

Chapter 1 : Fate of the Tsar | Ersjdamoo's Blog

*New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, xvi, p., illustrated with inserted photos on coated stock, first edition hardbound in red cloth boards titled black. A rough copy, edgeworn with some fray and a short tear at the head, tissue-guard on frontispiece is partially torn away, rear hinge is badly cracked, one of the plates is almost detached; but a complete and handleable reader's copy.*

He spent from to researching and writing a biography unpublished of Hokan Bjornstrom Steffanson, , the Swedish-American industrialist and financier. Ackerman was a champion of freedom of the press. His professional career was forged in both major World Wars. When the book was printed in , at the height of World War I, this sentiment was considered quite radical. The London Times Literary Supplement commented: As a biography, Dawes, the Doer was panned as "poorly handled," whereas Biography of George Eastman was called by the New York Tribune "objective in the sense that it holds strictly to the drama of events in justification of its hero. Ackerman was an outspoken advocate of a journalism foundation in the United States "dedicated to the study of the daily newspaper and government. Germany, the Next Republic? Ackerman authored numerous articles, pamphlets, and reports on journalism and related affairs. He was 70, Brown worked at the Journal-Bulletin from to when he retired because of ill health. His family had an association with the Journal-Bulletin that began in when his maternal grandfather, David S. Barry, left his post as Washington correspondent for the New York Sun to become editor-in-chief of the Providence newspapers. Two years later, Barry returned to Washington as Journal-Bulletin correspondent. In , he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the U. He then moved to Providence as managing editor and later became editor and publisher of the newspapers. The younger Brown, known as Jeff, was Journal-Bulletin Washington correspondent from and as bureau chief from to He was appointed editor on Feb. He is survived by his wife, the former Janice O. Van DeWater, two daughters by a previous marriage, five grandchildren, and a brother, Barry Brown, of Washington. A memorial service was scheduled at 1 p. Friday at Swan Point Chapel. Burial will be private. He was called Nicholas Miraculous Butler by his good friend Theodore Roosevelt; the epithet was so perfect that, once uttered, it could not be forgotten. Butler, a manufacturer, and Mary Murray Butler, daughter of Nicholas Murray, a clergyman and author, began his career with a brilliant record as a student. In the fall of , he accepted an appointment on the staff of the Department of Philosophy at Columbia College, which in became Columbia University. And so began a professional association that was to last for sixty years. From the first, Butler distinguished himself as an educational administrator. Within four years he gave administrative form to his philosophical theory of pedagogy by establishing an institute which, later affiliated with Columbia, became known as Teachers College. He founded the Educational Review and edited it for thirty years, wrote reports on state and local educational systems, served as a member of the New Jersey Board of Education from to , participated in the formation of the College Entrance Examination Board. He was named acting president of Columbia University in and president in , retaining that position until retirement in October, Under his presidency, Columbia University made phenomenal growth. It became a major university. Butler moved in the realm of politics as easily as he did in that of education. He was a delegate to the Republican convention for the first time in and for the last in Butler, Root, William Howard Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt constituted a powerful political quartet in the early years of the century. Breaking with the others in , Roosevelt ran for the presidency as the candidate of the Progressive Party, which drew most of its strength from Republicans, against the nominees of the constituted party: Taft for the presidency and Butler for the vice-presidency. By splitting the national vote, they permitted the Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, to win the election. In Butler failed in his attempt to secure the Republican presidential nomination for Root and in and failed to secure it for himself. Meanwhile, Butler sought to unite the world of education and that of politics in a struggle to achieve world peace through international cooperation. His association with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was a fruitful one of thirty-five years. His first wife, whom he married in and by whom he had one daughter, died in ; he remarried in When Butler became almost totally blind in at the age of eighty-three, he resigned the demanding posts he still held. He died two years later. In ,

Butler completed his autobiography with the publication of the second volume of *Across the Busy Years*. Both in size and in title it is peculiarly appropriate. Haberman, Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam,

## Chapter 2 : Trailing the Bolsheviki

*Trailing the Bolsheviki Twelve Thousand Miles With the Allies in Siberia* by Carl W. Ackerman  
*Russian Revolution Aspects* by Robert Crozier Long  
*The International Jew The World's Foremost Problem* by Dearborn Independent.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Biografiia, ideologiia, voennye pokhody [Baron von Ungern-Sternberg: Jamie Bisher, White Terror: Cossack Warlords of the Trans-Siberian. Andrei Vladislavovich Ganin, Chernogorets na russkoi sluzhbe: Tovarishchestvo nauchnykh izdanii KMK, Neizvestnye stranitsy grazhdanskoi voiny [The Legendary Baron: Unknown Pages of the Civil War]. In the great clash of whiskers of the Russian Civil War, the Reds were good, but the Counterrevolution was bushier. With the exception of Admiral Kolchak, who persisted in shaving, almost every White commander made a habit of crowning his upper lip with an ample swatch of facial hair, from shaggy toothbrushes and walruses to elaborate handlebars that rolled out to [End Page ] the edge of the cheek and then, with just the right dab of wax, soared optimistically upward. Some of the most luxuriant growths bloomed in eastern Siberia. Based in remote regions, most of these men were able to continue fighting against the Bolsheviks long after their counterparts in European Russia and western Siberia had been overcome. Their moustaches were not only the best in the anti-Bolshevik gallery—they also lasted the longest. Writing on the White commanders of eastern Siberia and the Far East has tended to emphasize political and military events. The books under review here follow this tradition. They have little to say about the cultural identities of Semenov and Co. The firmament of the late tsarist empire was studded with constellations of imperial subcultures—discrete groupings of like-minded individuals shaped by the particular configurations of ethnicity, ideology, and imperial power that coalesced in different environments. The early Georgian Marxists described in a rich recent study are one such subculture. Compared to the Social Democrats of Tiflis, they were a much less subtle group; and their ethos—a brew of authoritarianism, militarism, opportunism, antisemitism, apocalyptic messianism, geopolitical dreaming, and sheer ruthlessness, with an added dash of frontier ethnophilia—was, to say the least, unappealing. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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*Trailing the Bolsheviki; twelve thousand miles with the allies in Siberia, by Carl W. Ackerman.*

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Chapter 8 : Carl W. Ackerman papers on Hakan Bjornstrom Steffanson,

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