

## Dear Mr President

Excerpt: When we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thorough masters of it becomes a crime--Samuel Hahnemann.

This book "renders the singular arc of a woman's life through letters Mary-Louise Parker composes to the men, real and hypothetical, who have informed the person she is today. Beginning with the grandfather she never knew, the letters range from a missive to the beloved priest from her childhood to remembrances of former lovers to an homage to a firefighter she encountered to a heartfelt communication with the uncle of the infant daughter she adopted"--

Fifteen-year-old Frank Kovacs, a Polish immigrant working in the coal mines of eastern Pennsylvania, begins a correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt after he assumes the presidency on September 14, 1901.

Between 1825 and 1827, twelve-year-old William Pratt, who lives in Georgia, corresponds with President John Quincy Adams, discussing what he feels is an unjust treaty with the Creek Indians, Mr. Adams's close election and problems as president, slavery, education, and more.

Dear Mr. President Letters to the Oval Office from the Files of the National Archives National Geographic Books

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Musicology, grade: 1,0, University of Vienna (Institut für Musikwissenschaft), course: VO Gender, Race and Social Justice in Anglo-American Popular Music, language: English, abstract: [...] For my analysis I have chosen the song Dear Mister President by Pink which is a direct criticism of President George W. Bush. The first time I heard it, I was really impressed by it because the song is very critical and provoking, but the music is in a slow way and creates a very reflective and melancholic atmosphere which makes it a very touching song for me. The music of the song is, as just mentioned, very slow, just going along with the text, so you really have to listen to the words and are not distracted by it. This song was one of the most important songs on her album called I'm not dead and it is an open letter to the former President of the United States George W. Bush. It was written on Martin Luther King Day in 2005, but released for the first time in 2007. An interesting fact is that this song has won the Amadeus Austrian Music Award as the best international single of the year. [...]

A collection of short fiction illuminates the experiences of soldiers during the Gulf War and its aftermath in such tales as "The Cure as I Found It," "Cross-dresser," and the title story, in which a returning Marine appeals to President Bush for help.

Drawn from the National Archives, a compelling assortment of correspondence collects letters written over the centuries to American chief executives by both ordinary citizens and famous figures, accompanied by information providing historical context for the writers' concerns and ideas. Reprint. 50,000 first printing.

The essential reference for anyone who needs to write, send an invitation, formally introduce, or speak to their local sheriff, pastor, judge, or city councilman.

An educated, inquisitive young girl in Philadelphia corresponds with President Thomas Jefferson about current events, including the Lewis and Clark expedition, new inventions, and life at Monticello.

First published in 1943, this autobiography is also a superb portrait of America's Depression years, by the folk singer,

activist, and man who saw it all. Woody Guthrie was born in Oklahoma and traveled this whole country over—not by jet or motorcycle, but by boxcar, thumb, and foot. During the journey of discovery that was his life, he composed and sang words and music that have become a national heritage. His songs, however, are but part of his legacy. Behind him Woody Guthrie left a remarkable autobiography that vividly brings to life both his vibrant personality and a vision of America we cannot afford to let die. “Even readers who never heard Woody or his songs will understand the current esteem in which he’s held after reading just a few pages... Always shockingly immediate and real, as if Woody were telling it out loud... A book to make novelists and sociologists jealous.” —The Nation

One boy's appeal for justice in the form of a dividing wall

The American people want to be heard. What a great book to put your ideas & suggestions about our current affairs domestically & internationally. Then send it to our current President of the United States. Why 48 months? Because the President-elect is working for 4 years & we want to make sure that in those 4 years, he is busy implementing a minimum of 48 things to law. It might be at least one of your ideas or suggestions. Stop thinking about your political party. It's no more Republican or Democrat. It should be what are you Mr. President going to do to earn my vote? The power is back in your hands. Now, it's up to you to use it to the best of your ability. Let your friends & family know, that we have a tool to send our ideas straight to the President. Get your book today!

Redefine the expectations for women in leadership roles with this #1 New York Times bestselling volume of inspiring advice by the former communications director for Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton. Framed as an empowering letter from former Hillary Clinton Communications Director Jennifer Palmieri to the first woman president, and by extension, to all women working to succeed in any field, Dear Madam President is filled with forward-thinking, practical advice for all women who are determined to seize control of their lives—from boardroom to living room. As a country, we haven't wrapped our heads around what it should look like for a woman to be in the job of President. Our only models are men. While wildly disappointed by the outcome of the 2016 election, Palmieri argues that our feelings—confusion, love, hate, acceptance—can now open the country up to reimagining women in leadership roles. And that is what Palmieri takes on in this book—redefining expectations for women looking to lead and creating a blueprint for women candidates and leaders to follow. Dear Madam President will turn the results of the 2016 election into something incredibly empowering for graduates, future female leaders, and independent thinkers everywhere.

Acclaimed author Monica Kulling brings sensitivity to this bittersweet portrayal of a loving family affected by homelessness, beautifully illustrated in Irene Luxbacher’s rich collage style. Aunt Pearl arrives one day pushing a shopping cart full of her worldly goods. Her sister Rose has invited her to come live with her family. Six-year-old Marta is

happy to meet her aunt, who takes her out to look for treasure on garbage day, and who shows her camp group how to decorate a coffee table with bottle caps. But almost immediately, Pearl and Rose start to clash — over Pearl’s belongings crammed into the house, and over Rose’s household rules. As the weeks pass, Pearl grows quieter and more withdrawn, until, one morning, she is gone. Acclaimed author Monica Kulling brings sensitivity to this story about homelessness, family and love, beautifully illustrated in Irene Luxbacher’s rich collage style. Correlates to the Common Core State Standards in English Language Arts: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.2.6 Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud. CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.3.7 Explain how specific aspects of a text’s illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting)

“What did the president know and when did he know it?” takes on a whole new meaning in *Presidents and Political Thought*. Though political philosophy is sometimes considered to be dry and abstract, many of our presidents have found usable ideas embedded within it. In this first comparative study of presidents and political theory, David Siemers examines how some of them have applied this specialized knowledge to their job. *Presidents and Political Thought* explores the connection between philosophy and practical politics through a study of six American chief executives: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Bill Clinton. Writing at the intersection of politics, history, and philosophy, Siemers combines his extensive understanding of political philosophy with careful research and analysis of individual presidents to produce provocative and astute judgments about how their understanding of political theory affected their performance. Each chapter examines a particular president’s attitude about political theory, the political theorists he read and admired, and the ways in which he applied theory in his activities as president. Viewing presidents through the lens of political theory enables Siemers to conclude that Madison and Adams have been significantly underrated. Wilson is thought to have abandoned his theoretical viewpoint as president, but actually, he just possessed an unorthodox interpretation of his favorite thinker, Edmund Burke. Often thought to be so pragmatic or opportunistic that they lacked any convictions, FDR and Clinton gained their orientations to politics from political theory. These and other insights suggest that we cannot understand these presidencies without being more aware of the ideas the presidents brought to the office. Siemers’s study takes on special relevance as the United States experiences regime change and a possible party realignment because, as he notes, Barack Obama has read and learned from political theory, too. Avoiding much of the jargon that often accompanies political theory, this book demonstrates the relevance of political theory in the real world, chronicling both the challenges and potentially rich payoffs when presidents conceive of politics not just as a way to reward friends and punish enemies, but as a means to

realize principles.

A TODAY Show Summer Pick An Amazon Summer Beach Reads Pick A Barnes & Noble Best New Fiction of the Month Pick “Hilarious. . . . Gork is less Game of Thrones and more The Hitchhiker’s Guide to the Galaxy.” —Rolling Stone “Delightful. . . . Gork satirically plumbs some of the same supervillain territory that forms the basis of recent films like Despicable Me.” —Paul Di Filippo, The Barnes & Noble Review “No good human won't love this dragon named Gork.” —Dave Eggers “Outrageous storytelling and soulful humor in the tradition of Kurt Vonnegut.”—Gary Shteyngart Gork isn’t like the other dragons at WarWings Military Academy. He has a gigantic heart, two-inch horns, and an occasional problem with fainting. His nickname is Weak Sauce and his Will to Power ranking is Snacklicious—the lowest in his class. But he is determined not to let any of this hold him back as he embarks on the most important mission of his life: tonight, on the eve of his high school graduation, he must ask a female dragon to be his queen. If she says yes, they'll go off to conquer a foreign planet together. If she says no, Gork becomes a slave. Vying with Jocks, Nerds, Mutants, and Multi-Dimensioners to find his mate, Gork encounters an unforgettable cast of friends and foes, including Dr. Terrible, the mad scientist; Fribby, a robot dragon obsessed with death; and Metheldra, a healer specializing in acupuncture with swords. But finally it is Gork's biggest perceived weakness, his huge heart, that will guide him through his epic quest and help him reach his ultimate destination: planet Earth. A love story, a fantasy, and a coming-of-age story, Gork the Teenage Dragon is a wildly comic, beautifully imagined, and deeply heartfelt debut novel that shows us just how human a dragon can be.

Based on the true story behind Gilbert Stuart's famous portraits of Washington, this funny historical read will leave rascals, ruffians, and troublemakers of all ages laughing. Charlotte, James, and baby John have promised to be on their very best behavior for when George Washington comes to have his portrait painted by their father, Gilbert Stuart. But, it seems like every time George Washington comes to visit, Charlotte has to write another apology letter, even when they try to follow George Washington’s Rules of Good Behavior. If these whippersnappers want any dessert, they are going to have to learn some manners—and fast! What results is a hilarious chain of events, a giant mess...and a painting that will be remembered for centuries to come.

Documents the experiences of ten ordinary citizens who have shared their ambitions and struggles in letters written to President Obama, tracing how Obama personally responded and the ways in which the letters reflect American endurance and optimism. This first compilation of letters received by President Lincoln shows a president who was eager to review and respond to the people's advice and criticism, their respects and requests.

In this flamboyant fiction novel, Louisiana Governor Huey “Kingfish” Long, one of Franklin Roosevelt’s political rivals, details a political fantasy in which he is president of the United States. Through imaginary conversations with men of power, he presents his aspirations, including the “Share Our Wealth” plan, created in 1934 under the motto “Every Man a King” and how he would enact the program if elected in 1936. The plan proposed new wealth redistribution measures in the form of a net asset tax on corporations and individuals to curb the poverty and homelessness endemic nationwide during the Great Depression. Long

visualizes his inauguration as President of the United States and details his nomination picks for his executive cabinet, including William Edgar Borah as Secretary of State, James J. Couzens as Secretary of the Treasury, and Smedley Butler as Secretary of War. This book was published posthumously in 1935, following Long's assassination on Sunday, September 8, 1935. It is illustrated throughout with political cartoons.

In *Dear Mrs. President*, a child's letter to the first female President of the United States, becomes a symbol of hope and a touching tribute to all female leaders, everywhere. With no ambition too high, and no goal too large, *Dear Mrs. President* encourages kids to reach further, and dream greater.

In this powerful collection of letters, poems and essays, youth from across the United States—who couldn't vote in the 2016 Presidential Election because of their age—share their concerns, hopes and dreams for our country.

In 1983, following a military dictatorship that left thousands dead and disappeared and the economy in ruins, Raúl Alfonsín was elected president of Argentina on the strength of his pledge to prosecute the armed forces for their crimes and restore a measure of material well-being to Argentine lives. Food, housing, and full employment became the litmus tests of the new democracy. In *Search of the Lost Decade* reconsiders Argentina's transition to democracy by examining the everyday meanings of rights and the lived experience of democratic return, far beyond the ballot box and corridors of power. Beginning with promises to eliminate hunger and ending with food shortages and burning supermarkets, Jennifer Adair provides an in-depth account of the Alfonsín government's unfulfilled projects to ensure basic needs against the backdrop of a looming neoliberal world order. As it moves from the presidential palace to the streets, this original book offers a compelling reinterpretation of post-dictatorship Argentina and Latin America's so-called lost decade.

"I am very madly in love with you," wrote Lyndon Johnson to his future wife, Bird Taylor. James Madison sent off this plaintive line to his wife Dolley: "Every thing around and within reminds me that you are absent." In this inspiring collection of correspondence between U.S. presidents and their wives are hundreds of unguarded moments of affection, strain, grief, and triumph, revealing as never before the private thoughts and working partnerships of our most public figures. Culled from the holdings of the Library of Congress and various presidential libraries and private collections, it is the most comprehensive compilation of its kind ever put together. More than half of the letters included here have never before been published, making this a historic as well as a heartfelt volume that casts a warm, new light on our leaders at their most open-hearted and vulnerable. Gerard Gawalt, a curator of presidential papers at the Library of Congress for the past thirty years, has divided the book thematically into such topics as love, war, politics, travel, and sorrow. Each letter appears in its entirety, with the original spelling and grammar intact, and is set in historic context for a full sense of the moment that formed its backdrop. In most cases, exchanges are included, forming an enlightening dialogue between husband and wife. Throughout, historic photographs and artwork from the Library of Congress's collection enhance the text. Like its companion volume, *First Daughters*, *My Dear President* is bound to become a cherished gift for all those interested in American history for years to come.

Everybody's Gulf War Syndrome is a little bit different. Or so believes Larry, who returns home from Desert Storm to find his hair gone and his bones rapidly disintegrating. Then there's Lance Corporal James Laverne of the US Marines, who grows a third ear in Kuwait. And in the

audaciously comic novella “Notes from a Bunker Along Highway 8,” a Green Beret deserts his team after seeing a vision of George Washington, only to find a new calling—administering aid to wounded Iraqi civilians; he’s hindered only by the furtive nature of his mission and an unruly band of chimpanzees. Together these narratives form a bracing amalgamation of devastating humor and brilliant cultural observation, in which Gabe Hudson fearlessly explores the darker implications of American military power.

I WISH TO SAY (THE BIRTHDAY PROJECT) presents an uncensored glance at American public opinion on presidential politics. The book features letters to the President by people across the country and photographic portraits of the letter-writers. The book is the creation of Brooklyn-based artist and author Sheryl Oring, who typed the letters as they were dictated to her by people who stopped by her public “office” during a 2006 tour of her public performance project. Dressed in vintage clothing, Oring typed the messages verbatim on her manual typewriter, sending the original to the White House and keeping a carbon copy for her archive. While Oring typed the letters, photographer Dhanraj Emanuel took portraits of each person who participated in shows in Brooklyn; Indianapolis; Raleigh; Tampa; Houston; Des Moines; Albuquerque and Yosemite National Park.

In this “heroic narrative” (The Wall Street Journal), discover the inspiring and timely account of the complex relationship between leading suffragist Alice Paul and President Woodrow Wilson in her fight for women’s equality. Woodrow Wilson lands in Washington, DC, in March of 1913, a day before he is set to take the presidential oath of office. He is surprised by the modest turnout. The crowds and reporters are blocks away from Union Station, watching a parade of eight thousand suffragists on Pennsylvania Avenue in a first-of-its-kind protest organized by a twenty-five-year-old activist named Alice Paul. The next day, The New York Times calls the procession “one of the most impressively beautiful spectacles ever staged in this country.” Mr. President, How Long Must We Wait? weaves together two storylines: the trajectories of Alice Paul and Woodrow Wilson, two apparent opposites. Paul’s procession of suffragists resulted in her being granted a face-to-face meeting with President Wilson, one that would lead to many meetings and much discussion, but little progress for women. With no equality in sight and patience wearing thin, Paul organized the first group to ever picket in front of the White House lawn—night and day, through sweltering summer mornings and frigid fall nights. From solitary confinement, hunger strikes, and the psychiatric ward to ever more determined activism, Mr. President, How Long Must We Wait? reveals the courageous, near-death journey it took, spearheaded in no small part by Alice Paul’s leadership, to grant women the right to vote in America. “A remarkable tale” (Kirkus Reviews) and a rousing portrait of a little-known feminist heroine, this is an eye-opening exploration of a crucial moment in American history one century before the Women’s March.

This influential report described science as “a largely unexplored hinterland” that would provide the “essential key” to the economic prosperity of the post World War II years.

Scarlett Smith was the average suburban California mother with a loving home, family, and friends. Her life was finally starting to fall into place as she started her full-time job, counseling others, but things took a turn for the worst after the shooting at Pandora High. Scarlett has taken it upon herself to help the parents who lost a child during the awful event that took place on June 8, 2018. She is spending her Tuesday evenings at the Pandora High’s gymnasium, working with the adults who have decided to reach out for her expertise. Ultimately, Scarlett has come to realize and accept what has happened over the past year, and what she must do to grieve for her loss.

A fictional correspondence between President Abraham Lincoln and a twelve-year-old slave girl that discusses his decision to write the Emancipation Proclamation.

Fiction. In English translation. Guatemalan diplomat and writer Miguel Angel Asturias (1899-1974) began this award-winning work while still a law student. It is a story of a ruthless dictator and his schemes to dispose of a political adversary in an unnamed Latin American country usually identified as Guatemala. The book has been acclaimed for portraying both a totalitarian government and its damaging psychological effects. Drawing from his experiences as a journalist writing under repressive conditions, Asturias employs such literary devices as satire to convey the governments transgressions and surrealistic dream sequences to demonstrate the police states impact on the individual psyche. Asturias stance against all forms of injustice in Guatemala caused critics to view the author as a compassionate spokesperson for the oppressed. My work, Asturias promised when he accepted the Nobel Prize for Literature, will continue to reflect the voice of the people, gathering their myths and popular beliefs and at the same time seeking to give birth to a universal consciousness of Latin American problems.

One of the most important politics books of the year, *To Obama* is a record of a time when politics intersected with empathy. 'The real story of Obama's America' Sunday Times Every day, President Obama received ten thousand letters from ordinary American citizens. Every night, he read ten of them before going to bed. In *To Obama*, Jeanne Marie Laskas interviews President Obama, the letter-writers themselves and the White House staff in the Office of Presidential Correspondence who were witness to the millions of pleas, rants, thank-yous and apologies that landed in the mailroom during the Obama years. At once desperate, joyful, hateful and despairing, they form an intimate portrait of one man's relationship with the American people, and of a time when empathy intersected with politics in the White House. Collects letters, some of which appear as full-size facsimiles, written over the centuries to America's first ladies by ordinary citizens and famous figures, and includes historical information to illuminate the writer's concerns and ideas. The letter writers were armed according to their rank: guns, scalpels, pens, purses, and voices. They had loyally followed The Leader for thirty years, until now. Among them were the usual biblical disciples - the forthright, the doubtful, the peaceful, the fearful, and the traitorous. They once had faith in The Leader who delivered independence and now withheld it. The Letter Writers are Eritrean men and women, the G-13, who met to discuss their concerns about Isaias Afwerki, once regarded as the world's most successful rebel commander and hailed by Bill Clinton as an African 'renaissance leader'. The letter they composed (the Berlin Manifesto) and the book about it explore the theme of misplaced loyalties in one man; misguided trust in flawed leadership. Power can do strange things to people: the Eritrean leader was assiduously cultivating a personality cult. The letter writers conclude that the leader in whom they invested so much faith and in whose devastating defeats and liberating triumphs they shared, had become just another African tyrant. Another theme is the ageless curse of modern African history: the freedom fighters won the wars, so why could they not win the peace? The plague of abused power in newly independent countries in postcolonial Africa destroys the democratic process. Why were the inventiveness and heroic valour of the Eritreans not enough to free their country?

