

American Minute with Bill Federer

LABOR DAY: Railroad Strikes, Grover Cleveland, Eugene Debs, Socialist Party of America, Outsourcing

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To appreciate **Labor Day**, one needs to know the history preceding it.

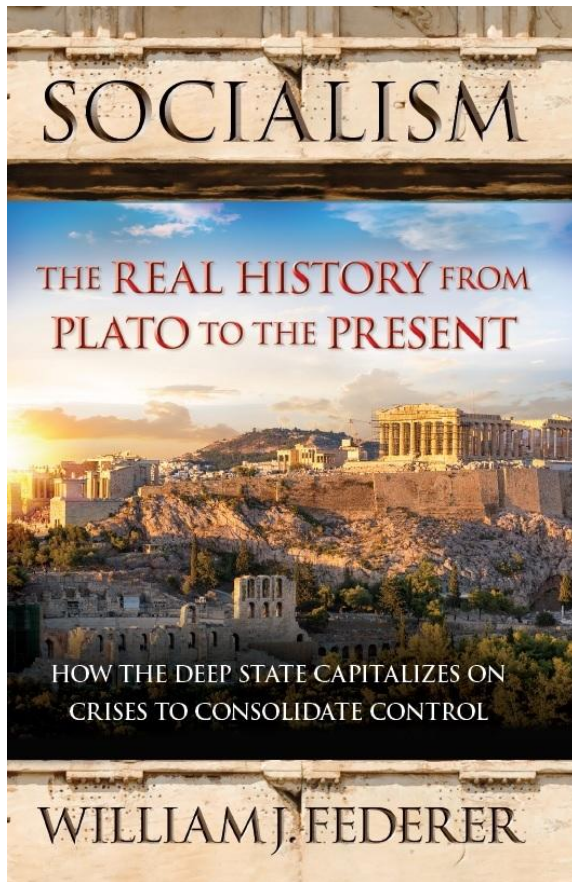
At the time the United States was founded, most people were **self-employed**, working as either **farmers** or in **trades**, such as:

- baker,
- butcher,
- carpenter,
- cabinetmaker,
- upholsterer,
- tailor,
- milliner
(clothes merchant),
- cobbler (shoe maker),
- chandler (candle maker),
- cooper (barrel maker),
- wheelwright (wheel craftsman).
- blacksmith,
- gunsmith,
- printer, and



- apothecary ... [continue reading American Minute here ...](#)

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Then, the **Industrial Revolution** began in the late 18th century.

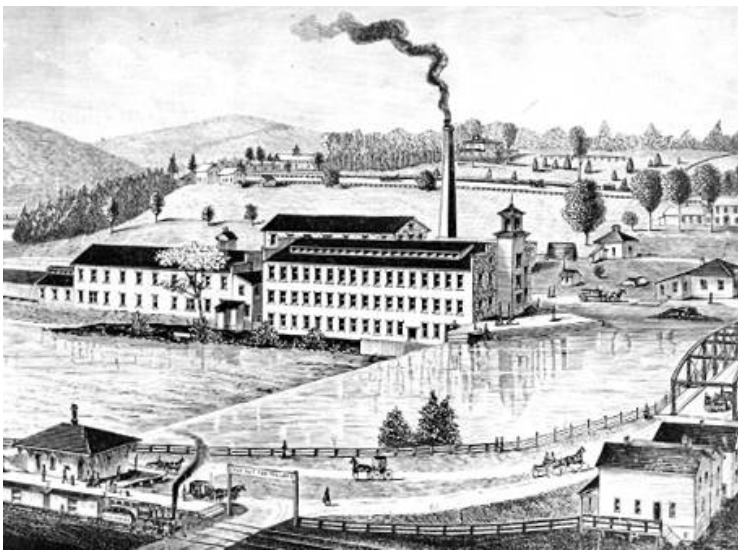
Where **Ireland burned peat** from bogs, **Britain burned coal** from **mines**.

A **problem** was that **mines** kept **filling up with water**.

Scottish inventor **James Watt** came up with an invention to **pump water out of mines** - a steam pump.

Steam was soon harnessed in the early 19th century to not just power **pumps**, but **railroad steam engines**, **steam boats**, and **textile manufacturing machines**.

This led to the creation of **factories** which could **mass produce items inexpensively**.



European manufactured products were imported into America.

Soon, Americans built their own factories.

Originally, there was **no Federal Income tax**.

The **Federal government** was financed primarily from:

EXCISE TAXES on items like salt, tobacco, liquor;

and

TARIFF TAXES on imports **from European factories**.

Tariff taxes made **European products** more **expensive**, motivating consumers to **buy products manufactured in America**.

Most of America's factories were located in **Northern states**.

The **tariff taxes** that helped the **Northern states** hurt the **Southern states**, as the **South** was predominately **agricultural** and had few factories to protect.

At one point, nearly **90 percent** of the **Federal budget** came from **tariff taxes** collected at **Southern ports**.

This fueled animosity between the states leading up to the **Civil War**.

After the **Civil War**, the **North** passed even **more tariff**

taxes which successfully allowed **Northern factories to grow enormous.**

Manufacturers produced items like **clothes, glass, dishes,** and **farm tools** for a fraction of the previous costs.

Machines freed **women** up from tedious daily tasks, such as hand-weaving thread, hand-sewing cloth, and hand-washing clothes.

Instead of carrying water from a well, pumps and pipes brought water directly into homes.

New ways of making stronger iron and steel led to the building of **bridges, skyscrapers, steamboats,** and **mining machinery.**

Railroads began taking people safely and inexpensively across the entire nation, opening up unprecedented mobility and opportunity.

Inventions and **advances** in manufacturing made more goods available at cheaper prices.

This resulted in Americans experiencing **the fastest increase in the standard of living of any people in world history.**

Factories had a **continual source of workers** from the **millions of immigrants,** who not only got a job, but **learned the language and trade skills.**

President Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue of Liberty in 1886 to welcome **immigrants.**

Immigrants were anxious to **assimilate,** learn the **English language,** and **swear allegiance to their new country.**

Immigrants were known for their **hard work.**

This is described in ***The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism***, written by German sociologist Max Weber, 1904-1905.

It is a foundational textbook in **economic sociology**, listed as the **4th most important sociological book of the 20th century** in by the International Sociological Association.

Weber documented how **modern capitalism** evolved out of the **Protestant Calvinism** in Northern Europe, which **emphasized asceticism, self-discipline, hard work, frugality, thrift, and avoidance of all forms of indulgence for religious reasons.**

He described **Calvinists, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, traditional Lutherans, pietist Lutherans, and Moravians**, particularly **Count Ludwig von Zinzendorf's Herrnhut community.**

Religious adherents established **private secular enterprises**, engaged in **trade**, and **accumulated wealth** for both investment and for the **support of charitable missionary activity.**

A popular literary genre developed of "rags-to-riches" stories, where individuals exhibiting **hard work, honesty, and strength through adversity**, achieved **success.**

In 1867, **Horatio Alger** began publishing a best-selling series of novels, such as:

- *"Ragged Dick";*
- *"Strong and Steady, Or, Paddle Your Own Canoe";*
and
- *"Shifting for Himself: Or Gilbert Greyson's Fortune."*

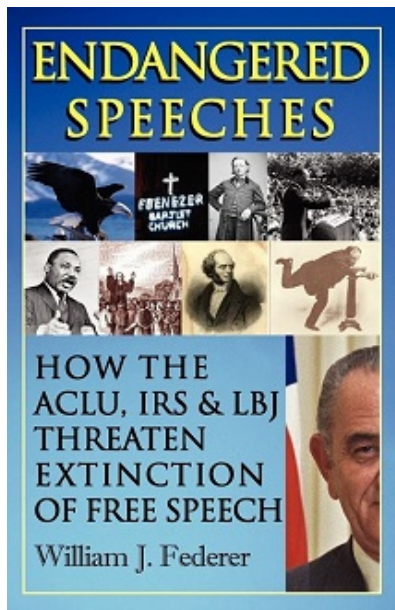
These were stories were about **immigrants, impoverished orphans, or homeless street boys**, who demonstrated the **Protestant work ethic** and rose from

humble beginnings to have **great purpose** and **achieve outstanding accomplishments**.

In 1894, **Orison Swett Marden** wrote **Pushing to the Front**, and in 1897, founded **SUCCESS** magazine, publishing **inspirational stories of success in life** through **common-sense principles** and **well-rounded virtues**.

Immigrants were not a financial burden on the government, as **there were no government welfare programs**.

Extended family members, churches, and individuals giving charity, provided the welfare net.



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Some immigrants brought with them from Europe **socialist and anarchists ideas** and exacerbated **labor tensions** to further their larger goal of **tearing down the capitalist system** in order to set up a **socialist economy**.

Though no one was forced to work in factories, some laborers began to **organize for better working conditions**.

Organizing flyers were written in the

English and German languages.

In May of 1886, a **protest** in **Chicago** near the **McCormick Harvesting Machine Company** plant. turned into the **Haymarket Riot**.

A "peaceful protester" threw a dynamite bomb at the police.

The blast and subsequent violence resulted in **seven police officers and four civilians killed**, along with **dozens wounded**.

To commemorate the incident, they chose **May 1st** to be an annual **International Workers Day**.

Another incident was a **railroad strike** in 1894.

An ideal factory setting was created by **George Pullman**, who founded the **Pullman Railroad Sleeping Car Company** just outside of **Chicago, Illinois**.

Pullman saw that workers needed a place to live, so he built them **houses** in a **safe little village** around the **factory**, with rent deducted from paychecks.

To save them the trouble of traveling to the markets, he located stores on site.

Workers were paid **company "scrip,"** similar to food stamps, which were **redeemable** at the **company-owned grocery stores**.



It was considered to be a type of **utopian workers' paradise community**, in the same vein of Sir Thomas More's Island of Utopia, published in 1516; and Sir Francis Bacon's New Atlantis, published in 1626.

The Pullman community worked for over a decade until something happened.

There was a **nationwide economic depression** in 1893 and orders for railroad sleeping cars suddenly **dropped off**.

To keep the company afloat, **George Pullman** had to make **cuts in wages** and **lay off hundreds of employees**, though, for the time being, rent and groceries stayed the same price.



Some immigrants from Europe spread **Karl Marx's idea** of **critical theory**, dividing the nation up into groups and pitting them against each other in a **class-struggle**.

Employees were distraught, as they had grown completely dependent on the company.

Some employees **walked off their jobs**, demanding **higher pay** and **lower rents**, being unaware that the reason for the cuts was that **the company needed to stay in business** during the national economic crash.

A leader of the strikes was **Eugene V. Debs**. A high school drop out, **Debs** got a job cleaning grease from

freight engines.

He was promoted to **locomotive fireman** and rose in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman. He briefly served as a Terre Haute city clerk and one-term Indiana state representative.

When the nation experienced the financial crisis, **Debs agitated and organized a strike** of railroad workers in 1894.

Soon, railroad workers across the nation **boycotted trains carrying Pullman cars.**

There was rioting, pillaging, and burning of railroad cars, **destroying an estimated \$80 million worth of property in 27 states.**

A *New York Times* editorial, July 9, 1894, called **Debs "a lawbreaker at large, an enemy of the human race."**

"Debs' Rebellion" became a national issue when it interrupted the trains delivering mail.

President Grover Cleveland declared the strike a federal crime and deployed 12,000 U.S. Army troops to break up the strike.

More violence erupted, and two men were killed.

After the devastating riots and shut-downs, **Americans were discontented with the Democrat Administration.**

Democrat advisor Francis Lynde Stetson warned Cleveland regarding the upcoming mid-term elections of 1894:

"We are on the eve of very dark night, unless a return of commercial prosperity relieves popular discontent with what they believe is Democratic incompetence to make

laws, and consequently with Democratic Administrations anywhere and everywhere."

Cleveland thought it might improve his Party's chances if workers were given a day off, so support grew for a national "**LABOR DAY.**"

Cleveland intentionally did not chose **May 1st** as it was the anniversary of the **bloody Chicago's Haymarket Riot** and the "**International Workers Day.**"

Instead, **Grover Cleveland** chose the **FIRST MONDAY** in **SEPTEMBER** to celebrate **LABOR DAY.**

As far as the 1894 elections went, it did not help. Cleveland's Democrat Party had the biggest mid-term loss in decades.

Patriotic Americans, in opposition to socialists, began **celebrating May 1st** as "**Loyalty Day,**" which was officially recognized by the U.S. Congress in April 27, 1955, and proclaimed by President Eisenhower, being made an annual holiday with Public Law 85-529.



Strike-organizer **Eugene Debs** was arrested for mail obstruction and put in prison for six months.

While in prison, Debs "ravenously" read **Karl Marx's *Das Kapital.***

Demands by socialist progressives to **redistribute wealth** led to the passage of:

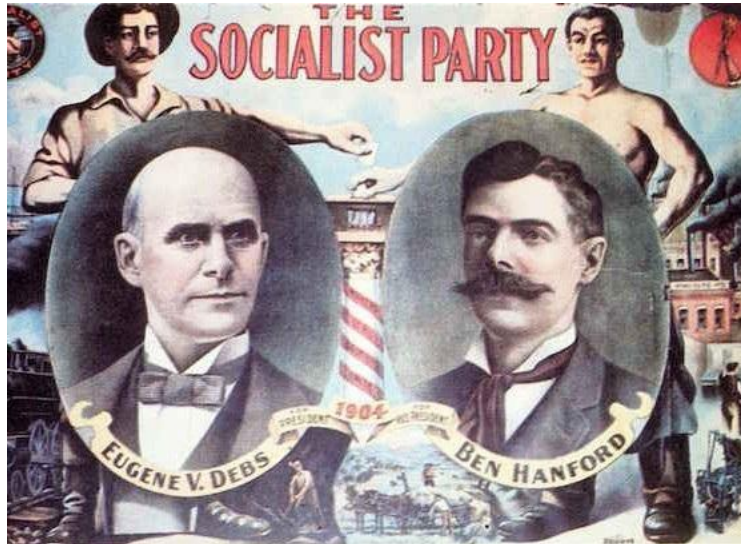
- the **corporate income tax**, 1894;
- the **personal income tax**, 1914; and
- the **inheritance estate tax**, 1916.

Eugene Debs and the rioters were defended by the attorney **Clarence Darrow**.

Darrow later defended evolution in the **Scope's Monkey Trial**.

After six months in prison, **Eugene Debs** was released and founded:

- the **Social Democracy of America** (1897);
- the **Social Democratic Party of America** (1898); and
- the **Socialist Party of America** (1901).



Debs ran five times for **U.S. President** on **Socialist Party of America** ticket. As he won zero electoral votes, he opposed to the electoral process.

When World War I started, **Eugene Debs** urged resistance to the **draft**.



Russia's Socialist leader **Vladimir Lenin** referenced **Eugene Debs** in *An Open Letter to Boris Souvarine*, published January 27, 1918, in *La Vérité*, No. 48 January 27, 1918:

"Look at America—apart from everything else a neutral country. Haven't we the beginnings of a split there, too: **Eugene Debs**, the 'American Rebel', declares in the socialist press that he recognizes only one type of war, civil war for the **victory of socialism**, and that he would sooner be shot than vote a single cent for American war expenditure " (see *Deb's Appeal to Reason*, "When I Shall Fight," No. 1032, September 11, 1915)

One of those who followed **Debs'** call to be a draft-dodger was **Roger Baldwin**, who later founded the A.C.L.U. to help defend those who were accused of being a communist agitators.

Roger Baldwin wrote:

"I am for **socialism** ... I seek social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class, and sole control of those who produce wealth. **Communism is the goal.**"

In 1918, **Debs** was charged with **ten counts of sedition** and sentenced to **ten years in prison**.

In protest of his sentence, **unionists, anarchists, socialists, and communists** marched in support of **Debs** in a **May Day parade** in Cleveland, Ohio.

The peaceful parade broke out into **Antifa-style violence** -- the **May Day Riots of 1919**.

When **Debs'** attorney asked for a Presidential pardon, **Woodrow Wilson** wrote "denied" across the paperwork, and stated:

"While the flower of American youth was pouring out its blood to vindicate the cause of civilization, this man, **Debs**, stood behind the lines sniping, attacking, and denouncing them ...

This man was a traitor to his country and he will never be pardoned during my administration."

The next President, **Warren G. Harding**, also did not pardon **Debs**, and the White House released the statement:

"There is no question of his guilt ... **He is ... a dangerous man** calculated to **mislead the unthinking** and affording excuse for those with **criminal intent**."

In 1979, **Bernie Sanders** produced a documentary praising **Eugene Debs**. He hung a **portrait of Debs** in the **City Hall of Burlington, Vermont**, and dedicated a **plaque to him in his Congressional office**.

After **Vladimir Lenin** organized the **Bolshevik Revolution** overthrowing Russia's government, he formed the **Communist International** in 1919.

This persuaded some members of Eugene Debs' **Socialist Party of America** to break off and form the **Communist Party USA**.

The **Communist Party USA** ran candidates for U.S. President every year from 1920 till they decided to support **Democrat President Franklin D. Roosevelt** during World War II, as Roosevelt had allied himself with

the U.S.S.R.'s **Josef Stalin**.

Chicago's statue dedicated to the **police officers** who were killed in the 1886 **Haymarket Riot** was blown up on October 6, 1969, by **Bill Ayers** and **Eric Mann's** militant group "**Weatherman Underground**" during their **Days of Rage**.

The **Haymarket statue** was rebuilt, only to be blown up again by the **Weatherman Underground** on October 6, 1970.

Weatherman member **Bill Ayers** later helped launch the political career of a young Illinois State Senator **Barack Obama**.

Bill Ayers stated:

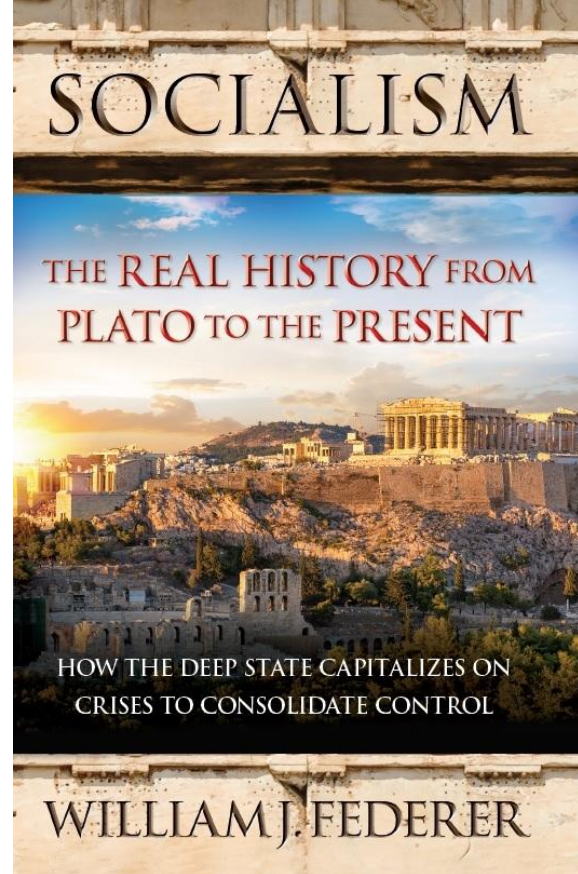
"I am a radical, leftist, small 'c' communist ... Maybe I'm the last communist who is willing to admit it ... The ethics of communism still appeal to me. I don't like Lenin as much as the early **Marx**."

Weatherman member **Eric Mann** helped train **Patrisse Cullors**, one of the founders of **Black Lives Matters**.

Cullors stated in 2015:

"Myself and Alicia in particular are **trained organizers** ... We are **trained Marxists**. We are super-versed on, sort of, ideological theories."

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In America, **laborers** worked hard for wages with which they could buy **trucks, houses, cars, boats, guns, and other personal possessions.**

They could also be moved upon to **give of their possessions** to those in need, which is called **charity.**

Reagan stated in 1988:

"I believe God did give mankind unlimited gifts to invent, produce and create."

Booker T. Washington founded the National Negro Business League.

He stated:

"Anyone can seek a job, but it requires a person of rare ability to create a job ... What we should do in our schools is to turn out fewer job seekers and more job creators."

In **socialist countries, laborers** were forced to work hard, but could **own no possessions.** The **government**

took them all away.

People with no possessions have nothing with which to be **charitable**.

Socialists believe that when the **government** finally finishes **taking away everyone's possessions**, then the world will arrive at a imagined ideal utopia called **communism**.

The term "**communism**" comes from the Latin word "**communis**," meaning **everything held in common**.

There will be **no private ownership of anything**. There will be no privacy. People will not even have control over their own children.

The government will control everything, on both **production** side and **consumption** side.

In 1971, **John Lennon** and his second wife, **Yoko Ono**, co-wrote the song "Imagine," with socialist-themed lyrics: "**Imagine no possessions ...m And no religion too.**"

Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum stated that by 2030 "You will own nothing but be happy."

The term "**socialism**" was coined by French political philosopher **Henry de Saint-Simon** (1760–1825) as the opposite of the "**individual**."

Use of the term **socialism** was **popularized** by mid-to-late 1800s by European theorists, such as **Karl Marx**, **Friedrich Engels**, **Leon Trotsky**, and **Antonio Gramsci**, where power is taken away from individuals and concentrated into the hands of the state.

One of the significant contributions of **Judeo-Christian Western Civilization** is the concept of you having a **worth** and an **identity** as an **individual**, apart from any

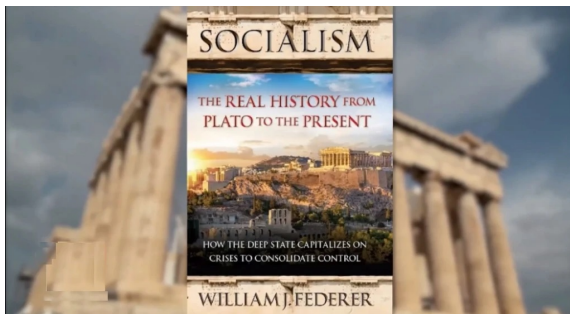
group.

Gramsci, who founded the Italian Communist Party, wrote in his *Prison Notebooks*, 1929-1935:

"Any country grounded in **Judaeo-Christian values** can't be overthrown until those roots are cut ...

Socialism is precisely the religion that must **overwhelm Christianity** ...

In the new order, **Socialism** will triumph by first **capturing the culture** via infiltration of schools, universities, churches, and the media by transforming the consciousness of society."



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During Russia's Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, "**socialism**" became identified as a **distinct transition phase** between **capitalism and communism**.

The most opportune time to **transition** is in **crises**.

Marx and Friedrich Engels explained (*Marx and Engels Collected Works*, Vol. 10, p. 318):

"Conspirators by no means confine themselves to **organizing the revolutionary proletariat (working class)**. Their business consists in ... spurring it in to **artificial crises** ...

For them the only **condition required for the revolution** is a sufficient **organization of their own conspiracy**. They are the **alchemists of the revolution**."

The term “**capitalism**” is the where **individuals**, with their own money, or capital, could invest and have a business providing goods or services - **the production side**.

Individuals could then earn a profit which they could **decide how to spend - the consumption side**.

Karl Marx wrote in *The Critique of the Gotha Programme*, Part IV:

"Between **capitalist** and **communist** society there lies the period of the **revolutionary transformation**."

Lenin considered **socialism** as the transition phase from **capitalism** to **communism**, stating:

"The goal of **socialism** is **communism**."

Karl Marx explained:

"The **theory** of the **communists** may be summed up in the single sentence: **Abolition of private property**."

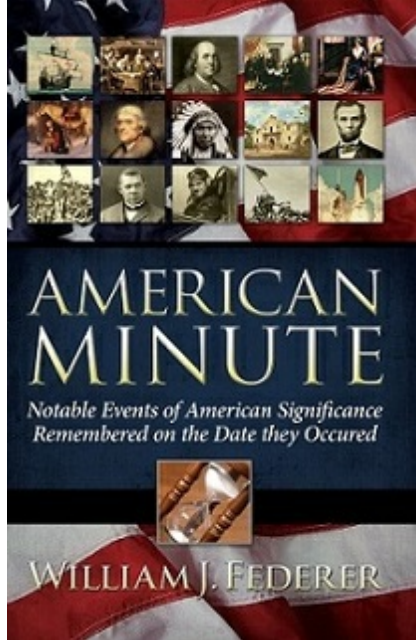
Author **Ayn Rand** wrote:

"There is no difference between **communism** and **socialism**, except in the means of **achieving the same ultimate end**:

communism proposes to enslave men by force;
socialism – by vote.

It is merely the difference between **murder and suicide**."

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of American Significance
Remembered on the Date They
Occurred](#)



Unions did help to bring about:

- the 8-hour work day,
- a 40-hour work week,
- minimum wages,
- safer working conditions, and
- more benefits for workers.

Henry Ford's Motor Company was one of the first to implement these benefits.

An account circulated that **Henry Ford** met a Yemeni sailor at port and told him about auto factory jobs that paid five dollars a day.

The sailor spread the word, leading to chain migration from Yemen and other parts of the Middle East.

ArabAmerica.com reported, September 5, 2020:

"The origin story of how the Yemeni community in Michigan is an interesting one.

Way back in the early 1900s, Henry Ford started recruiting Yemeni workers to work at Ford's factories.

After a few years, Ford sent for more workers and the

Yemeni American community began to grow.

People who gained citizenship during their time working for Ford brought family over and started lives in Michigan while remaining close to their family back in Yemen."

It is speculated that **Ford's motive** in initiating immigration of **Middle Eastern Muslims** to **Dearborn** and **Hamtramck, Michigan**, was to **counter growing union strength**.

Unions were anti-immigrant, as cheaper labor of immigrants undercut their wages.

As **unions** grew in size, another situation developed, where **top leadership** tended to hold values different than **rank-and-file union workers**.

Many **members** supported the Second Amendment, traditional marriage, biological definitions of sex, and protection of the unborn, yet some in **union leadership** funneled **union dues** to support **candidates** who **advocated opposing views**.

One of the unanticipated consequences of **workers' benefits improving** was the increase **cost of doing business**.

Companies, in order to stay competitive in the increasingly global marketplace, had to find ways to lower costs, which meant replacing jobs with **"automation"** and **"out-sourcing."**

After **World War II**, America helped **rebuild** Germany and Japan with **new factories**.

These overseas factories, with their cheaper labor costs and newer

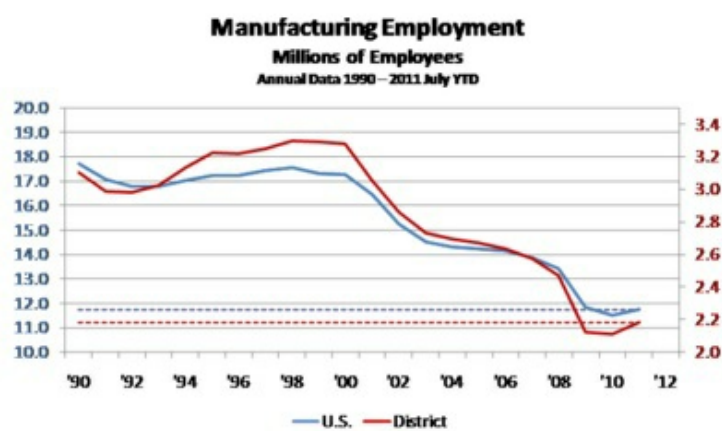
machinery,
produced items for
less and took a
larger part of the
global market.

They hired
lobbyists to push
for **lowering
tariffs** so they could bring less expensive products in,
gaining a competitive advantage over American factories.

Issues that increased the cost of doing business in
America included:

- **Higher wages;**
- **Increased taxes;**
- **Expensive lawsuits;**
- **Burdensome regulations;**
- **Environmental restrictions;**
- **Crony capitalism, globalist capitalism, vulture capitalism, and big tech monopolies, where career politicians provide subsidies, contracts, and relaxed regulations for companies supporting their political agendas and reelection campaigns; but companies not supporting them are put at a disadvantage, some being faced with the choice of either going out of business or going out of the country.**

As **American-made products** became more expensive
in comparison to **foreign-made products**, consumers
bought fewer of them, resulting in **American factories
needing fewer workers.**



"Squeeze the sponge and the water goes out" - as **manufacturing costs in America rose**, manufacturers moved with their **jobs to other countries**.

To personalize this, if you needed gas for your car, and the gas station on your side of the street sold it at \$4.50 a gallon, but the station on the other side of the street sold it for just \$1.99 a gallon, would you cross the street?

Just as water seeks its own level, individuals and businesses are motivated to save money.

Bringing jobs back to America is as simple as making it **more profitable for factories** to be located **here than there**.

But coalescing the political will in Congress is an uphill battle.

Another by-product of **companies leaving the country** was their **loss of patriotism**, creating what became termed "**globalists**."

Globalists are **international big businesses** whose **patriotism is to their profits**.

Globalists are happy to **work with socialist and communist governments** as a means **secure monopolies** and **guarantee profits**.

Capitalism effectively split in two, with "**individual**" **capitalism** being **patriotic**, supporting the **country** that gives **equal opportunities for advancement**;

and "**globalist**" **capitalism** which **squelches competition** by **supporting one world government socialist politicians** who **return the favor** with profitable government contracts, exception of regulations, and insider trade deals.

Politicians receiving **money** from **globalists** are pressured to enact **discretionary regulations** and burdensome COVID responses which **put smaller competitors out of business**.

Additionally, **socialist political strategies** include **intentionally raising unemployment rates** so more **unemployed workers** will sign up for **welfare benefits**.

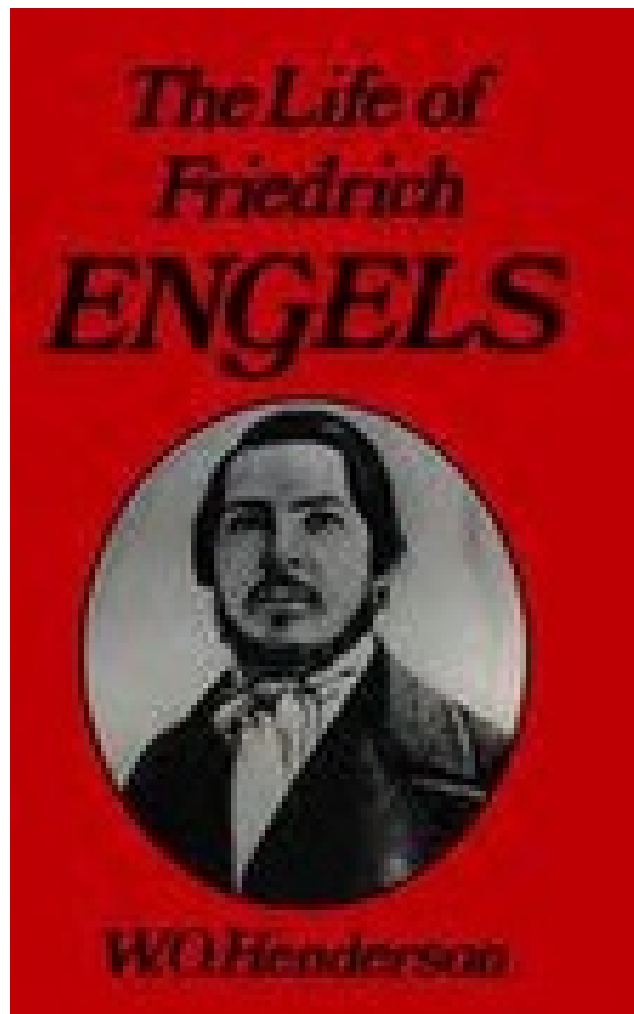
Once **unemployed workers** become **dependent** on government benefits and entitlements, they are inclined to **vote for the candidates who promise to continue them**.

Tragically, for some political strategists, **increased unemployment** means an **increased voter base**.

If **entitlements are threatened**, some are even inclined to be organized into **revolutionaries**.

Socialist thinker Friedrich Engels wrote (London: W.O. Henderson, *The Life of Friedrich Engels*, 1976; *Outlines of a Critique of Political Economy*, 1844):

"Every fresh slump must **ruin more small capitalists** and increase the workers who live only by their labor.



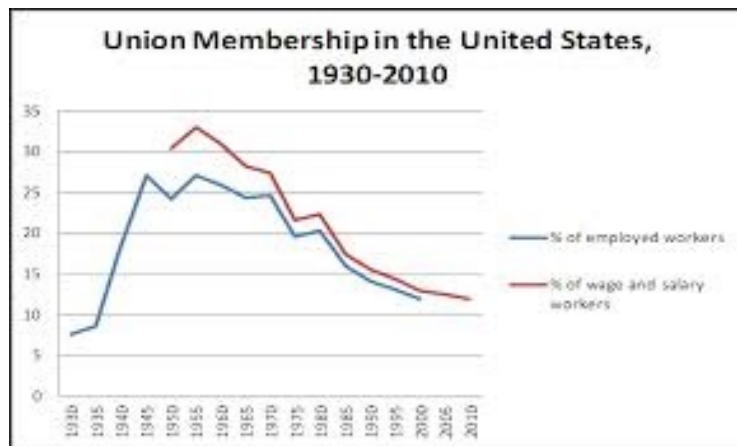
This will **increase the number of the unemployed** and this is the main problem that worries economists.

In the end commercial crises **will lead to a social revolution** far beyond the comprehension of the economists with their scholastic wisdom."

Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev reportedly told Ezra Taft Benson, Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, in 1959:

"We won't have to fight you; We'll so **weaken your economy**, until you fall like overripe fruit into our hands."

Among American workers, **union membership since 1950** has **declined** from 50 percent to currently less than 12 percent.



Instead of addressing the need to attract manufacturers, with their jobs, back to America, many **unions** have focused their efforts to **increase membership** by **recruiting from other occupations**, such as government, education, medical professionals, sports, service industry, and retail.

Warning American workers of the hidden danger of "social justice" movements, **Alexander Solzhenitsyn**, who had spent 11 years in Union of Soviet **Socialist** Republics labor camps, stated, June 30, 1975:

"I ... call upon America to **be more careful with its trust**
...

Prevent those ... who are attempting to establish even finer ... legal shades of **equality** -- because of their

distorted outlook ... short-sightedness and ... self-interest
- from **falsely using the struggle** for peace and for
social justice to lead you down a **false road** ...

... **They are trying to weaken you**; they are trying to
disarm your strong and magnificent country in the
face of this fearful threat ...

I call upon you: **ordinary working men of America** ... do
not let yourselves become **weak.**"

A spiritual encouragement is found in First Corinthians
15:58: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye stedfast,
unmoveable, always **abounding in the work of the**
Lord, forasmuch as ye know that **your labour is not in**
vain in the Lord."

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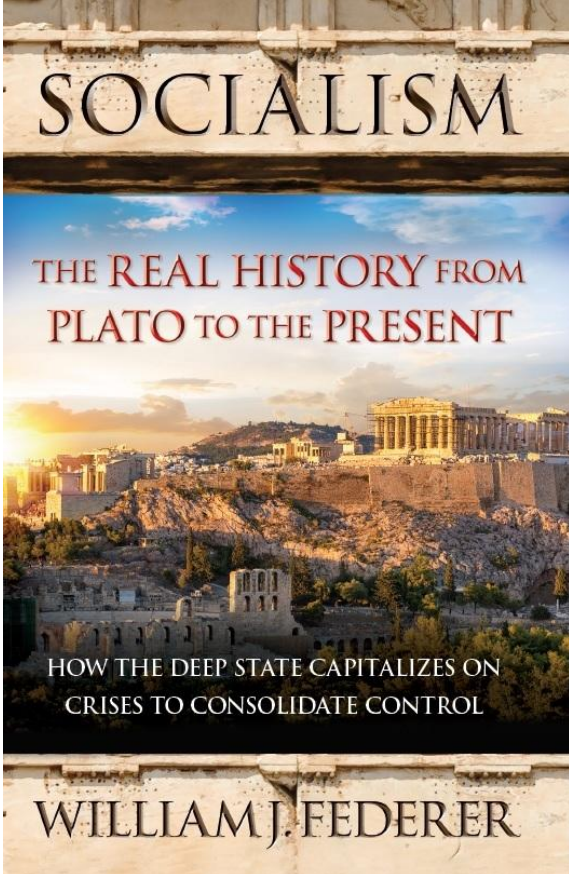
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