

sleeping with the devil how washington sold our s Workbook

sleeping with the devil how washington sold our s

In the complex web of international relations, few topics evoke as much controversy and intrigue as the idea of nations compromising their sovereignty for strategic gains. The phrase "sleeping with the devil" often symbolizes a moral dilemma?engaging with powerful adversaries or questionable allies to achieve national objectives. In the context of Washington's political and foreign policy history, this metaphor is particularly apt when exploring how the U.S. government has, at times, engaged in clandestine dealings, secret agreements, and strategic compromises that have had profound implications for the nation's sovereignty, security, and moral standing.

This article delves into the historical and contemporary facets of how Washington has "sold our s"?a colloquial way of describing how the nation?s leadership has sometimes prioritized short-term strategic interests over long-term ethical considerations. The phrase underscores the tension between national security and moral integrity, revealing the often uncomfortable truths behind governmental decisions sometimes made behind closed doors.

Historical Context of Washington?s Strategic Alliances

The Roots of Power Politics

From the founding of the United States, Washington?s government has navigated a delicate balance between moral ideals and pragmatic interests. Early foreign policy decisions, such as alliances with European powers or dealings with indigenous nations, set the stage for future compromises.

- The Monroe Doctrine and Strategic Isolation: While aiming to protect American interests, it also involved covert operations and diplomatic negotiations that sometimes involved secret deals.
- The Lure of European Alliances: During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the U.S. engaged in alliances that often prioritized economic or geopolitical gains over moral considerations.

World War Alliances and the Cold War

The 20th century marked a pivotal era where Washington?s foreign policy often involved clandestine dealings with controversial regimes and groups:

- Support for Authoritarian Regimes: The U.S. backed dictatorships like Pinochet's Chile or the Shah of Iran during the Cold War, prioritizing anti-communism over democratic principles.
- Operation Condor and Covert Operations: Secret intelligence operations involved collaboration with oppressive regimes, often with little regard for human rights.

The Role of Secret Agreements and Covert Operations

Case Studies of Controversial Deals

- The Iran-Contra Affair: During the 1980s, the Reagan administration secretly facilitated arms sales to Iran, despite an embargo, and used proceeds to fund Contra rebels in Nicaragua. This clandestine operation exemplifies the government "selling our s" compromising ethics for strategic ends.
- The Gulf War and Post-War Deals: While publicly justified, some analysts believe that behind-the-scenes negotiations favored certain corporations and foreign interests, sometimes at the expense of broader American values.

Implications of Secret Deals

- Erosion of public trust in government.
- Undermining of democratic accountability.
- Long-term geopolitical consequences, including destabilization and regional conflicts.

Economic Interests and Militarization

Military-Industrial Complex

The term, coined by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, refers to the close relationship between the government, military, and defense contractors. This nexus often leads to policies that prioritize profit and power over moral considerations.

- Weapon Sales and Foreign Policy: The U.S. has been one of the largest arms exporters globally, often selling weapons to regimes with questionable human rights records.
- Economic Incentives Over Ethical Concerns: Defense contracts and resource extraction sometimes drive foreign policy decisions, effectively "selling our s" for economic gain.

Resource Exploitation and Geopolitical Control

- The Middle East and Central Asia have been focal points for resource-driven policies.
- Strategic alliances are sometimes forged to secure access to oil and other critical resources, regardless of the human cost.

The Moral and Ethical Dilemmas of Washington's Deals

The Cost of Compromise

While strategic alliances can offer short-term advantages, they often come at a moral or ethical cost:

- Support for regimes that violate human rights.
- Suppression of dissent and democracy in allied nations.
- Long-term regional instability resulting from secret dealings.

The Impact on American Values

- Erosion of moral authority on the global stage.
- Loss of credibility among allies and adversaries alike.
- Internal disillusionment among citizens who value transparency and integrity.

Modern Perspectives and Ongoing Controversies

Leaks and Whistleblowers

Recent decades have seen increased transparency through leaks and whistleblower disclosures:

- WikiLeaks and Edward Snowden: Exposed covert operations and surveillance programs, fueling debates about government transparency.
- Revelations about Drone Strikes and Secret Detentions: Highlight ongoing issues of bypassing legal norms in pursuit of strategic interests.

Current Policies and Public Sentiment

- Growing public awareness and skepticism about foreign dealings.

- Calls for increased transparency and accountability.
- The importance of balancing national security with moral integrity.

Conclusion: Rethinking Washington's Role in Global Politics

The history of Washington's dealings "sleeping with the devil" serves as a cautionary tale about the perils of compromising moral standards for strategic gain. While realpolitik has often dictated foreign policy decisions, it is crucial for policymakers and citizens alike to critically evaluate the long-term consequences of these choices. Upholding transparency, accountability, and ethical standards is essential to restore trust and ensure that America's actions align with its foundational values.

As we move forward, understanding how Washington has historically "sold our s" can inform more ethical and principled policymaking, emphasizing diplomacy, human rights, and global stability over short-term gains. Only through such reflection can the nation hope to reconcile its strategic interests with its moral responsibilities on the world stage.

Sleeping with the Devil: How Washington Sold Our Souls is a provocative and deeply investigative work that unearths the complex, often troubling, relationships between American political power and various foreign and domestic entities. This book delves into the hidden bargains, covert deals, and moral compromises that have shaped U.S. policy over decades, raising vital questions about transparency, integrity, and the true cost of national security and economic interests. It is a compelling read for anyone interested in understanding the behind-the-scenes machinations that influence global geopolitics and domestic governance.

Overview of the Book

Synopsis and Central Thesis

"Sleeping with the Devil" explores the idea that Washington has repeatedly compromised its ethical standards by engaging in secret alliances with powerful, often morally ambiguous, interests. The author argues that these deals have often been motivated by greed, strategic interests, or political expediency rather than the public good. The central thesis posits that these covert arrangements have fundamentally sold out American values, leading to long-term consequences that continue to influence policy today.

The Historical Context

The book traces key moments from the Cold War era to the present, illustrating how successive administrations have engaged in questionable dealings:

- Support for dictatorships and oppressive regimes
- Secret arms deals and intelligence operations
- Influence of corporate and financial lobbies on policy decisions
- The role of intelligence agencies in shaping foreign policy

By weaving these historical threads, the author illustrates a pattern of moral compromise that has become ingrained in Washington's political culture.

The Major Themes Explored

1. The Illusion of Democracy and Transparency

One of the core themes is that much of what happens behind closed doors in Washington is far from transparent. The book details covert operations and secret agreements that are often hidden from the public eye, suggesting that the democratic process is sometimes bypassed or undermined by clandestine deals.

Features:

- Use of classified information to justify covert actions
- Lack of oversight and accountability mechanisms
- Manipulation of public opinion through controlled media narratives

Pros:

- Sheds light on the hidden mechanisms of power
- Encourages greater transparency and accountability

Cons:

- Heavy reliance on speculative or declassified information, which can sometimes lack full context

2. The Role of Lobbyists and Special Interests

Washington's political landscape is heavily influenced by powerful lobby groups representing corporate, military, and foreign interests. The book scrutinizes how these groups shape legislation, defense contracts, and foreign policy decisions.

Features:

- Extensive lobbying efforts by defense contractors and multinational corporations
- Campaign contributions influencing politicians
- Revolving door employment between government and industry

Pros:

- Highlights the need for campaign finance reform
- Raises awareness about conflicts of interest

Cons:

- Difficult to quantify direct causality between lobbying and policy outcomes
- May oversimplify complex decision-making processes

3. The Moral Cost of Strategic Alliances

Another significant theme is the moral compromise involved in forming alliances with regimes or groups that violate human rights or international norms.

Examples:

- Support for authoritarian regimes in the Middle East and Latin America
- Backing of groups involved in terrorism or repression
- Turning a blind eye to human rights abuses for strategic gains

Features:

- Justification of alliances based on geopolitical interests
- Long-term consequences for regional stability and global reputation

Pros:

- Offers critical insight into the realpolitik behind foreign policy

- Challenges readers to consider ethical implications

Cons:

- Can portray U.S. policy in a uniformly negative light, potentially ignoring positive aspects

Case Studies and Specific Examples

The Iran-Contra Affair

The book dedicates considerable attention to the Iran-Contra scandal, revealing how senior officials secretly facilitated arms sales to Iran and diverted funds to Contra rebels in Nicaragua. This episode exemplifies the lengths to which Washington has gone to pursue strategic objectives outside public scrutiny.

Features:

- Secret negotiations and covert operations
- Disregard for congressional oversight
- Long-term diplomatic repercussions

Pros:

- Offers a detailed account of government deception
- Illuminates the risks of unchecked executive power

Cons:

- Some details remain classified or disputed, which can complicate understanding

The Support for Middle Eastern Dictatorships

The book examines U.S. backing for regimes such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and others, despite their human rights records, emphasizing how economic and strategic interests often override moral considerations.

Features:

- Arms sales and military aid
- Diplomatic support despite abuses
- Influence of oil and economic interests

Pros:

- Encourages debate about ethical foreign policy
- Connects domestic interests with foreign actions

Cons:

- Some readers may feel it overlooks the complexities of international diplomacy

Impact on American Society and Global Perception

Domestic Consequences

The revelations in "Sleeping with the Devil" suggest that these secret dealings have eroded public trust in government institutions. The disconnect between official narratives and covert realities fosters cynicism and political apathy.

Features:

- Increased skepticism about government transparency
- Calls for reform and oversight
- Erosion of democratic norms

Pros:

- Inspires activism and demand for accountability
- Promotes a more informed citizenry

Cons:

- Can contribute to political polarization and distrust

Global Repercussions

Internationally, the book's insights shed light on how U.S. policies, driven by covert deals, have sometimes destabilized regions and fostered anti-American sentiment.

Features:

- Perception of American imperialism
- Resentment among oppressed populations
- Challenges to U.S. moral authority

Pros:

- Aids in understanding global conflicts and tensions
- Highlights the importance of ethical foreign policy

Cons:

- May fuel anti-American narratives if misinterpreted

Critical Reception and Controversies

Many reviewers praise "Sleeping with the Devil" for its meticulous research and compelling narrative. However, some critics argue that the book occasionally veers into sensationalism or lacks sufficient nuance in portraying complex geopolitical issues.

Strengths:

- Well-documented with extensive sources
- Engaging storytelling that makes complex topics accessible
- Calls for greater accountability in government

Weaknesses:

- Possible overgeneralizations
- Reliance on declassified or anonymous sources, which may limit verification

Conclusion: The Ethical Dilemma of Power

"Sleeping with the Devil: How Washington Sold Our Souls" is a sobering exploration of the moral compromises that underpin American foreign and domestic policy. It challenges readers to confront uncomfortable truths about the nature of power, secrecy, and the cost of strategic interests. While it may not provide all the answers, it undeniably sparks necessary debate about the kind of nation the United States aspires to be and the price paid when that vision is compromised for short-term gains.

This book is essential reading for policymakers, students of international relations, and everyday citizens who believe in transparency and accountability. It serves as a reminder that democracy thrives only when its citizens are vigilant and informed about the shadowy dealings that often operate behind closed doors. By exposing these truths, "Sleeping with the Devil" urges a reevaluation of priorities, urging Washington and all of us to consider whether the sacrifices made are truly worth the moral and ethical costs.

Question What is the main thesis of 'Sleeping with the Devil: How Washington Sold Our Souls'? 'Sleeping with the Devil' argues that U.S. foreign policy, especially in the Middle East, has been driven by corrupt interests and strategic manipulations, compromising American values and security. **Answer** Who is the author of 'Sleeping with the Devil: How Washington Sold Our Souls'? The book was written by Robert Parry, an investigative journalist known for exposing government and corporate misconduct. How does the book portray the role of Washington in foreign policy decisions? The book critically portrays Washington as being influenced by powerful lobbyists and special interests, leading to policies that prioritize corporate and political gains over national or moral interests. What are some key historical events discussed in 'Sleeping with the Devil'? The book examines events such as U.S. involvement in the Middle East, the Iran-Contra scandal, and the promotion of policies that have fueled conflicts and instability in the region. How has 'Sleeping with the Devil' been received by critics and readers? The book has been praised for its investigative depth and critical analysis but also faced criticism from those who believe it presents a biased or overly cynical view of U.S. foreign policy. What lessons does 'Sleeping with the Devil' offer regarding American foreign policy and national integrity? It emphasizes the importance of transparency, accountability, and resisting the influence of special interests to ensure foreign policy aligns with genuine national and moral interests.

Related keywords: Washington, selling out America, political corruption, government betrayal, insider trading, national security, political scandal, influence peddling, Washington insiders, government secrets, political conspiracy

be with

be with is a phrase that resonates deeply across different aspects of life?whether in relationships, personal growth, or day-to-day interactions. It encapsulates the idea of presence, companionship, and emotional connection. Understanding the multifaceted meaning of "be with" can help individuals foster stronger relationships, improve their mental well-being, and cultivate a more mindful approach to life. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the various dimensions of "be with," including its significance in relationships, its role in self-awareness, and practical ways to embody this concept in everyday life.

Understanding the Meaning of "Be With"

The phrase "be with" is versatile and context-dependent. At its core, it signifies being present, sharing experiences, and forming bonds with others or oneself. It can imply:

- Emotional connection: Being emotionally available and attentive.
- Physical presence: Spending time together in person.
- Mindfulness: Being fully present in the moment.
- Supportiveness: Offering companionship during difficult times.
- Acceptance: Embracing oneself or others without judgment.

Recognizing these facets helps to appreciate the depth and importance of "be with" in fostering meaningful relationships.

The Significance of "Be With" in Relationships

Relationships are the foundation of human experience, and "being with" someone is central to creating trust, intimacy, and mutual understanding. Whether romantic, familial, or friendship-based, the act of simply being with another person can have profound effects.

Emotional Presence and Connection

Being with someone emotionally involves more than just physical proximity. It requires active listening, empathy, and genuine interest. When you "be with" someone emotionally, you:

- Validate their feelings.
- Offer a safe space for expression.
- Demonstrate understanding and compassion.

This emotional presence strengthens bonds and fosters a sense of security.

Physical Presence and Quality Time

Spending quality time together is essential in nurturing relationships. Being with someone physically can involve:

- Sharing meals.
- Going for walks.
- Engaging in shared hobbies.
- Simply sitting in silence, appreciating each other's company.

These moments create memories and deepen connections.

The Role of "Be With" in Building Trust

Trust develops when individuals feel genuinely "with" each other. Consistency, attentiveness, and authenticity are key. When you show up for someone consistently and are present in their life, you cultivate a foundation of trust and reliability.

Practicing "Be With" in Your Daily Life

Integrating the concept of "be with" into daily routines can enhance your relationships and personal well-being. Here are practical ways to embody this idea:

Mindfulness and Presence

- Practice mindfulness meditation to increase your awareness of the present moment.
- During conversations, focus fully on the speaker without distractions.
- Limit multitasking when spending time with others.

Active Listening

- Listen attentively without planning your response.
- Nod or provide affirmations to show engagement.
- Reflect back what you've heard to ensure understanding.

Offering Support and Compassion

- Be available during others' challenging times.
- Show empathy through words and actions.
- Avoid judgment or unsolicited advice; sometimes, just being there is enough.

Self-Reflection and Self-Compassion

- Be with yourself by practicing self-awareness.
- Acknowledge your feelings without suppression.
- Engage in self-care routines that nourish your mind and body.

The Spiritual and Philosophical Aspects of "Be With"

Beyond relationships, "be with" also has spiritual and philosophical connotations. It emphasizes unity, presence, and acceptance of the flow of life.

Being Present in the Moment

Practicing presence aligns with mindfulness philosophies. It encourages individuals to:

- Let go of past regrets and future anxieties.
- Embrace the current experience fully.
- Cultivate gratitude for the present.

Acceptance and Non-Judgment

"Be with" entails accepting situations and people as they are, fostering a sense of peace and understanding.

Unity and Connection

Recognizing that we are interconnected encourages compassion and empathy, emphasizing that "being with" others is part of the human experience.

Common Challenges in Practicing "Be With"

While the concept is simple in theory, it can be challenging to embody consistently. Common obstacles include:

- Distractions and digital interruptions.
- Emotional barriers like fear, mistrust, or past hurt.
- Time constraints and busy schedules.
- Personal insecurities or self-doubt.

Overcoming these challenges requires intentional effort and practice.

Tips to Enhance Your Ability to "Be With" Others and Yourself

- Set boundaries to ensure quality interactions.
- Practice active mindfulness in daily activities.
- Engage in reflective journaling to understand your feelings.
- Prioritize quality over quantity in relationships.
- Learn to listen without judgment and offer genuine support.

Conclusion: Embracing the Power of "Be With"

"Be with" is more than just a phrase; it embodies a philosophy of presence, connection, and acceptance. Whether in nurturing intimate relationships, supporting friends and family, or fostering a healthier relationship with oneself, embodying "be with" can lead to more meaningful, fulfilling experiences. By cultivating mindfulness, compassion, and genuine engagement, you can enrich your life and the lives of those around you. Remember, at its heart, "be with" reminds us that true connection begins with being fully present—an act that has the power to transform relationships and inner peace alike.

Be With: An In-Depth Exploration of Connection, Presence, and Meaning

In an era defined by rapid technological change, social upheaval, and shifting cultural norms, the concept of "be with" has taken on profound significance. Far beyond its simple grammatical structure, "be with" encompasses themes of companionship, mindfulness, emotional intimacy, and existential presence. This long-form exploration aims to dissect the multifaceted nature of "be with", examining its psychological, philosophical, and cultural dimensions, and offering insights into how this phrase influences human experience.

Understanding the Phrase "Be With": Definitions and Variations

At its core, "be with" is a versatile phrase whose meaning shifts depending on context. It can denote:

- Presence and companionship: Being physically or emotionally alongside someone.

- Acceptance and mindfulness: Embracing the present moment or one's current state.
- Relationship commitment: The act of being in a romantic, familial, or platonic partnership.
- Alignment and harmony: Living in accordance with one's values or the natural flow of life.

These variations reveal that "be with" is less about a static state and more about a dynamic process of engagement, connection, and authentic existence.

The Psychological Dimension of "Be With"

Presence and Mindfulness

One of the most profound interpretations of "be with" is rooted in mindfulness practices. To be with oneself or others in the present moment fosters emotional resilience, reduces stress, and enhances well-being. Mindfulness-based therapies encourage individuals to be with their thoughts, feelings, and sensations without judgment, cultivating a sense of inner peace.

Key aspects include:

- Acceptance: Allowing emotions to be present without suppression or avoidance.
- Non-attachment: Recognizing transient thoughts and feelings without clinging.
- Compassion: Extending kindness inwardly and outwardly.

Research indicates that practicing "being with" one's emotions can improve mental health, bolster emotional intelligence, and deepen interpersonal relationships.

Attachment and Connection in Relationships

In romantic and platonic contexts, "be with" signifies emotional availability and genuine connection. Healthy relationships often hinge on the ability to be with another person authentically?listening, empathizing, and sharing vulnerabilities.

Studies in attachment theory reveal that individuals who are comfortable being with their partner's emotions tend to report higher relationship satisfaction. Conversely, avoidance of being with difficult feelings or conflicts can erode intimacy.

Common themes include:

- Empathy: Truly listening and understanding the other.
- Presence: Giving undivided attention.

- Mutual vulnerability: Sharing fears, hopes, and insecurities.

Philosophical and Cultural Perspectives on "Be With"

Existential Philosophy and the Art of "Being"

Existential philosophers like Jean-Paul Sartre and Martin Heidegger emphasize the importance of authentic existence?being with oneself and the world in a genuine manner. Heidegger's concept of Dasein ("being there") underscores the necessity of authentic presence and awareness.

In this context, "be with" involves:

- Living intentionally.
- Facing mortality and the transient nature of life.
- Cultivating a sense of connectedness with existence itself.

This philosophical outlook encourages individuals to be with their authentic selves, embracing both their limitations and potentials.

Cross-Cultural Interpretations

Different cultures have unique perspectives on "be with":

- Japanese: The concept of "wa" emphasizes harmony and being with others in a way that fosters social cohesion.
- African: The idea of Ubuntu ? "I am because we are" ? highlights communal existence and interconnectedness.
- Indigenous Cultures: Often stress living in harmony with nature and the community, embodying the essence of being with the environment and others.

These cultural paradigms show that "be with" is integral to collective identity and societal functioning.

The Role of "Be With" in Modern Society

Digital Age and the Challenge of Connection

In a world saturated with social media, the act of being with has transformed dramatically. Virtual interactions can create a paradoxical sense of loneliness amid connectivity. The superficiality of

online engagements can hinder genuine presence and authentic connection.

Challenges include:

- Superficial interactions: Likes and comments replacing meaningful conversations.
- Distraction: Constant notifications preventing mindfulness.
- Emotional disconnection: An inability to be with difficult feelings or conflicts.

However, the digital realm also offers opportunities for deeper being with others through virtual support groups, mindfulness apps, and online communities that encourage authentic sharing.

Therapeutic and Wellness Practices Centered on "Being With"

Contemporary therapeutic approaches increasingly emphasize "being with" as a foundational principle:

- Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR): Encourages participants to be with their sensations and thoughts.
- Compassion-Focused Therapy: Teaches clients to be with their emotional vulnerabilities.
- Somatic therapies: Focus on bodily awareness, fostering a sense of being with one's physical experience.

These practices aim to cultivate acceptance, resilience, and emotional depth.

Practical Applications and Exercises to Cultivate "Be With"

To integrate "be with" into daily life, consider the following exercises:

- Mindful Breathing

Focus on your breath for five minutes, observing sensations without judgment.

- Emotion Journaling

Write down feelings as they arise, allowing yourself to be with each emotion fully.

- Active Listening

When engaging with others, practice silent presence, resisting the urge to interrupt or judge.

- Nature Immersion

Spend time outdoors, consciously observing your surroundings to be with the natural world.

- Body Scan Meditation

Systematically bring awareness to different parts of your body, fostering physical and emotional presence.

Consistent practice of these exercises can deepen your capacity to be with yourself and others authentically.

Critiques and Limitations of "Be With"

While "be with" offers numerous benefits, it is not without challenges:

- Emotional Overwhelm: Fully being with difficult feelings can be distressing without adequate support.
- Cultural Variability: Not all cultures prioritize or interpret "be with" similarly, influencing its applicability.
- Misinterpretation: Overemphasis on being with can lead to avoidance of necessary action or change.

Balancing being with and proactive engagement is essential for healthy functioning.

Conclusion: Embracing the Power of "Be With"

The phrase "be with" encapsulates a profound approach to life—one rooted in presence, connection, acceptance, and authenticity. Whether viewed through psychological, philosophical, or cultural lenses, "be with" invites us to slow down, embrace the moment, and cultivate genuine relationships with ourselves, others, and the world.

In a society often driven by speed and superficiality, mastering the art of "being with" can serve as a pathway to deeper fulfillment, resilience, and meaningful existence. It challenges us to confront our

inner landscapes and external realities with honesty and compassion, ultimately fostering a richer, more connected human experience.

References:

- Kabat-Zinn, J. (1994). *Wherever You Go, There You Are: Mindfulness Meditation in Everyday Life*. Hyperion.
- Bowlby, J. (1988). *A Secure Base: Parent-Child Attachment and Healthy Human Development*. Basic Books.
- Heidegger, M. (1927). *Being and Time*. (J. Macquarrie & E. Robinson, Trans.).
- Tutu, D. (2008). *Ubuntu: I Am Because We Are*. (Various sources).

In embracing "be with", we open ourselves to a richer, more authentic existence?one that celebrates presence over perfection, connection over distraction, and being over doing.

Question What does it mean to be with someone in a relationship? Being with someone in a relationship typically means sharing a committed, mutual connection, often involving emotional intimacy, support, and companionship. How can I be with someone who lives far away? To be with someone long-distance, focus on regular communication, trust, setting shared goals, and planning visits to maintain your bond despite the physical distance. What are some ways to be with yourself and practice self-love? Being with yourself involves self-reflection, engaging in activities you enjoy, practicing mindfulness, and prioritizing your well-being to foster self-love and acceptance. How does being with family influence our mental health? Being with family provides emotional support, a sense of belonging, and stability, which can positively impact mental health, though unhealthy dynamics may have adverse effects. What does it mean to be with someone in a supportive way? Being with someone supportively involves listening, understanding their feelings, offering help when needed, and being present during both good and challenging times. How can I be with my friends more meaningfully? To be with friends meaningfully, prioritize quality time, active listening, sharing experiences, and showing genuine care and interest in their lives. What are some signs that someone truly wants to be with you? Signs include consistent communication, making time for you, showing interest in your life, supporting you, and demonstrating trust and respect in the relationship.

Related keywords: companionship, presence, together, accompany, stay, unite, connect, associate, link, join

Read the full article online: [be with](#)