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A Coruña \ä-kō-'rū-nyä\ *Spanish La Coruña* City (pop., 2003 est.: 243,902), northwestern Spain. A seaport on the Atlantic Ocean, it is believed to antedate Roman times. A point of departure for the Spanish ARMADA in 1588, it was sacked by Sir FRANCIS DRAKE in 1589. In the PENINSULAR WAR, it was the site of a notable victory by the English over the French. It is now a large fishing centre and one of northern Spain's most important shipping ports.

A&P See GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

a posteriori See A PRIORI

a priori \ä-prē-'ōr-ē, ä-prī-'ōr-ī\ In EPISTEMOLOGY, knowledge that is independent of all particular experiences, as opposed to a posteriori (or empirical) knowledge, which derives from experience. The terms have their origins in the medieval Scholastic debate over Aristotelian concepts (see SCHOLASTICISM). IMMANUEL KANT initiated their current usage, pairing the ANALYTIC-SYNTHETIC DISTINCTION with the a priori—a posteriori distinction to define his theory of knowledge.

Aachen \ä-kən\ *French Aix-la-Chapelle* \eks-lä-shä-'pel\ City (pop., 1995 est.: 247,000), western Germany, southwest of Cologne. It was inhabited by Romans in the 1st century AD. A center of Carolingian culture, and the second city of CHARLEMAGNE's empire, it was the site of his great palace. The cathedral built by Charlemagne c. 800 saw the coronation of most German kings of the 10th–16th century; his chapel, with his tomb, remains as part of the larger Gothic cathedral today. Aachen was part of France 1801–15. It is famous for its many spas.

Aaiún, El See LAAYOUNE

Aalto \ä'l-tò\, (**Hugo**) **Alvar (Henrik)** (b. Feb. 3, 1898, Kuortane, Fin., Russian Empire—d. May 11, 1976, Helsinki) Finnish architect and designer. He graduated from the Technical Institute of Helsinki and in 1925 married Aino Marsio, who served as his collaborator. His reputation rests on a distinctive style that blends classic Modernism, indigenous materials (especially timber), and personal expression. His unique blending of Modernism and informal regional character was perhaps best expressed in his civic centre in Säynätsalo (1950–52), with its simple forms in red brick, wood, and copper. He remains one of the Modern movement's most popular architects; reproductions of his bent laminated wood furniture appear in households worldwide.

aardvark or **African ant bear** Heavily built mammal (*Orycteropus afer*) of sub-Saharan forests and plains. Its stout, piglike body ("aardvark" is Afrikaans for "earth pig") may be as long as 6 ft (1.8 m), including a 2-ft (60-cm) tail. It has a long snout, rabbitlike ears, short legs, and long toes with large, flattened claws. It feeds at night by ripping open ant and termite nests and lapping up the insects with a long (1-ft, or 30-cm), sticky tongue. Though not aggressive, it uses claws to fight off attackers. Its classification with regard to other mammals is uncertain.



Aardvark (*Orycteropus afer*).
SHOSTAL ASSOCIATES

Aare River \ä'r-ə\ or **Aar River** River, central and northern Switzerland. The longest river entirely within Switzerland, it flows northwest from the BERNSE ALPS and passes through the Gorge of the Aare and by the city of BERN before flowing northeast to enter the RHINE at Koblenz, after a course of 183 mi (294 km).

Aarhus See ARHUS

Aaron (fl. 14th century BC) Brother of MOSES and traditional founder and head of the priesthood of ancient Israel. According to the Bible, he was the spokesman for Moses and played a central role in forcing the pharaoh to allow the Israelites to leave Egypt. God charged Aaron and Moses with commemorating the event at Passover, and Aaron and his sons were given priestly authority by Moses. Though Aaron is a pivotal figure in EXODUS, he nearly fades from view thereafter. He is mentioned as the one responsible for the Israelites' idolatrous worship of the golden calf while Moses was on Mount Sinai receiving the Law from God. His death at age 123 is noted in Numbers.

Aaron, Hank *byname of Henry Louis Aaron* (b. Feb. 5, 1934, Mobile, Ala., U.S.) U.S. baseball player, one of the greatest in professional baseball. After playing briefly in the NEGRO LEAGUES and then in the minor leagues, Aaron was moved up to the majors as an outfielder with the Milwaukee Braves in 1954. By the time the Braves moved to Atlanta, Ga., in 1965, Aaron had hit 398 home runs; in 1974 he hit his 715th, breaking BABE RUTH's record.

He played his final two seasons (1975–76) with the Milwaukee Brewers. Aaron's records for career home runs (755), extra-base hits (1,477), and runs batted in (2,297) remain unbroken, and only TY COBB and PETE ROSE exceed him in career hits (3,771). Aaron is renowned as one of the greatest hitters of all time.



Hank Aaron.

PICTORIAL PARADE

AARP *formerly American Association of Retired Persons* Nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that addresses the needs and interests of Americans aged 50 and older. It was founded in 1958 by a retired teacher, Ethel Andrus, and merged in 1982 with the National Retired Teachers Association, also founded by Andrus (1947). Its bimonthly magazine, *Modern Maturity*, has the largest circulation of any U.S. periodical. Its membership exceeds 35 million. Its members' reliably high turnout at the polls has made it one of the most powerful lobbying groups in the country.

abacus Calculating instrument that uses beads that slide along a series of wires or rods set in a frame to represent the decimal places. Probably of Babylonian origin, it is the ancestor of the modern digital calculator. Used by merchants in the Middle Ages throughout Europe and the Arabic world, it was gradually replaced by arithmetic based on HINDU-ARABIC NUMERALS. Though rarely used in Europe past the 18th century, it is still used in the Middle East, China, and Japan.

Abahai See HONGTAIJI

Abakanowicz \ä-bä-'kän-ō-wits\, **Magdalena** (b. June 20, 1930, Falenty, Pol.) Polish sculptor. A descendant of nobility, she graduated from Warsaw's Academy of Fine Arts in 1955. She became the pioneer and leading exponent of sculpture made of woven fabrics, calling her three-dimensional weavings "Abakans" (from her surname). She produced series of fabric forms called *Heads* (1975), *Backs* (1976–80), *Embryology* (1980), and *Catharsis* (1986). She has also exhibited paintings, drawings, and sculptures in other media internationally and has been widely imitated in Europe and the U.S.

abalone \ä-bə-'lō-nē\ Any of several marine SNAIL species (genus *Haliotis*, family Haliotidae), found in warm seas worldwide. The outer surface of the single shell has a row of small holes, most of which fill in as the animal grows; some remain open as outlets for waste products. Abalones range from 4 to 10 in. (10–25 cm) across and up to 3 in. (8 cm) deep. The largest is the 12 in. (30 cm) abalone (*H. rufescens*). The shell's lustrous, iridescent interior is used in ornaments, and the large muscular foot is eaten as a delicacy. Commercial abalone fisheries exist in California, Mexico, Japan, and South Africa.



Abalone (*Haliotis*)

JACQUES SIX

Abate, Niccolò dell' See NICCOLO DELL'ABBATE

Abbado \ä-'bä-dō\, **Claudio** (b. June 26, 1933, Milan, Italy) Italian conductor. Abbado studied piano, composition, and conducting at the

Giuseppe Verdi Conservatory before beginning to conduct in Vienna. He was long associated with Milan's LA SCALA (1968–86), as principal conductor and ultimately as artistic director, as well as with the Vienna Philharmonic and the London Symphony Orchestra. In 1989 he succeeded Herbert von KARAJAN as permanent conductor and artistic director of the Berlin Philharmonic. He is known for his commitment to adventurous programming, including much modern music.

'Abbās I *known as 'Abbās the Great* (b. Jan. 27, 1571—d. Jan. 19, 1629) Shah of Persia (1587–1629). Succeeding his father, Muḥammad Shah, he strengthened the ŠAFĀVID DYNASTY by expelling Ottoman and Uzbek troops and creating a standing army. 'Abbās made EŠFAHAN Persia's capital, and under him it became one of the world's most beautiful cities. Persian artistic achievement reached a high point during his reign; illuminated manuscripts, ceramics, and painting all flourished, and the Portuguese, Dutch, and English competed for trade relations with Persia. Tolerant in public life (he granted privileges to Christian groups) and concerned for his people's welfare, his fear for his personal security led him to act ruthlessly against his immediate family.



'Abbās I, detail of a painting by the Mughal school of Jahāngir, c. 1620; in the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

COURTESY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, FREER GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D.C.

'Abbās \äb-'bas\ I (b. 1813—d. July 13, 1854, Banhā, Egypt) Viceroy of Egypt (1848–54) under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. His rule was one of consolidation, when many of the Western-style reforms begun by his grandfather, MUḤAMMAD 'Alī, were either discontinued or neglected. Though generally distrusting of foreigners, he allowed the British to construct a railroad between Alexandria and Cairo in 1851. The British, in turn, assisted him in disputes with his Ottoman overlords, whom he nonetheless aided by sending troops to fight in the CRIMEAN WAR (1853). A recluse, he was murdered by two servants at his palace in Banhā.

Abbas, Ferhat (b. Aug. 24, 1899, Taher, Alg.—d. Dec. 24, 1985, Algiers) Algerian political leader who served as first president of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic (1958). Originally a Francophile, he became disillusioned with France, and during World War II (1939–45) he issued a condemnation of French rule, demanding a constitution that would grant equality to all Algerians. He joined the NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (FLN), which helped achieve independence from France (1958–62). He was elected president of the Algerian Constituent Assembly in 1962 but resigned in 1963 following a dispute within the FLN. See also YOUNG ALGERIANS.

Abbas, Mahmoud *also called Abu Mazen* (b. 1935, Zefat, Palestine [now in Israel]) Palestinian leader. Abbas earned a law degree from the University of Damascus and a doctorate in history from Moscow State University. In the late 1950s he was one of the founders of FATAH, which spearheaded the Palestinian armed struggle and dominated the PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION. In the 1990s Abbas shaped Palestinian negotiating strategy in peace talks that led in 1993 to the Oslo Accords, in which Israel and the Palestinians extended to each other mutual recognition and which called for Israel to cede some authority over the WEST BANK and GAZA STRIP to the Palestinians. He briefly served as prime minister of the Palestinian Authority in 2003 and was elected its president in 2005.

'Abbāsīd \ä-'ba-səd\ **dynasty** (750–1258) The second of the two great Sunnite dynasties of the Islamic Caliphate. The 'Abbāsīds took their name from an uncle of the Prophet MUḤAMMAD, al-'Abbās, whose descendants formed one of several groups agitating for change under the Umayyad DYNASTY. The Umayyad enforcement of a brand of Arab chauvinism, wherein non-Arab Muslims were relegated to a lower status, led to a revolution in which the 'Abbāsīds claimed the Caliphate and enforced a more universal community of believers. This was symbolized by their movement of the caliphal capital from DAMASCUS to BAGHDAD, an area closer to the geographic centre of the empire and nearer the Persian hinterland. Under their rule, Islamic culture flourished, new heights in philosophy and science were attained, and the period was widely seen as the

"golden age" of the Islamic world. During that time, however, the Caliphate's authority slowly began to erode as regional power centres developed throughout the empire. Although central authority was intermittently reasserted by strong-willed caliphs, by the 13th century 'Abbāsīd authority was largely spiritual. The last 'Abbāsīd caliph was executed by Mongol invaders, but a shadow Caliphate (of dubious authenticity) continued into the early 20th century. See also ABŪ MUSLIM.

Abbate \äb-'bä-tä\, **Niccolo dell'** or **Niccolo dell'Abate** (b. c. 1512, Modena, Duchy of Modena—d. 1571, Fontainebleau, Fr.) Italian painter. He was trained in Modena and developed his mature style under the influence of his contemporaries CORREGGIO and PARMIGIANINO in Bologna (1544–52). There he painted portraits and decorated palaces with frescoes of landscapes and figure compositions in the MANNERIST style. In 1552 he was invited by Henry II of France to work under PRIMATICCIO at the Palace of FONTAINEBLEAU, where he executed immense murals (most now lost). He remained in France the rest of his life. His mythological landscapes were a principal source of the French Classical landscape tradition, and he was a precursor of CLAUDE LORRAIN and NICOLAS POUSSIN.

Abbe \äb-'ē\, **Cleveland** (b. Dec. 3, 1838, New York, N.Y., U.S.—d. Oct. 28, 1916, Chevy Chase, Md.) U.S. meteorologist. He was trained as an astronomer and appointed director of the Cincinnati Observatory in 1868. His interest turned to meteorology, and he inaugurated a public weather service that served as a model for the national weather service, which was organized shortly thereafter as a branch of the (U.S. Army) Signal Service. In 1871 he was appointed chief meteorologist of the branch, which in 1891 was reorganized under civilian control as the U.S. Weather Bureau (later the National Weather Service), and he served in that capacity more than 45 years.

abbey Complex of buildings housing a MONASTERY or convent under the direction of an abbot or abbess, serving the needs of a self-contained religious community. The first abbey was MONTE CASSINO in Italy, founded in 529 by St. BENEDICT OF NURSIA. The CLOISTER linked the most important elements of an abbey together. The dormitory was often built over the dining hall on the eastern side of the cloister and linked to the central church. The western side of the cloister provided for public dealings, with the gatehouse controlling the only opening to the outer, public courtyard. On the southern side of the cloister were a central kitchen, brewery, and workshops. The novitiate and infirmary were housed in a building with its own chapel, bathhouse, dining hall, kitchen, and garden. In the 12th–13th century, many abbeys were built throughout Europe, especially in France.



The ruins of Fountains Abbey, a Cistercian monastery founded in the 12th century, near Ripon, North Yorkshire, England
ANDY WILLIAMS

Abbey, Edward (b. Jan. 29, 1927, Home, Pa., U.S.—d. March 14, 1989, Oracle, Ariz.) U.S. writer and environmentalist. Abbey worked as a park ranger and fire lookout for the National Park Service. He wrote a number of volumes on consumer culture's encroachment on the American wilderness. *Desert Solitaire* (1968), one of his best-known, is set in southeastern Utah. His 1975 novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang*, describing the exploits of a band of guerrilla environmentalists, inspired numerous real-life activists.

Abbey Theatre Dublin theatre. It developed from the Irish Literary Theatre, founded in 1899 by WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS and Lady AUGUSTA GREGORY to foster Irish drama. After moving the troupe to a renovated theatre on Abbey Street in 1904, they codirected its productions with JOHN MILLINGTON SYNGE, staged their own plays, and commissioned works by SEAN O'CASEY and others. Important premieres included Synge's *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907) and O'Casey's *The Plough and the Stars* (1926). The Abbey became the first state-subsidized theatre in the English-speaking world in 1924. A fire destroyed the original playhouse in 1951, and a new theatre was built in 1966.

Abbott, Berenice (b. July 17, 1898, Springfield, Ohio, U.S.—d. Dec. 9, 1991, Monson, Maine) U.S. photographer. She left the American Midwest in 1918 to study in New York City, Paris, and Berlin. In Paris she became an assistant to MAN RAY and EUGÈNE ATGET. In 1925 she set up her own studio and made portraits of Parisian expatriates, artists, writers, and collectors. She retrieved and catalogued Atget's prints and negatives after his death. In the 1930s she photographed New York's neighbourhoods for the WPA FEDERAL ART PROJECT, documenting its changing architecture; many of the photographs were published in *Changing New York* (1939).

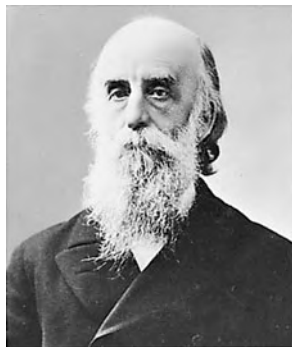
Abbott, Bud; and Costello, Lou *orig.* William Alexander Abbott and Louis Francis Cristillo (respectively b. Oct. 2, 1899, Asbury Park, N.J., U.S.—d. April 24, 1974, Woodland Hills, Calif.; b. March 6, 1906, Paterson, N.J.—d. March 3, 1959, East Los Angeles, Calif.) U.S. comedy team, prominent in VAUDEVILLE from 1931 and on radio from 1938. Their first successful film, *Buck Privates* (1941), was followed by more than 30 other SLAPSTICK comedies, with Abbott playing a bullying straight man to Costello's childlike buffoon. Their famous routine "Who's on First?" was first performed in the film *The Naughty Nineties* (1945). The collaboration ended in 1957.

Abbott, George (Francis) (b. June 25, 1887, Forestville, N.Y., U.S.—d. Jan. 31, 1995, Miami Beach, Fla.) U.S. theatre director, producer, and playwright. In 1913 he began acting on Broadway, and he soon turned to writing and directing plays, achieving his first of many hits with *The Fall Guy* (1925). He also wrote, directed, or produced many popular musicals, including *The Boys from Syracuse* (1938), *Pal Joey* (1940), *Where's Charley* (1948), *Wonderful Town* (1953), and *Damn Yankees* (1955). He was active in the theatre into the 1980s, directing a revival of *On Your Toes* at age 95.

Abbott, Grace (b. Nov. 17, 1878, Grand Island, Neb., U.S.—d. June 19, 1939, Chicago, Ill.) U.S. social worker, public administrator, educator, and reformer. She graduated from Grand Island College and did graduate work at the University of Nebraska and the University of Chicago, receiving a Ph.D. in political science in 1909. In 1908 she began working at JANE ADDAMS's Hull House in Chicago, where she cofounded the Immigrants' Protective League. As director of the U.S. Children's Bureau (1921–34), she fought to end child labour through legislation and restrictions on federal contracts. She worked to win public approval of a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labour; though submitted to the states in 1924, the amendment was never ratified. Her best-known book is *The Child and the State* (2 vol., 1938).

Abbott, Lyman (b. Dec. 18, 1835, Roxbury, Mass., U.S.—d. Oct. 22, 1922, New York, N.Y.) U.S. minister. Son of the writer Jacob Abbott (1803–79), he left law practice to study theology and was ordained in 1860. He became editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* in 1870 and editor in chief of HENRY WARD BEECHER's *Christian Union* in 1881. In 1888 he succeeded to Beecher's pulpit in Brooklyn. A leading exponent of the SOCIAL GOSPEL movement, he sought to apply Christianity to social and industrial problems, rejecting both socialism and laissez-faire economics. On other problems Abbott presented the viewpoint of liberal evangelical Protestantism.

Abbott, Sir John (Joseph Caldwell) (b. March 12, 1821, St. Andrews, Lower Canada—d. Oct. 30, 1893, Montreal, Que., Can.) Cana-



Lyman Abbott, 1901.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

dian prime minister (1891–92). Educated at McGill University in Montreal, he became a lawyer in 1847 and was made queen's counsel in 1862. He was dean of McGill University law school from 1855 to 1880. After serving in the legislative assembly (1857–74, 1880–87), he was appointed to the Senate and became government leader. Upon the death of JOHN MACDONALD, he became the compromise choice for prime minister. Ill health forced his resignation in 1892.

abbreviation Shortened form of a written word or phrase used in place of the whole. Abbreviations began to proliferate in the 19th century and have been prevalent since; they are employed to reduce the time required for writing or speaking, especially when referring to the myriad new organizations, bureaucratic entities, and technological products typical of industrial societies. An abbreviation can now easily become a word, either as an initialism in which the letters are pronounced individually (e.g., TV or FBI) or as an acronym in which the letters are combined into syllables (e.g., scuba, laser, or NAFTA).

ABC in full American Broadcasting Co. Major U.S. television network. It began when the expanding national radio network NBC split into the separate Red and Blue networks in 1928. To avoid a communications monopoly, NBC was forced to sell the Blue network in 1941. Its buyer, Edward J. Noble, maker of Life-Savers candies, gave the company its present name. After merging with United Paramount Theaters in 1953, ABC expanded into the emerging television industry and soon became one of the three top networks. It specialized in sports broadcasting and developed the instant replay in 1961. It was bought by Capital Cities Communications in 1985 and by the Walt Disney Co. in 1995.

'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abd al-Rahmān ibn Fayṣal Āl Sa'ūd See IBN SA'ŪD

'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān \ʔab-dəl-'mal-ik-,ib-ən-mār-'wan\ (b. 646/647, Medina, Arabia—d. Oct. 705, Damascus) Fifth caliph (685–705) of the Umayyad dynasty. 'Abd al-Malik was forced to flee his hometown of Medina during an uprising against Umayyad rule in 683. Two years later he succeeded to the caliphate and—with the help of his infamous lieutenant AL-ḤAJAJ IBN YŪSUF—began a seven-year campaign to defeat all rebellions against the Umayyads and reunify the Muslim world. He resumed the conquest of North Africa, winning the Berbers to his side and capturing Carthage (697) from the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. His good relations with the clergy of Medina led many to abandon their opposition to the Umayyads. He made Arabic the language of government throughout his domains, struck Islamic gold coins to replace Byzantine ones, and built the DOME OF THE ROCK in Jerusalem.

'Abd al-Mu'min ibn 'Alī \ʔab-dəl-'mū-min-,ib-ən-ā-'lī\ (b. 1094, Tāgrā, kingdom of the Hammāids—d. 1163, Rabat, Almoravid empire) BERBER caliph (1130–63) of the ALMŪHAD DYNASTY. Around 1117 he fell under the sway of Ibn Tūmart, founder of the Almoravid religious movement, and joined him in opposing to the ruling ALMORAVID DYNASTY. He succeeded Ibn Tūmart on the latter's death in 1130 and for the next 17 years carried on the struggle against the Almoravids. After defeating them at Marrakech in 1147, he massacred many of the city's inhabitants, made Marrakech his home base, and conquered all of North Africa west of Egypt.

'Abd al-Nāṣir, Jamāl See GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

'Abd al-Rahmān \ʔab-dəl-rāk-'mān\ III (b. January 891—d. Oct. 15, 961, Córdoba, Andalusian Spain) First CALIPH and greatest ruler of the Umayyad Arab Muslim dynasty of Spain. He succeeded his grandfather 'Abd Allah as emir of CORDOBA in 912. He set out immediately to subdue Muslim rebels in their mountain fortresses, which became an annual task until the Umayyad's took Toledo in 933. Addressing the Christian threat to the north, he led the campaigns of Mueẓ (920) and Navarra (924). In 928 he declared himself caliph. By 958 he had Christian kings paying him homage. During his rule, Córdoba was exemplary for its social, political, and cultural development; Christian and Jewish communities flourished, and the city's fame rivaled that of the Byzantine capital, Constantinople.

'Abd al-Ṣamad (fl. 16th century) Persian miniature painter. Born in Iran, he traveled to India and became one of the first members of the imperial atelier there. Through their teachings in India, he and fellow countryman MĪR SAYYĪD 'AŪ played a strong role in the foundation of the school of MUGHAL PAINTING. 'Abd al-Ṣamad supervised the majority of illustrations in the Mughal manuscript *Dāstān-e Amīr Ḥamzeh*, or *Hamzan-*

ama, which included about 1,400 paintings. Favoured at court, in 1576 he was appointed master of the mint, and in 1584 he was made *diwān* (revenue commissioner) of Multan.

'Abd Allāh \äb-dül-'lā\ (**ibn Muḥammad al-Ta'īshī**) or **'Abdullahi** \äb-,dül-ä-'hē\ (b. 1846, Sudan—d. Nov. 24, 1899, Kordofan) Political and religious leader who succeeded Muḥammad Aḥmad (al-Mahdī) as head of the MAHDIIST MOVEMENT in the Sudan in 1885. He launched attacks against the Ethiopians and invaded Egypt, securing his position by 1891. In 1896 Anglo-Egyptian forces began to reconquer the Sudan. 'Abd Allāh resisted until 1898, when he was forced to flee OMDURMAN. He died in battle one year later.

Abd el-Krim \äb-däl-'krēm\ *in full* **Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Karīm al-Khaṭṭābī** (b. 1882, Ajdir, Mor.—d. Feb. 6, 1963, Cairo, Egypt) BERBER resistance leader against Spanish and French rule in northern Morocco. He was chief Muslim judge for Morocco's Melilla district. He became disillusioned with Spanish policies and eventually led a resistance movement with his brother. He set up the Republic of the Rif in 1921 and became its president. In 1926 he was forced to surrender when faced by a combined French and Spanish army. Exiled to the island of Réunion, in 1947 he received permission to live in France but took asylum in Egypt while en route. When Morocco became independent (1956), MUHAMMAD V invited him to return, but he refused because of the continued presence of French troops in North Africa.

Abdelkader \äb-däl-'käd-ər\ *in full* **'Abd al-Qādir ibn Muḥyi al-Dīn ibn Muṣṭafā al-Ḥasani al-Jazā'iri** (b. Sept. 6, 1808, near Mascara, Alg.—d. May 26, 1883, Damascus, Syria) Founder of modern Algeria and leader of its struggle against the French. His father had led a harassment campaign against the French, who invaded Algeria in 1830. Abdelkader succeeded his father as emir in 1832; by 1837, through battles and treaties, he had established his rule over most of Algeria's interior, leaving the French in control of some port cities. He organized a true state, imposing equal taxes and suppressing the privileges of the warlike tribes. He fortified the interior towns, opened arsenals and workshops, and expanded education. The French overpowered his forces and arrested him by 1846. Upon his parole in 1853, he chose a life of exile, eventually settling in Damascus. Revered for his exemplary life and ideals, in 1860 he showed himself to be a model of decency and probity when, at great risk to his own safety, he sheltered thousands of Christians during a Druze uprising. He died respected by both French and Algerians (and by many others throughout the world), and he remains the Algerian national hero.

Abdera \äb-'dir-ə\ City of ancient THRACE on the Aegean Sea nearly opposite THASOS. First settled in the 7th century BC, it was colonized a second time c. 540 BC. A prosperous member of the DELIAN LEAGUE, it was crippled in the 4th century BC by Thracian invasions. It was the home of DEMOCRITUS and PROTAGORAS.

abdominal cavity Largest hollow space of the body, between the DIAPHRAGM and the top of the pelvic cavity and surrounded by the spine and the ABDOMINAL MUSCLES and others. It contains most of the ALIMENTARY CANAL, the LIVER and PANCREAS, the SPLEEN, the KIDNEYS, and the ADRENAL GLANDS. It is lined by the peritoneum, a membrane covering the cavity's inside wall (parietal peritoneum) and each organ or structure in it (visceral peritoneum). Disorders include ascites (fluid in the peritoneal cavity) and PERITONITIS.

abdominal muscle Any of the muscles of the front and side walls of the ABDOMINAL CAVITY. Three flat layers—the external oblique, internal oblique, and transverse abdominis muscles—extend from each side of the spine between the lower ribs and the hipbone. The abdominal muscles attach to aponeuroses, connective tissue sheaths that merge toward the midline, sheathing the rectus abdominis muscle on each side of the midline. The abdominal muscles support and protect the internal organs and take part in exhaling, coughing, urinating, defecating, childbirth, and motion of the trunk, groin, and lower limbs.

'Abduh \äb-dü\, **Muḥammad** Egyptian religious scholar, jurist, and liberal reformer. As a student in Cairo, he came under the influence of JAMĀL AL-DĪN AL-AFGHĀNĪ. He was exiled for political radicalism (1882–88); he began his judicial career when he returned to Egypt. He rose from judge to muftī (legal counselor) in 1899. In his *Treatise on the Oneness of God*, he argued that ISLAM was superior to CHRISTIANITY because it was more receptive to science and civilization. He liberalized Islamic law and

administration, promoting considerations of equity, welfare, and common sense, even when this meant disregarding the literal texts of the Qur'ān.

Abdul Kalam, A(vul) P(akir) J(ainulabdeen) (b. Oct. 15, 1931, Rameswaram, India) Indian president (from 2002). After graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology, Kalam played a leading role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He planned a program that produced a number of successful missiles, helping earn him the nickname "Missile Man." Beginning in the early 1990s, he also served as scientific adviser to the government, and his prominent role in India's 1998 nuclear weapons tests established Kalam as a national hero. In 2002 the pro-Hindu National Democratic Alliance nominated Kalam, a Muslim, to succeed outgoing President K.R. NARAYANAN. Kalam easily won the elections in 2002, and in the largely ceremonial post he sought to use science and technology to transform India into a developed country.

Abdul-Jabbar \äb-däl-jä-'bär\, **Kareem orig. (Ferdinand) Lew(is) Alcindor** (b. April 16, 1947, New York, N.Y., U.S.) U.S. basketball player. During his college career at UCLA, the team lost only two games, and he led it to three national championships (1966–68). He then joined the Milwaukee Bucks; in 1975 he was traded to the Los Angeles Lakers. Standing 7 ft 1½ in. (2 m 17 cm), he was the dominant centre of his time and helped his teams to six NBA titles. By the time he retired in 1989, he had scored a record 38,387 points. He also set the record for most field goals (15,837) and most minutes played (57,446). He was voted Most Valuable Player a record six times.

Abdul Rahman Putra Alhai \äb-dül-rä-'mān-'püt-rä-al-'haj\,

Prince (b. Feb. 8, 1903, Alor Star, Kedah, Malaya—d. Dec. 6, 1990, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) First prime minister of independent Malaya (1957–63) and then of Malaysia (1963–70). He was educated in England and served in the Malayan Federal Legal Department (1949–51) before pursuing a career in politics. As president of the United Malays National Organization, Abdul Rahman brought Chinese and Indian political groups into the Alliance Party, which won an overwhelming majority in the 1955 election. He negotiated for Malayan independence from Britain (achieved in 1957); the federation of Malaysia was formed in 1963.

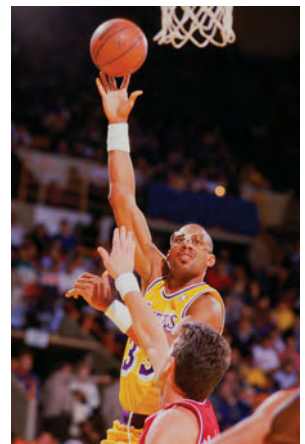
Abdülhamid \äb-däl-hä-'mēd\ II (b. Sept. 21, 1842, Constantinople—d. Feb. 10, 1918, Constantinople) Sultan (1876–1909) of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE under whose rule the TANZIMAT reform movement reached its climax. After initially promoting the first Ottoman constitution (primarily to ward off foreign intervention), he suspended it 14 months later and ruled thereafter as a despot. He used Pan-Islamism to rally Muslim opinion outside his empire; the Hejaz Railway was built with foreign contributions. Discontent with his absolutist rule and resentment over European intervention in the Balkans resulted in his overthrow by the YOUNG TURKS in 1908. See also MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK; ENVER PASHA; MIDHAT PASHA.

Abdullahi See ABD ALLAH

Abel See CAIN AND ABEL

Abelard, Peter (b. 1079, Le Pallet, near Nantes, Brittany—d. April 21, 1142, Priory of Saint-Marcel, near Chalon-sur-Saône, Burgundy) French theologian and philosopher. The son of a knight, he abandoned his inheritance to study philosophy. He became private tutor to Héloïse, niece of a canon in Paris, c. 1114. They fell in love; Héloïse became pregnant, and they married secretly. Her uncle had Abelard castrated, after which he became a monk and Héloïse became a nun. Abelard's *Theologia* was condemned as heretical in 1121. He accepted election as abbot of a monastery in Brittany in 1125, but his relations with the community deteriorated and he had to flee for his life. From c. 1135 Abelard taught at Mont-

Kareem orig. (Ferdinand)



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, 1987.
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