

P R E F A C E.

'Surely nothing is more pleasant than, when some name crosses one, to go and get acquainted with the owner of the name; and this *Biographie* really has found places for people whom one would have thought almost too small for so comprehensive a work.'—EDWARD FITZGERALD'S *Letters*, April 1888.

THIS Biographical Dictionary is based upon articles in Chambers's Encyclopædia. Hundreds, however, of little articles have been added: the total number of persons treated of must be well above ten thousand. The world's Upper Ten Thousand these mainly; still, the lower, even the lowest, have not been wholly neglected. For we include assassins like Abd-ul-Hamid and Ravallac, knaves like Rasputin and Jabez Balfour, madmen like Herostratus and Gilles de Retz, impostors like Perkin Warbeck and Arthur Orton, traitors like Pickle the Spy and Benedict Arnold, tagrag and bobtail—every other page offers examples. Whilst including many more names than any encyclopædia that ever has been or ever is likely to be published, the Biographical Dictionary does not, of course, pretend to vie in their several departments with such monumental works as the 'Dictionary of National Biography' or 'Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography,' which each to the Smiths alone devote nearly two hundred articles, against our fifty. Still, it has been our endeavour to take in all who may reasonably be looked for, and to admit none who will never be wanted—to give all the little Somebodies and many of the great Nobodies, as well as Homer and Dante, Shakespeare and Tennyson, Raphael and Beethoven, Nelson and Napoleon, Washington and Wellington, Newton and Darwin, Joan of Arc and Jane Austen, Dickens and Thackeray, and a few more their compeers. Omissions there must be (the omitted will readily detect them); and there will of course be errata, which we shall be sorry and glad to get notice of, with a view to future revision.

Some features of our Dictionary may be glanced at. First, though in only one volume, it is not so short after all: it contains as much letterpress, roughly, as three whole volumes of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Next, alone of works of its size, it furnishes ample references to biographies, autobiographies, criticisms, and such-like; so that the reader who wants to know more about (say)

Lord Morley than we could contrive to tell in some thirty lines may proceed to Lord Morley's own 'Recollections.' Under Mary Queen of Scots there are cited over twenty authorities, under Raleigh a dozen, under Shakespeare over sixty, under Tennyson nearly forty. Thirdly, the Dictionary gives the approximate pronunciation of difficult or un-English names, so that readers will have no excuse for speaking of the 'Madonna' of *Simmabew* (Cimabue), of the novels of *Mickywicks* and *Sinkywicks*, of the achievements of *Tadee'ma* and *Kroodjer*; they will understand how Germans pronounce such names as Beust and Euler; and if they still prefer to talk of *Loy'ola* and *Bollyvahr*, they will at least know that Spaniards do not so call Loyola and Bolivar. Fourthly, it has been written on parallel lines to the Gazetteer, and topographically is much more precise than biographical dictionaries are wont to be. Fifthly, it gives as an appendix a useful index of pseudonyms and nick-names, so that the reader may know where to look for the 'Stagirite,' the 'Child of Miracle,' 'Delta,' 'Lucas Malet,' 'Lavengro,' the 'Corn-law Rhymer,' the 'victor of Barossa,' the author of 'Mark Rutherford,' 'Fiona Macleod.'

Any possessor of the Dictionary may for himself advantageously keep it up to date by entering on the margin the death of such-and-such a person, the publication of this or that new book, and any important occurrence connected with the subject of an article.

Since Dr Patrick's death the work of revision and addition has been carried out by WILLIAM GEDDIE, M.A., B.Sc., Editor of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, and J. LIDDELL GEDDIE, M.A., Editor of *Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*.

SUPPLEMENT

Many of the articles given below (pages v to xix) supplement information given in the main text.

ABDULLA-IBN-HUSSEIN

Abdulla-ibn-Hussein, was assassinated in 1951.

Acheson, DEAN (1893-), Democrat politician, was born at Middletown, Connecticut. A lawyer by profession, he was Under Secretary of the Treasury in 1933, Secretary of State in 1949-53.

Adenauer, KONRAD (1876-), German statesman, a lawyer by profession, was Mayor of Cologne until dismissed and imprisoned (1933 and 1944) by the Nazis. In 1949 he became Chancellor of the Federal German Parliament, and in addition, Foreign Minister in 1951. When his party, the Christian Democrats, won the 1953 election he was again returned to office, and saw the completion of negotiations for the return of German sovereignty (1954-55).

Adrian, EDGAR DOUGLAS, born in London in 1889, professor at Cambridge 1937-51, was made O.M. 1942, P.R.S. 1950, Master of Trinity, Cambridge, 1951 and a Baron in 1955. He carried out important research on the nervous system, and on 'brain waves'. He shared the Nobel Prize for medicine for 1932.

Agā Khan III (1877-), in full AGA SULTAN SIR MOHAMMED SHAH, head of the Ismailian Mohammedans. In 1910 he founded the Aligarh University. He worked for the British cause in both World Wars, and in 1937 was President of the League of Nations. He has owned several Derby winners.

Agate, JAMES EVERSHED (1877-1947), born in Manchester, was dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times* from 1923. He wrote also on literature and films, and was author of essays and diaries.

Alain-Fournier, HENRI (1886-1914), French novelist, born in Sologne, left a few short stories, *Miracles* (1924), and a modern fairy-tale, *Le Grand Meaulme* (1913).

Alexander of Tunis, EARL (cr. 1952), was Minister of Defence in the U.K. government from 1952 to 1954.

Anderson, CARL DAVID (1905-), American physicist, born in New York, did notable work on gamma and cosmic rays, positrons (Nobel Prize, 1936), and mesons.

Anouilh, JEAN, French playwright, born 1910 at Bordeaux. His plays, many of which could be described as fantasies, are modern in treatment, but sometimes take the form of an original approach to a classical theme, as in *Euripides* (1941), *Antigone* (1942) and *Medea* (1946). In addition to his tragedies (*Pièces Noires*) he has written comedies (*Pièces Roses*), as for example *Léocadia* and *Le Bal des Voleurs*, and some productions largely dependent upon stage effects, which he calls *Pièces Brillantes*. Many of the plays have been translated and staged in Britain and the U.S.A. [*An-oo-ee*.]

BARUCH

Apollinaire, GUILLAUME, orig. APOLLINARIS KOSTROWITZKY (1880-1918), French poet, born in Rome of Polish descent, in Paris became a leader of the movement rejecting poetic traditions in outlook, rhythm, and language. His work, akin to the cubist school in painting, is expressed chiefly in *Les Alcools* (1913) and *Calligrammes* (1918).

Appleton, SIR EDWARD VICTOR, Principal of Edinburgh University, was president of the British Association in 1953.

Aragon, LOUIS (1897-), French writer, was at first a surrealist, afterwards a convert to Communism, wrote novels, and some admirable war-poems (*Crève-Cœur*, *Les Yeux d'Else*, &c.).

Archipenko, ALEXANDER (1880-), sculptor, was born in Kiev. He studied in Moscow and Paris, where he was influenced by cubism.

Art, JEAN OF HANS (1887-), painter and sculptor, was born in Strasbourg. He studied at Weimar, and later worked at Zurich, where in 1916 he founded the Dadaist movement.

Asplund, ERIC GUNNAR (1885-1940), Swedish architect, was born and died in Stockholm. He designed many of Sweden's outstanding buildings.

Attlee, CLEMENT, C.H. (1945), O.M. (1951), was defeated in 1951. He resigned from the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party in Dec. 1955, and was created Viscount Prestwood of Walthamstow and Earl Attlee.

Auden, W. H., was appointed professor of poetry at Oxford in 1956.

Barber, SAMUEL, composer, was born at Westchester, Pa. in 1910. After winning the American *Prix de Rome*, he came to notice by his overture *The School for Scandal* (1932) and thereafter maintained a foremost position with *A Symphony in One Movement*, a choral work *The Virgin Martyr*, *Dover Beach*, and his beautiful *Adagio for Strings*.

Barbirolli, SIR JOHN (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) (1899-), orchestral conductor, was born in London of Franco-Italian origin. After conducting in England, he succeeded Toscanini as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and returned to England to conduct the Hallé Orchestra. He was knighted in 1949.

Barnes, ERNEST WILLIAM, resigned his bishopric and died in 1953. (See p. 69.)

Baudouin I (1930-), King of the Belgians since the abdication of his father LEOPOLD III in 1951.

Baruch, BERNARD MANNE (1870-), American statesman and economist. As American member of the Atomic Energy Commission he made proposals for the control of atomic energy (Baruch plan). [*Bah'rook*.]

Bax, Sir Arnold Edward, K.C.V.O., Master of the Queen's Musick (1952), died in 1953. See page 75. His choral music, worthy of the great English tradition, is exemplified in *Maler Ora Fittum* (1921) and *St. Patrick's Breastplate* (1923-24). Much vital, intimate work is contained in his chamber music, but it is in his larger canvases *Mediteranean*, 1921, *Seventh Symphony*, 1939., etc.) that he is best understood.—His brother Clifford (b. 1886), is a playwright and author.

Beith, Maj.-Gen. John Henry, died in 1952.

Belloc, Hilaire, died 16th July 1953.

Benavente, Jacinto, died in 1954.

Benjamin, Arthur, born 1893. Australian pianist and composer, professor at the Royal College of Music in London from 1921.

Ben-Zvi, Itzhak, Israeli statesman, born at Poltava (USSR), in 1884. Having migrated to Palestine in 1907 he became a prominent Zionist, and was a founder of the Jewish Labour Party. He was elected President of Israel on the death of Dr. Weizmann (q.v.) in 1952. A prominent scholar and archaeologist, he is the author of works on the history of the Middle East.

Bergius, Friedrich. Died in 1949.

Berkeley, Lennox, born 1903. English composer, professor of composition at the Royal Academy of Music. His musical education, received chiefly in France, has given a French tinge to some of his earlier work. At his best in vocal and piano music, he has also written a very successful symphony and other orchestral compositions.

Bernstein, Henry, died in 1953.

Bevan, Aneurin. He resigned from office in 1951 as a protest against the budget, and formed an extremist group within the Labour Party. This was disbanded under pressure by the Parliamentary Labour Party, but Bevan and his followers remained rebellious, and, now in opposition, Bevan resigned from the Labour front bench in 1954 after a disagreement on foreign policy which led to temporary withdrawal of the Parliamentary whip. (See p. 96.)

Bevin, The Rt. Hon. Ernest, died in 1951.

Bidault, Georges, was again Prime Minister in 1949-50, Deputy Prime Minister 1950, 1951.

Bjerknes, Vilhelm, died 9th April 1951.

Bloch, Ernest (1880-), Jewish composer, born at Geneva, came to the fore with his *Symphony in C Sharp Minor* (1902). Much of his work carries the impress of his beliefs, as in *Trois Poèmes Juifs* (1913), *Schelomo Rhapsody* (1915), and *Israel Symphony* (1916), although a wider horizon is displayed in his *America* (1926) and *Helvetia* (1929), and in his masterpieces, the *Violin Concerto* (1938) and *Concerto Symphonique* for piano and orchestra (1947). [Bloch.]

Bloch, Felix, Swiss-German-American physicist, born 1905 at Zurich, professor of Theoretical physics at Stanford University, U.S.A., from 1934. He shared the 1952 Nobel award for physics with Purcell (q.v.), for work in nuclear physics.

Blum, Léon, was Prime Minister for several short spells, and died in 1950.

Bondfield, Margaret, died in 1953.

Bone, Sir Muirhead, died in 1953.

Booth, Evangeline. Died on 27th July 1950.

Born, Max, German physicist, born in 1882 at Breslau (Wrocław). Professor of theoretical physics at Göttingen (1921-33), lecturer at Cambridge (1933-36), Professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh (from 1936), he shared the 1954 Nobel Prize with Walther Bothe (q.v.), for work in the field of quantum physics.

Bose, Subhas Chandra (b. 1897), Indian Nationalist leader, president of the All-India Congress (resigned 1939), supported the Axis in the war and became C-in-C. of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army. He was reported killed in Formosa (1945).

Bothe, Walther, German physicist, born in 1891 at Orlanburg, since 1934 head of the Max Planck Institute for Medical Research at Heidelberg. His work on the development of coincidence technique in counting processes brought him the Nobel physics award for 1954, shared with Max Born (q.v.). [Bo-the.]

Boys, Sir Charles Vernon (1855-1944), English physicist, was born in Rutland. His many inventions include an improved torsion balance, the radio-micrometer, a calorimeter, and a camera with moving lens, with which he photographed lightning flashes.

Bradley, Omar Nelson, General of the Army (1950), American soldier, b. 1893, served in the 1st World War, and in the 2nd played a prominent part in Tunisia and Sicily. In 1944 he led the U.S. invading armies through France. He became chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1949.

Bradman, Sir Donald George (1908-), Australian cricketer, born in New South Wales, a stock and share broker by profession, played for Australia 1928-48, Captain of the XI from 1936. He set up many batting records, including the highest score, and he made the greatest number of centuries in England v. Australia test matches. He was knighted in 1949.

Brancusi, Constantin (1876-), sculptor, was born in Rumania. He studied under Rodin in Paris. His sculpture, one of the greatest modern achievements in the field, is an attempt to search out the essence and plastic values of the object. His *Propos* (1926) is his artistic testament. [Bran-koo'zi or Brin'koosh.]

Braque, Georges (1882-), French artist, was born at Argenteuil. He studied and painted at Le Havre and Paris, where, in 1905, he joined the Fauves, and in 1908, with Picasso and Léger, founded the cubist movement.

Breton, André (1896-), French writer, a leader of the surrealist movement, is the author of several novels, essays, and prose-poems: *Nadja* (1928), *Arcane 17* (1945), *Les Manifestes du Surréalisme* (1946). [Bre-ton.]

Bridie, James (Osborne Henry Mavor), died on 29th January 1951.

Britten (Edward) Benjamin, C. H. (1953). See page 134. His voluminous and varied work has placed him in the front rank of British composers. Later operas are *Billy Budd* (1951), *Gloriana* (1953), *The Turn of the Screw* (1954), and a new version of *The Beggar's Opera*; popular pieces are *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* (1944), *Let's Make an Opera* (1949), and numerous folk-songs.

Bruce, SIR DAVID (1855-1931), British physician, born in Australia, discovered that the tsetse fly was the carrier of sleeping sickness.

Brueil, HENRI, French archaeologist, born in 1878. As a young abbé he discovered some cave-paintings at Les Eyzies in the Dordogne, and succeeded in proving their authenticity to the experts, who had hitherto refused to accept as genuine either the famous Altamira paintings discovered in 1875, or the newly-found set at La Mouthe. This marked the beginning of the study of palaeolithic art; and the findings of a lifetime of research in the subject, not only in Europe, but also in Africa, are embodied in his *Four Hundred Centuries of Cave Art*.

Bulgarian, NIKOLAI, Soviet politician, born in 1895 at Nizhni-Novgorod (now Gorki). An early member of the Communist party, he was Mayor of Moscow (1933-37) and a member of the Military Council during the 2nd World War. Created a Marshal at the end of the war, he succeeded Stalin as Minister for Defence in 1946. After Stalin's death he became vice-premier in Malenkov's government and was made premier after the latter's resignation in Feb. 1955.

Bulder, RICHARD AUSTEN, British statesman, born in India in 1902, educated at Marlborough and Cambridge, became Conservative member for Saffron Walden in 1929. He was Minister of Education (1941-45), of Labour (1945), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1951-55), becoming thereafter Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons.

Buchholz, JOHANNES, died in 1924.

Cammaerts, EMILE. Lived in England from 1908 as Professor of Belgian Studies at London University; died in 1953. (See p. 171.)

Campbell, SIR MALCOLM (1885-1949), born in Chislehurst, Kent, from 1927 onwards established successive world speed records in motor and speed-boat racing. Knighted in 1931, he was the first motorist to exceed 300 m.p.h. (at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, 1935). His son DONALD broke the world water speed record on Ulswater in 1955.

Camus, ALBERT (1913-), French writer, born in Algeria, became known with two existentialist works, *Le Mythe de Sisyphe*, a philosophical essay, and *L'Étranger*, a novel. His next novel, *La Peste* (1947) raised him at once to the first rank of French writers. [Ka-meess.]

Capablanca y Granperra, JOSÉ RAÚL (1888-1942), Cuban chess-master, became world champion when he defeated Lasker in 1921. He was defeated by Alekhine in 1927.

Carmona, ANTONIO (1869-1951), became a general in 1922, and was President of Portugal from 1926 to his death.

Carol II of Rumania, deposed in 1940, died 4th April 1953.

Carothers, WALLACE HUME (1896-1937), American chemist, born in Burlington, Iowa, experimented in plastics, and discovered nylon.

Carver, GEORGE WASHINGTON (1786-1943), American negro scientist, renowned for his researches on agricultural problems and on synthetic products.

Cary, (ARTHUR) JOYCE (LUNEL), British novelist, born 1888 in Londonderry, educated at Clifton College and Oxford. His first novel *Aissa Saeed* did not appear until 1932, but many

more followed, among them *The African Witch* (1936), *Castle Corner* (1938), *Miss Johnson* (1939), *The House of Children* (1941), and the trilogy *Herself Surprised, To be a Pilgrim, and The Horse's Mouth* (1941-2-4).

Chagall, MARC (1887-), artist and illustrator, was born of Russian-Jewish parentage at Vitebsk. He studied under Bakst, and was later influenced by the Cubists, though his deepest associations are with popular Russo-Jewish art. [Sha-gal.]

Chain, ERNST BORIS (1906-), born in Berlin of Russian extraction, fled from Germany to Britain in 1933, and, for his part in the development of penicillin, shared with Fleming and Florey the Nobel 1945 award for medicine.

Cherwell, BARON, born in Sidmouth in 1886, is famed for his work on quantum theory, and on the upper atmosphere. He was Paymaster-General, 1942-5 and 1951-53, when he resumed his professorship. (See p. 211.)

Chevalier, MAURICE, French music-hall artist and film-actor, born at Paris in 1888.

Chiang Kai-shek. During and after the war he allowed corrupt right-wing elements to become dominant in the Kuomintang, and the split with the Communists was intensified. In 1948 he became President of the republic, but in 1949 the Kuomintang collapsed before the Communist advance and Chiang withdrew with the remnant of his Nationalist army to Formosa, there to train new forces and harass the Communist mainland, causing much political consternation thereby among western nations. (See p. 212.)

Chifley, JOSEPH BENEDICT (1885-1951), Australian politician, in early life an engine-driver, and an advocate, was Labour Prime Minister 1945-49.

Chirico, GIORGIO DE (1888-), Italian painter, born at Volo in Greece, was one of the founders of the surrealist school, but afterwards reverted to traditional art. [Ees-ree-ko.]

Chou En-lai, Chinese politician, born in 1898 near Shanghai. Educated at an American missionary college in Tientsin, he was imprisoned for rioting in 1919 and thereafter spent some time in Europe, particularly at Paris, and probably also in Moscow receiving training as a revolutionary. In 1924 he was at Whampoa Military academy in Canton, headquarters of the Kuomintang, as assistant to the Soviet military adviser. He organized the typical Communist revolt which secured Shanghai in 1927, but shortly afterwards, when the Kuomintang turned against the Communists, he was arrested, but escaped to organize further Moscow-inspired insurrections, among them the abortive rising at Canton in the same year. Thereafter he undertook the task of spreading Communist doctrine in the towns, while Mao Tse-tung (q.v.) strengthened the cause in the country districts. The two joined forces in 1931 after Mao had set up his provincial government in the SE. Chou En-lai was largely responsible for persuading Chiang Kai-shek to bury the hatchet temporarily in order to present a united front against Japan, and his knowledge of the West brought him a number of diplomatic missions in the service of Mao Tse-tung. He was made Premier and Foreign Minister in the new Communist government in 1939. [Choo-en-lai.]

Churchill, SIR WINSTON, O.M. (1846), sat for Woodford from 1846. In that year his government fell, but he became Prime Minister again in 1951. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1953, and he retired from office in 1955, but remained a back-bencher. (See p. 215.)

Chu Teh (1886-), Chinese Communist leader, joined the Communist army in 1927. In 1949, as Commander-in-Chief, he was elected a vice-chairman of the People's Republic of China. [*Choo-day*.]

Claire, RENÉ (1898-), French film producer, is notable for his light touch and whimsical irony, evident in many successful films, produced at first in France, later in America, including *Sous les Toits de Paris*, *Le Million*, *The Ghost goes West*.

Clark, MARK WAYNE, U.S. army general, born in 1896 in New York, led the 5th Army in capturing Rome (1944), and was chosen in 1952 to succeed Ridgway as Commander-in-Chief, Far East.

Candell, PAUL, died in 1955.

Cockcroft, SIR JOHN DOUGLAS (1897-), English physicist, was professor at Cambridge (1939-46), thereafter director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment of the Ministry of Supply, Nobel Prize-winner in physics, 1951.

Cocleau, JEAN (1891-), born at Maisons-Laffitte, the most versatile and perhaps the wisest of modern French writers, was author of *Parade*, a ballet (1917); the futuristic poems *Cop de Bonne-Espérance* (1918) and the classical *Platin-Chant* (1923); a novel *Les Enfants Terribles* (1929), and a play *Antigone* (1928). He has also produced several revolutionary film treatments of myths and fairy tales, including *La Belle et Le Bête*, *Orphée* and *L'Éternel retour*. [*Kob-ss*.]

Coleto, SIDONIE-GABRIELLE (1873-1954), French novelist, in collaboration with her first husband, Willy, wrote the amusing *Claudine* series (1901-07), and later wrote further novels, including *Chéri* (1920), *La Chatte* (1933), &c. [*Kol-et*.]

Compton, ARTHUR HOLLY (1892-1954), American physicist, was born at Wooster, Ohio. After a distinguished career he became Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, in 1945. He is a leading authority on nuclear energy, X-rays, and quantity production of plutonium. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1927.

Cook, STANLEY ARTHUR, died in 1949.

Copeau, JACQUES (1879-1949), French theatrical manager, as co-founder of the *Nouvelle Revue Française* in 1903 and manager of the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, had a profound influence on French dramatic art. [*Kop-5*.]

Copland, AARON (1900-), American composer, is best known for *El Salón México* and his ballet-music (*Billy the Kid*, *Rodeo*, *Appalachian Spring*).

Cornwall, DUKE OF, see ELIZABETH (p. viii).

Costello, JOHN ALOYSIUS (1891-), Irish barrister and statesman, as a leading member of *Fine Gael*, became coalition Prime Minister in the Dail on the defeat of De Valera in 1948. He was defeated by De Valera's party in 1951.

Coty, RENÉ, born 1882. President of France, elected Dec. 1953.

Crane, HAROLD HART (1899-1932), American poet, was born in Garrettsville, Ohio. His most important work is contained in *The White Buildings* (1926) and *The Bridge* (1930).

Cripps, SIR STAFFORD, C.H. (1951), resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1950, owing to ill health, and died 21st April 1952.

Croce, BENEDDETTO, died at Naples 20th November 1952.

Dalcroze. See JACQUES-DALCROZE.

Deering, GEORGE WARWICK, died in 1950.

De Gasperi, ALCIDIO (1881-1954), Italian statesman, born in Trentino, studied at Innsbruck and Vienna, entered parliament in 1911, was imprisoned by Mussolini as an anti-fascist, and thereafter worked in the Vatican Library until 1946, when he became Prime Minister of the new republic and remained in office until his death. [*Gas-per-ee*.]

De la Mare, WALTER, became C.H. in 1948, O.M. in 1953 and in that year published new volume of lyrics *O Lovely England*.

Dérain, ANDRÉ, died in 1954.

De Valera, EAMONN, defeated in 1948, was returned to office in 1951.

Dewey, JOHN, died 1st June 1952.

Diels, OTTO, German chemist, born 1876 at Hamburg, professor of chemistry at Kiel University 1916-48. With his pupil Kurt Alder, he demonstrated in 1928 the 'diene synthesis' (Diels-Alder reaction), which is of far-reaching importance, especially in the plastics industry. Diels and Alder shared the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1950. Diels died in 1954. [*Deels*.]

Dirac, PAUL ADRIEN MAURICE (1902-), English physicist, was born in Bristol, and in 1932 became professor of mathematics at Cambridge. He has done important work in the field of quantum mechanics. He received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1933.

Dix, OTTO (1891-), German realist painter, was born at Gera-Unterrhans. He is noted for his peasant-life scenes, and for his leadership (1922) of the German 'New Realist' movement.

Dohnanyi, ERNST (ERNO) VON (1877-), Hungarian composer and pianist, known for his opera *The Tower of Voices* (1922). [*Dö-nan-yi*.]

Dohnstsch, ARNOLD (1858-1940), British musician, born at Le Mans, France, naturalized in 1931, known for his revival of interest in early music and early musical instruments, author of *The Interpretation of the Music of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, a standard work.

Domagk, GERHARD (1895-), German biochemist, was born in Brandenburg. He discovered the chemotherapeutic properties of sulphanilamide, and thus ushered in a new age in chemotherapy. [*Dö-mahk*.]

Don Famos, JOHN RODRIGO (1896-), American novelist, was born in Chicago. His most important work, a trilogy on American life, is now published under the title *U.S.A.*

Douglas, NORMAN, died 9th February 1952.

Dufy, RAOUL, (1878-1953), French artist, was born at Le Havre, and became a member of the Fauves. He was a brilliant water-colour and gouache painter.

Dulac, EDMUND (1880-1953), French-born, naturalized British artist and book-illustrator.

Dulles, JOHN FOSTER, U.S. statesman, Secretary of State from 1953, born at Washington in 1888, practised law in New York, and from the Hague Conference (1907) onwards has represented his country on innumerable international occasions. [*Dul's.*]

Dunne, JOHN WILLIAM (1875-1949), English inventor and philosopher, designed the first British military aeroplane (1906-07), and wrote the best-selling philosophical works, *An Experiment with Time* (1927), *The Serial Universe* (1934), and *The New Immortality* (1938).

Du Pont de Nemours, famous French-American family. **PIERRE SAMUEL** (1739-1817), a disciple of Quesnay, after a stormy political life settled in U.S.A. His younger son, **ELÉUTHÈRE INGENU**, established (c. 1804) in Wilmington, Ohio, a gunpowder factory which has developed into one of the world's greatest chemical concerns. Samuel Francis Dupont (q.v.) was the son of his brother, **VICTOR MARIE** (1767-1827), who was also an émigré turned businessman.

Duveen, JOSEPH, BARON DUVEEN OF MILLBANK (1869-1939). English art dealer. A benefactor of the National Gallery, he gifted a gallery for the Elgin marbles.

Eden, Sir (ROBERT), ANTHONY, in 1951 became Foreign Secretary for the third time, was made a K.G. in 1954, and in 1955 succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister. (See p. 326.)

Edinburgh, DUKE OF, see MOUNTBATTEN (p. 678), ELIZABETH (pp. 335, ix).

Eijkman, CHRISTIAN (1858-1930), Dutch physician, was first to produce experimentally a dietary deficiency disease and to propose the conception of 'essential food factors', later called vitamins. He won a Nobel Prize in 1929. [*Ik-mahn.*]

Einodi, LUIGI (1874-), was professor of public finance at Turin (1902-43), senator (1915-45), President of Italy from 1948 to 1955.

Eisenstein, SERGEI MIKHAILOVICH (1898-1948), Russian film director, powerfully influenced the development of cinema technique by *The Battleship Potemkin* (1925) and later films, including *Alexander Nevski* (1938) and *Ivan the Terrible* (1944). [*I-zen-shita.*]

Elizabeth, QUEEN, formerly Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (q.v., p. 335), born in London in 1926, was proclaimed Elizabeth II on the death of her father, George VI, on 6th Feb. 1952, and crowned on 2nd June 1953. In Dec. 1952 were announced the styles of the royal title as applicable to the Commonwealth countries, in all of which, including India and Pakistan, the Queen is accepted as Head of the Commonwealth; she is Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, and of her other Realms and Territories. Her husband, formerly Lieut. Philip Mountbatten, B.N. (see p. 678), born in Corfu, was created on the eve of their wedding (20th Nov. 1947) H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Their son, Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, Duke of Cornwall, was born on 14th Nov. 1948 and is heir-apparent. Their daughter, Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, born on 15th August 1950, is next in succession.

Éluard, PAUL, pseudonym of EUGÈNE GRINDAL (1895-1952), French poet born at Saint-Denis. He associated himself closely with the surrealist theories of Breton. His first volume appeared in 1926.

Enders, JOHN FRANKLIN, American bacteriologist, born 1897 at West Hartford, Conn. With his principal collaborators, Weller and Robins, he won the 1954 Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology for discoveries concerning the virus of poliomyelitis.

Ernst, MAX (1894-), painter, was born at Brühl, near Cologne. After studying philosophy at Bonn, he turned to painting, and in 1918 founded, at Cologne, the German Dada group. Later still, at Paris, with Blaud and Breton, he participated in the surrealist movement. He settled in the U.S.A. in 1941.

Evans, DAME EDITH (MARY), English actress, made her first appearance on the stage in 1912. She subsequently played many leading rôles in the theatre and turned to films in 1948. She was created D.B.E. in 1948.

Faisal II (1935-), King of Iraq since 1939 under a regency until 1953.

Farjeon, J. J., died in 1955.

Farnol, JOHN JEFFREY (1878-1952), author of *The Broad Highway* (1910), *The Amateur Gentleman* and other fiction, lived 1902-10 in America and painted scenery for a New York theatre.

Faruk, abdicated in 1952. See NEGUIB (Supplement, p. xv).

Faulkner or Falkner, WILLIAM (1897-), was born in Mississippi. His work, which places him at the head of contemporary American novelists, consists of a closely related series of novels, of highly involved syntax, dealing with the problems, and particularly with the colour problem, of an imaginary Southern state from the days of the early settlers till contemporary times. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature for 1949.

Fellowes, EDMUND HORACE, died in 1951.

Fermi, ENRICO (1901-54), Italian nuclear physicist, born at Rome, was professor of physics there, at Columbia University (1939) and Chicago (1946). In 1942 he constructed the first 'atomic pile.' He won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1938.

Ferrier, KATHLEEN (1912-54; C.B.E. 1953) singer, born in Lancashire, considered one of the greatest contraltos of all time, especially in oratorio.

Firbank, ARTHUR ANNESLEY RONALD (1886-1926), English novelist, born in London, wrote short witty, recherché novels on negro and Catholic themes, among them *Caprice* (1917), *The Flower Beneath the Foot* (1922), and *Francine Nipper* (1924).

Fitzgerald, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (1896-1940), American novelist, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. He captured the spirit of the twenties — 'The Jazz Age' — in *The Great Gatsby* (1925), his best-known book. Other novels include *The Beautiful and the Damned* and *The Last Tycoon*.

Flaherty, ROBERT (1884-1951), American film producer, brought documentary films to the fore with *Nanook of the North* (1922) and *Moma* (1926). His last success was *Louisiana Story*.

Fleming, SIR ALEXANDER, died in 1955.

Florey, SIR HOWARD WALTER (1898-). born at Adelaide, professor of pathology at Oxford from 1935, with Chain worked on penicillin, and shared the Nobel Medicine Prize for 1945.

Fonteyn, MARGOT (1919-), English prima ballerina, after education in China and the U.S.A. joined the Sadler's Wells Ballet in 1934. Coming to the fore as "Giselle" in 1937, she has since taken leading parts in many ballets.

Forster, EDWARD MORGAN (1879-), C.H. (1953), novelist and critic, member of the one-time Bloomsbury Circle, has written remarkably few novels to justify the high place he holds among contemporary writers, yet his clear style, his unheroic attitude, his concern with simple human relations and his anti-puritanism justify the respect in which he has been held for half a century. *Howards End* (1910) and *A Passage to India* (1924) have perhaps more profoundly influenced contemporary English writing than any other books of the twentieth century. Other works include *The Longest Journey* (1907), *A Room with a View* (1908), and *The Eternal Moment* (1928).

Fraser, PETER, Prime Minister of New Zealand (1940-49), died on 12th December 1950.

Freeman, WALTER (1895-), American neurologist, was born at Philadelphia. He is a leading expert on neurosurgery, and developed the operation of prefrontal lobotomy, which is used in the relief of manic-depression.

Frensen, GUSTAV, died in 1945.

Friss-Greene, WILLIAM (1855-1921), British pioneer of the motion-picture, was born in Bristol. His first successful picture, using celluloid film, was shown in public in 1890, in which year his invention was patented. His experiments included three-dimensional and colour cinematography. He died almost penniless.

Friss, EMILE OTHON, died in 1949.

Fry, CHRISTOPHER (1907-), English playwright, has won success with his verse plays—*A Phoenix too Frequent*, *The Lady's not for Burning*, *Venus Observed*, *Ring Round the Moon*, *A Sleep of Prisoners*, etc.

Funk, CASIMIR (1884-), biochemist, born in Warsaw, naturalised American, became known for his contribution to the study of vitamins, which he named. [*Foongk*.]

Garbo, GRETA (stage name of GRETA LOVISA GUSTAFSSON), film actress, born in Stockholm, after success in a Swedish film, *Gosta Berling*, went to the U.S.A., and made her name known by many films.

Geiger, HANS (1882-), was born at Neustadt a.d. Haardt, in the Palatinate. See p. 400.

George VI, died 6th February 1952.

Ghulam Mohammed, born 1895. Governor-General of Pakistan, appointed 1951.

Giauque, WILLIAM FRANCIS (1895-), American chemist, became professor in the University of California in 1934. In 1929 he took part in the discovery of the existence of isotopes of oxygen, and he later developed the adiabatic demagnetisation method for the production of very low temperatures. He was a Nobel laureate in 1949. [*Jee-ék*.]

Gide, ANDRÉ, died on 21st February 1951.

Gielgud, SIR (ARTHUR) JOHN (1904-), English actor and producer, made his name in *The Constant Nymph* (1926), and *The Good Companions* (1931), and became a leading Shakespearean

actor of the British theatre, he was knighted in 1953. A grand-nephew of Ellen Terry. [*Gul-good*.]

Gigli, BENIAMINO, operatic and concert tenor singer, born 20th March 1890 at Recanati, studied at Rome. [*Jee'lee*.]

Giraudoux, JEAN (1882-1944), French novelist and playwright, born at Bellac, in the first part of his life wrote highly imaginative novels: *Provvidencia* (1909), *Suzanne et le Pacifique* (1921), *Stagiaire et le Limousin* (1922), *Bella* (1926). In 1928 he began writing for the stage with great success: *Amphitryon 38* (1929), *Judith* (1931), *Intermezzo* (1933), *Ondine* (1939), *Sodome et Gomorrihe* (1943). [*Zhee-ré-doo*.]

Goldwyn, SAMUEL (1882-), American film producer, was born, a Jew, in Warsaw. Founder of the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, later associated with the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation, he advanced the film industry artistically by inducing famous authors and actors to enter it.

Gottwald, KLEMENT (1896-1953). President of Czechoslovakia. Of peasant origin, he was Secretary-general of the Slovak Communist party from 1929, and in 1946 became Prime Minister in the coalition government. He was a leading organizer of the 1948 communist coup which led to the liquidation and continued suppression of all political opposition and to the downfall of Dr. Benes (q.v.) whom he succeeded in the same year. [*Got'vált*.]

Gramham, BILLY (WILLIAM FRANKLIN), born 1918. American evangelist, celebrated for highly organized revivalist campaigns not only in the U.S.A. but in Britain, as at Harringay (1954) and Glasgow (1956).

Gram, HANS CHRISTIAN JOACHIM (1853-1936). Danish bacteriologist, established in 1884 a testing method for bacteria, distinguishing the Gram-positive from the Gram-negative.

Grassani, RODOLFO, died in 1955.

Greene, GRAHAM (1904-), English novelist, has written books largely influenced by his Roman Catholic faith: *Brighton Rock* (1938), *The Power and the Glory* (1940), *The Heart of the Matter* (1948), *The End of the Affair* (1951); also stories for children.

Grierson, JOHN (1898-), British producer of documentary films, made his name in 1929 by *Drifters*, which led the way to the development of documentaries. In 1948 he was made Controller of film activities in the Central Office of Information.

Griffith, DAVID LEWELYN WARK (1880-1948), American film director, was a pioneer in the art of the cinema, famous chiefly for his *Birth of a Nation* (1915) and *Intolerance*.

Gris, JUAN (1887-1927), painter, was born in Madrid. He studied art there till 1906, when he moved to Paris. He allied himself with the Cubists, especially, from 1913 on, with Picasso. He died at Paris.

Gustav V, KING OF SWEDEN, died in 1950.

Guthrie, WILLIAM TYRONE (1900-), theatrical producer, has been administrator of Covent Garden Opera, and director of the Old Vic Theatre Company.

Hammarskjöld, DAG HJALMAR (1905-), Secretary-General of U.N.O. from 1953, son of a former Prime Minister of Sweden, was lecturer

at Uppsala before entering the Swedish civil service. [*Hammer-shild*.]

Hamsun, KNUD, died 19th February 1952.

Hannay, JAMES OWEN. Died in 1950.

Harlamov, ALEXIS, born about 1849, died about 1900.

Harmsworth, CECIL. Died in 1948.

Harrison, JANE ELLEN (1850-1928), classical scholar and anthropologist, lectured on classical archaeology at Newnham College. Her most important works are the *Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion* and *Themis, a study of the social origins of Greek Religion*.

Hearst, WILLIAM RANDOLPH, died in 1951.

Heaviside, OLIVER (1850-1925), English physicist, was born in London, and died at Torquay. He made important advances in the study of electrical communications, and suggested the existence of an ionised gaseous layer (Heaviside layer) capable of reflecting radio waves.

Hedin, SVEN, died 26th November 1952.

Heisenberg, WERNER KARL (1901-), German physicist, the founder of quantum mechanics, is known for his work on atomic structure and his principle of indeterminacy. He won a Nobel Prize in 1932, was professor in Leipzig and Berlin, and (1942-45) director of the Max Planck Institute, Göttingen. [*Heizen-berg*.]

Helpmann, ROBERT MURRAY (1909-), dancer and Shakespearean actor, born in South Australia, was first dancer of the Sadler's Wells Ballet in 1933-50. His choreographic work includes *Miracle in the Gorbals*, *Adam Zero*, and *Red Shoes*.

Hemingway, ERNEST, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

Hench, PHILIP SHOWALTER, American physician, born at Pittsburgh in 1896. Head of the department of rheumatism at the Mayo Clinic (Rochester) from 1926, he discovered *cortisone*, and shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1950 with Kendall and Reichstein.

Hergesholmer, JOSEPH, died in 1954.

Hess, WALTER RUDOLF (1881-), physiologist, born in Frauenfeld, professor of physiology at Zurich (1917-51), did much important research on the nervous system, and developed methods of stimulating localised areas of the brain by means of needle electrodes. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine for 1949.

Heuss, THEODOR (1884-), German statesman, was a professor of political science and a critic of the Nazi régime. In 1949, as leader of the Free Democratic Party, he was elected President of the German Federal Republic.

Hichens, ROBERT SKYTHE, died in 1950.

Hillary, SIR EDMUND, New Zealand beekeeper and mountaineer, with the Sherpa Tensing Norkey reached the summit of Mt. Everest on 29th May 1953. He was awarded a knighthood eight days later.

Hiss, ALGER, U.S. State Department official, in New York stood trial twice (1945, 1950) on a charge of perjury in connexion with the alleged passing of secret documents to one Whittaker Chambers, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Ho Chi-minh, Vietnamese political leader, born 1892 in north Annam. A Moscow-trained communist, he placed himself at the head of the Vietminh independence movement in 1941, and

between 1946 and 1954 directed the successful military operations against the French.

Holland, SIDNEY GEORGE (1893-), C.H. (1951), New Zealand politician, born in Greendale, Canterbury, was managing director of an engineering company before taking up politics. Entering Parliament as a member of the National Party in 1935, he became Prime Minister in 1949.

Hopetoun. The second MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW died in 1952. (See p. 503.)

Hughes, WILLIAM MORRIS, died 28th October 1952.

Hunt, SIR HENRY CECIL JOHN, colonel in the British Army, born in 1910, after much military and mountaineering service in India and Europe, in 1953 led the first successful expedition to Everest (see HILLARY), and was knighted.

Hyde, DOUGLAS. Died in 1949.

Ibert, JACQUES (1890-), French composer of operas, ballets, and much incidental music, born in Paris. [*Ee-bayr*.]

Ibn Sand, ABDUL AZIZ, died in 1953.

Inge, WILLIAM RALPH, died in 1954.

Ipatiev, VLADIMIR (1867-1953), Russian chemist, who settled in U.S.A. in 1931, did important work in catalytic chemistry. [*I-pat'yef*.]

Ireland, JOHN (1879-), English composer, between the wars a prominent member of the English musical renaissance, is best known for his orchestral rhapsody *Mai-dun* (1921), piano concerto (1930), *These Things Shall Be* (1937) for chorus and orchestra, and song settings of poems by Hardy, Massfield, Housman, and others. See ALEXANDER IRELAND, p. 521.

Isherwood, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM BRADSHAW (1904-), English author, has written several plays. In collaboration with W. H. Auden : *The Dog Beneath the Skin* (1935), *Accent of F6* (1937); also novels : *Goodbye to Berlin* (1939), *Prater Violet* (1945), &c.

Ives, FREDERICK EUGENE (1856-1937), American inventor, born in Litchfield, Conn., experimented with the possibilities of photography as a means of illustration, and invented (1878) and improved (1885) the half-tone process.

Jacob, VIOLET (1863-1940), Scottish authoress, born in Montrose, wrote *Songs of Angus* (1915), *More Songs of Angus* (1918).

Jaques-Dalcroze, EMILE, died in 1951.

Jensen, JOHANNES VILHELM, was a Nobel prizeman in 1950, and died that year.

Joad, CYRIL EDWIN MITCHINSON (1891-1953), populariser of philosophy, was in the Civil Service 1914-30, then reader in philosophy in Birkbeck College, London. He wrote many works. [*Joads*.]

Johnson, AMY (1903-41), British airwoman, in 1930 was the first woman to make a solo flight from England to Australia. In the next two years she made record flights to India, Japan, and South Africa. She was drowned after falling out over the Thames estuary.

Joliot-Curie, IRÈNE (see page 267), died in 1956.

Jouvet, LOUIS (1887-1951), French actor, after being director of the Comédie des Champs-Élysées from 1927, became director of the Théâtre de l'Athénée in 1934. [*Zhoov-ey*.]

Kagawa, TOYOHIKO, Japanese missionary and writer, born in 1888. After studying at Princeton university, he returned to Japan, where his work in the fields of social reform and evangelism has made him one of the great figures of modern Christianity.

Kalinin, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH (1875-1946), was President of the Soviet Central Executive Committee (1919-38), and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (1938-46). [*Kah-les'-nin.*]

Kandinsky, VASILY (1866-1944), painter, was born in Moscow. He spent his childhood in Italy, and his early work was done in Paris. After a stay (1914-21) in Russia, where he founded the Russian Academy and became head of the Museum of Modern Art, he spent a few years in charge of the Weimar Bauhaus. From 1923 on he lived in Paris. An individual painter, who developed his own abstract theories, he exercised great influence on young European artists.

Kaye-Smith, SHEILA, died in 1956.

Keith, SIR ARTHUR, died in 1955.

Kenney, ELIZABETH (1886-1954). Australian nursing sister, renowned for her method of treating poliomyelitis.

Keyes, SYDNEY (1922-43), English poet, born at Dartford, Kent, was killed in Tunisia in April 1943. His first book of poems, *The Iron Laurel*, was published in 1942, and his second, *The Crucel Solstice*, in 1944, in which year he was posthumously awarded the Hawthornden prize.

Khatshaturian, ARAM, Russian composer, student of folk songs, and authority on oriental music, born at Tiflis in 1903. His compositions include two symphonies, concertos, &c.

King, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, died on 22nd July 1950.

Klee, PAUL (1879-1940), painter, was born at Münchenbuchsee, near Bern. He painted, travelled, and taught in many countries. His paintings, which convey something of the fantasy of the subconscious, are marked by an exquisite sense of scale, colour, and form. In 1933 Klee was forced by the Nazis to leave the Düsseldorf Academy. He died at Locarno. His painting and aesthetic have deeply influenced both contemporary painting and art criticism. [*Klay.*]

Kodály, ZOLTÁN (1882-), Hungarian composer born at Kecskemet, studied in Budapest Conservatoire where he became professor. He is best known for his *Háry János* suite and his many choral compositions and especially for his *Psalms Hungaricus* and *Te Deum*. [*Ko'dal-y'*]

Koestler, ARTHUR (1905-), novelist, born in Budapest, worked as a foreign correspondent till 1939. After losing faith in Russian Communism, he became its bitter opponent, and out of his internal conflict of mind wrote a brilliant, mature novel, *Darkness at Noon* (1940). He lives in England.

Kokoschka, OSKAR (1886-), Austrian painter, designer and dramatist, was born in Pöchlarn, near Vienna. He is a leading expressionist, who, from 1918-24, was professor at the Dresden Academy. He lived and painted for a time in London.

Korda, SIR ALEXANDER, Film producer, born in Hungary in 1893, creator of London Film Productions, and of Denham studios. His pictures include *The Private Lives of Henry VIII*,

Rembrandt, and *The Third Man*. He was knighted in 1942 and died in 1956.

Kotalawala, SIR JOHN, K.B.E. (1946), Sinhalese statesman, born 1896, educated at Colombo and Cambridge University, became leader of the House of Representatives in 1952, and Prime Minister of Ceylon in 1953.

Krebs, HANS ADOLF, German-British physiologist, born in 1900 at Hildesheim, winner (with Lipmann) of the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine in 1953 for researches into metabolic processes.

Křenek, ERNST, Czech-Jewish composer born in Vienna in 1900, became eventually professor at Vassar College, New York. He has written operas and symphonies, and his style ranges from austere counterpoint to jazz (as in his famous *Jonny spielt auf*, Leipzig 1927). [*Kržen'ek.*]

Krushev, NIKITA (1894-), Russian politician, was born near Kursk, son of a Ukrainian miner. A Communist party member from 1918, he succeeded Malenkov in 1953 as Secretary-General of the party.

Lauder, SIR HARRY. Died in 1950.

Lawrence, ERNEST ORLANDO (1901-), American physicist, born in Canton, S. Dakota, in 1930 built the first cyclotron for the production of high energy particles. He gained the Nobel Prize for physics in 1939.

Lebrun, ALBERT, President of France 1932-49, died on 6th March 1950.

Léger, FERNAND (1881-), painter, was born in Argentan. He helped to form the cubist movement, but later developed his own 'aesthetic of the machine.' He worked in New York and in Paris.

Lehmbruck, WILHELM (1881-1919), German sculptor and illustrator, was born in Meisdensch near Duisberg, and committed suicide in Berlin. He was early influenced by Mallot, and later produced expressionist sculpture, specialising in elongated and exaggerated female torsos.

Leopold III of BELGIUM, abdicated 16th July 1951. (See p. 585.)

Lewis, ALUN (1915-44), English poet, born in S. Wales, was killed in Arakan. His poetry is contained in *Raiders' Dawn* (1942) and *Ha! Ha! the Trumpets* (1944).

Lewis, CECIL DAY, became Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1951. (See p. 589.)

Lewis, JOHN LLEWELLYN (1880-), American labour leader, born in Iowa, has been President of the United Mine Workers' Union since 1920. In 1935 he formed a combination of unions, the Congress of Industrial Organisations, of which he was President till 1940.

Lewis, SINCLAIR. Died in Rome in 1951.

Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951), Pakistani statesman, after leaving Oxford became a member of the Inner Temple. He joined the Muslim League in 1923, and became Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1947. He was assassinated in 1951.

Lie, TRYGVE, resigned in 1953. See his *In the Cause of Peace* (1954). (See p. 590.)

Lipmann, FRITZ ALBERT, German-American biochemist, born in 1898 at Königsberg, professor of biochemistry at Harvard from 1949. He has done notable work on the vitamin-B complex.

His discovery of 'coenzyme A' brought him a Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine (jointly with Krebs, q.v.) in 1953.

Litvinov, MAXIM (1878-1951), Soviet politician born, a Polish Jew, in Russian Poland. He early joined in revolutionary activities and was exiled to Siberia, but escaped. From 1941-42 he was Ambassador to the U.S.A. and from 1942-46 Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs.

Lorca, FEDERICO GARCÍA (1896-1936), Spanish poet, was born in Fuente Vaqueros, and was killed, by design or misunderstanding, early in the Spanish Civil War at Granada. His gypsy songs—*Canciones* (1927) and *Romancero Gitano* (1928 and 1935)—reveal a classical control of imagery, rhythm and emotion. He wrote, also, several successful plays.

Lowther, JAMES WILLIAM, VISCOUNT ULLSWATER, died in 1949.

Lumière, AUGUSTE, died in 1954.

Lynd, ROBERT (1879-1949), Irish essayist and critic, born in Belfast, was for many years literary editor of the *New Chronicle*, and left numerous volumes of essays.

Lysenko, TROFIM DENISOVICH (1898-), Russian biologist, born in Karlovka (Ukraine), president (1940) of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. His development of Michurin's ideas on vernalisation, inheritability of acquired characters, &c., aroused controversy.

MacArthur, DOUGLAS, was appointed supreme commander of the U.N. Forces in Korea in June 1950. He was relieved of all his overseas appointments in April 1951. He failed of nomination for the American presidency in 1952.

Macdiarmid, HUGH (1892-), is the pseudonym of Christopher Murray Grieve, Scottish poet, born in Dumfriesshire. Nationalist in outlook, he writes mostly in Lallans, or broad Scots, as in *Songs of the Whistles*, *Penny Wheep*, and *A Kist of Whistles*. [*Mac-dag-dag*.]

McEwen, SIR JOHN BLACKWOOD. Died in 1948.

Mach, ERNST (1888-1916), Austrian physicist and philosopher, born in Turas, Moravia, died near Munich. He carried out pioneer work on supersonic projectiles, and the system (Mach numbers) based on his results has proved of great importance in supersonic flight. In the field of epistemology Mach laid the foundations of logical positivism.

MacKenzie, COMPTON, was knighted in 1952.

Macintosh, CHARLES RENNIE (1868-1928), Scottish architect, was born in Glasgow and died in London. He exercised considerable influence on European design.

McMillan, EDWIN MATTHEW, American physical chemist, born 1907 in California, professor of physics at the University of California from 1946, awarded (with Seaborg) the 1951 Nobel Prize for chemistry for his part in the discovery of the transuranic elements.

Maeterlinck, COUNT MAURICE, died in 1949.

Markarios III, ARCHBISHOP, Cypriot religious and political leader, was born (Michael Mouskos) near Paphos in 1918. Made a bishop in 1948 and archbishop of Cyprus in 1950, he led the movement for self-determination and union with Greece (*Enosis*), and in 1956 was deported to the Seychelles by the British authorities.

Malan, DANIEL FRANÇOIS, (1874-), a clergyman and journalist, member of the Nationalist party, was Prime Minister of South Africa from 1949 until 1954, and vigorously pushed his policy of racial segregation (apartheid) with disfranchisement of Africans. [*Ma-lon*.]

Malenkov, GEORGI MAKSIMILIANOVICH, born in 1902 at Orenburg, rose rapidly from 1941, became a deputy prime minister of the U.S.S.R. in 1948, and succeeded Stalin in 1953. In Feb. 1955 Malenkov suddenly resigned, pleading inadequate experience and admitting responsibility for the failure of Soviet agricultural policy. He was succeeded by Marshal Bulganin (q.v.) and relegated to the office of Minister for Electrical Power Stations. [*Ma-lyen-kof*.]

Malipiero, FRANCESCO, Italian composer born in 1882 at Venice, has written much symphonic music in a highly characteristic style and has edited Monteverde. [*Mal-i-pyay-ró*.]

Malraux, ANDRÉ (1901-), French writer, born in Paris, is known for his novels, which constitute a dramatic meditation on human destiny, as in *Les Conquérants* (1928), *La Condition Humaine* (1933), and *L'Espoir* (1938). [*Mal-ró*.]

Mann, HEINRICH, died in 1950, THOMAS in 1955.

Mannerheim, BARON CARL GUSTAF EMIL (1867-1952), Finnish field-marshal, commanded the Finnish army in 1918, defended his country against the Russians in 1939, was President of Finland 1944-46.

Manabridge, ALBERT (1878-1952), C.H. (1931), born at Gloucester, founded the Workers' Educational Association (1903).

Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, first president (1949) of the People's Republic of China, was born in 1893 in Hunan, the son of a peasant farmer. Educated at Changsha, he went in 1918 to the university of Peking, where as a library assistant he studied the works of Marx and others and helped to found the Chinese Communist party. Thereafter he set up a Chinese Soviet Republic in S.E. China, defying the attacks of Chiang Kai-shek's forces until 1934, when he and his followers were obliged to uproot themselves and undertake an arduous and circuitous 'long march' to N.W. China. From his headquarters in Yanan he resisted the Japanese, and on their collapse issued forth to shatter the Nationalist régime of Chiang Kai-shek and proclaim the People's Republic of China in Peking in September 1949. The communism of Mao Tse-tung, with its emphasis on the peasants, though allied with that of Russia, is neither modelled on it nor dominated by it: it is set forth in his *New Democracy* (1940). Other writings include *On a Prolonged War* and *The New Stage*. [*Ma-h's-tee-dong*.]

Maritain, JACQUES, became professor of philosophy at Princeton in 1948. (See p. 632.)

Marshall, GENERAL GEORGE CATLETT, won the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize. (See p. 635.)

Martini, BORISLAV (1890-), Czech composer (operas, orchestral and symphonic works, &c.) in modern idiom, in America since 1940.

Mary, queen consort of George V, died 24th March 1953.

Mason, ALFRED EDWARD WOODLEY, died in 1942.

Massey, VINCENT, Canadian statesman and diplomat, born in 1887 in Toronto, Canadian minister in Washington (1926-30), High Commissioner in London (1935-45), became Governor-General of Canada in 1952.

Masters, EDGAR LEE, died in 1950.

Matisse, HENRI, died in 1954.

Mauriac, FRANÇOIS. Nobel Prize for literature. 1952.

Maurras, CHARLES, died 16th November 1952.

Medtner, NIKOLAI (1879-1951), Russian composer and pianist of German descent, lived in the West from 1922.

Mencken, HENRY LOUIS (1880-1956), American philologist, editor and satirist, was born in Baltimore. In 1924 he founded the *American Mercury*. His great work, *The American Language*, was first published in 1918.

Mendelssohn, ERICH (1887-1953), German architect (naturalized British subject since 1938), was born in Allenstein. A leading exponent of functionalism, his most famous work includes the Einstein Tower at Potsdam and the Hebrew University at Jerusalem.

Menderes, ADNAN, Turkish statesman, born near Aydin in 1899. Though educated for the law, he became a farmer, entered politics in 1932, at first in opposition, then with the party in power under Kemal Atatürk. In 1945 he became one of the leaders of the new Democratic party and was made Prime Minister when it came to power.

Mendès-France, PIERRE, born 1907. French statesman, entered parliament in 1932 as a Radical. In 1941 he made a daring escape from imprisonment in Vichy France and came to England to join the Free French forces. After a short time as Minister for National Economy under de Gaulle in 1945, he became prominent on the opposition side, and in June 1954 succeeded M. Laniel as Prime Minister. At a troubled period he handled France's foreign affairs with more firmness and decision than most of his immediate predecessors, but just when the government was beginning to show an unwonted semblance of stability it was defeated on its North African policy, and he resigned in Feb. 1955.

Menzies, YEHUDI (1916-), American violinist, born in New York, at the age of seven appeared as soloist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and has since won international renown. [*Menz'you-in*.]

Menzies, ROBERT GORDON (1894-), Australian politician, was Liberal Prime Minister 1939-41, and again became Premier in 1949.

Mereszkowsky, ZINAIDA (HIPPIUS), died in 1945.

Michelson, ALBERT ABRAHAM (1852-1931), American physicist, born in Strelino, Germany (now Poland), died in Pasadena. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1907. His famous experiment, with Morley, on ether drift, and his calculations of the velocity of light paved the way for Einstein's theories. [*M'kel-son*.]

Milhaud, DARIUS (1892-), French composer, was born in Aix-en-Provence, and taught at Mills College, Calif. (1940-47), and afterwards in Paris. He was originally a member of 'The Six,' a group which included Honegger and

Poulenc. He has composed opera and ballet based on works by Claudel, Cocteau, Jammes, and Supervielle. [*Meel-d*.]

Millay, EDNA ST. VINCENT, died in 1950.

Mille, PIERRE, died in 1941.

Milles, CARL, Swedish sculptor, born near Uppsala in 1875, executed monuments and fountains in Sweden, U.S.A., &c., died in 1955.

Millikan, ROBERT ANDREWS, died in 1954.

Milne, A. A., died in 1956.

Modigliani, AMEDEO (1884-1920). Italian painter, was born in Leghorn, and died in Paris, where he had lived since 1906. His early portraiture developed into a personal style, using flat mass and hard outline. [*M6-deel-ya'-nee*.]

Moeran, ERNEST JOHN (1895-1950), composer, was born in Osterley near London. He studied at the Royal College of Music. Among his best-known works are the *Symphony in G minor* (1938), *Sinfonietta for Orchestra* (1945), and the *Cello Sonata* (1947). He was drowned in Ireland in December 1950. [*M6'-er-an*.]

Molotov was Foreign Minister 1946-49, and again from 1953. (See p. 665.)

Moniz, ANTONIO EGAS (1874-), Portuguese neurosurgeon and diplomat, introduced the operation of prefrontal lobotomy for relief of schizophrenia. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1949.

Monnet, JEAN, French statesman and economist, born in 1888 at Cognac, abandoned the family business (cognac) to devote almost his whole life to problems of supply and reconstruction. In 1952 he became President of the European Coal and Steel High Authority. [*Mon-ay*.]

Montale, EUGENIO (1896-), Italian poet, was born in Genoa. He is the leading poet of the modern Italian 'hermetic' school.

Montessori, MARIA, died 6th May 1952.

Montgomery, VISCOUNT, in 1951, became Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Moore, HENRY (1898-), English sculptor, was born in Yorkshire. Although his earliest work of importance appeared in 1921, it was after two years' study in France and Italy (1924-26), where he was influenced by Arp and Picasso, that he developed into a major figure. Moore is predominantly interested in the spatial quality of sculpture, an effect often achieved by the piercing of his figures.

Morgan, CHARLES (1894-), English author, after serving in the Navy was for a time dramatic critic of *The Times*. His works include novels, notably *The Fountain* (1932), *Sparkenbrooks* (1936), *The Judge's Story* (1947), *The River Line* (1949); and essays, *Reflections in a Mirror*. All his writing is marked by subtlety of thought, grace of style, and a sensitive imagination.

Morley, EDWARD WILLIAMS (1838-1923), American chemist and physicist, born at Newark, N.J., professor in Cleveland, Ohio, is best remembered for his classic collaboration with Michelson (q.v., *supra*).

Morrison, HERBERT STANLEY (1838-), C.H. (1951). English labour statesman, became an M.P. in 1923, Chairman of the Labour Party in 1928, Leader of the London County Council in 1934, Home Secretary in 1940, Lord President of the Council in 1945, and Foreign Secretary (for a few months) in 1951.

Moscicki, IGNACY, died 1st October 1941.

Mossadegh, DR. MOHAMMED, Persian statesman, born about 1880 in Tehran, obtained his doctorate of laws in Neuchâtel in 1914, held office in Persia in the 1920's, returned to politics in 1944, and directed his attack on the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which, by his Oil Nationalisation Act of 1951 (in which year he became Prime Minister), he claimed to have expropriated. His government was overthrown by a Royalist uprising in 1953, and he was imprisoned.

Müller, HERMANN JOSEPH (1890-), American biologist, born in New York, has held academic appointments in Moscow (1933-37), Edinburgh (1938-40), and Indiana (from 1945), and is one of the great authorities on genes. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physiology in 1946.

Müller, PAUL (1900-), Swiss chemist, in 1939 synthesised D.D.T. and demonstrated its insecticidal properties, for which he gained the Nobel Prize for medicine for 1948.

Munch, EDVARD (1866-1944), outstanding Norwegian painter, was born at Løten (near Hamar), a nephew of the historian PETER ANDREAS MUNCH (1810-83). He was much influenced by German expressionist painting.

Munnings, SIR ALFRED, P.R.A. 1944-49, also wrote ballads and an autobiography (1950-2), and fell foul of contemporary movements in an after-dinner speech.

Munthe, AXEL (1857-1949), born at Oskarshamn, was a Swedish court physician, lived much in Capri, and wrote a fantastic autobiography, *The Story of San Michele* (1929).

Murray, CHARLES (1864-1941), Scottish poet of the N.E. Doric, born at Alford, Aberdeenshire, is remembered especially for his *Hamerwith* (1900). Much of his life was spent as an engineer in South Africa.

Nasser, GAMAL ABDEL, Egyptian political leader, born 1918. As an army officer with bitter experience of the mismanagement of the Palestine campaign of 1948, he became dissatisfied with the inefficiency and corruption of the Faruk régime, and founded the military Junta which encompassed its downfall. Chief power behind the coup of 1952, he was mainly responsible for the rise to power of Gen. Neguib (q.v.), but tension between the two, as a result of Neguib's suspected dictatorial ambitions, culminated in Nasser's assumption of the premiership in April 1954 and Neguib's relegation to the 'figurehead' office of President. Since he took office extensive plans for social reform have been promulgated and the Suez Canal problem successfully solved.

Neguib, MOHAMMED, Egyptian leader, born in 1901, was general of an army division when in July 1952 he carried out a *coup d'état* in Cairo which banished King Faruk and initiated the 'Egyptian Revolution.' Taking first the offices of commander-in-chief and Prime Minister, he abolished the monarchy in 1953 and became president of the republic, but was deposed in 1954. [*Ne-geeb*.]

Nernst, WALTHER HERMANN (1864-1941), German physical chemist, was born in Briesen in W. Prussia and died in Berlin. Nernst became Professor of Chemistry in Göttingen (1891) and in Berlin (1906). In 1933 he became director of the Berlin Physical Institute. In 1906 he proposed the heat theorem (third law of thermodynamics). He also investigated the specific heat

of solids at low temperature in connection with quantum theory, and proposed the atom chain-reaction theory in photochemistry. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry for 1920.

Nethermole, OLGA, died in 1951.

Nkrumah, KWAME, Gold Coast native leader born in 1909, educated at Achimota College and at the London School of Economics. An anti-imperialist and communist, he first took political office as General Secretary of the nationalist United Gold Coast Convention, was banished after rioting in 1948, and was imprisoned in 1950 for subversive activities, but nevertheless became Prime Minister in 1954 after the first general elections under the new Gold Coast constitution.

Nicholson, BEN (1894-), painter, born in Denham. He studied art in London, Tours and Milan, and in the U.S.A. He lives in Cornwall. His painting is characterised by geometrical abstraction.

Nicolson, SIR HAROLD, English critic, essayist, and biographer, born in Tehran in 1886, served in the diplomatic service, on numerous special missions, and in Parliament in 1935-45. He was created K.C.V.O. in 1953. See SACKVILLE-WEST (p. 815).

Nielsen, CARL AUGUST (1865-1931), Danish composer and conductor, began as a bandman, became eventually director of Copenhagen Conservatoire, and exerted a tremendous influence on the course of Danish music.

Nijinsky, WASLAW Died in England on 8th April 1950.

Nixon, RICHARD MILHOUSE, elected 1952 Vice-President of U.S.A., was born in 1913 in California. Educated for law at Duke University, he served in the U.S. navy and thereafter entered Congress, where he distinguished himself in the case against Alger Hiss. In 1950 he became a senator.

Novák, VITESLAV, Czech composer, born in 1870, studied then taught at Prague. His many compositions bear the impress of his native folk-melody.

Novello, IVOR (IVOR NOVELLO DAVIS) (1893-1951), actor, composer, dramatist, achieved fame in the 1st World War with his song *Keep the Home Fires Burning*. From 1933 on he produced a very successful series of musical comedies, including *Glamorous Night* and *The Dancing Years*.

Nyström, GÖSTA (1890-), Swedish composer and painter.

Olivier, SIR LAURENCE KERR (1907-), actor, became co-director of the Old Vic Theatre Company in 1944. Appearing in Shakespearean and other productions with the Old Vic, he also brought Shakespeare to the cinema in *Henry V* and *Hamlet*. He was knighted in 1947. His wife, VIVIAN LEIGH, born in 1913, has played many Shakespeare parts, both in the theatre and in the cinema.

Orr, JOHN BOYD, LORD BOYD ORR (1949), born in 1880 at Kilmaurs (Ayrshire), was professor of agriculture at Aberdeen, first director-general of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (1945-49), president of the National Peace Council (1952) and other bodies, and Nobel prizeman in 1949.

Ortega y Gasset, JOSÉ (1883-1965), Spanish philosopher, has written much on political and social subjects. [*Or-tay'gah ee Gah-set'*.]

Orwell, GEORGE, pseudonym of ERIC ARTHUR BLAIR (1903-50), British writer, born in India of Scottish descent. His early books dealt with his own experience of destitution and with service in the Spanish Civil War, but he is best known for his *Animal Farm* (1945), and *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949), attacking totalitarian régimes.

Pareto, VILFREDO (1848-1923), Italian economist and sociologist, born in Paris, was professor of political economy at Lausanne, writing well-known text-books on the subject in which he demonstrated a mathematical approach. In Sociology his *Trattato di Sociologia Generale* (1916; tr. *The Mind and Society*) anticipated some of the principles of Fascism.

Pauling, LINUS CARL, American scientist born in 1901 at Portland, Oregon. Professor of chemistry at the California Institute of Technology from 1931, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1954 for his researches into the nature of chemical bonds.

Pennery, SIR WILLIAM, British physicist, known for his work on nuclear weapons, made Director of Atomic Weapons Research in 1953.

Pemberton, SIR MAX. Died in 1950.

Perón, JUAN DOMINGO (1895-), Argentine soldier and statesman, born in Lobos, took a leading part in the army revolt of 1943, achieved power and great popularity among the masses (because of social reforms), and became (1946) president of a virtually totalitarian régime.—His wife (1945) EVA DUARTE (d. 1952) was a powerful political influence. In 1955, having antagonised the Church, the armed forces and many of his former supporters among the labour movements, he was deposed and exiled.

Pétain, HENRI PHILIPPE. Died in confinement in 1951.

Pfitzner, HANS ERICH (1869-1949), German musician, born in Moscow, taught in various German conservatoria, and conducted in Berlin, Munich and Strassburg. He composed *Paestrum* (1917) and other operas, choral and orchestral music (*Von deutscher Seele*, 1921) and chamber music. A romantic, he went his own way, refusing to follow passing fashions.

Philip, H.R.H. PRINCE, see ELIZABETH (p. viii).

Piero di Cosimo, properly PIERO DI LORENZO (1462-1521), Florentine painter, took the name of his master, Cosimo Rosselli. Among his best-known works are *Perseus and Andromeda* (Uffizi) and *Death of Procris* (Nat. Gallery, London).

Pijper, WILLEM (1894-1947), one of the foremost of modern Dutch composers, was born at Zeist and taught at Amsterdam Conservatoire. He wrote symphonies and other orchestral pieces. [*Pijper*.]

Pizzetti, ILDEBRANDO, Italian composer born in 1880, from 1936 director of St. Cecilia Conservatory, Rome. Although he has written for every medium, his operas have brought him most renown. [*Pizzetti*.]

Planck, MAX. Died in 1947.

Pound, EKEA (see p. 760), American poet, was charged with treason, in 1946, but was found mentally unfit, and committed to an asylum. There he finished *Pisan Cantos*, a section of *The Cantos*, a long epic poem. For this section he was awarded a Bollingen Prize in 1949.

Pound did much in America and England, through critical magazines and his own poetry, to encourage imagist and other modern techniques, and is held in great respect by such famous pupils as T. S. Eliot, Auden, and others.

Powell, CECIL, FRANK, British physicist, born in 1903 at Tonbridge, Kent, professor of physics at Bristol from 1948, known for his work on the photography of nuclear processes. He received the Nobel physics prize for 1950.

Powys, THEODORE FRANCIS (1875-1953). English author, born at Shirley, Derbyshire, brother of John Cowper Powys (b. 1872), poet and novelist, and of Llewelyn Powys (1884-1939), author. [*Po'-is*.]

Prasad, RAJENDRA (1884-), Indian statesman, left legal practice to become a follower of Gandhi. He was elected the first President of the Republic of India in 1950.

Prokofiev, SERGEI, died in 1953.

Pulitzer, JOSEPH (1847-1911), American journalist and newspaper proprietor, established by his will the Pulitzer prizes for various aspects of journalism and literature.

Purcell, EDWARD MILLS, American physicist, born at Taylorville, Ill., in 1912, Nobel prize-winner in 1952 (with Bloch, q.v.) for his work on the magnetic moments of atomic particles.

Rank, JOSEPH ARTHUR (1888-), English film financier, is the son of a Hull flourmiller, millionaire, and Nonconformist leader.

Rawsthorne, ALAN, English composer born in Lancashire in 1905, turned from dentistry and architecture to music. His many compositions show imagination and excellent craftsmanship.

Reichstein, TADEUSZ, Swiss chemist, born 1897 in Poland. He has done outstanding work on the adrenal hormones and received (with Kendall and Hench) the Nobel award for medicine in 1950. [*Reich'shtn*.]

Reith, JOHN CHARLES WALSHAM (1889-); BARON REITH, 1940, as the first General Manager of the British Broadcasting Corporation (1922), Managing Director (1923), and Director-General (1927-38), largely shaped the development of British radio. He afterwards held various government offices.

Remser, KARL, was President of Austria till his death in 1950.

Renske, JEAN DE, stage name of JAN MIKOJISLAW (1850-1925), Polish tenor operatic singer, sang in Paris, U.S.A., and elsewhere, and founded (1901) a school of singing in Paris. His brother, EDOUARD (1885-1917), bass singer, was well-known for his Wagnerian roles. [*Resh'ke*.]

Richards, SIR GORDON, born in 1904, champion jockey many times since 1925, by 1952 had established the world record of winning rides (over 4500). He was knighted in 1953.

Richardson, SIR RALPH DAVID (1902-), British actor, born in Cheltenham, was co-director of the Old Vic Theatre Company in 1944-7. He was knighted in 1947.

Ridgway, GENERAL MATTHEW BUNKER, American soldier, born in 1895, commanded air-borne troops in the 2nd World War, headed the U.N. Command in the Far East 1951-52, succeeded Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, and became Army Chief of Staff 1953.

Robey, GEORGE, died in 1954.

Robinson, SIR ROBERT, was awarded O.M. in 1949 and the Priestley Medal (U.S.) in 1953.

Rolls, CHARLES STEWART (1877-1910), automobilist and aeronaut, born in London, and educated at Eton and Cambridge, from 1896 experimented with the earliest motor-cars and combined with F. H. Royce (q.v.) for their production. In 1906 he crossed the English Channel by balloon, and in 1910 by aeroplane. He lost his life in a crash soon afterwards.

Rommel, ERWIN. Later information indicates that, having recovered from the car accident, he died by his own hand at the behest of Hitler, whose downfall he and others had plotted in 1944.

Ronault, GEORGES (1871-), painter, was born in Paris. He was influenced by the Fauves, and later developed his own style of expressionism. [*Roos*.]

Rousseau, HENRI (1844-1910), 'Le Douanier', French artist, was born in Laval, and died in Paris. He was self-taught, and is noted for his charming neo-primitive studies of French provincial life and Mexican landscape.

Roussel, ALBERT (1869-1937), French composer, left naval service to devote himself to music. His travels in the East stimulated the composition of *Evocations* (three symbolic poems) and the ballet *Padmavati*. Well-known works include *Le Festin de l'Araignée* (1912) and *Bacchus et Ariane* (1930). [*Roos*.]

Rowntree, JOSEPH (1836-1925), Quaker industrialist, social and industrial reformer, born at York, promoted with his brother, Henry Isaac, (d. 1883), the cocoa-manufacturing business acquired by the latter in 1862.—His son, (BENJAMIN) SEEBORN, born at York in 1871, chairman of the above firm 1925-41, devoted his life to the study of social problems and welfare and wrote many books, including *Poverty and Progress*, *English Life and Leisure*, *Poverty and the Welfare State*. He died in 1954.

Royce, SIR FREDERICK HENRY (1863-1933), British motor and aero engineer, was born near Peterborough, and received his education at evening classes in London. Interested at first in electrical apparatus, he turned in 1903 to the design of high-quality motor-engines and combined in 1906 with C. S. Rolls (q.v.) of London. In the 1st World War he interested himself in aero-engines, for which his firm has since become famous.

Rubbra, EDMUND DUNCAN, English composer and pianist, born in 1901 at Northampton, studied at Reading University and the Royal College of Music under Holst, and became lecturer in music at Oxford University in 1947. He is a prolific composer (symphonies, orchestral, choral and chamber works). His sincerity and individuality make him one of the most important of the contemporary British school. [*Roos*.]

Runciman, WALTER, VISCOUNT, died in 1949.

Runyon, (ALFRED) DAMON (1884-1946), American author, known for his racy short stories of New York life.

Risager, KNUDAGE, Danish composer, born in 1897. His compositions, the earliest of which shocked conventional musical circles, include the well-known ballet *Quartettum*.

Russell, BERTRAND, EARL, was awarded a Nobel Prize (Literature) in 1950.

Sabatini, RAFAEL, died in 1950.

St.-Exupéry, ANTOINE DE (1900-44), French airman and author, missing from a flight during the 2nd World War. His works, sensitive and imaginative, include *Courtesy Sud* (1929), *Vol de Nuit* (1931), and *Pilote de Guerre* (1942).

St. Laurent, LOUIS STEPHEN (1882-), Prime Minister of Canada since 1948, was trained as a lawyer in Quebec, and entered the Dominion Parliament in 1942 as a Liberal.

Salazar, ANTÔNIO DE OLIVEIRA, born near Coimbra in 1898, studied and became professor of economic science there. Carmona made him minister of finance, and from 1932 on he ruled Portugal as Prime Minister and moulded its constitution, depending on his financial skill.

Salk, JONAS EDWARD, American physician and virologist, born 1914 in New York. He studied at New York University, and became prominent in virus research first at the University of Michigan, then (from 1947) at the University of Pittsburgh, where he became professor of bacteriology in 1949. His efforts to produce an anti-polio-meningitis vaccine were announced in 1955 to have been largely successful in respect of certain types of virus prevalent in the U.S.A.

Santayana, GEORGE (1863-1952), philosopher and poet, born in Madrid, was professor of philosophy in Harvard (1907-12), and thereafter lived mostly in France and Italy.

Satie, ERIK (1866-1925), French composer, born at Honfleur of musical parents. After work as a café composer he studied under D'Indy and Roussel. In his own work (ballets, lyric dramas, whimsical pieces) he was in violent revolt against Wagnerism and orthodoxy in general, and had some influence on Debussy, Ravel, and others. [*Sa-les*.]

Schickels, RENÉ, died in 1940.

Schönberg, ARNOLD, died in 1951.

Schuman, ROBERT, French politician, born in Luxemburg in 1836, a member of the Résistance during the 2nd World War, Prime Minister in 1947 and 1948, propounded (1950) the 'Schuman plan' for pooling the coal and steel resources of Western Europe.

Schumann, ELISABETH (1889-1952), Operatic and Lieder singer, born in Germany, took American citizenship in 1938, died in New York.

Schuschnigg, KURT VON, became professor of political science in St. Louis University in 1948.

Scott, CYRIL, English composer, born in 1879 at Oxtou, Cheshire, studied at Frankfurt, and became a pioneer of 'modern' music in Britain. He is best-known for his very numerous piano compositions and songs, but has written symphonies and an opera, *The Alchemist*.

Scott, SIR GILES GILBERT, was awarded O.M. in 1944. (See p. 836.)

Seaborg, GLENN THEODORE, nuclear chemist and physicist, studied at the University of California and became professor there (Berkeley) in 1945. He was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1951.

Shaw, GEORGE BERNARD, died on 2nd November 1950 at the age of 94.

Sherrington, SIR CHARLES, died 4th March 1952.

Simon, JOHN ALLSEBROOK, VISCOUNT SIMON, died in 1954.

Slim, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH, Governor-General of Australia from 1953, was born in 1891 and educated at Birmingham. In the 2nd World War he was eventually commander-in-chief of land forces in S.E. Asia. In 1948-52 he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Smuts, JAN CHRISTIAN, died at Pretoria on 11th September 1950 at the age of 80.

Spencer, STANLEY (1891-), British painter, studied at the Slade School, and specialises in religious themes, using distortion for mystical effect.

Stalin, died 5th March 1953.

Standinger, HERMANN, German chemist, born 1881 at Worms, professor of organic chemistry at Freiburg (1926-51) awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1953 for his research in macromolecular chemistry. [*Show-ding-er.*]

Stanislavsky, the stage name of **CONSTANTIN SERGEEVICH ALAKSEYEV** (1863-1938), Russian actor and producer, who, in 1888 was co-founder of the Moscow Art Theatre.

Steinbeck, JOHN, (1902-), Californian novelist, has written novels varying from the humorous and whimsical to the realistic and sociological, as in *Of Mice and Men* (1937), and *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), for which he is best known. In both he treats of migrant landworkers, dispossessed, exploited, victims of social injustice.

Stephens, JAMES. Died in Dublin on 11th June 1950.

Stevenson, ADLAI EWING, born in 1900, studied at Princeton, was a journalist and lawyer, Governor of Illinois (1949-52), and as Democrat candidate for the presidency was defeated by Eisenhower in 1952.

Strauss, RICHARD. Died 8th September 1949.

Strydom or Strijdom, JOHANNES GERHARDUS, born 1893, South African politician. A former ostrich farmer, civil servant, and lawyer, he entered the Union parliament in 1927. Upon the resignation of Dr. Malan in 1954 he became leader of the Nationalist Party and Prime Minister. While upholding Malan's policy of *apartheid* and Afrikaner unity, he exhibits a stronger desire for complete independence involving republican government and severance from the British Commonwealth. [*Stray-dom.*]

Suk, JOSEF, (1875-1935), Czech composer and violinist, son-in-law of Dvořák, was professor and later director of Prague conservatoire. [*Sook.*]

Supervielle, JULES, French-Uruguayan writer, born in 1884 at Montevideo, has written many volumes of poems (including the notable *Poèmes de la France malheureuse*, 1939-41), novels, tales (*L'Enfant de la Haute Mer*, 1931; *L'Arche de Noé*, 1938), plays (*La Belle au Bois*, 1932; *Shéhérazade*, 1949), and *Bolívar*, an opera with music by Milhaud, 1950.

Sutherland, GRAHAM VIVIAN (1903-), British painter, born in London, taught for some years in the Chelsea School of Art. He is known for his imaginative paintings of nature and his war pictures and his portrait of Sir Winston Churchill (1954).

Svedberg, THEODOR (1884-), Swedish chemist, invented the ultracentrifuge for the study of colloidal particles. He won a Nobel Prize in 1926.

Szymanowski, KAROL (1833-1937), Polish composer, born in Ukraine, eventually became director of the State Conservatoire in Warsaw. Reckoned by many to be the greatest Polish composer since Chopin, he wrote operas, incidental music, symphonies, concertos, chamber music and many songs. [*Shim-an-of-ski.*]

Taft, ROBERT ALFONSO, U.S. Senator, born in 1889, son of President Taft (q.v.), was lawyer by profession, with much of his life given to public service. He failed to secure Republican nomination for the 1952 presidential election, and died in 1953.

Tanguy, YVES (1900-1955), painter, was born in Paris and lived in Connecticut. From 1926 he was regarded as one of the leading surrealist painters.

Theiler, MAX, South African bacteriologist, born 1899 at Pretoria, awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1951 for his work in connection with yellow fever immunization.

Thomas, DYLAN, died in 1953.

Thomas, JAMES HENRY, died in 1949.

Thomson, VIRGIL, American composer and critic, born in 1896, has written an opera, *Four Saints in Three Acts* (1934), besides ballets, symphonies, choral music, &c.

Tippett, MICHAEL KEMP, English composer born in London in 1905, is best known for his oratorio *A Child of our Time* (1944), concerto for double string orchestra (1939), and string quartets (notably the 2nd, 1943).

Toulouse-Lautrec (HENRI MARIE RAYMOND DE TOULOUSE-LAUTREC MONPA) (1864-1901), French painter, was born in Albi and died at Château Malromé, Gironde. Deformed and dissipated, he produced charming and vivid pictures of the café life of Paris.

Travelyan, ROBERT CALVERLEY, died in 1951.

Turina, JOAQUIN. Died in 1949.

Uexküll, JAKOB JOHANN VON, died in 1944.

Undset, SIGRID. Died 10th June 1949.

Ungaretti, GIUSEPPE (1893-), Italian poet, born at Alexandria, Professor of Italian literature in São Paulo, Brazil, is author of poems characterised by their symbolism, compressed imagery and modern verse structure. [*Oong-gar-ret-ti.*]

Urey, HAROLD CLAYTON (1893-), American scientist, has been professor of chemistry at Columbia (1934) and Chicago (from 1945). He was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1934 for his part in the discovery of heavy water. As chief authority on the separation of isotopes, he played an important part in the development of the atomic bomb.

Villa-Lobos, HEITOR (1881-), Brazilian composer, born in Rio de Janeiro. His numerous works include fourteen *Chôros* (1920-29) based on Brazilian folk-music.

Vlaminck, MAURICE DE (1876-), French painter, was born in Paris. He was a member of the Fauves.

Voroshilov, KLIMENT YEFREMOVICH, born in 1881, near Dnepropetrovsk, was a metalworker, from youth engaged in revolutionary work, was exiled and escaped. He organised the Red army; became War Minister in 1925, and in 1953 president of the Soviet Union. [*Voroshet'lof.*]