

Democracy In America Volume 2 Alexis De Tocqueville

The Gospels and Acts are composed of writings from St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John and the Book of Acts. The purpose of which is to give you the spiritual lens that will enable you to see clearly what you fail to see using your physical lens. As you read this collection, try to see the three spiritual themes to it. Get a copy today.

A reader-friendly explanation of the need to restore limited government and other American founding values.

Volume 2 of the classic commentary on the influence of democracy on the intellect, feelings, and actions of Americans. With an introduction by Phillips Bradley.

Carlos Forment's aim in this highly ambitious work is to write the book that Tocqueville would have written had he traveled to Latin America instead of the United States. Drawing on an astonishing level of research, Forment pored over countless newspapers, partisan pamphlets, tabloids, journals, private letters, and travelogues to show in this study how citizens of Latin America established strong democratic traditions in their countries through the practice of democracy in their everyday lives. This first volume of Democracy in Latin America considers the development of democratic life in Mexico and Peru from independence to the late 1890s. Forment traces the emergence of hundreds of political, economic, and civic associations run by citizens in both nations and shows how these organizations became models of and for democracy in the face of dictatorship and immense economic hardship. His is the first book to show the presence in Latin America of civic democracy, something that gave men and women in that region an alternative to market- and state-centered forms of life. In looking beneath institutions of government to uncover local and civil organizations in public life, Forment ultimately uncovers a tradition of edification and inculcation that shaped democratic practices in Latin America profoundly. This tradition, he reveals, was stronger in Mexico than in Peru, but its basic outlines were similar in both nations and included a unique form of what Forment calls Civic Catholicism in order to distinguish itself from civic republicanism, the dominant political model throughout the rest of the Western world.

Democracy in Latin America, 1760-1900

Religion and Politics

The Republican Agenda, Today

Mantan the Funnyman

Democracy in America -

Democracy in America

Democracy in America - Volume 2LitresDemocracy in America -

Separation of church and state is a bedrock principal of American democracy, and so, too, is active citizen engagement. Since evangelicals comprise one of the largest and most vocal voting blocs in the United States, tensions and questions naturally arise. In the two-volume Evangelicals and Democracy in America, editors Steven Brint and Jean Reith Schroedel have assembled an authoritative collection of studies of the evangelical movement in America. Religion and Politics, the second volume of the set, focuses on the role of religious conservatives in party politics, the rhetoric evangelicals use to mobilize politically, and what the history of the evangelical movement reveals about where it may be going. Part I of Religion and Politics explores the role of evangelicals in electoral politics. Contributor Pippa Norris looks at evangelicals around the globe and finds that religiosity is a strong predictor of ideological leanings in industrialized countries. But the United States remains one of only a handful of post-industrial societies where religion plays a significant role in partisan politics. Other chapters look at voting trends, especially the growing number of higher-income evangelicals among Republican ranks, how voting is influenced both by "values" and race, and the management of the symbols and networks behind the electoral system of moral-values politics. Part II of the volume focuses on the mobilizing rhetoric of the Christian Right. Nathaniel Klemm and Stephen Macedo show how the rhetorical strategies of the Christian Right create powerful mobilizing narratives, but frequently fail to build broad enough coalitions to prevail in the pluralistic marketplace of ideas. Part III analyzes the cycles and evolution of the Christian Right. Kimberly Conger looks at the specific circumstances that have allowed evangelicals to become dominant in some Republican state party committees but not in others. D. Michael Lindsay examines the "elastic orthodoxy" that has allowed evangelicals to evolve into a formidable social and political force. The final chapter by Clyde Wilcox presents a new framework for understanding the relationship between the Christian Right and the GOP based on the ecological metaphor of co-evolution. With its companion volume on religion and society, this second volume of Evangelicals and Democracy in America offers the most complete examination yet of the social circumstances and political influence of the millions of Americans who are white evangelical Protestants. Understanding their history and prospects for the future is essential to forming a comprehensive picture of America today.

E Pluribus Kinko's describes how a highly democratic business structure helped Kinko's grow and profit for thirty years, and how the loss of democracy contributed to the company's decline and disappearance. From 1970 to 1999, Kinko's grew from a one-hundred-square-foot copy shop to a two-billion-dollar industry leader with over 1,000 branches worldwide, with thousands of engaged and participative citizen-coworkers. The foundations of our democracy were The Philosophy, which was like a constitution that clearly articulated stakeholder rights and expectations, our Partnership Ethos, which used profit sharing to spread the benefits and responsibilities of citizenship throughout the organization, and our habit of Pot-Stirring, which produced the frequent revolutions Thomas Jefferson believed were necessary in a healthy democracy. It was very messy - and very profitable.

In 1831, the then twenty-seven year old Alexis de Tocqueville, was sent with Gustave de Beaumont to America by the French Government to study and make a report on the American prison system. Over a period of nine months the two traveled all over America making notes not only on the prison systems but on all aspects of American society and government. From these notes Tocqueville wrote 'Democracy in America', an exhaustive analysis of the successes and failures of the American form of government, a republican representative democracy. Contained here is the unabridged first volume of that classic exposition as translated by Henry Reeve.

The Great Separation

The New Freedom

Volume 1, Civic Selfhood and Public Life in Mexico and Peru

Bees in Amber

Book 2, Trial of Fire Trilogy

Power Quest, Book Two

Alexis de Tocqueville is more quoted than read; commentators across the political spectrum invoke him as an oracle who defined America and its democracy for all times. But in fact his masterpiece, Democracy in America, was the product of a young man's open-minded experience of America at a time of rapid change. In Tocqueville's Discovery of America, the prizewinning Tocqueville's nine-month journey through the young nation in 1831-1832, illuminating how his enduring ideas were born of imaginative interchange with America and Americans, and painting a vivid picture of Jacksonian America. Damrosch shows that Tocqueville found much to admire in the dynamism of American society and in its egalitarian ideals. But he was often disappointed. He was convinced that the institution of slavery was bound to give rise to a tragic civil war. Drawing on documents and letters that have never before appeared in English, as well as on a wide range of scholarship, Tocqueville's Discovery of America brings the man, his ideas, and his world to startling life.

Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America (De la démocratie en Amérique) is a classic text detailing the United States of the 1830s, showing a primarily favorable view by Tocqueville as he compares it to his native France. Considered to be an important account of the U.S. democratic system, it has become a classic work in the fields of political science and history. Democracy in America was first published as two volumes, one in 1835 and the other in 1840: both are included in this edition.

I think that in no country in the civilized world is less attention paid to philosophy than in the United States. The Americans have no philosophical school of their own: and they care but little for all the schools into which Europe is divided, the very names of which are scarcely known to them. Nevertheless it is easy to perceive that almost all the inhabitants of the United States are in possession of one, common to the whole people. To evade the bondage of system and habit, of family maxims, class opinions, and, in some degree, of national prejudices: to accept tradition only as a means, and govern it by the same rules; that is to say, that without ever having taken the trouble to define the rules of a philosophical method, they are in possession of one, common to the whole people. To seek the reason of things for one's self, and in one's self alone; to tend to results without being bound to means, and to aim at the substance through the form;-such are the principal characteristics of what I shall call the philosophical method of the Americans. But if I go further, and if I seek amongst these characteristics almost all the rest, I discover that in most of the operations of the mind, each American appeals to the individual exercise of his own understanding alone. America is therefore one of the countries in the world where philosophy is least studied, and where the precepts of Descartes are best applied. Nor is this surprising. The Americans do not read the works of Descartes from speculative studies; but they follow his maxims because this very social condition naturally disposes their understanding to adopt them. In the midst of the continual movement which agitates a democratic community, the tie which unites one generation to another is relaxed or broken; every man readily loses the trace of the ideas of his forefathers or takes it from the opinions of his contemporaries. The maxims of the Americans, therefore, of society derive their belief from the opinions of the class to which they belong, for, so to speak, there are no longer any classes, or those which still exist are composed of such mobile elements, that their body can never exercise a real control over its members.

While this book does not purport or pretend to have all the answers to the many socio-political challenges that we face in life, it certainly does raise some thought-provoking questions for us to think through. I hasten to add, however, that the book is not a work of fiction. Rather, it is an example of public intellectualism in the Social Sciences. The book distills some of the cardinal objective of the book - to provoke some critical thinking on topical themes pertaining to socio-political inquiry. This objective is pursued through the use of metaphors and musings. In many cultures, especially those that place much emphasis on oral tradition, knowledge is often handed down to the younger generation through various adages, sayings, metaphors, and stories. This book attempts to draw from such a tradition, lighting the fire-place and then distilling some untapped wisdom for posterity and the readership.

The Last Diplomat

Rediscover the Constitution and Get America Out of Its Fiscal Death Spiral

Melting Point 2040

Volumes I & II

Democracy In America: Volume II

Fix It Now

Divine Vengeance weaves intrigue and drama through the accurate and volatile historical events of the Cathar in thirteenth century France. A brutal massacre sponsored by the Pope. Brother Raimon cannot reconcile the dissonance between his faith and the violence. Nor can he rationalize his love for a Guilelma, a Cathar heretic. What starts as offering a helping hand, soon turns into organized aid for fleeing heretics. Now Raimon is captured attempting to sabotage the trebuchet Malvoisine, and he is to be burned at the stake...along with 180 heretics...and the woman he loves. Sadly the brutality of crusade leader Simon de Montfort is not contrived. The Cathar crusade was the first pogrom aimed at a Christian region. It led to the dark years of the Inquisition and set a concerning tone that influenced Western thought for centuries. Action, intrigue, geography, an era of history rife with contradictions, and an unrequited love. Join the adventure!

The epic life of Mantan Moreland unfolds in Michael H. Price's vivid account of a career that ranged from the Minstrel tradition, through the circus world and Broadway, to Hollywood, through political woes and a defiant comeback. Who'd have thought that Charlie Chan's chauffeur had such an immense back-story? An expanded edition of the original volume of 2006, with newly unearthed photographs, fresh insights, and a rare 1948 interview in the artist's own emphatic words.

The contributions to this volume Politics, Social Movements and Extremism take serious the fact that populism is a symptom of the crisis of representation that is affecting parliamentary democracy. Right-wing populism skyrocketed to electoral success and is now part of the government in several European countries, but it also shaped the Brexit campaign and the US presidential election. In Southern Europe, left-wing populism transformed the classical two parties systems into ungovernable three fractions parliaments, whereas in Latin America it still presents an instable alternative to liberal democracy. The varying consequences of populist mobilisation so far consist in the maceration of the established borders of political culture, the distortion of legislation concerning migrants and migration, and the emergence of hybrid regimes bordering on and sometimes leaning towards dictatorship. Yet, in order to understand populism, innovative research approaches are required that need to be capable of overcoming stereotypes and conceptual dichotomies which are deeply rooted in the political debate. The chapters of this volume offer such new theoretical strategies for inquiring into the multi-faceted populist phenomenon. The chapters analyse its language, concepts and its relationship to social media in an innovative way, draw the con - tours of left- and right-wing populism and reconstruct its shifting delimitation to political extremism. Furthermore, they value the most significant aftermath of populist mobilisation on the institutional frame of parliamentary democracy from the limitation of the freedom of press, to the dismantling of the separation of powers, to the erosion of citizenship rights. This volume will be an invaluable reference for students and scholars in the field of political theory, political sociology and European Studies.

“Any history of the political movements of the Muslims will not be complete without Chaudhry Afzal Haq. The conservative elite of Punjab were afraid of him just like all the ruling classes that are afraid of a successful revolution. He was everything in Ahrar, but never accepted any designation in the party.” “He was one of the worst enemies of British rule and ready to make an alliance with anyone who was against the British.”Agha Shorash KashmiriRejecting racism, religious intolerance and embracing “social leveling” and economic justice, Chaudhry Afzal Haq was a visionary, writer, politician, humanitarian, political prisoner and freedom fighter on behalf of all Indians. He was a moral man who sacrificed his personal needs in the service of his fellow countrymen, regardless of their religious or ethnic background.Pakistan and Untouchability is a lost literary work and message that is a must read for every student of history and politics in the subcontinent of today. This book examines the real underlying historical, economic, religious and political issues of the Indian subcontinent at a moment in time of decision for its people. The debate of why and if a new country of Pakistan should be created or will be created after British rule of India is examined in detail by Afzal Haq. His conclusions remain as relevant today as they were in his time. The working and middle class in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are still struggling with these same issues in the subcontinent today.Written in 1939 and 1940, while imprisoned in Rawalpindi jail and published in 1941, this book is a culmination of Afzal Haq's lifelong thinking about the key issues facing his country and its peoples while under British rule.About the Author: Chaudhry Afzal Haq was elected twice to Punjab Assembly as a Member of Legislative Assembly starting in 1924. He helped to found Majlis-e-Ahrar, a liberal Muslim political party at the time, working to seek social justice and freedom for all Indians regardless of race or religion. He was later elected as the second President of Majlis-e-Ahrar from 1931-1934. Known as Mufakkir-e-Ahrar “The Thinker” by this time, Chaudhry Afzal Haq was in and out of British prisons for over two decades for openly defying the British Government as a political and moral leader. He campaigned and wrote tirelessly focusing his efforts on helping the poor and working class in India during these most desperate of times. His life's work included political action on behalf of the common man, prison reform and human rights for his fellow Indians.

E Pluribus Kinko's

Democracy in America (Volumes 1 and 2, Unabridged) [translated by Henry Reeve with an Introduction by John Bigelow]

Public Intellectualism and Sociopolitical Inquiry Through Metaphor and Musing

Growing Up Greek in America

Populism and the Crisis of Democracy

Reproduction of the original: Bees in Amber by John Oxenham

Over the course of nine months in 1831 Alexis de Tocqueville, a French political thinker, and accompanied by Gustave de Beaumont, travelled the United States under the pretext of studying the American prison system. Over the course of his travels, Tocqueville also studied American society, religion, politics, and economics, undertaking what would become one of the most comprehensive studies to that time of the practice of democracy in the United States. Democracy in America: Volume II continues Tocqueville's exploration of the nature of democracy in the United States, including an analysis of American civil society. Democracy in America was published in two volumes in 1835 and 1840, and is today considered one of the foundational works of political science. HarperTorch brings great works of non-fiction and the dramatic arts to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperTorch collection to build your digital library.

In this landmark effort to understand African American people in the New World, Gunnar Myrdal provides deep insight into the contradictions of American democracy as well as a study of a people within a people. The title of the book, An American Dilemma, refers to the moral contradiction of a nation torn between allegiance to its highest ideals and awareness of the base realities of racial discrimination. The touchstone of this classic is the jarring discrepancy between the American creed of respect for the inalienable rights to freedom, justice, and opportunity for all and the pervasive violations of the dignity of blacks. The appendices are a gold mine of information, theory, and methodology. Indeed, two of the appendices were issued as a separate work given their importance for systematic theory in social research. The new introduction by Sissela Bok offers a remarkably intimate yet rigorously objective appraisal of Myrdal—a social scientist who wanted to see himself as an analytic intellectual, yet had an unbending desire to bring about change. An American Dilemma is testimonial to the man as well as the ideas he espoused. When it first appeared An American Dilemma was called "the most penetrating and important book on contemporary American civilization" by Robert S. Lynd; "One of the best political commentaries on American life that has ever been written" in The American Political Science Review; and a book with "a novelty and a courage seldom

found in American discussions either of our total society or of the part which the Negro plays in it" in The American Sociological Review. It is a foundation work for all those concerned with the history and current status of race relations in the United States.

French thinker Alexis de Tocqueville’s Democracy in America has for years been a classic for American political studies. The expansive 2-volume original is here provided in a new abridgement for students, giving an accessible yet complete picture of Tocqueville’s thought. With a new introduction by editor John D. Wilsey, this volume opens a clear window into

American political, cultural, and religious history.

Dispatches from the War Zone

Works

A History of the Separation of the United States Into Two Independent Republics in 2029

The Ascendancy of Antichrist in America

Democrats

Divine Vengeance

The verbal section of the GRE is essentially a vocabulary test. With a few exceptions, if you know the word, you will probably be able to answer the question correctly. Thus, it is crucial that you improve your vocabulary. Even if you have a strong vocabulary, you will still encounter unfamiliar words on the GRE. Many students write off questions, which contain words, they don't recognize. This is a mistake. This book introduces numerous techniques that decode unfamiliar words and prod your memory of words you only half-remember. With these techniques, you will often be able to squeeze out enough meaning from an unfamiliar word to answer a question correctly. Nevertheless, don't rely on just these techniques--you must study word lists. Obviously, you cannot attempt to memorize the dictionary, and you don't need to. The GRE tests a surprisingly limited number of words, and this book has 4000 prime candidates. Granted, memorizing a list of words is rather dry, but it is probably the most effective way of improving your performance on the verbal section. All the words you need for success on the GRE! Features: * 4000 Words Defined * Word Analysis section * 200 Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes * Concise, practical definitions

"In the spring of 2031 terrorists detonate nuclear bombs in nine American and European cities. They are not the small ""suitcase" bombs intelligence agencies had anticipated, but large strategic weapons, smuggled to their targets on trucks and aboard ships. Millions die in the firestorms. In the months that follow, thousands more are lost to radiation sickness, starvation and the lawless gangs terrorizing the countryside. The global financial system collapses. The military labors to establish order but is forced to commit nearly all its resources to the cities, which have become massive refugee camps. In the rural outland there is anarchy. The Chinese offer aid, but demand an impossible concession: the dissolution of the United States and creation of a new Sino-American continental state. They are refused. Can the U.S. hope to rebuild without aid? Its wounds are deep, the damage severe. The struggle continues, the days grind on, but the leaders know they are making almost no progress. In July they receive news so terrible that at first they cannot believe it. In five locations at once, Chinese troops are landing on American beaches. For the first time in over 200 years the United States is being invaded by a foreign power!"--Amazon blurb.

In the year 2040, America faces divide. Terrorist assaults, racial conflicts and political opportunists threaten its very survival. A riveting, thought-provoking tale, Melting Point 2040 explores the human costs of an America growing apart - following intertwined lives of a young Mexican immigrant, a disconnected survival gaming fanatic, a University professor and others competing to resolve disputes on their terms. It's a different world. America's economic supremacy has been surpassed. Computer programs drive cars that shape around passengers. English is no longer the primary language in several of 52 states. With a second Great Depression embedded in the nation's mindset and many issues unresolved for generations, America's most divisive challenge since the Civil War is coming to full boil. America's future may depend on a reluctant hero.

DEMOCRATS, THE WAR PARTY, PRACTITIONERS of RACISM, SLAVERY, and SERIAL LYNCHINGS becoming, in turn, ARCHITECTS of PRESIDENTIAL FELLOWSHIPS of DEATH, ALL PRODUCING AN UNANTICIPATED WORLDWIDE AMERICAN HEGEMONY This impeccably researched work chronicles the decisions made by Democratic U. S. Presidents in regards to waging war. The policies of Presidents Wilson, Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson are reviewed thoroughly. President Eisenhower's policies are, also, reviewed. The impact of these decisions and the worldview they reflect is studied from the founding of the United States upto present day. The culminating chapter reveals the impact the "liberal theory of life" - shared by the Democratic presidents - had on the growth and the legitimacy of the United States as an international power.

GRE 4000

Democracy in America, Volume 1 (of 2) - The Original Classic Edition

The Gospels and Acts Book 2

Don't go there. It's not safe. You'll die. And other more >> rational advice for overlanding Mexico & Central America

America Faces Divide

Totally Corrupt

Think It Can't Happen Here? Think Again: Operation Vigilant Eagle HR 347 Million Vet March IRS Targeting Bundy Ranch Ferguson Patriot Act Partisanship is on the rise, the economy is in a downward spiral, and there is a steady erosion of civil liberties. These factors all contribute to a plotline that is as unthinkable as it is inevitable. A American Civil War. From the backroom deals in Washington D.C. to the front lines of the battlefield. Daugherty offers an unflinching view of how a modern war on American soil would play out. A nightmare scenario which will come true.

In 1831, the then twenty-seven year old Alexis de Tocqueville, was sent with Gustave de Beaumont to America by the French Government to study and make a report on the American prison system. Over a period of nine months the two traveled all over America making notes not only on the prison systems but on all aspects of American society and government. From these notes Tocqueville wrote "Democracy in America," an exhaustive analysis of the successes and failures of the American form of government, a republican representative democracy. Tocqueville believed that over the past seven hundred years the social and economic conditions of humanity were progressively becoming more equal. The future was, in his opinion, inevitably drawing humanity towards the democratic ideal thus diminishing the power of the aristocracy. Tocqueville's predictions of the changing nature of human civilization seem almost clairvoyant in retrospect. First published in two volumes in 1835 and 1840, "Democracy in America" remains one of the most important historical documents of America and political analysis of its form of government. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper, includes both unabridged volumes as translated by Henry Reeve, and an introduction by John Bigelow.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. This reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for your important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Caution: this book is a document from the future, on how the United States finally split into two independent republics in 2029, and its aftermath. The topic is so sensitive, that its futuristic author must be identified merely as John Doe, Ph.D. Dateline: 2029. The "One Nation, Indivisible," finally divides. - A political satire.

The War Party: Volume One

Democracy in America – Volume 2

Democracy in America - Volume 1

Pakistan and Untouchability

The 4000 Words Essential for the GRE

An American Dilemma

Exposing the social and political landscape of homelessness in Fresno, Dispatches from the War Zone offers the reader a rare opportunity to understand this issue from the perspective of the homeless, their allies and an investigative journalist who closely followed this story for more than 10 years. What at first appeared to be builders and developers working with Fresno City Hall and the police to move the homeless to more remote areas of town turns into something else entirely. We find government corruption, a class action lawsuit against the city for its unconstitutional attacks against the homeless and the suspicious death of Pamela Kincaid, the lead plaintiff in the legal action. Originally, it was the federal government's de-funding of affordable housing in the early 1980s that led to today's homeless crisis. The book examines those structural reasons for homelessness but also looks at what grassroots groups in Fresno, working on alternatives, have accomplished. Although the end to homelessness has been elusive for those groups doing business as usual, the paradigm shifts this book suggests give new hope that a better world is possible. There is a pathway to ending homelessness and treating all people with the dignity and respect they deserve.

This book is DEDICATED TO: The eradication of FEAR in America-as FDR articulated: "nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance." In short, fear is the mother of all cancers on the body politic of America.....i.e., fear is a wall to keep the Mexicans out, and drives our insidious racism.....and the pernicious fear resulting from McCarthyism still hangs like a black cloud over and cripples America to this day, resulting in our Third World healthcare system, and Job Creation--and is the parent of the pervasive hate in America today.....to illustrate: I didn't write the following. It is a cut and paste from FACEBOOK, or some blog [would like to give credit if knew the author]--but it is so on target regarding how "fear" is driving Conservative policy in America today-i.e., is undermining America and our progress-and relegating America to a Third World country status, rather than a world leader-"Conservatives are such cowards: they are afraid of gay people getting married or serving in the military; they are afraid of bringing terrorists to super max prisons in the US from which no one has ever escaped; they are afraid of the boy scouts letting gay kids in; they are afraid of everyone voting and are constantly suppressing the vote under some bogus voter fraud theory; they are afraid of letting students vote at their universities; they are afraid of women having the right to choose; they even are afraid of women getting contraception [the real issue actually is a women's agency and control over their bodies]; they are afraid of immigration reform leading to citizenship because they are afraid of-- name whatever reason; they are afraid of mandating gun purchasers to undergo background checks for crazy people and terrorists; they are afraid of people smoking pot; they are afraid of climate change being real and contradicting their beloved Bible; they are afraid of legitimate campaign reform; they are afraid of Muslims; they are afraid of blacks; they are afraid of atheists; they are afraid of hippies; they are afraid of socialists; they are probably still afraid of monsters under their beds; they are just rank cowards and keep making things up to be afraid of."

In this compelling sequel to Power Quest Book One: America's Obsession with the Paranormal, S. Douglas Woodward reveals the hidden history of Nazi infestation of American institutions after World War II. Beginning with the 1952 flying saucer flap over the nations capital and concluding with the CIA's clandestine mind control agenda of the 1950s-1970s, the reader is confronted with highly charged and seldom known facts. The story centers on America's erstwhile alliance with German fascism linked to the infamous personalities of Hitler's Nazi Party who escaped the war crimes trials at Nuremberg. In this second volume of Power Quest, The Ascendancy of Antichrist in America, Woodward brings to the reader the recently declassified proof our America has often shunned its most noble ideals. The author uncovers a vast record of unethical and deceptive Federal activities committed in Washington's darkened corridors of political power. Woodward condenses mountains of highly reliable research compiled by authoritative investigative journalists and insiders along with his own well-turned analysis, demonstrating that the political and spiritual evil of Nazism was often excused and encouraged by American officials as part of a blind quest to fight communism during the Cold War. Woodward makes no secret of his evangelical perspective. But Power Quest: The Ascendancy of Antichrist in America is not a selective proof texting of biblical assertions or a diatribe against liberal political views. His account is a factual his-tory that most Americans have never heard. For conservative Christian readers, Woodward speaks prophetically - challenging the cherished assumption held by political conservatives that America traditionally takes the moral high ground. And he poses an alternative view to the typical eschatological position, asking "Could America be the seat of power for a literal personage the Bible calls Antichrist?"

Excerpts from Baklava for President: "The first clue that a meal was unsavory was our father's claim he was presenting us with a delicacy." "Maybe priests were just as bad at math as Jesus." "Frankly, Homeland Security would be wise to contact our yiayias for a diplomacy consult." "Once the egg cracking contest began, we were no longer family-we were soldiers on a battlefield trying to vanquish our adversaries." "When I die, I want to go to Heaven savoring that last, rich, salty bite of spanakopita on my lips." For K. D. Papandreou, growing up in a Greek-American family was a topsy-turvy experience. While breakfast cereal and morning cartoons were allowed on Saturdays, Sundays were always church daze. And trips to Grandma's house were fun because there was always plenty of spanakopita and honey candies. Still they knew, once they crossed that threshold, that American rules and customs no longer applied. That meant no Oreos, pizza, or TV. It also meant trying to avoid eating tripe stew on the holidays. Luckily, the tooth fairy was a regular visitor, so they had pocket change to spend on gum, chocolate, and other essentials. K. D. has decided to call Baklava for President a memoir so there's no finger pointing about her childhood recollections. And she's taken the liberty of cleverly altering everyone's names so she won't have to go into the Witness Protection Program after her family reads this. But she knows there is one thing they all agree about: food is love and, if something is good, more is better.

Baklava for President

The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy

The Second American Civil War: Book One the Red and the Blue

Why American History Is Not What They Say

A Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People

Volume 2: Politics, Social Movements and Extremism