empires came to vie with the Ottomans: the **Safavid**, which unified greater Persia, and the **Mogul** in India.

Outside the central lands of Islam, Islamic rule had been established in much of Spain and all of Morocco (called al-Maghrib by Muslims), which, from the 8th century onward, experienced a golden age of art, culture, and thought in a climate in which Muslims, Jews, and Christians lived with each other, for the most part, in a remarkably harmonious manner. This ended by 1492, when Ferdinand and Isabella conquered Granada, the last Muslim stronghold, and forced all Jews and Muslims to either leave Spain or convert to Catholicism. However, Muslim rule left its indelible mark

upon Spanish culture and, through the Spanish conquest of the New World, upon Central and South America.

Islam spread farther south in sub-Saharan Africa, and by the 13th century there were major Muslim empires in West Africa. The slave trade, followed by European colonization, weakened and finally subdued local Islamic power in Africa, but Islam continued to grow. On the other side of the world, Islam began to spread among the Malay people through travelers to that region. The Philippines were being ruled by a Muslim sultan in the 16th century when the Spaniards invaded it and killed the sultan and many of his people; those who remained Muslim fled to the south, where they are still fighting for local autonomy.

Modern Times

In the central lands of Islam, the empires of the Ottomans, Safavids, and Moguls weakened in the 18th century. India was gradually colonized by the British, who in 1857 put an official end to Mogul rule. (After Indian independence in 1947, Pakistan was established as an Islamic state; it was later divided into Pakistan and Bangladesh). The **Qajar** dynasty came to power in 1795 in Persia and ruled there until 1921 (it was replaced by the Western-oriented Pahlavi dynasty, overthrown in the Islamic Revolution of 1979). But the Qajars were politically weak and lost substantial territory to British power and, in much of Central Asia, to the Czarist armies of Russia.

As for the Ottomans, they sided with Germany in World War I and not only lost nearly all of their remaining empire in Europe but also the Arab territories. These were colonized by the British and the French, except for Arabia, which fell into the hands of the Saudi dynasty, and Egypt, by then nominally independent. As for Palestine, it was claimed by the British as a protectorate. With the rise in Zionism, it became bitterly contested between Arabs and Jews, leading in 1948 to the expulsion of many Palestinians from certain areas and the establishment of the state of Israel; the conflict endures to this day. In Turkey itself in 1924, the Ottoman caliphate was officially dissolved and the modern secular Turkish state created by Kamal Ataturk.

After World War II most Islamic countries gained independence, and with the fall of the Soviet Union, most, but not all, of the Muslim states under its control became independent. Also as a result of the breakdown of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, Bosnia gained its independence, while Kosovo remains under United Nations jurisdiction. Today there are some 52 members of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC).

Relations with Other Religions

Because of its geography and also on the basis of the teachings of Islam with respect to "the people of the Book," Islam has had a diverse and often creative relation with other religions during its history. It encountered Judaism and Christianity in its place of birth, as well as in Syria, Iraq, Egypt, and other places. It met Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism in Persia, Buddhism and Hinduism in India, and later Taoism and Confucianism in China. It also had direct contact with native African religions from early on.

Classical works of Islamic thought often speak of other religions, and Muslim scholars are considered to be pioneers in the study of what is today called comparative religion. Al-

though there were some bitter persecutions, by and large religious minorities fared better in the Islamic world than they did in the medieval Christian West. Muslim governments of the time usually allowed minorities to practice their religion fully, and in some cases, as in Andalusia, Persia, and the Ottoman Empire, religious minorities were prominent in business, culture, and sometimes political fields. The exclusivism and combative attitude toward Jews and Christians displayed by some Muslims today is to a large extent a reaction to the colonial experience, the partition of Palestine, and other fairly recent events.

Islam and the West

Today, Islamic society in many places is in the throes of a crisis brought about both by its internal weaknesses and by its domination by the West during the past two centuries. During all its earlier history, traditional Islam had been dominant, despite losses of territories such as Andalusia and the Tartar kingdom. Islamic civilization had even been able to absorb the shock of the Mongol invasion and turn the descendents of Genghis Khan, such as Tamerlane, into Muslim heroes. But in the 19th and 20th centuries, it became dominated by a civilization which it could neither defeat nor Islamicize.

In reaction to this situation, some Muslims believed it was necessary to return to the original purity and what they saw as austerity of early Islam. Others believed the Islamic world should modernize itself and imitate the West. And yet others believed the domination of Muslims by outsiders was a sign of the end of the world and the coming of the Mahdi. All these reactions found followers and have had their own history. And all have reappeared in new forms during the last half century, when, in the eyes of many Muslims, Islamic countries have become nominally independent but economically and culturally even more colonized than before.

The most important puritanical and so-called reformist movement of the 18th century was Wahhabism, which arose in southern Arabia. It preached a harsh interpretation of Islamic Law, was opposed to Sufism and Shi'ism, and also rejected a millennium of Islamic theology, philosophy, and art. This movement gained power when the Saudi Arabian kingdom was established. Other so-called reformist movements came into being later in the 20th century, such as the Muslim Brotherhood that arose in Egypt, and the Jama 'at-i Islami of Pakistan. Wahhabism became significant outside of Arabia only during the 2nd half of the 20th century, because of the wealth that poured into Saudi Arabia from the sale of oil and the subsequent possibility of exporting Wahhabism—opposed by Orthodox Muslims, Shi'ites and Sunnis alike—into (especially) India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Meanwhile, newer forms of modernism, although religiously less popular than before, have continued to wield political power because they have been supported by the West. Waves of Mahdism are also once again manifesting themselves, parallel to the messianic currents that can be observed in contemporary Judaism and Christianity.

The puritanical and reformist movement came to be called *fundamentalist* in the West after the Iranian Revolution of 1979, which established the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is an unfortunate term which lumps together people of very different views. There is no doubt that Islam has always believed that the law of society should be the *Shari'ah* or the Islamic Divine Law as applied to different circumstances; the kingdom of God and of Caesar were never separated in

Islam. During the colonial period the application of *Shari'ah* was discarded or marginalized. Today, most Muslims who are activists, and commonly called fundamentalists, want to have their lives governed again by the Divine Law and have a government which reflects Islamic values. However, that does not necessarily mean the rule of the clergy. It means the development of political institutions on the basis of Islamic principles and with the awareness of existing conditions. Moreover, the vast majority of Muslims wish to attain these ends only by peaceful means, although this is far from easy. Most Muslim countries are undemocratic, governed by political and military "elites" not supported by their own people, and in many cases supported by Western powers as long as they cater to Western interests.

During the past two or three decades a number of groups have chosen the path of militancy and violence, with the aim of curtailing the power of the West in the Islamic world and returning society to what they consider to be its Islamic foundations. Those groups usually use the term *jihad* in an effort to legitimize their activities. Actually, *jihad* means "exertion" and "effort in the path of God," and its significance is for the most part spiritual and religious, the "greater *jihad*," according to the Prophet, being struggle against one's own rebellious nature and negative passions. *Jihad* can also mean to exert one's effort to defend one's faith, homeland, family, and so forth, and those cases could at times lead to war. However, such outward *jihad* can be carried out only under strict conditions set out in the Divine Law. Some militant groups claim to use *jihad* in the latter sense, but usually without the sanction of the authorities in Islamic Law. A small number of groups have taken up terrorism, which, because of its killing of innocent people, is clearly banned by Islamic Law. Even in a formally declared war, Muslim soldiers are forbidden under Islamic Law to kill innocent people.

Today's Muslims

During the last few years, as a result of many events whose consequences have become intertwined, foremost among them the Arab-Israeli conflict and the terrorist attacks of September 11, the mass media in the West have sometimes portrayed Islam as a violent religion opposed to other religions and strongly anti-Western. Actually the vast majority of Muslims have nothing to do with terrorism or violence of any kind, and have often been the objects of attacks themselves in many parts of the world. They live the life of traditional believers based on surrender to God, prayer, fasting, alms-giving, and seeking to gain inner peace. Faith in the one God is still very strong in Islam, and the Islamic intellectual and artistic traditions, as well as the inner path to God associated usually with Sufism, are all alive.

Most Muslims believe that they have much more in common with Jews and Christians than with any other religious group and that what unites the followers of various religious traditions is much greater than what divides them. Also most Muslims are not anti-Western, but oppose Western interests in the Islamic world if these interests happened to be against those of Muslims themselves. They wish to live and develop their own societies on the basis of their own world view, interests, and ideals without external pressure, in the same way that the West was to do during the various stages of its historical development.

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