1. Record Nr. UNINA9910781904303321

Autore	Johnston Robert H (Robert Harold), <1937->
Titolo	New Mecca, new Babylon : Paris and the Russian exiles, 1920- 1945 / / Robert H. Johnston
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Kingston, : McGill-Queen's University Press, c1988
ISBN	0-7735-6158-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resourcei (x, 254 pages)
Disciplina	944/.3610049171
Soggetti	Russians - France - History - 20th century Russians - France - Paris - History - 20th century Political refugees - France - History - 20th century Russians - France - Intellectual life - 20th century Russians - France - Political activity - History - 20th century World War, 1939-1945 - Participation, Russian Soviet Union History Revolution, 1917-1921 Refugees
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliography and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- Exodus -- Elusive Unity -- Life in France -- Fathers and Sons in Exile -- Ordeals and Triumphs -- Russia and Europe -- Human Dust? -- Dissolution -- Epilogue -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- Glossary of Foreign Terms -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Three major waves of emigration from Soviet Russia followed the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and the Russian Civil War. While emigrants in the first wave have been identified mainly with a vague notion of aristocratic taxi drivers, Robert Johnston, through a collective biography of the roughly 120,000 Russians who lived in France during 1920-45, in particular in Paris, shows that this first wave of Russian emigrants made a much more significant contribution to French life and to western knowledge of Russia. Paris was the capital of "Russia Abroad," the home of an emigre generation which included figures from every field of Russian culture and every point of the political compass. Divided and diverse, the community was bound together in the hope and expectation of the downfall of Bolshevism and a return to

Mother Russia. Members of the community believed that their mission in Paris was to preserve Russian culture, language, and liberty, a task which required educating France and the West about the true dangers of Communism. As their time away from Russia increased, however, the exiles found it difficult to preserve their organizations and customs and to resist the assimilation of French ways. Gradually the original refugees died, moved away, or surrendered to French culture: by 1951 only 35,000 Russian refugees remained in all of France. The Russian exiles in Paris lived on the margins of history. But though politically defeated, their struggle to defend what they saw as worthwhile Russian values, their efforts to survive, and their contributions to the life of their country of refuge have something to say to a later age, not least to their exiled "grandchildren", the current third wave of emigrants from the USSR.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910438121003321

Autore	Clark Pamela Elizabeth
Titolo	Constant-Scale Natural Boundary Mapping to Reveal Global and Cosmic Processes / / by Pamela Elizabeth Clark, Chuck Clark
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : Springer New York : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2013
ISBN	1-4614-7762-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (122 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in Astronomy, , 2191-9100
Disciplina	520.223
Soggetti	Geographic information systems Planetary science Astronomy Astronomy—Observations Geographical Information Systems/Cartography Planetology Astronomy, Observations and Techniques
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter One: Constant-Scale Natural Boundary Mapping in Context --

Chapter Two: CSNB Mapping Technique -- Chapter Three: Interpretation of CSNB Maps -- Chapter Four: Mapping the Earth -- Chapter Five: CSNB Mapping Applied to Other Regular Bodies -- Chapter Six: CSNB Mapping Applied to Irregular Bodies -- Chapter Seven: Mapping the Sky -- Chapter Eight: The Future of CSNB Mapping.

Sommario/riassunto

Whereas conventional maps can be expressed as outward-expanding formulae with well-defined central features and relatively poorly defined edges, Constant Scale Natural Boundary (CSNB) maps have well-defined boundaries that result from natural processes and thus allow spatial and dynamic relationships to be observed in a new way useful to understanding these processes. CSNB mapping presents a new approach to visualization that produces maps markedly different from those produced by conventional cartographic methods. In this approach, any body can be represented by a 3D coordinate system. For a regular body, with its surface relatively smooth on the scale of its size, locations of features can be represented by definite geographic grid (latitude and longitude) and elevation, or deviation from the triaxial ellipsoid defined surface. A continuous surface on this body can be segmented, its distinctive regional terranes enclosed, and their inter-relationships defined, by using selected morphologically identifiable relief features (e.g., continental divides, plate boundaries, river or current systems). In this way, regions of distinction on a large, essentially spherical body can be mapped as two-dimensional ‘facets’ with their boundaries representing regional to global-scale asymmetries (e.g., continental crust, continental and oceanic crust on the Earth, farside original thicker crust and nearside thinner impact punctuated crust on the Moon). In an analogous manner, an irregular object such as an asteroid, with a surface that is rough on the scale of its size, would be logically segmented along edges of its impact-generated faces. Bounded faces are imagined with hinges at occasional points along boundaries, resulting in a foldable ‘shape model.’ Thus, bounded faces grow organically out of the most compelling natural features. Obvious boundaries control the map’s extremities, and peripheral regions are not dismembered or grossly distorted as in conventional map projections. 2D maps and 3D models grow out of an object’s most obvious face or terrane ‘edges,’ instead of arbitrarily by imposing a regular grid system or using regularly shaped facets to represent an irregular surface.