

Genesis Chapters 10 and 11, the Current Tensions Between Russia and Ukraine, and How God Views the Nations of the World.



Introduction:

Here in the West, we tend to view our Christian faith mainly in the context of our own subjective experience, or in the context of our local Church and Community and maybe, occasionally, in our national context. This is good and necessary, but that vision is still limited; we also need to have an international perspective as we consider God and the nations (plural) of the world.

So in this article I would like to consider questions like, what is a nation? And, from Genesis 10, how did they develop? Are nations a good thing or a bad thing? After the order and unity of Genesis 10, what went wrong at Babel with the scattering of people and the confusion of language mentioned in Genesis 11?

To bring this up to date, I would then like to look specifically at current tensions between Russia and Ukraine, and some of the history and geo-politics involved. To understand this we also have to acknowledge the major international organisations that were, or are, operating in Europe today: USSR, NATO, WTO, CIS, EU and the UN. What impact did/do they have and which nations are currently members of which organisations?

As a side dish, I then ask the question: Was Pentecost the reversal of the judgement imposed at Babel?

We will then burrow down a bit more deeply into the influences, political and psychological, which are affecting President Putin of Russia, before finally asking the question, how does God view the nations of the world?

Development – Unity – Confusion - Scattering

Genesis chapter 10 traces the development and spread of nations (all derived from the sons of Noah, (i.e. Shem, Ham and Japheth) ‘out over the earth.’

Verse 5 reads (in Hebrew) “By these were the isles of the Gentiles (‘haGoyim’) divided/separated in their lands/territories; every one after his tongue (‘lashown’), after their families/circle of relatives/clans (‘mishpachah’) in their (Gentile) nations.”

Verse 18 reads, “Later the Canaanite clans/families scattered/dispersed and the borders/boundaries/territories of Canaan reached from Sidon towards Gerar”

Verse 20 reads, “These are the sons of Ham after their families/clans, after their tongues/languages, in their countries/lands and in their (Gentile) nations.”

Verse 31 reads, “These are the sons of Shem after their families/clans, after their tongues, in their lands, after their (Gentile) nations.”

I realise this is now getting a bit repetitious but

Verse 32 reads, “These are the families/clans of the sons of Noah after their generations/lines of descent, in their (Gentile) nations and by these were the (Gentile) nations divided/separated in the earth/land (‘erets’) after the flood.”

So we’ve got the picture: it seems that territories, borders, clans, families, languages and nations are all within God’s permissive will; something that was intentional on his part.

They certainly seem to be important, because tribes, peoples, languages and nations all appear throughout the Bible and especially in the book of Revelation, where we see their fulfilment.

Meanwhile, the sending out/scattering of the people across the whole world surely reminds us of Jesus’ command ‘to go and make disciples of all nations’ and of his sending out of the 70/72 disciples in mission (See Lk. 10:1); 70 being symbolic of the nations of the world based on Genesis 10 where there are 70 names in the Hebrew text (72 in the Septuagint).

But problems arise as soon as we move into Genesis chapter 11 with a particular group of people who didn’t want to be scattered but rather wanted to settle in Shinar, which is in modern day Iraq near the city of Basra.

Using the very latest in technology, brick instead of stone and tar instead of mortar, they agreed together to build the Tower of Babel with a twofold purpose; firstly, to reach up to heaven so they could make a name for themselves and secondly, to prevent them from being scattered. Why would you want to move on when you could stay put and bask in the glory of having constructed something so impressive? They loved it, and certainly didn't want to list it and move somewhere else!

But both of these aims were against what God wanted and He wasn't impressed at all. So he 'came down' to see what was going on and introduced confused.com so they couldn't understand each other! Try doing a team-building exercise with folks who all speak different languages and don't understand each other! So it was that the people 'scattered.'

However, we now have some ambiguity with regard to nations. **They are good** in that they were created by God, are under His sovereign control and can demonstrate diversity and unity; **they are bad** when captivated by self-centred pride and sinful ambition that builds structures, empires, pacts, unions and organisations which oppress.

Interspersed in this Genesis account is the mighty Nimrod, son of Cush, son of Ham, who was not only a mighty warrior and a mighty hunter, but also one of the first 'Empire builders', (Gen. 10:8-12). Although we read that he was 'before the Lord', he certainly wasn't approved by the Lord and both the cities he built and the kingdoms he gave his name to, were divorced from the Lord. Assyria was known as the 'land of Nimrod', (Micah 5:6).

What actually constitutes a Nation?

This is quite a complex question so we often try and simplify it by referring to 'people groups' or 'ethnic groups' rather than to 'nations' as such. One definition of a 'nation' is that it is a 'corporate body of people', but this too is rather simplistic. Membership of a nation, a people, or an ethnic group, is associated with shared ancestry, history, homeland, languages, dialects and cultural heritage. Cultural heritage covers customs, religions, mythology (did Robin Hood ever exist?!), ritual, cuisine, dress, music, art, governance, climate etc.

But it is when we consider national boundaries that heated arguments often ensue as to where they should be drawn. They have often been drawn in the wrong places, especially by colonial powers, and have divided what should have been united.

Nevertheless, it seems to me that boundary lines can be beneficial and also appear to be Biblical, something which God has established: -

“When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, when he divided all mankind, he **set up boundaries** for the peoples according to the number of the sons of Israel.” (Deut. 32:8)

“I will **establish your borders** from the Red Sea to the Sea of the Philistines, and from the desert to the River.” (Ex. 23:31)

“The **boundary lines** have fallen for me in pleasant places; surely I have a delightful inheritance.” (Ps. 16:6)

“And he [God] made from one every nation of men to live on all the face of the earth, having determined allotted periods and **the boundaries of their habitation**, that they should seek God, in the hope that they might feel after him and find him.” (Acts 17:26&27)

So it would appear that national boundaries can not only give some sense of security and identity, but may also cause people to actually seek God and even provide something for us to look forward to inheriting. Now there’s a thought!

In the context of Jesus gathering all the nations before him, he says to those on his right, “Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world.” (Mt. 25:34)

So how might we be able to apply all this to the current tensions between Russia and the Ukraine?

Russia & Ukraine

In order to understand this present situation, it is necessary to go back as far as 862 - 882 A.D. In 862 Rurik the Rus became the first Rus-ian Prince of Novgorod and in 882, Oleg the Wise, son of Rurik, seized Kiev (now the capital of Ukraine and more often known today as Kyiv) and made it capital of the Rus-ian lands.

So Russia and Ukraine go back a long way and have something of a common origin. Both Russia and Ukraine claim their heritage from the Rus, who went on, in the 10th century, to unite several tribes and clans of different ethnicities under the Byzantine Church.

Kiev was the capital of the late Medieval state of Rus, a predecessor of today’s Russian and Ukrainian nations.

Nations have always loved to form pacts, unions, organisations, with other nations; it gives those who rule them, if not those who live in them, a sense of power and authority, and, ideally, brings security, prosperity and peace to all. But when push comes to shove and despite lots of warm words, it seems that nations don't really have friends, only interests.

Nevertheless, it is helpful to look at the recent history of unions, organisations, pacts etc. between nations as they have affected Europe. Incidentally, it is worth remembering that about 4 million square kilometres (Km²) of Russia (almost twice the area of India) is in Europe and 13 million Km² of Russia is in Asia.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

In the 20th century, the USSR (also known as the Soviet Union) was formed in 1922 with Lenin as its leader. It was comprised of Russia, Ukraine and 13 other communist republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.



Lenin died in 1924 and Stalin replaced him, governing the USSR from 1924-53.

A particularly difficult policy, which Stalin and the Politburo instituted, was the forced collectivisation of agriculture in which the government took control of farms. It is reckoned that in 1932-3, as many as seven and a half million people died in southern Russia and especially Ukraine, as a result of famine and this 'killing by starvation' policy. This is called the **Holodomor**, and, like the Holocaust for Jewish people, it remains embedded in the collective psyche of Ukrainians today.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

NATO was formed in 1949 by 12 countries including USA, Canada, the U.K. and France. Today it has 30 members in total. These are: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, Netherlands, Germany, UK, Belgium, Canada, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal. Greece, Turkey, the USA and the last to join, in 2020, North Macedonia.

The purpose of NATO is: - “To guarantee the freedom and security of its members through political and military means.”

By far the biggest ‘big player’ in NATO is the USA, which funds around 70% of all NATO’s activities.

Warsaw Treaty Organisation (WTO)

In order to counter the impact and ‘threat’ of NATO countries, Russia formed the Warsaw Treaty Organisation (Warsaw Pact) in 1955. Alongside Russia were the Eastern European communist countries of Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and East Germany ~ 8 countries in all.

In August 1968, troops from Warsaw Pact countries moved into Czechoslovakia to crush the ‘Prague Spring’ after the regime there began to lift the restraint on freedom of expression and had sought closer relations with the West.

Commonwealth Of Independent States (CIS)

In December 1991, as the USSR was being dissolved, Boris Yeltsin met with leaders from Ukraine and Belarus to form the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). 12 of the 15 former Russian Republics joined, all except for the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania who were granted independence. (Georgia didn’t join until 1993).

This organisation has similar aims to the European Union today in terms of economic cooperation, defence etc. However, some members have now left including Georgia, Turkmenistan and Ukraine who ceased their involvement in 2014 and formally ended all participation in May 2018.

European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU), which grew out of the 1957 Treaty of Rome which created the European Economic Community (EEC), was formally established in 1993 and today has 27 member states: Bulgaria, Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Ireland,

Portugal, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Italy and Romania.

10 other countries would like to join and these include Ukraine.

United Nations (UN)

The UN currently recognises 193 member states so is by far the biggest organisation, though possibly the most impotent at maintaining international peace and security.

As I write this, the USA ambassador to the UN, Linda Thomas-Greenfield, is calling for the UN Security Council to meet urgently. She sees this as being a crucial venue for diplomacy in the current crisis.

What she forgets is that the Security Council has met dozens of times over the crisis in Ukraine since Russia annexed Crimea in 2014. But, as often happens, the UN can't take any action, as Russia is one of the Council's 5 veto powers.

It was the former Israeli ambassador to the UN, Dore Gold, who described the UN, aptly, in the context of this article, as the "Tower of Bable." He believes the UN, as an organisation, fuels global chaos.

The Geo-Politics of the Area as it Relates to Russia and the Ukraine.

It is obvious that Russia has lost, and is losing, most of those countries it has controlled in the past. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, most of the former USSR and Warsaw Pact countries wanted to become NATO members, and many have joined the EU or expressed a desire to do so.

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland joined NATO in 1999 followed by Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia in 2004, and Albania in 2009.

Ukraine achieved independence in 1991, but it wasn't until 2014 that Viktor Yanukovich, the Pro-Russian President, was ousted from office in the Ukrainian Revolution after his refusal to sign a political association and free trade agreement with the EU.

The majority of Ukrainians are wanting closer ties with the West, but from Russia's point of view, Ukraine is the last sort of 'buffer nation' between them and the NATO and EU countries, though Belarus is still closely aligned with Russia.

78% of the Ukrainian population of 41 million identify as ethnic Ukrainians and 17% as ethnic Russians. However, Ukraine is home to more than 100 different nationalities including Romanians, Belarussians, Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Poles, Jewish people and Armenians.

Most of the ethnic Russians are in the south east of the country and so Russia has been able to annexe the southern Crimean peninsula since 2014 and will seek to build its support there.

67.5% of Ukrainians speak Ukrainian (an East Slavic language) and 29.6% speak Russian. There are also 40 minority languages in Ukraine.

In Russia, the largest country in the world by area, and with a population of 146 million, there are 193 ethnic groups. 35 official languages are spoken alongside Russian, with more than 100 minority languages. The EU has 24 official languages.

So language and ethnic identity are always going to be issues which are potentially divisive, as we noticed from Genesis 11.

Before we move on to look at the key player in Russia, President Vladimir Putin, it might be useful to consider here this question: -

Was Pentecost the reversal of the judgement imposed at Babel (Gen. 11:1-9)?

When the Holy Spirit was outpoured on the day of Pentecost in Jerusalem, God-fearing Jews (and converts to Judaism) were present 'from every (known) nation under heaven': Parthians, Medes, Elamites, (from modern day Iran), people from Mesopotamia, (modern day Iraq), Judea, Cappadocia, Pontus, Asia, Phrygia, Pamphylia, (modern day Turkey), Egypt, Libya, Rome, Cretans and Arabs ~ quite a mixed bunch!

The miracle was that these people, from such diverse nations, heard the Galilean disciples 'declaring the wonders of God' in their own dialects/languages ('dialekto'). No interpreters were needed! (Acts 2:5-11).

The missionary imperative was that these people, who came from all nations, would go back to all nations as witnesses (Acts 1:8).

However, it would be wrong to deduce that what happened here at Pentecost would become the norm, and that interpreters and especially Bible translators from then on were redundant!

Today, the Wycliffe Bible Translators reckon there are 7,270 languages worldwide, of which 717 people groups have the whole Bible in the language that speaks to them best; 1,582 have the New Testament and 1,196 have some portions of the Bible.

2899 languages have work in progress and within the next 10-15 years it is possible that 95% of people worldwide could have the whole Bible in their own language and 99% could have the New Testament.

Jesus' words are coming inexorably true: "And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all nations, and then (not before) the end will come." (Mt. 24:14)

What Pentecost shows us is that the Holy Spirit is able to work in any family, clan tribe, people group, nation and culture.

A Prayer: "Lord, take the talents of translators, typesetters and technicians and thread them into a tapestry of truth. Let language light the flame of faith and breathe across boundaries that we may all be one in you. In Jesus Name. Amen."

I heard recently about someone we'll call E.S. She has invested 18 years of her life translating books of the New Testament, and some Bible books for children, into the heart language of the Nenets people. There are around 45,000 Nenets who live in Arctic Russia. Half of them live in Russian-speaking villages, half are nomadic reindeer herders who live on the tundra and speak Nenets. Temperatures go as low as -40 deg. C so they have no need of a freezer!



This, it seems to me, is where the real work of God is happening, but I want to turn now to the Russian President.

Understanding President Putin Of Russia

Vladimir Putin (69) was appointed Prime Minister by Boris Yeltsin in 1999 [Yeltsin had been President since 1991 when the Soviet Union was dissolved].

Putin was then President from 2000 until 2008, Prime Minister (again) from 2008-2012 and President (again) from 2012-Present.



Before Putin came into office, Russia had experimented with becoming a capitalist economy, doing away with the stagnation of Communist central planning and embracing freed prices, competition, private enterprise, deregulated trade, export-led growth etc.

This was expected to cause short term pain but would be worth it in the long term. However, after decades of strict state controls backed by large subsidies, deregulation caused prices to rocket. In the first month, inflation hit 400%. State spending was slashed and taxes raised. People had to sell their possessions to feed their families.

In order to try and create a shareholding middle class, every citizen was given a voucher worth 10,000 roubles (approx. \$60) to represent a small stake in the nation's economy. But this was a disaster; those who had the money bought up as many vouchers as they could (hundreds of thousands of them) with the result that Russia's top 7 businessmen controlled 50% of Russia's economy.

Meanwhile, for the ordinary Russian, homelessness and poverty rose, wages went unpaid, gangsterism, corruption and violence flourished, illness and infant mortality increased, industry was grinding to a halt, pensioners were not getting their pensions and by the mid-1990's male life expectancy had fallen to 57 years.

It was against this background that Putin came on the scene and saw the complete failure of this attempt at liberalism, democratisation and the free market.

One of the first things Putin said in his New Year's address at the beginning of 2000 was, "There will be no power vacuum and anyone who tries to act outside the constitution will be crushed.... the important thing is for the Russian state to be great and independent."

In a document Putin wrote in 2000 called, "Russia at the Turn of the Millennium", he made it clear that he believed that the experiment with a liberal democracy had failed in Russia and that the country needed strong state rule to prosper. He wrote: -

"Russia cannot become a version of, say, the US or Britain, where liberal values have deep historic traditions. Our state and its institutions and structures have always played an exceptionally important role in the life of the country and its people. For Russians, a strong state is not an anomaly to be got rid of. Quite the contrary, it is the source of order...."

Putin described the demise of the USSR as, "the biggest geo-political tragedy of the century." He wanted to make Russia great again. (Heard a similar phrase before?!).

But Putin's critics have complained that any success has come at the expense of democracy. The powers of parliament (the Duma) have been weakened and those of the President enhanced; the leaders of Russia's federal regions are no longer elected but appointed by the Kremlin ('fortress').

Opposition parties suffer discrimination, harassment and exclusion from the media. Freedom of the press is restricted and TV News controlled by the Kremlin. There is an active role for the secret services. When Putin was originally appointed Prime Minister, he had, the previous year, been the head of the FSB, the successor to the KGB.

Putin calls all this 'managed democracy'.

[In writing about Russia, Communism and Putin, I am indebted to these two books in particular: -

R. Service, *Comrades – Communism: A World History* (Macmillan 2007)

M. Sixsmith, *Russia – A 1,000-Year Chronicle of the Wild East* (BBC Books 2011)].

4 other things which also play a key role in Putin's mindset: -

1. The number of casualties in the siege of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) which took place from 8/9/41 – 27/1/44. Putin was born in Leningrad in 1952. It is estimated that up to 1.5 million people died in what was the longest and costliest siege in world history.

Add to this the total numbers of Russians killed in World War 2, estimated to be up to 27 million (more than twice as many as Germany, Japan, the USA and the UK combined), and it is easy to see why Putin is hypersensitive to perceived threats from other nations, especially the combined nations of NATO.

2. Russia has the largest reserves of natural gas of any country in the world. This is a great 'bargaining chip' for Putin. The Nord stream 2 pipeline has recently been completed and directly links Russia with Germany. For the first time, the pipeline does not go through Ukraine but lies on the bed of the Baltic Sea. Previously Russia paid Ukraine handsomely for allowing the gas to travel through Ukraine, but no more.

However, the pipeline still needs permission from German regulators in order to become operational.



3. Putin's relationship with President Xi Jinping of China. It was notable that Putin was 'guest of honour' at the recent opening of the Winter Olympics in Beijing with 91 nations taking part. Russia and China together form a considerable partnership and China also has expressed disquiet at the expansion of NATO.

Of course, Russia is able to supply China with gas, and oil.

4. Putin, it seems to me, has always enjoyed war games and brinkmanship. Skirmishes and provocations with other nations are always taking place by land, sea and air, and nowadays in cyberspace.

He reminds me somewhat of the Grand Old Duke of York who marched his men to the top of the hill and then marched them down again. This may be the case currently with the amassing of well over 100,000 troops on the borders of Ukraine. But the danger is, it may not be. And we know that although you can choose when and where to start wars, you never know just when or where they will end. Let's pray that nothing kicks off.

What is known is that Putin's popularity rating in Russia is currently at 69%, the highest it has been for some time.

Finally, I would like to ask the question: How does God view the Nations of the World?

When Habakkuk was dismayed and disappointed by all the violence and mayhem in his own nation, God said to him, "Habakkuk, look at the **nations** and watch – and be utterly amazed. For I am going to do something in your day which is unbelievable..." (Hab. 1:5)

Even in my lifetime I have seen God do something remarkable. When I first became a Christian in 1971, Brother Andrew and his mission teams were smuggling Bibles into China. Today, China prints and exports more Bibles than any other country in the world! Unbelievable!

So how does God view the nations of the world?

As we have noticed earlier, both God and the Biblical account seem to have an ambivalent view of the nations of the world; sometimes they are spoken of negatively and sometimes positively, both views being valid: -

Negatively

1. Nations and their leaders can set themselves against God, his Messiah and his people. "Why do the nations rage and the peoples plot in vain? The kings of the earth take their stand and the rulers gather together against the Lord and against his Anointed One" (Ps. 2:1&2). This causes God to laugh at the incongruity of it all! (vs. 4).

To get things in perspective, I sometimes imagine world leaders, or any human being for that matter, against the Creator of the Universe!!

2. Even the nations are as nothing to God. “Surely the nations are like a drop in a bucket; they are regarded as dust on the scales; regarded by him as worthless and less than nothing.” (Is. 40:15-17)
3. Nations will be involved with wars against other nations. “Nation will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom.” (Mt. 24:7)
4. Disciples of Jesus will be hated by all nations. Jesus warned us that, “You will be handed over to be persecuted and put to death, and you will be hated by all nations because of me.” (Mt. 24:9)

Positively

1. Gen. chapters 10 & 11 actually form a bridge, linking the people and nations (plural) after the flood, to the specific calling of Abram and the forming of a special, individual nation, Israel ~ “I will make you into a great **nation**.... and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you.” (See Gen. 12:1-3). Throughout the O.T. Israel is spoken of as God’s ‘treasured possession’, his ‘segullah’.
2. God is sovereign over all nations (whether they acknowledge him or not).
 “Clap your hands, all you **nations**; shout to God with cries of joy. How awesome is the Lord Most High, the great King over all the earth.” (Ps. 47:1&2) “God reigns over the **nations**; God is seated on his holy throne.” (Ps. 47:8) “Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the **nations**, I will be exalted in the earth.” (Ps. 46:10)
3. God calls people from all nations. In the N.T. the word ‘ethnos’/ ‘nations’ is often rendered as ‘Gentiles’ e.g. where Paul writes to the church in Rome, “We received grace and apostleship to call people from among the **Gentiles** to the obedience that comes from faith.” (Rms. 1:5 – NIV). Paul does this as he continues to make a distinction between the Jewish and Gentile nations.

God wants his salvation to be known among all nations (Ps. 67:2), his house to be a house of prayer for all nations (Is. 56:7), the nations to be glad and sing for joy (Ps. 67:4) and for us to go and make disciples of all nations (Mt.28:19).

And I believe it is always important for us to remember that our unity and oneness in Christ does not do away with our ethnic/national identity any more that it removes our gender identity. Galatians 3:28 is often misunderstood in this regard.

Paul, for example, always saw himself as having three ethnic/national 'identities' ~ two earthly ones and a heavenly one!

First of all, he saw himself as being an Israelite, a descendant of Abraham, from the tribe of Benjamin (Rms. 11:1). Paul's Jewish nationality was an essential part of his identity.

Secondly, he was a Roman citizen by birth ~ born in Tarsus of Cilicia. When Paul was in Jerusalem, he wasn't too happy about the prospect of being flogged and asked his Roman inquisitors, "Is it legal for you to flog a Roman citizen who hasn't even been found guilty? I was born a Roman citizen" ~ as opposed to the Roman Commander who had paid 'cash for citizenship'. (Acts 22:25-29)

Thirdly, he regarded himself as having a citizenship in heaven ('politeuma') (Philipp. 3:20). Paul always carried his 3 passports with him ~ Jewish, Roman, Heaven!

So it seems to me that God will always want to use our ethnic/national background. It is not only a key part of our identity, but it will also influence the way we work, the way we worship and the way we witness.

4. It is also true that when God takes people of all nationalities, he breaks down dividing walls of hostility and, in Christ, forms us into a new 'holy nation/ethnos' (1 Peter 2:9).

This single nation is comprised of people from every tribe ('phules'), every language ('glosses'), every people ('laou') and every nation ('ethnous'). All have been purchased with the blood of Christ in order to be a kingdom and priests to serve God and to reign on the earth. (Rev. 5:9&10).

And so in **CONCLUSION**, we can rejoice that this single nation is a community of multi-ethnic, multi-lingual people who enter the New Jerusalem from all nations and walk in it by the light of God's glory (Rev. 21:24-26). What a wonderful prospect! Maranatha! Even so, Come Lord Jesus!

George Irving – 11th Feb. 2022