

## 1: James H. Billington - Wikipedia

*James Hadley Billington (born June 1, ), the Librarian of Congress Emeritus, is a leading American academic and author who taught history at Harvard and Princeton before serving for 42 years as CEO of four federal cultural institutions.*

He was class valedictorian at both Lower Merion High School and Princeton University , where he graduated with highest honors in Three years later, he earned his doctorate from Balliol College of the University of Oxford where he was a Rhodes Scholar and student of the philosopher Isaiah Berlin. Following service with the U. Army and the Office of National Estimates, he taught history at Harvard University from to and subsequently at Princeton University , where he was a professor of history from to They have four children: Billington and his daughter Susan are the first father and daughter both to be awarded Rhodes Scholarships and to use them to earn Doctorates of Philosophy at Oxford University. Billington, January 12, , speech at 6: He is the 13th person to hold the position since the Library of Congress was established in He was nominated by President Ronald Reagan and his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Billington has since been the only non-Frenchman on the Board of the foundation governing the castle. Billington also advocated successfully for an underground connection between the U. American Memory in , which became The National Digital Library in , providing free access online to digitized American history and culture resources with curatorial explanations for K education; [15] thomas. Twitter donated its digital archive to the Library of Congress in ; its vice president of engineering, Greg Pass noted, "I am very grateful that Dr. Billington and the Library recognize the value of this information. The National Book Festival, founded in with Laura Bush , which has brought more than authors and more than a million guests to the National Mall and the Washington Convention Center. Kluge , the Kluge Center increases engagement of scholars with the U. In , Billington also established the National Film Preservation Board, a congressionally mandated National Film Preservation Board to select American films annually for preservation and inclusion in the new National Registry. The Librarian named films to the Registry by ; [30] [31] [32] The Veterans History Project, congressionally mandated in to collect, preserve, and make accessible the personal accounts of American war veterans from World War I to the present day; [33] The National Registry of Recorded Sound, congressionally mandated in , to which Billington has selected recordings to date; The Gershwin Prize for Popular Song, started in to honor the work of an artist whose career reflects lifetime achievement in song composition. Open World began as a Library of Congress project, and later became an independent agency in the legislative branch. Billington is founder and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. These private funds were used to increase Library collections, programs, and digital outreach. Billington also asked the GAO to conduct the first Library-wide audit in This precedent led to regular annual financial audits, which produced unmodified "clean" opinions from onwards. He also created the first Office of the Inspector General at the Library in to provide regular independent review of library operations. Archibald MacLeish, the famous poet, Daniel Boorstin, the scholar and historian But we have never had a more accomplished, productive, inspirational or far-seeing Librarian of Congress than James Billington. Billington at the Library of Congress in Washington D. Breakthrough to Hope, August and The Face of Russia , a companion book to the three-part television series of the same name, which he wrote and narrated for the Public Broadcasting Service , and Russia in Search of Itself These books have been translated and published in a variety of languages. Billington accompanied ten congressional delegations to Russia and the former Soviet Union, making him, in the words of commentator George Weigel, "the personal tutor in Russian affairs to several generations of members of the House and the Senate. Reagan to the Soviet Summit in Moscow. Billington was the most senior U. He was awarded the Order of Friendship by the President of the Russian Federation , the highest order that a foreign citizen may receive. Altogether, Billington has received decorations and awards from 15 foreign governments and universities. Billington was a longtime member of the editorial advisory boards of Foreign Affairs and of Theology Today , and a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships â€”76; Chairman, â€” , which has executive responsibility for academic exchanges worldwide under the Fulbright-Hays Act. He is on the Board of the John F.

**2: John Adams - Apex, NC (35 books)**

*James H. Billington pdf The icon and the axe: an interpretive history of Russian culture, then you've come to the faithful website. We have The icon and the axe: an interpretive history of Russian culture doc, ePub, txt, PDF.*

Russia is no longer a push-over. Sergei Eisenstein was not only a Great Russian filmmaker, who revolutionized the technique of cinematography in black and white with reasonably primitive technology; he was also a sharp political creature. It is situated in the backdrop of the Great War against fascism on the bloodied, snowy landscape of the cold and frozen Russian winter with more than 6 million people dead, and with both the legendary and protracted battles of Leningrad and Stalingrad waged by the Russian people against all odds becoming historical epics of unprecedented resistance. Made in the time of Stalin, the film was a metaphor, of the Terrible Ivan uniting Russia against sinister forces, becoming a terror for his own people as he turns a monarch-dictator, unleashing a terror machine which was only outlived and matched later by Stalin. This is the two sides of the coin of patriotism when vulnerable people in the grip of multiple social and economic crises pray for a strong leader to restore their vicarious sense of dignity, glory and sanity. Both, Ivan the Terrible and Stalin, did that for Russia, and the country paid a heavy price for that. This was pronounced and witnessed during the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee in the Cold War years, led by the equally infamous communist baiter, Joseph McCarthy, who hounded all shades of liberals and dissidents in the garb of eliminating communist from "the land of the free". Among those hounded were scores of writers, actors and filmmakers in Hollywood, including Charlie Chaplin and Arthur Miller, celebrated writer who once married Marilyn Monroe. The story of Marshal Zhukov, therefore, is illuminating. Stalin is pointing at a particular spot on the map: Berlin, so, the great hero and commander, Marshal Zhukov, perhaps more popular than Stalin due to his great victorious march from Berlin, was felicitated at the famous Red Square in Moscow. He was hailed as the Red Star of Russia. Later, predictably, even he was banished to Siberia. Stalin just could not digest his popularity among the Russian masses and his grip on the Russian army. Stalin apparently called the filmmaker for an audience and gave him a strict lesson in censorship. He said, no doubt Ivan was cruel, and you must show his cruelty, but you must also show how necessary it is to be cruel to protect the nation. Indeed, if not in terms of bitter realism, narrative objectivity or a parallel historical identity, the Putin phenomena must be seen within the metaphorical mirror images of both Tzar Ivan and Stalin, as patriots, iron-men, powerful dictators, strong leaders, unifiers and tyrants, though operating in completely different philosophical, political and ideological paradigms. There is something uncanny in the Russian psyche which has strong umbilical links to this narrative continuity and Putin fits into the scheme of things as effortlessly as a metaphorical film with a happy ending. Both Boris Yeltsin and Putin have had strong ties with the communist party in Soviet Russia before Mikhail Gorbachev unleashed the forces of perestroika and glasnost and the consequent break-up of the country. Indeed, Putin and KGB, the secret intelligence apparatus of Soviet Russia, had a strong, embryonic relationship; since his youth, he single-mindedly wanted to join the intelligence services. It has been noted by those who documented his life and times that Putin wanted to work in the intelligence services since he was young. He was born in a humble family in Leningrad, and there is no reason to doubt that he did not ingrain the memories and narratives of the war against fascism, especially the great battle of Leningrad. His higher education was in Leningrad now St Petersburg. His famous love for Judo and his athletic physique is perhaps dating back to his childhood. His mother apparently did not like his passion for Judo. He was apparently informed that he has to do college, perhaps with a law degree, or serve in the army, to aspire to join the intelligence service of Soviet Russia. He was keen and motivated. Ultimately, he became the full-fledged prime minister of Russia. This followed with his becoming the President of Russia in the post-Yeltsin era. His popularity was never that of a mass leader or a charismatic personality; he was more like a strong doer behind the curtains, in the tradition of top leaders and general secretaries during the era of the Soviet Russia. However, after the terrorist attacks in Moscow and his strong actions in retaliation, his popularity gradually soared. Day by day, he became stronger and more powerful, and along with it, his charisma and mass appeal grew by leaps and bounds. The unknown official of the secret service became the

strong man Russia needed, after the collapse of Soviet Russia, the entry of crony capitalism and the capture of the collapsing economy by big barons and billionaires, the social and economic disintegration of the inherited Soviet structure, the drastic fall in the value of the Ruble, and, of course, the gradual shrinking of the military and political might of Russia. This article is categorized under Opinion Section. The views expressed in this article are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of merinews. In case you have a opposing view, please [click here](#) to share the same in the comments section.

**3: James H. Billington - Wikidata**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Born in the Kaluga region to an impoverished gentry family, and an early orphan, Nikolai Mikhailovsky studied at the St. Petersburg Mining Institute, which he was forced to quit in after taking part in activities in support of Polish rebels. From he published in radical periodicals, held a string of editorial jobs, and experimented at cooperative profit-sharing entrepreneurship. His early thought was influenced by Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, whose work he translated into Russian. In he joined the team of Otechestvennye zapiski Fatherland Notes , a leading literary journal headed by Nikolai Nekrasov, where he established himself with his essay, "What Is Progress? Mikhailovsky was the foremost thinker and author of the mature, or critical stage of populism narodnichestvo. While early populists envisioned Russia bypassing the capitalist stage of development and building a just and equitable economic and societal order on the basis of the peasant commune, Mikhailovsky viewed this scenario as a desirable but increasingly problematic alternative to capitalist or state-led industrialization. The ethical thrust of Russian populism found its utmost expression in his doctrine of binding relationship between factual truth and normative moral truth, viewed as justice in Russian, both ideas are expressed by the word pravda , thus essentially tying knowledge to ethics. His most famous statement read that "every sociological theory has to start with some kind of a utopian ideal. In "What Is Progress? According to Mikhailovsky, in society, unlike in biological nature, it is the environment that should be adapted to individuals, not vice versa. On this basis, he attacked the division of labor in capitalist societies as a dehumanizing social pathology leading to unidimensional and regressive rather than harmonious development of humans and, eventually, to the suppression of individuality in contrast to the animal world, where functional differentiation is a progressive phenomenon. Thus he introduced a strong individualist and, arguably, a libertarian element to Russian populist thought, which had traditionally emphasized collectivism. He sought an alternative to the division of labor in the patterns of simple cooperation among peasants. He also worked toward a distinct theory of social change, questioning Eurocentric linear views of progress, and elaborated a dual gradation of types and levels of development that is, Russia for him represented a higher type but a lower level of development than industrialized capitalist countries, and he thought it necessary to preserve this higher, or communal, type while striving to move to a higher level. In "Heroes and the Crowd" , he provided important insights into mass psychology and the nature of leadership. In the subsequent crack-down on the movement, Mikhailovsky was banned from St. Petersburg , and Otechestvennye zapiski was shut down Only in was he able to return to an editorial position by informally taking over the journal Russkoye bogatstvo Russian Wealth. He then emerged as an influential critic of the increasingly popular Marxism , which he saw as converging with top-down industrialization policies of the government in its disdain for and exploitative approach to the peasantry. Simultaneously, he polemicized against Tolstovian anarchism and anti-intellectualism. Moreover, his work resonates with subsequent Western studies in the peasant-centered "moral economy" of peripheral countries. Mikhailovsky and Russian Populism. Istorica russkoi obshchestvennoi mysli. In the Name of the People: Prophets and Conspirators in Prerevolutionary Russia. Roots of Revolution, revised ed. The Controversy Over Capitalism: Studies in the Social Philosophy of the Russian Populists. Dmitri Glinski Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

## 4: Battleship Putin: Welcome to India

*Billington J.H. The Icon and the Axe: An Interpretative History of Russian Culture. Email to a Friend. Be the first to review this product.*

Sample biographies can be viewed here: A total of nine editions or book volumes were published of The History of Kentucky, each covering a completely separate group of counties. Each book volume was titled by the publisher as an edition rather than by volume number. As a result, each volume is entirely different but are titled as edition 1, edition 2, edition 3 rather than as volume 1, volume 2, or volume 3, etc. The original printings of the books in this series also included a history of the state of Kentucky which is not included on this CD. For other volumes in this series, see our page of Kentucky County History and Genealogy titles. The book on this CD is divided into two sections: Histories of each of the seven counties in the Western Kentucky region: These county histories average between 11 and 17 pages each. This section has a total of pages. The original edition of this book included a history of the state Kentucky which is not included on this CD. Family Biographies of the Western Kentucky region: This is the largest section of the book and includes family biographies. More than 10, individuals are made mention of throughout the text. This is a rare and very valuable reference with a wealth of information for genealogy research of family history in the western region of Kentucky. You probably already have this program on your computer but if not, a free copy of the program is included on the CD. The book on this CD is designed to look just like a regular book and is bookmarked to move easily and quickly from one section another. Fully searchable - find any name or location instantly! A great deal of history and genealogy pages for very little cost! A truly fascinating view of the Western Kentucky region from its first settlement to All seven counties are included on one CD. If outside of the United States, please contact us for shipping costs. We accept checks, money orders and all major credit cards via the shopping cart, mail, or by phone at We will ship your order within 24 hours of receiving your payment on first business day if received on weekend or holiday. We will securely package and ship your order by First Class Mail and you will likely receive in just days after ordering! View our current shipping schedule here: High Speed Downloads How to order: If you wish to pay by credit card, please use the shopping cart below checkout goes to a secure server. Please read important details here before ordering as a download: Kentucky Counties Wholesale rates are available. Click on the links above or the navigation buttons on the upper left sidebar to view other titles available. Do you enjoy History and Genealogy? The Lives of Our Ancestors Do you like free?

## 5: Specific Resources - History

*APA Citation (style guide). Billington, J. H. (). The icon and the axe: an interpretive history of Russian culture. New York: Vintage Books. Chicago / Turabian - Author Date Citation (style guide).*

## 6: Icon and Axe by James Billington | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Find John Billington's memorial at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) You can leave condolences in the Guest Book, buy sympathy flowers, and pay your respects.*

## 7: Project MUSE - Russian Environmental History: Directions and Potentials

*Billington defines this book as an "interpretive history of modern Russian thought and culture" and explains that resulting from his own reflections it offers a selective account of the rise and development of Russian culture and thought in the last years.*

## 8: Awards for Montana The Magazine of Western History

*Abstract. The article revisits scholarly conceptualizations of Russian geopolitical traditions focusing on the pre-Soviet "classical period" and attempts to offer an alternative, more general typology with the goal of decomposing different traditions and comparing the interaction of their constituent parts.*

9: Mikhailovsky, Nikolai Konstantinovich | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*"A sweeping, intricate description of Russian cultural history, spanning the pre-Romanov era through six centuries to the reign of Joseph Stalin. Flowing with ease through time and topic from art to music, literature, philosophy, mythology and more the book provides readers with an.*

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