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BETHANY—BUBER

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Editor in Chief

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

abbr.	abbreviated	Gael.	Gaelic	OHG.	Old High German
a-c	alternating current	gal.	gallon	ON.	Old Norse
A.D.	Anno Domini	Gen.	General	ONF.	Old Norman
agg.	agglomeration	Ger.	German		French
alt.	altitude	Gr.	Greek	O.T.	Old Testament
A.M.	ante meridiem	Heb.	Hebrew	oz.	ounce
anc.	ancient	Hind.	Hindustani	Phil.	Philippine
Ar.	Arabic	Hon.	Honorable	P.M.	post meridiem
AS.	Anglo-Saxon	h.p.	horsepower	Pol.	Polish
A.S.S.R.	Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic	hr.	hour	pop.	population
at.no.	atomic number	Hung.	Hungarian	Port.	Portuguese
at.wt.	atomic weight	I.	Island	prelim.	preliminary
b.	born	i.e.	that is	pron.	pronounced
B.C.	before Christ	in.	inch	q.v.	which see
bev	billion electron volts	Ind.	Indian	r.	reigned
b.p.	boiling point	Ir.	Irish	R.	River
B.T.U.	British Thermal Unit	It.	Italian	rev.	revised, revision
bu.	bushel	Jr.	junior	Rev.	Reverend
Bulg.	Bulgarian	K.	Kelvin	Rum.	Rumanian
C.	centigrade	kg	kilogram	Russ.	Russian
cent.	century	km	kilometer	S.	south; southerly; southern
Chin.	Chinese	lat.	latitude	sec.	second
cm	centimeter	Lat.	Latin	Skr.	Sanskrit
Co.	County	lb.	pound	Sp.	Spanish
colloq.	colloquial	lit.	literally	sp.gr.	specific gravity
cu.	cubic	long.	longitude	sq.	square
Czech.	Czechoslovakian	m	meter	S.S.R.	Soviet Socialist Republic
d.	died	m.	mile	Sum.	Sumerian
Dan.	Danish	M.	Middle	Sw.	Swedish
d-c	direct current	mev	million electron volts	temp.	temperature
Du.	Dutch	mg	milligram	trans.	translation, translated
E.	east; easterly; eastern	min.	minute	Turk.	Turkish
ed.	edition	M.L.	Medieval Latin	U.K.	United Kingdom
e.g.	for example	mm	millimeter	U.N.	United Nations
Egypt.	Egyptian	mod.	modern	U.S.	United States
Eng.	English	m.p.	melting point	U.S.A.	United States of America
est.	estimated	M.P.	Member of Parliament	U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
et seq.	and following	m.p.h.	miles per hour	var.	variety
ev	electron volt	Mt.	Mount, Mountain	W.	west; westerly; western
F.	Fahrenheit	N.	north; northerly; northern	yd.	yard
fl.	flourished	N.T.	New Testament		
fr.	from	OE.	Old English		
Fr.	French	OF.	Old French		
ft.	foot				
g	gram				

Note.—The official abbreviations for the States of the Union are used throughout. For academic degrees, see article DEGREE, ACADEMIC. For additional abbreviations of units of measure, see article WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Some abbreviations which are self-explanatory have been omitted.

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BETHANY (Ar. *el-Azariyeh*), small farming village of Jordan, situated on the Mount of Olives, 2 miles E.S.E. of Jerusalem. It is referred to in the Bible as the home of Lazarus (John 11 and 12) and of his sisters Martha and Mary, and as a place often visited by Jesus.

BETHANY COLLEGE, coeducational school of higher learning, located in Lindsborg, Kans., and controlled by the Central States Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. It was founded as Bethany Academy in 1881 and became a college in 1886. The college confers the bachelor's degree in the arts and sciences, music, and the fine arts. Both vocal and instrumental instruction are offered by the music department. The college sponsors an annual Messiah Festival of music during Holy Week. The library contains approximately 42,000 bound volumes, including notable collections on music and Swedish history and culture. In the year 1965 the enrollment at Bethany College totaled 436 students and the faculty numbered 42. The endowment was more than \$900,000.

BETHANY COLLEGE, privately controlled coeducational school of higher learning, located in Bethany, W. Va., and affiliated with the Disciples of Christ Church. It was founded in 1840 and opened for instruction in 1841. The college offers instruction leading to the bachelor's degree in the arts and sciences. Under agreements with Columbia University and the Carnegie Institute of Technology Bethany students may prepare for an engineering degree. Students interested in a nursing career may take advantage of a similar co-operative arrangement with Western Reserve University. The library contains about 85,000 bound volumes, including special collections on the Disciples of Christ Church and its founder Alexander Campbell. Enrollment in the year 1965 totaled 869 students, and the faculty numbered 62. The endowment was approximately \$6,000,000.

BETHEL (Heb., "the house of God"), ancient village of Jordan, situated 10 miles N. of Jerusalem. It is called *Beitin* by the Arab inhabitants, and is mentioned in the Bible as Luz (Gen. 28:19). There, according to the Scriptures, Abraham pitched his tent and made an altar (Gen. 12:8) and Jacob had

his vision of the ladder and angels (Gen. 28:12). Bethel was also a resting place of the ark of the covenant, and later a royal residence and a seat of idolatrous worship. The village contains remains of churches dating from the 6th and 12th centuries.

BETHEL COLLEGE, coeducational school of higher learning, located in North Newton, Kans., and related to the General Conference Mennonite Church. The oldest Mennonite college in North America, Bethel was founded in 1887 and opened for instruction in 1893. A four-year liberal-arts institution, the college offers baccalaureate degrees in many fields in the arts and sciences, a two-year associate in arts degree in certain fields, and preprofessional programs in accounting, medicine, dentistry, medical technology, engineering, law, journalism, social work, veterinary medicine, agriculture, and theology. A training program for nurses, conducted in co-operation with the Bethel Deaconess Hospital, and courses in teacher education also are provided. No fraternities or sororities are permitted on campus. The library contains 35,000 bound volumes; the Mennonite Historical Library, a research library on the campus, contains over 11,000 additional volumes. In 1965 enrollment totaled 468 students and the faculty numbered 52. The endowment was approximately \$750,000.

BETHEL COLLEGE, privately controlled, coeducational school of higher learning, located in McKenzie, Tenn., and affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was founded in 1842 as Bethel Seminary and became a college in 1850. The college offers courses in the liberal arts and sciences and in education leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees. The library contains approximately 30,000 bound volumes, including a special collection on the history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Enrollment in the year 1965 totaled 490 students, and the faculty numbered 29. The endowment of the college was more than \$800,000.

BETHESDA (Heb., "the house of mercy"), a pool or public bath in Jerusalem at the time of Christ. It is now generally believed to have been located between the Temple and the Via Dolorosa. In the Bible it is mentioned as the scene of Christ's cure of the impotent man

(John 5:2-9), and of other miraculous cures.

BETHLEHEM. See **BEDLAM**.

BETHLEHEM, city of Northampton and Lehigh counties, Pa., on the Lehigh R., about 53 miles N. of Philadelphia. It was founded on Christmas Eve, 1741, by a party of Moravians from Bohemia and Saxony, under the leadership of David Zeisberger. The first group was soon joined by another, under Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, bishop of the Moravian Church. The Moravian element is still dominant in the social structure of the city. Bethlehem is known as America's "Christmas City", and features in its historic observance of the Yuletide a 100-foot electric star atop South Mountain, just outside the city. The famous Bach Festival, a development of the Moravian "service of song", is held annually in May.

Industrially, Bethlehem and the immediate environs rank third (after Philadelphia and Pittsburgh) in the State. The city is one of the country's most important centers of steel pro-

duction and is the center of the world's largest cement-producing area. Among other products manufactured in the city are foundry and machine products, electrical equipment, oil burners, silk and textile products, hosiery, furniture, plumbing fixtures, pumps, spark plugs, heating appliances, iron fences, shoes, mattresses, cigars, tar products, and various food products. Bethlehem is the site of Lehigh University, the Moravian College for Women, and the Moravian College and Theological Seminary. Pop. (1960) 75,408.

BETHLEHEM (Heb., "the house of bread" or "of deity"; Ar. *Beilāhm*), town of Jordan, situated 5 miles S. of the city of Jerusalem, in an agricultural district noted for its vineyards and production of wine. Ancient Bethlehem, in the time of Saul, first king of Israel, was occupied by the Philistines. It was the early home of Saul's successor King David, and the Bethlehem district was in the Bible the *Ephrathah* of the history of Jacob and the



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Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem. The lantern-hung grotto under the altar commemorates a traditional site of the birthplace of Jesus.

scene of the story of Ruth. The town is most famed, however, as the birthplace of Jesus. In 330 the Roman emperor Constantine erected a basilica in the area traditionally regarded as the site of the Nativity. The Church of the Nativity, as this structure (later enlarged) is known, is one of the oldest extant examples of Christian architecture. It is shared by the Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Armenian churches for devotional purposes. The site appears to have been venerated since the 2nd century A.D.; St. Jerome found the grotto in possession of pagans, who celebrated there the birth of Adonis. To the northwest stands a square, domed building, marking the reputed site of Rachel's tomb. During World War I, Bethlehem was captured from the Turks by Allied troops on December 8, 1917. It was included in the British mandate of Palestine from 1922 to 1948, when the state of Israel (q.v.) was created. Béthlehem formed part of the section of Palestine occupied by Jordan (q.v.) and was officially incorporated into Jordan in 1950. Pop. (1961) 15,777.

BETHLEHEMITES or **BETHLEHEMITE BROTHERS**. **1.** An order of monks mentioned by the English historian Matthew Paris as being at Cambridge, England, in 1257. They wore on the front of their habit a red star with five points and a blue disk, in allusion to the Star of Bethlehem, but otherwise dressed as Dominicans. **2.** An order founded in Guatemala by a Franciscan friar named Pedro de Betancourt (1619–67). It developed from a congregation living under the rule of the Third Order of St. Francis, and was devoted especially to the care of the sick and the education of children. Its constitution was approved by Pope Clement X in 1672, and the congregation was expanded into an order in 1687 and put under the rule of the Augustinians. Its members dressed similarly to the Capuchins and carried on their right breast a shield with a representation of the manger at Bethlehem and near it figures of Mary and Joseph. They were specially bound to exercise hospitality and to tend the sick. In 1668 a female order of the name was founded in Guatemala. The orders spread in South America, but in 1820 were secularized and by 1845 were extinct. **3.** The followers of the Bohemian religious reformer John Huss (q.v.), styled Bethlehemites from the Bethlehem Church in Prague, at which their leader preached.

BETHLEN or **BETHLEN VON IKTÁR**, GABRIEL or GÁBOR (1580–1629), Prince of Transylvania (1613–29) and King of Hungary (1620–29), born in Illyé. He was a member of

a prominent Protestant family of upper Hungary and was noted for his military activities in behalf of the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War. In 1619 he led a Protestant Hungarian army against the forces of the Catholic Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor. Bethlen's success in penetrating to the gates of Vienna in this war led to his election as king of Hungary. In 1623 and 1626 he again took part in the Thirty Years' War. After 1626 he devoted himself exclusively to the internal affairs of Transylvania, which he made a center of Hungarian patriotism and culture.

BETHLEN, COUNT STEPHEN (1874–1950), Hungarian political leader, born in Gernyeszeg, Transylvania, and educated at the University of Budapest. He entered the Hungarian parliament as a Liberal in 1901; in 1905, while remaining a member of the parliament, he transferred his allegiance to the Independent Party. In 1919 he led the counterrevolutionary movement against the communist regime set up by the Hungarian communist leader Béla Kun, and in 1921 he became prime minister. His government passed a series of reform bills, and he was able to obtain the aid of the League of Nations in the financial reconstruction of the country, which gradually emerged from chaos. Bethlen was prime minister until 1931, and leader of his party until 1935. He retired from politics in 1939.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, THEOBALD VON (1856–1921), German statesman, born in Hohenfinow, Brandenburg, and educated at the universities of Strasbourg, Leipzig, and Berlin. In 1905 he became Prussian minister of the interior and in 1907 imperial secretary of state for the interior; in 1909 he succeeded Prince Bernhard von Bülow as chancellor of the German Empire. At the beginning of World War I, he referred to the treaty by which five great European powers had (1839) guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium as a "scrap of paper"; this characterization became historic (see WORLD WAR I). He refused to accede to the policy of unlimited submarine warfare adopted by Germany in 1917 and was forced to resign the chancellorship. He is the author of *Reflections on the World War* (1919).

BETHNAL GREEN, metropolitan borough of London, England, situated in the East End of the city. It is an industrial district, with plants engaged in the manufacture of boots, furniture, and match boxes. Within the borough is the Bethnal Green Museum, opened in 1872, and now a branch of the Victoria and



Culver Service

Mary McLeod Bethune

Albert Museum in South Kensington. Pop. (1963 est.) 46,090.

BETHSAIDA OF GALILEE or **OF GAULONITIS**, also called **BETHSAIDA JULIAS**, ruined Biblical town in Israel, on the N.E. shore of the Sea of Galilee, near the mouth of the Jordan R. To distinguish this town from a newer Greek town, also called Bethsaida, situated farther back from the shore, the Apostle John refers to the former as "Bethsaida of Galilee" (John 12:21). Near Bethsaida of Galilee, the home of three of His disciples, Jesus fed the 5000; it was this place that He denounced for its unreceptivity to His ministry; and it was outside its walls that He took the blind man to heal him of his infirmity.

BETHUNE, MARY McLEOD (1875-1955), American Negro educator, born in Mayesville, S.C., and educated at Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C., and Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. She was a teacher in Georgia and Florida schools from 1897 to 1903. In 1904 she founded the Daytona (Fla.) Normal and Industrial School for Girls, now Bethune-Cookman College, and served as its president from 1904 until 1943, when she became presi-

dent emeritus. She was director of Negro affairs in the National Youth Administration from 1936 to 1942, and during World War II served as special assistant to the U.S. secretary of war in selecting the first officer candidates for the Women's Auxiliary Corps. As founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, and vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the National Urban League, she contributed greatly to the promotion of Negro welfare and education, and to interracial understanding.

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE, privately supported, coeducational, school of applied arts and sciences and teachers college, in Daytona Beach, Fla., affiliated with the Methodist Church. Known until 1931 as the Daytona-Cookman Institute, the institution was formed by the merger in 1923 of Cookman Institute (1872) and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute (1904). It was a junior college until 1941. In that year the school introduced a four-year course of study leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees. Instruction is offered in elementary and secondary education, business administration and education, physical education, English, music, philosophy and religion, modern languages, speech and drama, science, and the social sciences. Preprofessional training in law, medicine, engineering, social work, and theology is provided. The library contains over 38,000 bound volumes. In 1965 students numbered 770 and the faculty 40. The endowment was more than \$1,600,000.

BETTA. See **FIGHTING FISH.**

BETTERTON, THOMAS (1635?-1710), English actor, born in Westminster, and apprenticed to a bookseller. He joined Sir William Davenant's theatrical company at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in 1661 and quickly became a favorite with the public. The range of his repertory was wide, including many of William Shakespeare's plays and a great variety of contemporary pieces. His Hamlet was considered especially fine. Early in his career, on the command of King Charles I, he was sent to Paris to study the French stage with a view to improvement of the English stage.

Contemporary judges bear admiring witness to the dramatic power of Betterton's impersonations, which overcame the natural disadvantages of a low voice, small eyes, and an ungainly figure. His wife, Mary Saunderson, his leading lady until her retirement, was the first woman to play female roles in Shakespearean plays and was regarded as the

greatest English actress of her day. Betterton was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BETTING, a form of wagering contract in which the payment of a sum of money or the giving of something of value is made to depend on the result of a competition or other uncertain event, such as a game, a race, or an election. The English common law did not prohibit such contracts, and they were enforceable in the same manner as other contracts, though a common gambling house was indictable as a nuisance. Although betting, if conducted in an orderly manner and in a proper place, is still generally tolerated by the law, the practice has been much restricted by statute (see **GAMBLING**), and the right to enforce a betting contract or gambling debt has been abolished by statute.

In 1845 an act of the English Parliament provided "that all contracts or agreements, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void, and that no suit shall be brought in any court of law for recovering money alleged to have been won upon a wager". Similar legislation has been enacted in all States of the United States.

Although betting has not generally been prohibited, there is an increasing tendency in the United States (less marked in Great Britain) to attempt its suppression by legal means. Most of the States have adopted statutory or constitutional provisions prohibiting lotteries, and postal laws forbidding the transmission of mail pertaining to a lottery, thus making it difficult for their residents to participate in a lottery held in a State which permits it. The statutes of many States, some of them in compliance with constitutional provisions, forbid gambling of any kind. An exception is made, however, by more than twenty States in favor of the *Pari-Mutuel System* of betting on horse racing. Betting on the result of an election for public office disqualifies the better from voting in such election in many States, notably New York.

The offering of a prize for the winner of a contest of skill, by a nonparticipant, is not regarded as unlawful. See **WAGER**. See also **HORSE RACING**.

BEUST, COUNT FRIEDRICH FERDINAND VON (1809-86), German statesman, born in Dresden. In 1849 he became minister of foreign affairs of Saxony, and in 1853 was made premier of that state. An opponent of the Prussian statesman Otto von Bismarck, Beust allied Saxony with Austria during the Seven Weeks' War. After the termination of the war he was obliged, at the demand of Prussia, to

resign his office. He entered (October, 1866) the Austrian diplomatic service as minister of foreign affairs, and in the following year became prime minister and chancellor of the Austrian Empire. While serving in the latter office Beust accomplished his most important work, the complete reorganization of the Austrian Empire as the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. He was ambassador to England from 1871 to 1878, and to France from 1878 to 1882.

BEUTHEN. See **BYTOM**.

BEVAN, ANEURIN (1897-1960), British political leader, born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, and educated at Central Labour College, London. He was elected to the House of Commons from Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, in 1929. In 1944 he was elected to the executive committee of the British Labour Party. From 1945 to 1951 he was minister of health in the Labour government of Prime Minister Clement Attlee. While in this position he was instrumental in establishing the National Health Service, a program of socialized medicine which provides free medical care for British subjects. In 1951 he became minister of labour and national service. He resigned a few months after his appointment because of differences with the government over the armaments budget and over the distribution of the national financial burden among various economic classes of the populace. Bevan is best known as an outspoken leader of the left wing of the Labour Party. His writings include *In Place of Fear* (1952), an account of his political life and beliefs.

BEVATRON. See **CYCLOTRON**.

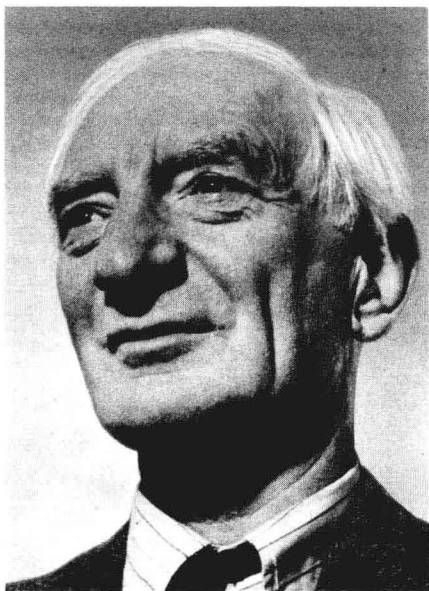
BEVELAND, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands in the estuary of the Schelde R. in the province of Zeeland, the Netherlands. North Beveland is low and marshy. South Beveland is the largest and most fertile of the Zeeland islands. Fruit growing and oyster breeding are important industries on both islands. Goes (pop., 1961 est., 15,212), on South Beveland, is the chief town. Area of North Beveland, 35 sq.m.; pop. about 10,000. Area of South Beveland, 144 sq.m.; pop., about 58,000.

BEVERIDGE, ALBERT JEREMIAH (1862-1927), American political leader and author, born in Highland County, Ohio, and educated at DePauw University, Indiana. From 1899 to 1911 he was United States senator (Republican) from Indiana. In 1912 he became one of the leaders of the Progressive Party (q.v.), and was its nominee for the U.S. Senate in 1912 and for governor of Indiana in 1914, but was defeated in both elections. In 1922 he re-

turned to the Republican Party and was its candidate for U.S. senator from Indiana, but was defeated by the Democratic nominee. Beveridge, a notable orator and writer, is author of *Life of John Marshall* (4 vols., 1916–19), *The State and Nation* (1924), and *Abraham Lincoln 1809–1858* (2 vols., 1928).

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM HENRY BEVERIDGE, 1st BARON (1879–1963), British economist, born in Rangpur, India, and educated at Oxford University. His career was marked by an unflagging interest in social problems. He was director of labor exchanges for the city of London from 1908 to 1912 and, as a member of the Food Ministry during World War I, instituted a plan for wartime rationing. From 1919 to 1937 he was director of the London School of Economics, and from 1937 to 1944 was master of University College, Oxford. Beveridge is particularly noted for his report *Social Insurance and Allied Services* (1942), which he prepared as chairman of the governmental Inter-Departmental Committee on Social Insurance and Allied Services, and in which he worked out a system of social security “from the cradle to the grave” for the entire British people. This report became known as the Beveridge Plan. It was supplemented in 1944 by a report *Full Employment in a Free Society*, in which he proposed measures to secure permanent full employment in Great Britain. He was elected a Liberal member of the House of Commons in 1944 and in November of that year the House indorsed a government motion for an extensive social-insurance plan—the Beveridge Plan in a modified form. In July, 1946, Parliament passed the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, and in August, 1946, the National Insurance Act, both based on the Beveridge Plan. In September, 1946, the National Health Service Act, based partly on his plan, was enacted. Beveridge was knighted in 1919 and created baron in 1946. In addition to the works mentioned, he wrote *Insurance for All* (1924), *Causes and Cures of Unemployment* (1931), *Planning under Socialism* (1936), *The Evidence for Voluntary Action* (1949), *Power and Influence* (autobiography, 1953), and *A Defence of Free Learning* (1959).

BEVERLY, city of Essex Co., Mass., 18 miles N.E. of Boston. It is situated on a narrow inlet of Massachusetts Bay, opposite Salem. Transportation facilities include railway and motor-bus services. The city is a shoe-machinery manufacturing center. Other industries include horticulture and the manufacture of shoes, linotype parts, sails, mattresses, and



British Information Services
Sir William Henry Beveridge

organs. Important waterborne cargoes received at Beverly for transshipment are petroleum and coal. The city is also a popular summer resort, with 9 m. of shore line and several excellent public beaches. Among points of historic interest in Beverly are the site of the first cotton mill in America, established in 1788; Glover's Wharf, at which the first ship of the U.S. Navy was fitted out; and a number of 17th-century edifices. Beverly was founded in 1626 by the English colonist Roger Conant, and formed part of Salem until 1668, when it was incorporated as a town under its present name. Beverly was chartered as a city in 1894. Pop. (1960) 36,108.

BEVERLY HILLS, city of Los Angeles Co., Calif., surrounded by the city of Los Angeles. It is chiefly residential and is famed as the home of celebrities of the motion-picture industry. Pop. (1960) 30,817.

BEVIN, ERNEST (1881–1951), British labor leader and statesman, born in Winsford, Somersetshire, and educated at Colebrook School, Devon. About 1909, after working at a number of manual trades, he became a labor organizer, and in 1920 he gained a nationwide reputation when his eleven-hour speech before the Transport Workers' Court of Inquiry resulted in a standard minimum wage for English dockworkers. Bevin organized the

Transport and General Workers' Union, a national merger of thirty-two British unions, in 1922, and became its general secretary; in 1936-37 he served as chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress. While rising to prominence as a labor leader, he also became one of the most important figures in the British socialist movement and in the Labor Party. In 1940, during World War II, he entered the coalition cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill as minister of labor and national service, and in 1945, at the conclusion of the war, he became foreign minister in the Labor cabinet formed by Prime Minister Clement Attlee.

As foreign minister, Bevin was a member of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the great powers which prepared peace treaties with the European allies of Germany in World War II. In the immediate postwar period he figured prominently as the official spokesman of British opposition to the formation of a Jewish national state in Palestine. Subsequently, Bevin became one of the leaders in the struggle against the spread of communism throughout the world. In 1950 he pledged his country's support to the United Nations forces raised to suppress communist aggression in Korea. In March, 1951, shortly before his death, Bevin resigned as foreign minister because of ill-health, and for the remainder of his life he served in the less arduous post of lord privy seal.

BEWICK, THOMAS (1753-1828), English wood engraver, born in Cherryburn, Northumberland. He became apprentice to, and later partner of, an engraver at Newcastle. He illustrated a *History of Quadrupeds* (1790) with humorous vignettes and ornamental designs, as well as excellent representations of animals, and its popularity led to the publication of a similar *History of British Birds* (1797 and 1804), also illustrated by Bewick. Among his numerous other works is an illustrated version of *Æsop's Fables* (1818). Bewick is known as the reviver of the art of wood engraving which flourished during the German Renaissance. He was the first to use the "white line" in wood engraving. His son, **ROBERT ELLIOTT BEWICK** (1788-1849), became his partner in 1812, and helped to prepare cuts for an unfinished *History of British Fishes* (posthumously published, 1862).

BEXLEY, municipal borough of Kent, England, situated 14 miles S.E. of London. Farming, metal machining, and the manufacture of chemicals are the chief occupations. Pop. (1963 est.) 89,790.

BEYLE, MARIE HENRI. See STENDHAL.

BEYROUTH. See BEIRUT.

BÈZE, THÉODORE DE, or THEODORUS BEZA (1519-1605), French theologian and Protestant reformer, born in Vézelay, Burgundy. In 1559 he went to Geneva, where he became coadjutor to the French religious reformer John Calvin, and was appointed professor of theology at the Geneva Academy. In 1581 he presented to Cambridge University the famous New Testament manuscript known as *codex D*, or *codex Beza*, which he claimed to have obtained from a monastery in Lyon. After the death of Calvin he presided over the synods of French reformers held at La Rochelle in 1571, and at Nîmes in 1572. His works include a Latin translation of the New Testament and *Histoire Ecclésiastique des Églises Réformées de France, 1521-1563* (3 vols., 1580).

BÉZIERS (anc. *Betleræ*), town of the department of Hérault, France, situated at the junction of the Orb R. and the Canal du Midi, about 47 m. by rail S.W. of Montpellier. It is a trading and industrial center, with plants engaged in the manufacture of silk stockings, woollens, gloves, parchment, glass, soap, leather, confectioneries, and brandy. Béziers is noted for its Gothic Cathedral of St. Nazaire, and for an ancient episcopal palace, now used for government offices. The old citadel has been destroyed, but the walls still remain. In 1209 the inhabitants were massacred by troops under the Anglo-Norman soldier and crusader Simon IV de Montfort l'Amaury for protecting Albigenian fugitives (see ALBIGENSES). Pop. (1962) 73,414.

BEZWADA. See VIJAYAVADA.

BHADGAON, town of Nepal, 8 miles E. of the capital, Katmandu, and about 75 miles from the border of the Republic of India. It is a noted Hindu religious center and has Sanskrit libraries. Pop. (1961) 37,075.

BHAGALPUR (Hind. *bhagal*, "tiger"; Skr. *pur*, "city"), capital of a district of the same name, Bihar State, Republic of India, situated on the Ganges R., 265 m. by rail N.W. of Calcutta. It is an important railway and commercial center; its chief industry is the manufacture of coarse silk goods. Bihar University was established there in 1952. Bhagalpur District lies south of Nepal. About a fifth of its area is covered with hills, spurs of the Vindhya Mts. to the southwest. The district, watered by the Ganges, Kosi, and Ghagri rivers, is almost entirely under cultivation. Cereals, especially rice, legumes, tobacco, cotton, indigo, opium, flax, hemp, and sugar cane are the principal products. A large trade

is carried on with lower Bengal by river and by rail. Area of Bhagalpur District, 2179 sq.m.; pop. (1961) 1,711,136. Pop. of city (1961) 143,850.

BHAGAVAD-GITA (Skr., "the Song of the Blessed One"), Sanskrit theosophical poem of about seven hundred double verses, forming an episode in the religious epic *Mahabharata* (q.v.). It consists of a colloquy between the divine Krishna, an incarnation of the god Vishnu, and the hero Arjuna, and is a discourse on life, duty, and devotion to the Supreme Spirit. This passage has long been regarded by the Hindus as a sacred textbook, and it has been translated into most modern Indian vernaculars.

BHAMO, capital of a district of the same name, Kachin State, Upper Burma. The town is the head of navigation of the Irrawaddy R., 300 m. from Mandalay and 900 m. from the sea. It was formerly the capital of a Shan principality. Situated 40 m. from the Chinese frontier, it was the chief center of Burmese trade with China until the opening of the Burma Road (q.v.). The inhabitants of the district are mainly Burmese, Shan, and Chinese. Area of district, 4146 sq.m.; pop. (1954) 18,528. Pop. of town (1954) 9817.

BHARATPUR or **BHURTPORE**, city of Rajasthan State, Republic of India, situated about 35 miles w. of Agra. Prior to April, 1949, it was the capital of a princely state of the same name. The princely state merged at that time with several neighboring princely states into Rajasthan Union (later State). Among the points of interest in the city are its ramparts, constructed of dried mud, and an imposing palace. The city is noted for its handicrafts, especially the manufacture of ivory, silver, and sandalwood chowries. Area of former state, 1978 sq.m.; pop. (1941) 575,625. Pop. of city (1961) 49,776.

BHARTRIHARI, or (Skt.) **BHARTHARI** (fl. 1st half of 7th cent. A.D.), Hindu poet, philosopher, and legendary prince. According to tradition, he was king of the Indian city of Ujjain and elder brother of the renowned King Vikramaditya. After a reign of seven years as an indolent and licentious monarch, he is said to have abdicated the throne in favor of his brother because the infidelity of his favorite wife destroyed his interest in worldly pleasures. Reputedly he lived thereafter as an ascetic.

Bhartrihari is known through a collection of some three hundred sententious stanzas, written in highly polished Sanskrit and com-

prised under the name of *Satakas* ("Centuries"). The theme of the first hundred stanzas is good conduct, and rules for moral behavior are pithily presented in the form of proverbs full of wise thought and picturesque imagery. The second "century" is devoted to aphorisms on the passion of love. The third "century" deals with renunciation, or the abandonment of worldly desires as mere vanity.

Bhartrihari has been called the greatest poet who wrote in Sanskrit. *De Open-Deure tot het Verborgen Heydendom* (1651), by the Dutch missionary Abraham Roger, containing selections from Bhartrihari's masterpiece, is the first translation from the Sanskrit known to have been published in any European language. A grammatical treatise, *Vakya-padiya*, is attributed to Bhartrihari, although some Hindu scholars have doubted his authorship.

BHATPARA, city of West Bengal, Republic of India, on the E. bank of the Hooghly R., about 20 miles N. of Calcutta. The city has many jute mills. Pop. (1961) 147,630.

BHAVABHUTI (fl. 700 A.D.), Hindu dramatist, born probably in Berar, India. Little is known about his life; it is judged from his writings that he was a native of south-central India. He is remembered as the author of three Sanskrit dramas. The first is a love story, the *Mālatī-Mādhava*, sometimes called the Hindu "Romeo and Juliet"; the second, *Mahāvīra-charita*, describes the fortunes of the great hero Rama (q.v.); and the third, *Uttara-rāma-charita*, relates the later adventures of Rama. Bhavabhuti is revered as one of the great playwrights of the early Hindu stage.

BHAVNAGAR or **BHAUNAGAR**, city of Gohilwad District, Gujarat State, Republic of India, situated on the w. coast of the Gulf of Cambay. The city is an important port and rail terminus and has an extensive trade in iron and cotton. Metalworking and the manufacture of cotton textiles and tile are leading industries. Other enterprises include the manufacture or processing of plastics and rubber products, vegetable oil, bricks, ice, candy, and fertilizer and the making of handicraft objects. Prior to the termination (1947) of British paramountcy in India the city was the capital of a princely state of the same name. Pop. (1961) 176,473.

BHAWALPUR. See **BAHAWALPUR**.

BHIL, or **BHEEL**, a primitive tribe, probably pre-Aryan, of central India, inhabiting the region from the Khandesh district of Bombay

to the hilly tracts of the Vindhya range, north of the Nerbudda River. Their language belongs to the Kolarian branch of Indian tongues, but many speak a corrupt form of the Aryan Gujarati. They are short, dark-skinned, and have some traces of Aryan and perhaps also of Dravidian blood. The Bhils of the hill country, in particular, are noted for their belief in witchcraft and magic. The indigenous Bhil economy is of the most primitive kind; those members of the tribe still living in the hills wear little clothing and subsist on such foods as insects and wild grains, roots, and fruits. During British paramountcy in India some Bhils became farmers and others were recruited as soldiers and policemen. The tribe now numbers about 1,250,000.

BHOPAL, region of the Republic of India, forming part of Madhya Pradesh State. It is traversed by the Vindhya Mountains and contains large tracts of jungle. Farming is the chief occupation; crops include sugar cane, ginger, cereals, cotton, and tobacco. The principal city is Bhopal (q.v.). Established as a princely state in 1723 by an Afghan chieftain who had fought in the armies of Aurangzeb, the Mogul emperor of Hindustan, Bhopal became a British protectorate under the provisions of a treaty concluded in 1817. Female members of the royal family ruled the state from 1844 to 1926, when the reigning begum abdicated in favor of her son. Following the partition in 1947 of British India into the predominantly Hindu Dominion (now Republic) of India and the predominantly Moslem state of Pakistan, Bhopal adhered to the Dominion although the population was mostly Moslem. From 1949 to 1956, when it was absorbed by Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal constituted a Centrally Administered Area. Area of former Centrally Administered Area, 6921 sq.m.; pop. (1951) 838,107.

BHOPAL, city and capital of Madhya Pradesh State, Republic of India, situated about 180 miles n.w. of Nagpur. Points of interest include a rampart (2 m. in circumference), which encircles the city, and two mosques. Prior to the termination (1947) of British paramountcy in India the city was capital of the princely state of Bhopal (q.v.). Pop. (1961) 222,948.

BHUTAN, semi-independent state in the eastern Himalaya, bounded on the n., e., and n.w. by Tibet, and on the s. and s.w. by Assam and Sikkim. The entire state is mountainous, sloping gradually from north to south, with summits exceeding 24,000 ft. Wild animals found in Bhutan include the elephant,

leopard, deer, wild hog, bear, and rhinoceros.

The inhabitants are Mongolians, and their religion is Buddhism of the Tibetan form. The original inhabitants, the Tephus, were subjugated two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. By a treaty concluded in 1910, the British government agreed not to interfere in the internal administration of Bhutan, and the Bhutanese government agreed to be guided by the advice of the British government on its external affairs.

Bhutan formerly included considerable tracts of territory, now included in Bengal and Assam, which were annexed in 1841 by the British government. After the annexation the Bhutias were hostile to the British and frequently raided British frontier posts. The British confronted the Bhutan government with a demand for reparations in 1863. The demands were rejected. In 1865, after the Bhutias had rejected another ultimatum, a punitive expedition was sent against them. A treaty concluded with the Bhutan government provided for the payment by the Indian government of an annual subsidy in return for formal cession of the annexed territory. This subsidy, which was payable on condition that Bhutan maintain peaceful relations with its neighbors, was increased from 50,000 rupees in 1865 to 100,000 in 1910 and 200,000 in 1942. By the terms of a treaty concluded in August, 1949, by Bhutan and the Republic of India, the subsidy was increased to 500,000 rupees. The treaty also provided for the return to Bhutan of about 32 sq.m. of the territory ceded to the British in 1865.

Some portions of Bhutan are fertile, and produce corn, rice, wheat, buckwheat, mustard, and cardamoms. Cattle and considerable numbers of a peculiar breed of ponies are raised. The manufactures, which are primitive and intended for home consumption, include blankets and cotton cloth, swords and other weapons, and agricultural implements.

The winter capital of the state is Punakha (pop., about 5000), a strong, natural fortress 96 miles e.n.e. of Darjeeling; Tashi Chho Dzong is the summer capital. In 1907 Sir Ugyen Wang-chuk was elected first hereditary maharajah. His grandson Jigme Dorji Wang-chuk was installed as maharajah in 1952. Area, about 18,000 sq.m.; pop. (1961 est.) 680,000.

BIALIK or **BYALIK**, CHAIM NACHMAN (1873-1934), Hebrew poet, born in Radi, in the province of Volhynia, Russian Ukraine, and educated at the Yeshibah (Rabbinical school) of Volozhin. Later, when a resident



Zionist Archives and Library
Chaim Bialik

of Odessa, he contributed poems to the Hebrew magazine *Hashiloach*. In 1903 his poem *In the City of Slaughter*, dealing with the pogrom of the Jews at Kishinev in that year, made him famous and widely encouraged the growth of Zionist sentiment among the Jewish people. He was one of the founders of an Odessa firm publishing Hebrew literature. He moved that business to Berlin in 1921 and transferred it again to Tel-Aviv, Palestine, in 1924. By its wide publication of Hebrew literature, both old and new, this firm decisively promoted the revival of Hebrew as a living language in the first quarter of the 20th century. Bialik became a leading figure in this movement. His poetry extended the range of the Hebrew tongue. He also translated Russian, German, and Yiddish literary works into Hebrew. In 1901 he published a number of volumes of poetry, including *Songs of Wrath*, poems of protest against pogroms. Some of his poems appeared in English in 1924. After 1908 Bialik spent comparatively little time on the writing of poetry, devoting himself to comment and debate on Jewish problems and to the cause of Zionism.

BIALYSTOK (Russ. *Belostok*), capital of the province of the same name, Poland, on the Bialy R., a tributary of the Narew, about 105 miles N.E. of Warsaw. The city is the second-largest center of the Polish textile industry. Leather, hats, soap, and silk are also manufactured there. The city was founded in 1320.

It became part of Prussia by the third partition of Poland in 1795; taken by Russia in 1807, it remained Russian until 1919, when Poland regained it. In each of the World Wars the city was captured by the Germans. The province is a plain traversed by the Bug, Neman, Narew, and Bobr rivers. Rye, potatoes, oats, hemp, and flax are the chief agricultural products. Area of province, 8705 sq.m.; pop. (1962 est.) 1,126,000. Pop. of city (1962 est.) 127,000.

BIARRITZ, town of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France, situated on the Bay of Biscay, 6 miles S.W. of Bayonne. The town is a health and vacation resort, popular in both summer and winter. Its facilities include excellent beaches and mineral springs. Pop. (1962) 25,200.

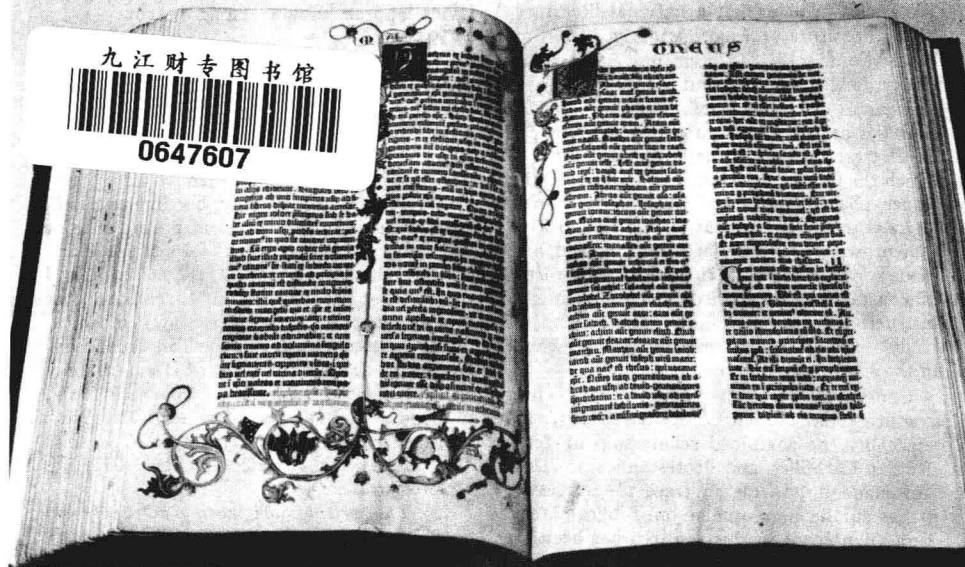
BIBLE, called also **HOLY BIBLE**, the sacred Scriptures of the Jews and Christians. The English singular "bible" is derived from the Greek plural *biblia* (books). The change from plural to singular, which occurred before the 9th century A.D. in Latin, came about probably because the "books" were already considered a unity. The term "Holy Bible" is taken directly from the Latin *biblia sacra* (sacred books). Because this title was first specifically applied by Christians to their own collection of sacred writings, it is merely in a figurative way that the "bibles" of other religions may be so called.

The Bible, when considered to include the Apocrypha, or writings of secondary importance or doubtful authority, is divided into eighty books, produced between about 1200 B.C. and 150 A.D. The first thirty-nine, comprising the Old Testament (q.v.), were written originally in Hebrew, for the most part between 1200 and 100 B.C., and are accepted as divinely inspired by both Jews and Christians. In their present order, as found in the Authorized Version, known also as the King James Bible, the books are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. The next twenty-seven books, comprising the New Testament, were written originally in Greek between 50 and 150 A.D., and are accepted only by the Christians. In their present order the books are the Gospels according to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John;

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A copy of the Gutenberg Bible (also called the "Mazarin Bible"), opened to the first page of the New Testament. The Gutenberg Bible, published in 1456, is the first known book to have been printed from movable metal type invented by Johann Gutenberg.

the Acts of the Apostles; Romans; 1 and 2 Corinthians; Galatians; Ephesians; Philipians; Colossians; 1 and 2 Thessalonians; 1 and 2 Timothy; Titus; Philemon; Hebrews; James; 1 and 2 Peter; Epistles; 1, 2, and 3 of John; Jude; and Revelation. The fourteen additional books found in the Septuagint, or Greek version of the Old Testament, but not printed in the Authorized Version are known as the Apocrypha. These books date from the period between 200 B.C. and 100 A.D. and are accepted, among Christians, only by the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans, and the Eastern Orthodox. They are 1 Esdras (3 in the Vulgate); 2 Esdras (4 in the Vulgate); Tobit; Judith; certain parts of Esther; The Wisdom of Solomon; The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus; Baruch; The Song of the Three Holy Children; The History of Susanna; Bel and the Dragon; The Prayer of Manasses, King of Judah; and 1 and 2 Maccabees.

It is necessary to consider the Bible as a collection of writings produced against the background of Near and Middle Eastern culture and history. This is because both Judaism and Christianity (q.v.) are "historical" religions; i.e., their spiritual development, as recorded in their sacred scriptures, forms an

integral part of their historical background.

The Old Testament and the Apocrypha are almost all the writings that remain from ancient Hebrew literature, although many other works must once have existed. What distinguishes these surviving documents of the Hebrew literature from the national literatures of Greece, Rome, India, Great Britain, and the United States is their almost exclusively religious character. Other literatures contain numerous independent works of poetry, drama, satire, biography, history, or philosophy. In the Old Testament and Apocrypha, pure or mixed examples of some of these kinds of writing may be found (such as the histories of 1 and 2 Kings, the poetry of the Psalms, or the dramatic dialogues of Job), but they are primarily characterized by the religious purpose that pervades the entire body of work. There is no real parallel to this situation in any other literature. As one consequence, no other pre-Christian religion, except possibly that of ancient Greece, is so well documented as that of ancient Israel. This is especially fortunate insofar as the Old Testament enshrines many of the highest and noblest religious teachings and ideals mankind has ever known.

The New Testament differs from the Old

Testament in being not a national literature, or the literature of a national religion, but an international religious literature. It was basically Jewish in spirit, but written in Greek, and arose in the Greek-speaking Gentile churches as the Christian supplement to the Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, to which the Greek-speaking Jews had added the Apocrypha. These early Christian writings, along with the Septuagint, or Greek Old Testament, were produced, preserved, copied, and made a part of Holy Scripture by the process of constant use in Christian worship, in the instruction of converts and youth, and in study, exposition, and preaching everywhere in the Christian church.

Continuous research during the past four centuries (see BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIP), and especially the combined scholarship of Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants since 1800, has made it possible to trace the successive stages in the development of Biblical literature. Significant in this research has been the realization that various forms of linguistic usage found in the Biblical text presuppose the probable existence of certain original documents. Scholars maintain that these documents must have been combined subsequently to form parts of the present text. The earliest of the presumed documents is called "J" because it uses the Judean name for God, Jahweh (more properly Yahweh). A later document is called "E" because it uses the Northern Israelite name for God, Elohim. Parts of J and E were later combined in a single narrative and incorporated in a third presumed document, the "P" (for Priestly) code found in the priestly sections of the first six books of the Old Testament.

The Growth of the Bible. Viewed against their historical surroundings and in the light of such contextual clues as those already mentioned, the books of the Bible may be assigned in chronological order to the following eight categories. (1) *The early sources.* (2) *The writings originating in the period of the settlement in Palestine, of the early judges, and of the United Monarchy.* (3) *The literature of the Northern Kingdom.* (4) *The literature of the Southern Kingdom.* (5) *The literature written from the beginning of the Exile to the coming of Ezra.* (6) *The literature completing the Hebrew Old Testament.* (7) *The Apocrypha.* (8) *The New Testament.*

(1) *The early sources.* The earliest writings originated in folk traditions among the Semitic desert nomads who invaded Palestine in the 14th or 13th century B.C. These wandering

tribes became known among nearby peoples as Hebrews. Later some of them called themselves Israelites, after an eponymous ancestor. Many of the Hebrews' folk traditions concerned the Patriarchs and the Exodus, and were circulated orally for generations before being written down by the scribes as the national saga. Apart from such writings, two other distinct groups may be differentiated. One consists of certain ancient poems, such as the Song of Lamech (Gen. 4:23 et seq.), the Song of the Well (Num. 21:17 et seq.), and the Song of Miriam (Exod. 15:21). Another group consists of the primitive laws embedded in the Pentateuch, such as the Ten Commandments in Exodus 20:2-17 or Deuteronomy 5:6-21, and the Book of the Covenant found in Exodus 20:2-17 and elsewhere. The Book of the Covenant was originally a Canaanite (see CANAANITES) code that the Israelites adapted to their use.

(2) *The writings originating in the period of the settlement in Palestine, of the early judges (12th and 11th centuries B.C.), and of the United Monarchy (11th and 10th centuries; i.e., the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon).* After settling in Palestine, the Hebrew tribes adopted an agricultural way of life involving extensive domestic and international trade. They were held together by "judges", or chief magistrates, principally Othniel, Ehud, Deborah, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson, according to the Book of Judges. A monarchy was begun under Saul (reigned about 1025 B.C.); consolidated under David (reigned about 1013-973 B.C.), who established his capital at Jerusalem; and commercially expanded under Solomon (reigned about 973-950 B.C.).

The writings that originated in this period include a considerable number of traditional poems, such as the Blessing of Noah (Gen. 9:25 et seq.); the battle hymns in Joshua 10:12 et seq., Judges 15:16, and 1 Samuel 18:7; and the great heroic ballad known as the Song of Deborah (Judg. 5). To the same period belongs the vivid Life of King David, a cycle of stories scattered through 1 and 2 Samuel and 1 Kings, and perhaps also the early narratives of the beginnings of human history found in the first half of Genesis, written down by authors familiar with the traditional lore. Psalm 24:7-10 may also come from this period; if so, it is the oldest of the Hebrew psalms. The Blessing of Jacob (Gen. 49) and the Oracle of Balaam (Num. 24:3-9, 15-19) probably belong to the reign of Solomon.