

acknowledged over the whole of Ireland (1002). He was killed after defeating the Vikings at Clontarf.

Brian, (William) Havergal 1876–1972

◆ *English composer and writer on music*

Born in Dresden, Staffordshire, and championed by such figures as **Thomas Beecham**, **Henry Wood**, **Donald Tovey** and **Granville Bantock**, his success seemed secure, but after 1918, his work was largely neglected. The great scale of certain works, his unfashionable style of expansive post-Romanticism, the sheer number of his works, and an immoderate private life all contributed to this. A revival of interest in his music occurred in the last decade or so of his life. He wrote 32 symphonies (including No. 1, 'The Gothic', 1919–27, and No. 32, 1968), a monumental setting of **Shelley's Prometheus Unbound**, a violin concerto and five operas (including *The Tigers*, 1916–19, and *Faust*, 1955–56). His musical criticism (1904–49) was distinguished by his broad outlook.

Briand, Aristide 1862–1932

◆ *French Socialist statesman and Nobel Prize winner*

Born in Nantes, he began his political career on the extreme left, advocating a revolutionary general strike, but soon moved to the centre as a 'republican socialist', refusing to join the United Socialist Party (SFIO, Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière), which did not allow its members to participate in 'bourgeois' governments. He held ministerial office almost continuously from 1906, being a Cabinet Minister 25 times, and Prime Minister 11 times. Apart from his periods as Prime Minister (1909–11, 1913, 1915–17, 1921–22, 1925–26, 1929), his most important offices were as Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Religion (1906–08), during which he implemented the Separation of Church and State (voted 1905), and as Foreign Minister (1925–32), when he became known as the 'apostle of peace'. With **Jean Jaurès** he founded the socialist paper *L'Humanité* (1904). He was a fervent advocate of the League of Nations, and of Franco-German reconciliation. He shared the 1926 Nobel Peace Prize with **Gustav Stresemann**, concluded the **Kellogg–Briand Pact** which proscribed war as a means of solving disputes (1928), and launched the idea of a United States of Europe (1929). ☞ Valentine Thompson, *Briand, Man of Peace* (1930)

Brice, Fanny, originally Fanny Borach 1891–1951

◆ *US singer and actress*

Born in New York, she sang as a child in her parents' saloon, then won a singing contest at 13. She toured in the comedy *College Girls*, and was signed by **Florenz Ziegfeld** for the *Follies of 1910*, where her vivacious style made her a star. She performed in many other shows and revues, and was adept at both comic and torch songs. She married a well-known gangster, Nicky Arnstein, and her life story provided the basis of the hit musical *Funny Girl* (1964).

Brickhill, Paul Chester Jerome 1916–91

◆ *Australian writer*

Born in Melbourne, and educated at Sydney University, he worked in journalism before serving with the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II. Shot down in North Africa, he was for two years a prisoner-of-war in Germany, in Stalag Luft III from which the intrepid escape was made, later described by him in *The Great Escape* (1951, filmed 1963). His first published book, *Escape to Danger* (1946), collected many stories of prison-camp life. He went on to become one of the most successful non-fiction writers of the postwar period, with *The Dam Busters* (1951, filmed 1956), *Escape—or Die* (1952), and the story of the amputee air ace **Douglas Bader**, *Reach for the Sky* (1954, filmed 1956).

Bridge, Frank 1879–1941

◆ *English composer and conductor*

Born in Brighton, Sussex, he studied under Sir **Charles Stanford**, as **Benjamin Britten** was later to study under him. He played the viola in leading quartets and conducted the New Symphony Orchestra from its inception at Covent Garden (1905) and often at the London Promenade Concerts. He is best known for his string quartets, but his full orchestral works were less successful, except perhaps his 'Sea' suite.

Bridger, James, usually known as Jim 1804–81

◆ *US frontiersman and scout*

Born in Richmond, Virginia, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith but abandoned the trade to become a fur trapper in the frontier wilderness of the 1820s. A famous mountain man and the first white man to see the Great Salt Lake (1824), he operated the Rocky Mountain Fur Co until the fur trade began

to decline in the 1830s. Using Fort Bridger on the Oregon Trail as his home base, he later served as scout and guide for exploring and surveying expeditions.

Bridges, Harry, in full Alfred Bryant Renton Bridges

1901–90

◆ *US labour leader*

Born in Melbourne, Australia, he shipped out as a merchant seaman and arrived in the USA in 1920, eventually settling in San Francisco as a longshoreman. A political radical and union activist, he organized the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (1937), and served as its president until 1977. The US government tried many times to deport him as a communist, and after he became a US citizen (1945), he was found guilty of denying membership of the Communist Party but appealed his conviction and was cleared by the US Supreme Court.

Bridges, Jeff 1949–

◆ *US actor*

Born in Los Angeles, the son of actor Lloyd Bridges (1913–98), he made his film debut as an infant in *The Company She Keeps* (1950) and his adult film debut in *Halls of Anger* (1970). He received Academy Award nominations for *The Last Picture Show* (1971), *Thunderbolt and Lightfoot* (1974) and *Starman* (1984) and has proved himself as a versatile actor, mixing populist mainstream fare with more offbeat character roles. His many films include *Jagged Edge* (1985), *The Fabulous Baker Boys* (1989), in which he co-starred with his brother Beau (1941–), *The Fisher King* (1991), *The Mirror Has Two Faces* (1996), *The Big Lebowski* (1998) and *The Contender* (2000).

Bridges, Robert Seymour 1844–1930

◆ *English poet and critic*

Born in Walmer, Kent, he was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, then studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital and practised until 1881. At university he met **Gerard Manley Hopkins** and arranged for the posthumous publication of his poems in 1918. Bridges's first collection, *Poems*, appeared in 1873, and was followed by *The Growth of Love* (1876), a sequence of sonnets. He then wrote two long poems, *Prometheus the Firegiver* (1883) and *Eros and Psyche* (1885), but for the next decade he concentrated on eight plays, only one of which was performed in his lifetime. He contributed to criticism with studies of **Milton** (1893) and **Keats** (1895) and wrote poems set to music by **Hubert Parry**, as well as *A Practical Discourse on Hymn Singing* (1901). In 1912 he published his *Collected Poems* and in 1913 was appointed Poet Laureate, and produced *The Spirit of Man* (1916). After World War I, he published *October and Other Poems* (1920) and the long poem *The Testament of Beauty* (1929). ☞ L P Smith, *Robert Bridges: Recollections* (1931)

Bridget, St, also called St Brigid or St Bride c.453–523

◆ *Irish abbess*

Born (according to tradition) in Fochart, County Louth, she is said to be the daughter of a peasant woman and an Ulster prince. She entered a convent at Meath at 13, and founded four monasteries for women, the chief at Kildare (c.470), where she was buried. Her legendary history includes many miracles, some of which were apparently transferred to her from the Celtic goddess, Ceridwen. One of the three great saints of Ireland (with **St Patrick** and **St Columba**), she is patron saint of Leinster and was also revered in Scotland (as St Bride). Her feast day is 1 February.

Bridget, St See also **Birgitta, St**

Bridgman, Laura Dewey 1829–89

◆ *US teacher, devoid of sight, hearing and speech*

Born in Hanover, New Hampshire, at the age of two a violent fever destroyed her sight, hearing, smell, and in some degree taste. Dr **Samuel Howe** educated her systematically using a kind of raised alphabet at his Perkins School for the Blind, and she became a skillful teacher of others with the same disabilities. She is referred to in **Charles Dickens's American Notes** (1842).

Bridgman, P(ercy) W(illiams) 1882–1961

◆ *US physicist and Nobel Prize winner*

Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he went to Harvard in 1900 and remained there, becoming Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (1926), Higgins Professor (1950) and, on his retirement, professor emeritus (1954–61). Soon after completing his PhD in 1908 he initiated experiments on the properties of solids and liquids under high pressure, research for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1946. Studying the physical properties of liquids and solids

King, Martin Luther, Jnr 1929–68

◆ *US clergyman, civil rights leader and Nobel Prize winner*

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, the son of an African-American Baptist pastor. He studied at Morehouse College in Atlanta and Crozier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, and earned a PhD from Boston University in 1955. Shortly after he had become pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, the arrest of **Rosa Parks** sparked off the Montgomery bus boycott (1955–56), and King came to national prominence as its eloquent and courageous leader.

In 1957 he founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which organized civil rights activities throughout the country. A brilliant orator, he galvanized the movement and in 1963 led the great march on Washington, where he delivered his memorable 'I have a dream' speech. Inspired by the example of **Mahatma Gandhi**, he espoused a philosophy of non-violence and passive resistance which proved effective as the spectacle of unarmed black demonstrators being harassed and attacked by white segregationists and police exposed the moral shabbiness of the opposing side.

King's efforts were instrumental in securing passage of the

Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and in 1964 he received an honorary doctorate from Yale, the Kennedy Peace Prize, and the Nobel Peace Prize. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, while on a civil rights mission. His white assassin, James Earl Ray, was apprehended in London, and in 1969 was sentenced in Memphis to 99 years. King's widow **Coretta Scott King** has carried on his work. The third Monday in January is celebrated as Martin Luther King Day in the USA.

☞ S E Pyatt, *Martin Luther King, Jr: An Annotated Bibliography* (1986); S B Oates, *Let The Trumpet Sound: The Life and Times of Martin Luther King, Jr* (1982); L Davis, *I Have A Dream* (1969).

'He stood in that line of saints which goes back from Gandhi to Jesus; his violent end, like theirs, reflects the hostility of mankind to those who annoy it by trying hard to pull it one more painful step further up the ladder from the age to the angel.'

—I F Stone, *The Fire Has Only Just Begun* (1979).

and another man reached the tidal marshes of the Flinders River at the edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but on the return journey all except King died of starvation. He was helped by the Aboriginals and was found emaciated but alive, by a relief party six months later. He was thus the first white man to cross the continent from south to north and survive. He married in 1871 but died the following year from tuberculosis.

King (of Wartnaby), John Leonard King, Baron 1917–

◆ *English industrialist*

He founded his own companies after World War II, running the businesses until 1969. He became chairman of Dennis Motor Holdings in 1970, then chairman of the engineering group Babcock and Wilcox Ltd (later known as Babcock International) in 1972 and president in 1994. He holds numerous chairmanships and directorships in industry. A believer in free enterprise, he was appointed chairman of British Airways in 1981, with a specific remit to prepare the company for sale to private investors. He became President in 1993, and President Emeritus in 1997. He was made a life peer in 1983.

King, (William Lyon) Mackenzie 1874–1950

◆ *Canadian Liberal politician*

Born in Kitchener, Ontario, he studied law at Toronto, and won a fellowship in political science at Ontario. He accepted the newly created post of Deputy Minister of Labour (1900–08), when he left the Civil Service and became an MP, being appointed Minister of Labour (1909–14). He became director of industrial relations in 1914 in the Rockefeller Foundation for industrial problems, publishing an important study on the subject, *Industry and Humanity* (1918). He became Liberal leader (1919) and was several times Prime Minister (1921–26, 1926–30, 1935–48). His view that the dominions should be autonomous communities within the British Empire and not form a single entity as **Jan Smuts** advocated, materialized in the Statute of Westminster (1931). He opposed sanctions against Italy over Ethiopia and on the eve of World War II wrote to

Hitler, **Mussolini** and President Mosicki of Poland urging them to preserve the peace, but declared war on Germany with the other dominions once Poland was attacked. He opposed conscription, except eventually for overseas service, signed agreements with **Franklin D Roosevelt** (1940–41) integrating the economies of the two countries, and represented Canada at the London and San Francisco foundation conferences of the United Nations (1945).

King, Martin Luther, Jnr See panel p854

King, Micki (Maxine) 1944–

◆ *US air force officer and champion diver*

Born in Pontiac, Michigan, she displayed an early talent for diving, but could not afford to train after graduation. She joined the US air force and in 1969 entered the World Military Games, competing against men and performing dives that no other woman had done in competition. She finished fourth in the platform event and third overall in the

springboard event. Between 1969 and 1972 she won 10 national springboard and platform diving championships, and at the 1972 Olympics won a springboard gold medal. In 1973, now a captain, she became the first woman to hold a faculty position at the Air Force Academy when she became the diving coach.

King, Phillip 1934–

◆ *British sculptor*

Born in Kheredine, near Carthage, in Tunisia, he went to England in 1946. From 1954 to 1957 he studied modern languages at Christ's College, Cambridge, while making sculpture. He then studied under **Anthony Caro** at St Martin's School of Art and became a teacher there in 1959. He worked as an assistant to **Henry Moore** in 1959–60 before travelling to Greece. In 1962 he began using fibreglass, with colour an essential component, as in *And the Birds Began to Sing* (1964), one of a series of works exploring the cone. In 1968 and 1988 he exhibited at the Venice Biennale. In 1969 he set up a studio at Clay Hall Farm, near Dunstable, for making large-scale steel sculpture for international commissions, and from 1980 to 1990 was Professor of Sculpture at the Royal College of Art, now emeritus. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1991, becoming its president in 1999, and has been Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy Schools since 1990.

King, Rufus 1755–1827

◆ *US political leader*

Born in Scarboro, Maine (then part of Massachusetts), he graduated from Harvard in 1777 and was a delegate to the Continental Congress (1784–87), where he argued for the prohibition of slavery in the Northwest Territory, and the Constitutional Convention (1787), where he argued influentially for a strong central government. A Federalist and a strong supporter of **Alexander Hamilton**, he was elected to the US Senate from New York (1789–96, 1813–25). He also served as Minister to Great Britain (1796–1803, 1825–27). He is regarded as a founding father of the USA.

King, Stephen Edwin, pseudonym **Richard Bachman**

1947–

◆ *US author*

Born in Portland, Maine, he studied at the University of Maine and began his career as an English teacher. In the mid-1970s he produced a series of highly suspenseful horror novels, often with a supernatural twist, which have since become classics: *Carrie* (1974), *Salem's Lot* (1975), *The Shining* (1976) and *The Stand* (1978). Later books include *Misery* (1988), *Rose Madder* (1995) and *Bag of Bones* (1998). Many of his books have been filmed, often from his own screenplays. He also writes widely under the pseudonym Richard Bachman. ☞ George W Beahm, *Stephen King: America's Best-Loved Boogeyman* (1998)

King, Sir (Frederic) Truby 1858–1938

◆ *New Zealand physician and psychologist*

He was born in Taranaki and educated at Edinburgh University. A man of wide-ranging interests, he was concerned especially

Miller, Hugh 1802–56

◆ *Scottish geologist and writer*

Born in Cromarty, he was apprenticed to a stonemason at 16 and developed an interest in fossils and devoted his winter months to reading, writing and natural history. He became a bank accountant for a time (1834–39) and later became involved in the controversy over church appointments that led to the Disruption of the Church of Scotland (1843). At the same time he wrote a series of geological articles in the Scottish 'Evangelist' newspaper *The Witness*, later collected as *The Old Red Sandstone* (1841). He made important discoveries of fossil fish from the Devonian rocks of Scotland. Also a pioneer of popular science books, he combated Darwinian evolutionary theory with *Footprints of the Creator* (1850), *The Testimony of the Rocks* (1857) and *Sketchbook of Popular Geology* (published posthumously in 1859).

Miller, Jacques Francis Albert Pierre 1931–

◆ *Australian immunologist*

Born in Nice, France, he graduated in medicine from the University of Sydney in 1955, before working in London at the Chester Beatty Research Institute (1958–65). He studied the development of leukaemia in mice, and in 1960 obtained his PhD in experimental pathology. Miller played a major part in discovering the function of the thymus gland, which had been removed from animals in previous experiments with no apparent effect. However, when he tried removing the thymus from newborn mice, he found that they failed to develop properly and died within a few months. He showed that these animals would accept skin grafts from unrelated mice and even rats, and concluded that the thymus gland is an important organ in the control of the immunity system. He went back to Australia in 1966 to become head of the experimental pathology (later thymus biology) unit of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Melbourne where he worked until 1996, and was also Professor of Experimental Immunology at the University of Melbourne (1990–97). He was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1981.

Miller, Joaquin, *pseudonym of Cincinnatus Heine Miller*

1839–1913

◆ *US poet*

Born in Liberty, Indiana, he became a miner in California, and fought in the Indian wars. After practising law in Oregon, he edited a paper suppressed for showing Confederate sympathies. He was a county judge in Oregon (1866–70) and, after a spell as a Washington journalist, he settled in California as a fruitgrower in 1877. His poems include *Songs of the Sierras* (1871). He also wrote a successful play, *The Danites of the Sierras* (1877), and his autobiography: *My Life among the Modocs* (1873) and *My Own Story* (new edition 1891). ☞ M M Marberry, *Splendid Poseur: Joaquin Miller, American Poet* (1953)

Miller, Jonathan Wolfe 1934–

◆ *English theatre director and author*

Born in London, he qualified as a doctor at Cambridge, and co-authored and performed in the revue, *Beyond the Fringe*, at the 1960 Edinburgh Festival. He made his directorial debut with *Under Plain Cover* (1962), a play by **John Osborne**, at the Royal Court Theatre, and was editor and presenter of the BBC Television arts programme, *Monitor* (1964–65). He has been responsible for many memorable productions, and from 1974 has also specialized in opera productions for the English National Opera and other major companies. He has written and presented two BBC television series related to the world of medicine, *The Body in Question* (1977) and *States of Mind* (1982). In 1985 he became Research Fellow in Neuropsychology at Sussex University. One of the most original of directors, he has written several books, including *Subsequent Performances* (1986), an illuminating and invigorating discussion of his views on the theatre and directing plays and operas. He was artistic director of the Old Vic from 1988 to 1990 and in his first season staged **Racine's** *Andromache* and an 'anticolonialist' version of *The Tempest* with **Max von Sydow** playing Prospero, and produced *King Lear* the following year. Later projects include the television series *Opera Works* (1997) and a production of *As You Like It* in Dublin in 2000. He also acted as curator of an exhibition, *Mirror Image: Jonathan Miller on Reflection*, at the National Gallery in 1998.

Miller, Keith Ross 1919–

◆ *Australian cricketer*

He was born in Melbourne. He established himself as the world's leading all-rounder of the time, playing in the great **Don Bradman** Test side of 1948. Miller scored 2,598 runs

in 55 Test matches including seven centuries, and took 170 wickets.

Miller, Lee 1907–77

◆ *US photographer*

Born in Poughkeepsie, New York, she studied in Paris (1925) and at the Art Students League, New York (1927–29), during which time she also modelled for **Edward Steichen**. She studied with **Man Ray** in Paris (1929–32) before returning to the USA to run her own photography studio in New York. In 1947 she married the painter **Roland Penrose** in England, with whom she had a son, Anthony (b.1947), who was later to write her biography, *The Lives of Lee Miller* (1985). She was a photographer in London for *Vogue* from 1940, and in 1942 became official war correspondent for the US forces. She then returned to *Vogue* as a freelance journalist and photographer (1946–54). Retrospective exhibitions of her work were held at the Statey-Wise Gallery in New York (1985), the Photographers' Gallery, London (1986), and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (1987). Her publications include *Grim Glory: Pictures of Britain under Fire* (1941, with E. Carter).

Miller, Max, *originally Thomas Henry Sargent* 1895–1963

◆ *English music hall comedian*

Born in Brighton, he worked with the original Billy Smart's Circus and army concert parties during World War I. He subsequently pursued a solo career as a stand-up comedian, touring throughout Britain before making his London debut in 1922. By 1926 he was top of the bill at the Holborn Empire, a position he maintained for three decades. Traditionally attired in white trilby, two-tone shoes, kipper tie and rainbow-coloured plus-four suit, he turned innuendo into an art form, earning the nickname the 'Cheeky Chappie'. He made his film debut in *The Good Companions* (1933) and appeared in a host of modest British comedies during the next 10 years but remained at his best as a live performer—the highest paid variety artist in Britain—whose superb timing and raucous vulgarity reduced loyal audiences to helpless laughter.

Miller, Merton H(oward) 1923–2000

◆ *US economist and Nobel Prize winner*

Born in Boston, he was educated at Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities and became a professor at the University of Chicago in 1961. He shared the 1990 Nobel Prize for economics with **Harry M Markowitz** and **William F Sharpe** for their investigations into new methods of assessing valuations and risks and rewards in the investment market. His publications include *Theory of Finance* (1972) and *Financial Innovation and Market Volatility* (1991).

Miller, Stanley Lloyd 1930–

◆ *US chemist*

Born in Oakland, California, he studied at California University and taught there from 1960. His best-known work was carried out in Chicago in 1953 and concerned the possible origins of life on Earth. Inspired by the theories of **Aleksandr Oparin** and **J B S Haldane**, with **Harold Clayton Urey**, he passed electric discharges (simulating thunderstorms) through mixtures containing reducing gases (hydrogen, methane, ammonia and water) which Haldane had suggested were likely to have formed the early planetary atmosphere. The formation of the Oparin–Haldane 'primeval soup' is now accepted as the most plausible theory for the generation of complex organic molecules on Earth, although the probable subsequent path from these chemicals to a living system is still hotly debated.

Miller, William 1782–1849

◆ *US religious leader*

Born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he became a farmer and underwent a religious conversion in c.1816. Believing that the Second Coming of Christ was imminent, he began preaching in 1831 and founded the religious sect of Second Adventists or Millerites. He attracted tens of thousands of converts, many of whom fell away when the event did not occur as predicted in 1843 or 1844. His remaining followers continued to meet and organized the Seventh Day Adventist Church in 1863.

Miller, William, *known as the Laureate of the Nursery*

1810–72

◆ *Scottish poet*

Born in Glasgow, he was a woodturner by profession, having relinquished a medical career through ill health. In 1863, encouraged by his friends, he published a collection of poems which brought him some fame. Today, however, he is remembered only as the author of 'Wee Willie Winkie', one of his numerous dialect poems about children and childhood.