

Continue



Britannica book of the year 2019

Founded in 1768, the Encyclopædia Britannica has been a trusted source of knowledge for 250 years. To mark this milestone, we're releasing the Anniversary Edition: 250 Years of Excellence (1768-2018). This is the final Book of the Year, so don't miss out! The special collector's edition is individually numbered and features a rare continuation of knowledge, insights, and history. Order now for \$55 and get free access to Britannica's Online Premium Service for a year. Enjoy articles from Britannica's earliest editions, including contributions from Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, and Neil deGrasse Tyson. This edition also includes discussions on film preservation, Christendom, mass extinctions and more. The Encyclopædia Britannica has been a general knowledge encyclopædia since 1768, with over 4,411 named contributors. The Encyclopædia Britannica is a British encyclopædia that has been in publication since 1768. It was initially published in Scotland before being sold to various American companies over the years. The encyclopædia has undergone many changes, with its most recent edition, the 15th, being released from 1974 to 2010 and comprising three main parts: Micropædia, Macropædia, and Propædia. The Britannica started off as a small publication of just three volumes but expanded significantly over time. Its first edition was published between 1768 and 1771, while the second edition consisted of 10 volumes. The encyclopædia continued to grow, reaching its peak with the 11th edition in 1911. However, the rise of digital encyclopædias such as Microsoft Encarta and Wikipedia led to a decline in the Britannica's popularity. In response, it shifted its focus towards an online platform. Despite this shift, the Britannica remains more politically centrist compared to Wikipedia, which has been deemed to have a left-leaning bias. The 15th edition of the Britannica, published from 1974 to 2010, was notable for its three-part structure: Micropædia, Macropædia, and Propædia. The Micropædia was designed for quick fact-checking, while the Macropædia contained in-depth articles. The Propædia served as an outline of knowledge, providing context for readers to better understand a subject. Over its 70-year lifespan, the Britannica expanded significantly, with its most recent edition featuring over 32,640 pages and spanning 32 volumes. Despite being surpassed by digital encyclopædias, the Britannica remains an important historical reference, boasting a legacy of providing high-quality information to readers worldwide. Since its publication in the United States since 1901, the Britannica has maintained British English spelling, despite being widely used. The encyclopædia's content has remained steady over time, covering around 40 million words on approximately half a million topics. The 15th edition of the Britannica is comprised of four main parts: Micropædia, Macropædia, Propædia, and a two-volume index. The Micropædia contains roughly 65,000 articles, with most being short and lacking references or named contributors. It serves as a quick reference guide for fact-checking and finding more in-depth information in the Macropædia. The Macropædia is home to over 17 volumes, each having around one thousand pages. Its articles are well-written commentaries on their subjects, providing authoritative and comprehensive information that cannot be found elsewhere. The longest article covers the United States, resulting from merging separate articles on individual US states. A "Global Edition" of Britannica released in 2013 featured approximately 40,000 articles. The encyclopædia's organization is facilitated by cross-references in the Micropædia and Macropædia. However, these references are sparse, with an average of one per page. Instead, readers are recommended to consult the alphabetical index or Propædia, which categorizes the content by topic. The core of the Propædia is its "Outline of Knowledge", which aims to provide a logical framework for all human knowledge and serves as a guide for editors deciding which articles to include. The Outline can also be used as a study guide, helping students learn topics in depth by providing a series of Britannica articles related to each subject. Libraries have found the Propædia to be somewhat underutilized, as it is often overshadowed by other resources. The Propædia contains human anatomy transparencies and staff lists. The Micropædia and Macropædia have 24,000 images and roughly 40 million words. They use British spelling conventions like colour instead of color. The Britannica revises about 10% of its articles annually since 1936. A third of the 2007 edition's articles were revised in three years, but another source claims it was 46%. Articles are alphabetized by strict rules ignoring diacritical marks and non-English letters. Numerical entries are written out for ordering purposes. Rulers with identical names are listed first by country and then chronologically. As of March 2012, around 8,000 copies of the 2010 edition had been sold.[24] By late April that year, all remaining copies were sold out at Britannica's online store. Fast forward to 2016, a replica of the first edition from 1768 was available for purchase on the website.[25] The children's version of Britannica, known as Britannica Junior, was initially published in 1934 and later renamed Britannica Junior Encyclopædia in 1963. This version was discontinued after the 1984 printing. A separate British edition, edited by John Armitage, was released in London in 1960.[27] The content of this edition was influenced by standardized tests given to students in Britain.[28] Britannica introduced its children's encyclopædia to the US market in 1988, targeting ages seven to 14. Another version aimed at younger readers, the Young Children's Encyclopædia, was published in 1961. The company has also released various abridged editions of Britannica over the years. The single-volume Britannica Concise Encyclopædia contains 28,000 short articles.[30] Authorized translations have been made available in languages such as Chinese[31] and Vietnamese.[33][34] Compton's by Britannica was first published in 2007, featuring a condensed version of the larger Compton's Encyclopædia. This edition is aimed at readers aged 10-17. Additionally, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. has been publishing its annual Book of the Year since 1938.[37] The company also produces specialized reference works and offers various digital products, such as the Britannica Ultimate Reference Suite 2012 DVD.[36] This package contains over 100,000 articles, along with supplementary content like maps, videos, and study tools. Encyclopædia Britannica boasts an impressive collection of over 120,000 articles, regularly updated with fresh content. This includes daily features, updates, and links to news reports from esteemed sources such as The New York Times and BBC. The online platform generates roughly 60% of the company's revenue through various subscription plans, with around 15% coming from consumer website subscriptions alone. Institutional subscribers, including schools, colleges, and libraries, are crucial to Britannica's business model. Notably, Encyclopædia Britannica began offering free articles if linked from external sites in early 2007. Non-subscribers are presented with pop-ups and advertising. In February of the same year, the company partnered with AskMeNow to launch a mobile encyclopædia service, allowing users to send queries via text message and receive answers based on Britannica's concise encyclopædia. An initiative was announced in June 2008, facilitating collaboration between expert and amateur contributors for online content, while maintaining editorial oversight from Britannica staff. Contributions are credited, but not monetarily granted. Encyclopædia Britannica permits licenses to those contentions. In January 2009, the company's president, Jorge Cauz, revealed plans to accept edits and additions from the public on their website, with published editions unaffected by changes. Users must register under their real name and address prior to editing or submitting content. Edits are reviewed and checked before being approved by professional staff. Contributions will be categorized into separate sections based on their origin, with user-generated articles available in a special section once vetted and approved. In 2010, Encyclopædia Britannica partnered with Concentric Sky to launch iPhone products for the K-12 market and released Britannica ImageQuest, a database of images. In 2011, they ported their Britannica Kids product line to Intel's Netbooks and launched an iPad app. The following year, they announced that they would cease printing the encyclopædia set and focus on their online version. In 2018, Britannica released a Google Chrome extension, "Britannica Insights", which provides snippets of information from Britannica Online whenever a user performs a Google Search. This extension was also available for Firefox but was taken down due to a code review issue. The print version of the Britannica has had over 4,411 contributors, many of whom are renowned experts in their fields. Roughly a quarter of these contributors have passed away, while another quarter are retired or emeritus. The majority (around 98%) contribute to only one article; however, some authors have written multiple articles. One exceptional contributor is Christine Sutton from the University of Oxford, who has written 24 articles on particle physics. Britannica's authors have also included notable figures such as Albert Einstein and Marie Curie. The Encyclopædia Britannica has been americanized to a certain extent, with nothing seemingly more effective in cheapening its scholarship than this "Americanizing". Since the time of Thomas Spencer Baynes, who edited the 9th edition in 1888, the publication has had numerous editors-in-chief. These include Hugh Chisholm (1902-1924), James Louis Garvin (1926-1932), Franklin Henry Hooper (1932-1938), Walter Yust (1938-1960), Harry Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free software extension providing edited information with Google Chrome queries. Britannica aims to offer credible information through a partnership with search engines like Google, Yahoo, and Bing. This is part of their effort to provide trustworthy information amidst the rising issue of misinformation. Hary Ashmore (1960-1963), Warren E. Preece (1964-1968, 1969-1975), Sir William Haley (1968-1969), Philip W. Goetz (1979-1991), Robert McHenry (1992-1997), and Anita Wolff as the Deputy Editor and Theodor Pappas as Executive Editor in 2007. Paul T. Armstrong held the position of treasurer, vice president, and chief financial officer for 56 years before retiring in 1992. The editorial staff consisted of five Senior Editors and nine Associate Editors supervised by Dale Hoibser and four others in 2007. Notable figures have been part of the editorial board over the years, including Nicholas Carr, Wendy Dunger, Benjamin M. Friedman, Leslie H. Golt, David Gelernter, Murray Gell-Mann, Vartan Gregorian, Thomas Nagel, Donald Norman, Don Michael Randel, Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood, and Michael Wesch. Mortimer J. Adler was responsible for the Propædia and its Outline of Knowledge and its Outline of Knowledge under the guidance of dozens of editorial advisors. It is estimated that roughly half of these advisors have since passed away, with some notable figures included in this count. The Encyclopædia Britannica's chief architects include Rene Dubos (d. 1982), Loren Eiseley (d. 1977), Harold D. Lasswell (d. 1978), Mark Van Doren (d. 1972), Peter Ritchie Calder (d. 1982) and Mortimer J. Adler (d. 2001). The Propædia listed approximately 4,000 advisors who contributed to the unsigned Micropædia articles. In January 1996, billionaire Jacqui Safra purchased the Britannica from the Benton Foundation, taking on the role of chair. Don Yannias became CEO in 1997 and led the development of digital versions through Britannica.com Incorporated. His tenure was marked by challenges, layoffs, and financial losses. Ian Yeshua replaced Yannias as CEO in 2001 and reunited the leadership of the two companies. Jorge Aguilar-Cauz served as President from 2003, focusing on alliances and brand extensions. In 2017, Karthik Krishnan became global CEO, bringing experience from RELX and Rodale to lead the company's digital strategy for consumers and K-12 schools. His initiatives included Britannica Insights, a free