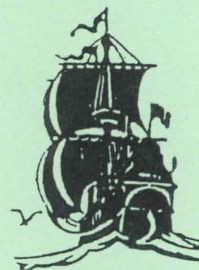
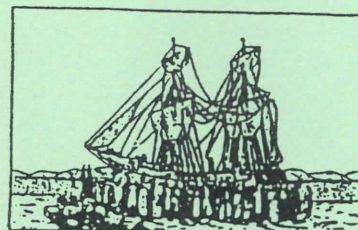


AMERICA: GOD SHED HIS GRACE ON THEE



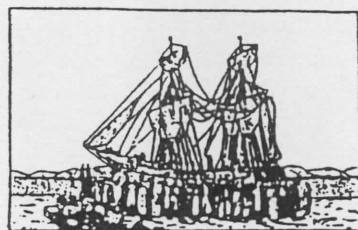
Unique
Unusual
Unparalleled



Manfred E. Kober, Th.D.



AMERICA: GOD SHED HIS GRACE ON THEE



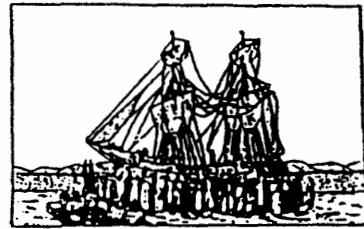
Unique
Unusual
Unparalleled



Manfred E. Kober, Th.D.



AMERICA: GOD SHED HIS GRACE ON THEE



Unique
Unusual
Unparalleled



Manfred E. Kober, Th.D.



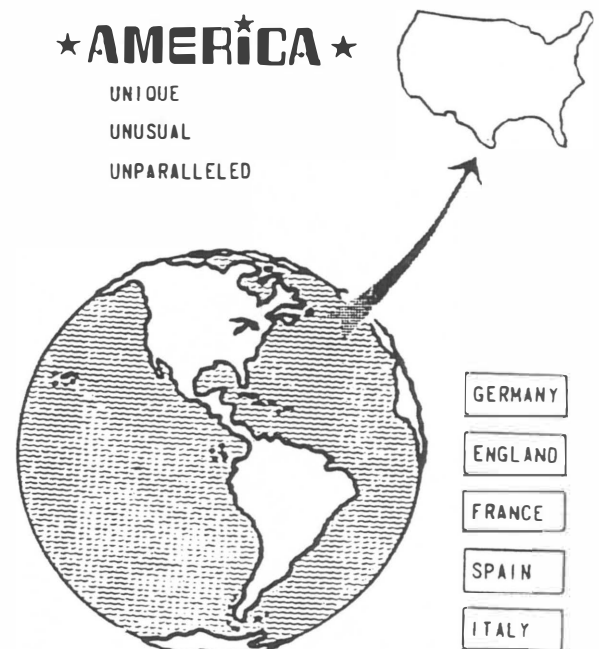
★ AMERICA ★ *Unusual and Unique*

The miracle of America has baffled and confounded the world. Its uniqueness has aroused admiration on the one hand and jealousy on the other. As a nation, the United States is unique, unusual and unparalleled among the countries of the world. The fact of America's uniqueness can easily be demonstrated. The reasons for America's uniqueness are somewhat more difficult to discern. However, we will direct our attention to this interesting topic subsequently.

Observant foreigners coming to the United States are invariably overwhelmed by the many surprises and totally unexpected aspects of America which await them. Here they have a decided advantage over those individuals born and reared in the USA. By way of personal testimony, I still vividly remember my surprise and shock as I arrived in New York Harbor as a teenager in the 1950's. My information about America had come primarily from those who hated the United States with a passion, my E. German Communist teachers. Though I knew better than to take their emotional anti-American outbursts at face value, it was most difficult to know what to believe about this distant nation. Enough information had seeped through the propaganda palaver, nonetheless, suggesting to us that America must be a wonderful place, just slightly less enchanting than heaven! My good relatives in New England had informed us somewhat of the differences between their native Germany and their newly adopted country. But not until I saw the awesome skyline of Manhattan and the majestic Hudson River did I realize that I needed to put aside all prejudices pro and con and become a learner. With eyes wide open with wonderment, I began to take it all in. Looking back at those first painful days of orientation, I recall having the response that the Queen of Sheba had when personally witnessing Solomon's grandeur. The half had not been told me. Indeed, after the initial shock had worn off, the surprises that awaited me were all pleasant. Just the fact that there was no school on Saturday ever confirmed my belief that I had reached the outer perimeter of heaven! Undoubtedly, my response was no different than that of millions of immigrants or visitors before me. How often have I heard individuals say upon their arrival in America, "We've heard much about the United States in our home country. We've seen numerous pictures of America. But we never imagined it to be this wonderful!"

What makes America so different? Wherein lie the unique features of our country which make it so appealing to foreigners? We all had different reasons for immigrating, I am sure. None of us responds to America the same way. Nonetheless, I would enumerate, by way of personal testimony, some unique features of the United States that greatly impress me.

Granted that the boat people of Southeast Asia and the hapless Central American immigrants would view their new country through different eyes than a war orphan from E. Germany. Each of us could and should draw up our own list of features we find unique and appealing in the new country we now call our home. The list below might not be your list, but then, why don't you consider the ways you deem our nation unique? And then pause, as I do daily, to thank God for allowing you to live in a country so signally blessed of Him.



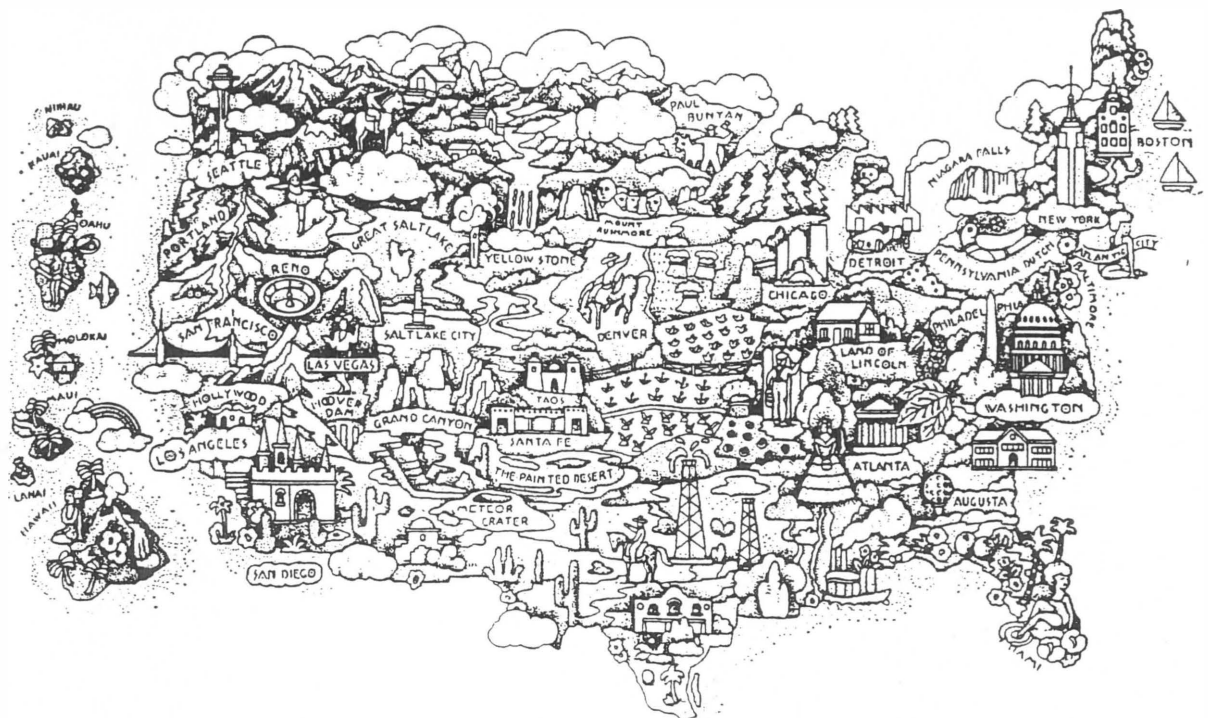
I. THE SCENIC UNIQUENESS

A. Multi-faceted Splendor:

Most Americans probably have never stopped to realize that their country is unique scenically. Upon some reflection, it appears impossible to find another nation that has been blessed with such a variety of scenic beauty. Bordered by two mighty oceans, the USA can boast every type of scenery imaginable. We marvel at the Blue Hills of Kentucky and the Green and White Mountains of New England, as well as the snow-covered Rockies. We stand in awe at Bryce Canyon in Utah and the Grand Canyon in Arizona and Colorado. We relish the splendor of Yosemite, Yellowstone and Glacier National Park—just to name a few. Bracketed by the mighty Mississippi and the Missouri, the former prairies possess the world's most fertile soil. In stark contrast lie to the West the Mohave Desert and Death Valley. The tropical climate of southern Florida and the annual 350 plus inches of snow in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan stand in complete juxtaposition. What scenic wonders found anywhere on earth do not find their counterpart in the United States?

B. Magnificent Scenery:

Much of America's scenery is unique to this land. There is only one Grand Canyon (although South Africa has a smaller version). The Half-Dome at Yosemite and Old Faithful at Yellowstone Park are unique. The delightful deserts of Arizona have been justifiably pictured for decades in the *Arizona Highway Magazine*. The pristine beauty of Alaska stands unrivalled on earth. The Great Lakes and their outlet through the overpowering Niagara Falls, shared with our northern neighbor, have no equal anywhere. Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake on earth. Its enormous size dwarfs several European countries, and its dimensions are those of my native East Germany. One additional unique feature about Lake Superior is its unpolluted water. In complete contrast, virtually all of Europe's lakes and rivers, as well as the North Sea and Baltic Sea, are hopelessly polluted. God has blessed America uniquely in its scenery. We enjoy every type of scenery known on earth, besides that, many of our scenic wonders are found only in the United States and have no counterpart elsewhere.



II. POLITICAL UNIQUENESS

A. Political Longevity:

Our nation is the only nation on earth existing for more than 200 years with the same type of government. The U. S. Constitution, adopted in 1789, is the world's oldest. Other countries have existed longer than ours. The Roman Empire, for instance, controlling Palestine at the time of Christ, existed from 201 B.C. until A.D. 410 and continues today in the nation of Italy. But what an existence! Since the end of World War II, Italy has had almost 50 changes of government, involving frequently an alteration of the Constitution. We concur with William E. Gladstone, 19th century British M. P., when he called the U. S. Constitution "The most perfect instrument of government ever set down by the hand of man."

B. Personal Liberty:

The Declaration of Independence, perhaps the most significant political document of our nation, sets forth the principles of personal freedom:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal;
that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights;
that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The First Amendment to the Constitution specifically guarantees these freedoms, securing for the citizen of this nation the most important freedom: liberty of conscience. The framers of the Constitution recognized the eternal and biblical principle that man's relation to his God is above human legislation and his right of conscience inalienable. On the foundation of the Constitution was built the lasting guarantee of personal and religious freedom. Even 200 years later the citizens of the USA are the freest people on earth. Their freedom of movement within the borders of the United States apart from police supervision and their ability to travel freely all across the globe and live in any country they so please are factors that people in other nations, even citizens of Western European countries, cannot fully understand.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute and ordain this Constitution.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1983 *The Atlanta Journal* AND CONSTITUTION 9-C

U.S. Constitution is old-timer next to those of other nations

The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON — To most U.S. citizens, the word "constitution" means an 18th century document, written on parchment with quill pens by men wearing knee britches.

But in much of the rest of the world, constitutions are modern inventions, like word processors and cable television. More than half the constitutions now in effect around the globe were written after 1970. The Dutch, for instance,

laws that substitute as national charters. The Koran is the official constitution for Saudi Arabia and Oman. Libya is ruled by Col. Moammar Khadafy's decrees.

The U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789, is easily the world's oldest. Only four other substantially unaltered constitutions were written before 1900: Norway (1814), Argentina (1853), Luxembourg (1868) and Colombia (1886). In fact, only 15 world's

III. SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

A. Immigrant Haven:

The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor symbolizes one of the purposes of America, to be a "Mother of Exiles" or a home for the world's oppressed. Millions of oppressed and persecuted individuals have found a refuge here. God raised up one nation where everyone receives a welcome. The staggering number of illegal aliens, estimated to be in excess of 12 million, bears testimony to the fact that the USA has an unrivalled attraction for individuals from other nations. Between January and June 1987, as a case in point, the border police along the Mexican border intercepted 1 ½ million illegal aliens. From other nations, especially Communist nations such as Red China and Cuba, people are literally dying to get out. In our nation people risk much to enter legally or illegally.

Who accepted the 250,000 refugees from Castro's Cuba? Who gave a welcome to the Cambodians and Vietnamese? The USA is destined to accept all "Tired, poor, the wretched refuse of the teeming shore. . .the homeless, tempest-tossed."

B. Internal Harmony:

One interesting and quite inexplicable feature of the USA is that we have had such tranquility among its citizens. In Europe nations have fought each other for centuries. Hatred runs deep. The common adage in Germany is: "You give a German a gun and the first thing he will do is point it at a Frenchman!" And yet, individuals from these same countries come here and live as next-door neighbors in perfect harmony. The French, Italian, German, English become a new breed and that is, the American.

Apart from the bloody Civil War and the campus riots of the 1960's, our nation has enjoyed a tranquility only dreamed of by other nations. While Canada, our lovely neighbor to the North, is still trying to deal with the problem of French Quebec and a national language, while the Western provinces are enraged by the discriminatory policies of the Eastern provinces, America is a homogeneous giant enjoying unparalleled national unity in cultural diversity.



■ How numerous are America's roots? The government tried to find out during the last census when it asked this question: "What is this person's ancestry?" It got 134 different responses.

The largest number—nearly 50 million, or 22 percent of the population at the time—claimed English lineage. That's slightly more than the number of people now living in England.

Americans of German ancestry are almost as numerous. Just behind them are people with Irish ancestors. They outnumber Ireland's current residents by nearly 12 to 1.

The smallest ethnic group are the 1,736 Turkish Cypriots. Almost as few are the Greek Cypriots, Saudi Arabians, Romanian Gypsies, Ghanaians and Moroccans. There are 8,483 Rutenians—from a region now in the Soviet Union—and 9,220 Manx, with ancestors on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.

One third of the people reported having more than one ancestral strain. Thus, those calling themselves English-German are counted in both the English and the German categories. ■



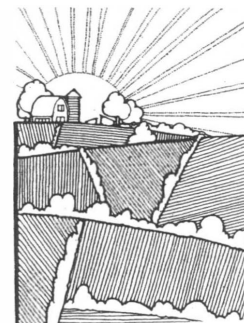
WHERE WE CAME FROM

The 20 largest ancestry groups as census respondents identified themselves in 1980

USDA WPA—Basic data: Bureau of the Census

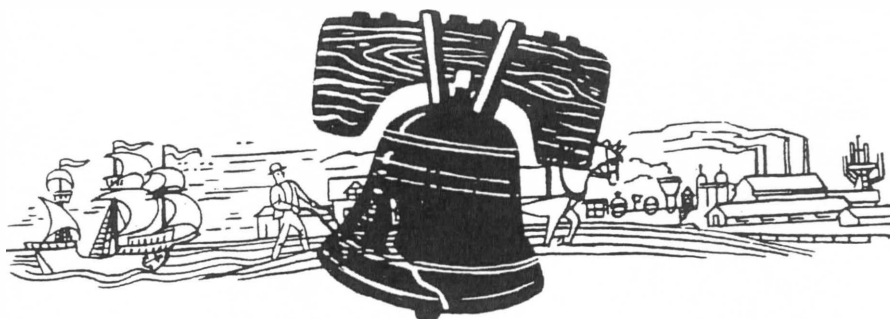
THE GREAT MELTING POT

IV. ECONOMIC UNIQUENESS



A. Unprecedented Prosperity:

America's freedom for the individual extends to the economic arena as well. The citizen of the United States is a proof of how well capitalism works. The **first** principle of capitalism is the freedom to own property. The **second** principle is that of freedom to make a profit. The **third** economic freedom is that of open competition. With a minimum of governmental control, the average American has reached a standard of living unheard of in most other countries. When U. S. liberals bemoan the "poverty" of 30 million Americans, they forget that in other nations someone possessing a house or apartment, driving an automobile, watching colored TV, enjoying a refrigerator and using a washing machine would be considered extremely wealthy.



B. Unequalled Productivity:

Why did the former Soviet Union not have a single good harvest since the Bolsheviks took over in 1917? Yet the United States, despite occasional droughts, has one major economic problem, an over-supply of grain and other commodities. When for over 6,000 years of recorded human history nations have been ravaged by famine and ensuing starvation, why is the United States a major provider of food for 50 of the world's nations? Why are the farmers of Iowa able to feed everyone in that state as well as in the other 49 states? One must agree with the editors of *Two Worlds*, that the difference lies in our economic freedom.

"When capitalism is compared with other economic systems we must be impressed by the fact that the American System has worked better than any other system. In actual performance it has produced more goods and services needed and desired by people—far better than the hopes of all the people in the world for 6,000 years.

Our everyday lives are safer, more comfortable, and happier than any other people of any other land, now or at any other time." (p. 225)



V. RELIGIOUS UNIQUENESS

A. Evangelical Influence:

It would be impossible to find a nation with a more godly beginning than ours. The Colonies were settled in the early 17th century by men and women of God who were persecuted in their home countries. Enduring untold hardships, they carved a home out of the New England wilderness where they could worship God and witness for Him. The precursor of all early American constitutions was the Mayflower Compact. Those stalwart saints and pious Pilgrims of the Mayflower put down in writing the purpose of their voyage.

"In the name of God, Amen, we whose names are under-written . . . having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and the honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony. . ."



THE PURITAN



MAYFLOWER COMPACT

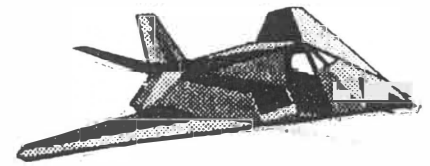
*In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten
the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James
by y^e grace of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King
defender of y^e faith, &c.*

*Having undertaken, for y^e glorie of god, and advancement
of y^e christian^{faith} and honour of our king & country, a voyage to
plant y^e first Colonie in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. Doe
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and*

B. Extraordinary Involvement:

Some have called America a post-Christian nation. True, our nation has deviated considerably from the foundation laid by the Pilgrim Fathers, and subsequent generations of fervent saints. Nonetheless, compared with other nations, we are unique in that religion still has a great impact on our country. We rejoice in the fact that there are some 17,000 fundamental churches in America. In all of West Germany one would not find 10 churches as sound and separated as my home church here in the States. When one might find 2%-3% of the population of Western Europe regularly in church, in the USA it is still 43% according to the latest statistics. While many churches in other nations have a missionary vision, it is a fact that of the world's 50,000 evangelical missionaries, 45,000 come from the USA. What a delight to drive through America and find fundamental churches scattered from coast to coast, from the largest metropolis to the smallest hamlet, a result of the unique godly impact which genuine Protestantism has had on our nation in a way that it has had on no other nation.

VI. SCIENTIFIC UNIQUENESS



A. Brilliant Inventors:

Where economic freedom flourishes, people can devote their energies to follow their predilections. With prosperity comes free time, with free time innovations and inventions. The patent right guarantees individuals a handsome return for their inventions. America affords unlimited possibilities of personal initiative. The world's best minds are concentrated here developing products and systems unheard of in many parts of the world. European scientists and Asiatic specialists have flocked to the United States. The American language has become the means of scientific communications. American English is spoken in every cockpit on earth. All the computers world-wide operate with American commands. Our lives are enhanced by inventions that bear the imprint, "Made in USA." Our airplanes reduce enormous distances into minutes of flight. The air-conditioners make summers bearable. Our direct dialing telephone system, cell phones and internet connections put us instantly in touch with virtually any person on earth. These marvels of modern man are made possible by American inventors who, unlike the ancient Chinese, did not die with the secret of their discoveries.

B. Breathtaking Innovations:

Quickly now, can you think of a single invention made in the former Soviet Union? Whereas the Japanese copy our technology, the Russians simply steal it. Endless is the list of American inventions. Where does one begin, where stop? It was America that first harnessed the atom, developed the computer, built the stealth bomber and experimented with beyond-the-horizon radar, used laser technology in hospitals, put weather satellites into orbit and microchips in the most common toys. The rest of the world is jealous over America's successes.

A few years ago, Gordon Sinclair, the Canadian radio and TV commentator, broadcasted an editorial from Toronto in which he said, in part:

"I would like to see just one of those countries that is gloating over the erosion of the United States dollar build its own airplanes.

Come on, let's hear it!

Does any other country in the world have a plane equal to the Boeing Jumbo Jet, the Lockheed Tristar or the Douglas 10?

If so, why don't they fly them? Why do all the international lines except Russia fly American planes?

Why does no other land on earth even consider putting a man or woman on the moon?

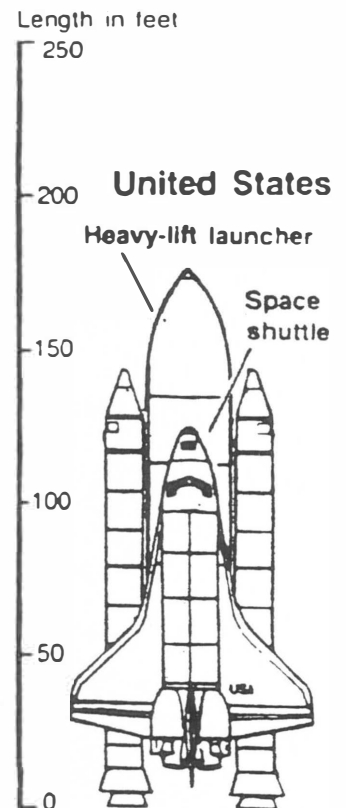
You talk about Japanese technocracy, and you get radios.

You talk about German technocracy, and you get automobiles.

You talk about American technocracy, and you find men on the moon—not once but several times—and safely home again."

(*U.S. News and World Report*, Nov. 19, 1973, 120).

[Mr. Sinclair's commentary can be found in greater detail on the last page of this outline.]



Liftoff weights:

4.89 million lbs.

Liftoff thrusts:

15.27 million
lbs./sec.

VII. GLOBAL UNIQUENESS

A. Military Protector:

For the latter half of the twentieth century, almost one-half of the world lived under Communist dictatorships. Even today, almost one-fourth of the world's population is enslaved by Communism (of the world's 6.52 billion people, 1.35, as of July 2006, live under that repressive regime). The free world is still free because of the protective presence of the United States. If the United States were to withdraw its military shield from Southeast Asia, as it refused to do from Europe, it would just be a matter of time before Asian nations would be cursed with a Communist regime. It was the nuclear umbrella over Europe and Asia in the past which kept the insatiable Russian bear and Chinese dragon at bay. Gorbachev's *glasnost* was a diversionary tactic necessitated by the catastrophic state of the Soviet economy, in a country which boasts the world's largest area of arable soil. Had *glasnost* been genuine, then Gorbachev would have opened each of the 2,000 concentration camps and psychiatric clinics where people were condemned to indescribable suffering because of their political ideology and religious convictions. Instead, it was the armed might of the USA, under President Ronald Reagan, that caused the Soviet military establishment to spend itself into bankruptcy.

After a short flirtation with freedom, Russia today is quickly descending back into a police state where political opposition is eliminated and critics of the regime are routinely assassinated.

The USA must continue to be the policeman of the world. It is a role forced upon it by circumstances. Yet it is a destiny designed for it by God. Twice we have rescued Europe from their own stupidity and doubtless we would do it again. World War I and II have shown that America is willing to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of her finest young men who were wounded or died not just in defense of our freedom but that of all other nations who desire it. It was American which intervened in the butchery of the Balkan States as former Yugoslavia disintegrated. It was America that removed the tyrant Saddam Hussein from power as we unleashed our military might against him on March 20, 2003.

Unfortunately, the world's response has not been one of appreciation for what we have done. That makes our continued kindness toward other nations all the more remarkable!

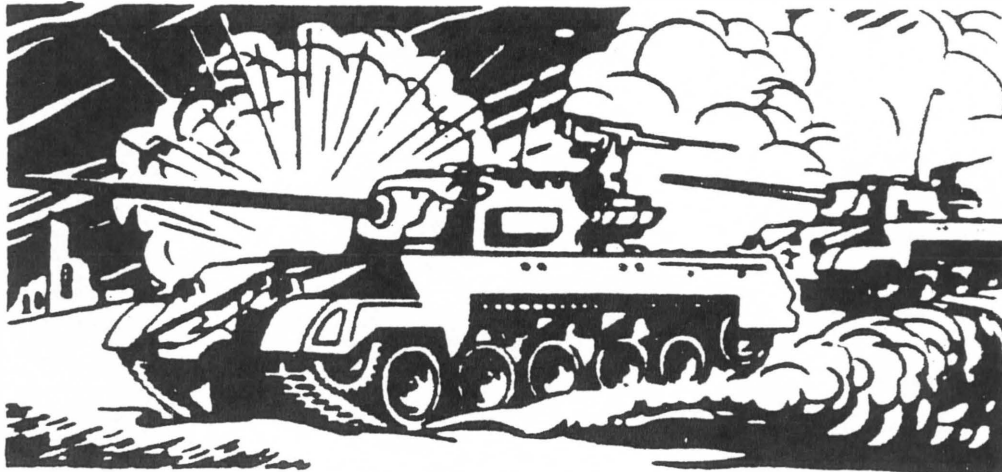
B. Material Provider:

No other country scores such high grades when it comes to the help of other needy nations. Billions of U.S. dollars through the Marshall Plan lifted post-war Europe back on its feet. Japan, our enemy in World War II, was given enormous amounts of money to rebuild and we have permitted it to be one of the world's leading industrial nations.

When any city or country, however remote, is struck by an earthquake or some other calamity, the United States is there first with massive and meaningful assistance. Not just governmental agencies, but private funds help support the needy with money and supplies. Does anyone doubt that if it were not for aid from the USA there wouldn't be, humanly speaking, a nation called Israel today?

Our foreign aid, rightly or wrongly, supports some 50 nations on this globe—or almost 1/3 of all countries. God has blessed us with material riches, but He has given Americans an attitude of altruism, so they, unlike any other people, help where help is needed. Melvin Munn realizes that we have not always been appreciated for our help, but he does put matters succinctly when he states:

“The American people are entitled to ask the world: If the United States is so greedy, imperialist, and war-bent, how do you account for the unparalleled sacrifice of our people for the sake of others, for which we have not sought on inch of foreign territory?” (*Life Line Freedom Talk*, “The United States in an Ungrateful World,” Jan. 16, 1974, 2).



VIII. ALTRUISTIC UNIQUENESS

The dictionary defines altruism as “unselfish concern for the welfare of others; selflessness” (*Webster’s New Word Collegiate Dictionary*, 4th edition).

Under our last point, America’s global uniqueness, we referred to the fact that as a country we provide enormous amounts of aid to needy nations around the world. This unique national trait is based on a unique personal characteristic of Americans as individuals. Americans are unusually philanthropic and, in comparison with citizens of other nations, unequalled in their generosity.

A. Exceptional Giving:

Many recent studies in philanthropy in America note that charitable giving has experienced a real renaissance. Catastrophes such as Hurricane Katrina and the 2005 tsunami have provided the impetus. Bill Gates and Warren Buffett serve common Americans as role models.

According to Giving USA, a non-profit organization which tracks charitable donations, “individuals accounted for 76.5 percent of the more than \$260 billions Americans donated in 2005. Philanthropic foundations gave 11.5 percent; and corporations contributed a mere 5.3 percent” (*Hemisphere Magazine*, April 2007, 58).

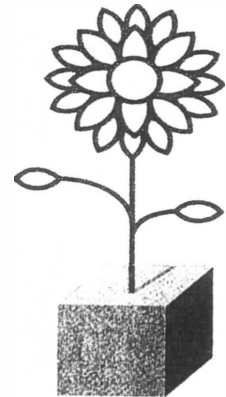
B. Exemplary Generosity:

Are Americans generous or materialistic? Americans are told time after time, both by some of their own leaders and foreign critics, that they are materialistic or stingy. For example, at St. Olaf’s College in Minnesota, in February 2004, former president Jimmy Carter claimed that Americans are indifferent to the worldwide hardship and suffering:

“The problem lies among the people of the U.S. It is a different world from ours. And we don’t care about what happens to them.”

Despite the blame-America-first detractors, evidence to the contrary abounds. A recent detailed study by Arthur C. Brooks on American philanthropist, shows that Americans are the most generous individuals on this planet. Some extensive quotes are in order. Brookes’ observations, based on a massive amount of research, demonstrates the unequalled generosity of Americans:

It is clear that the stereotype of stingy Americans just doesn’t hold up. The American government is not the only giver. When we look at the overall charity of Americans, we see that by international standards we are an extraordinarily generous nation (*Who Really Cares*, 121).



Who Gives What Where
In 2005, Americans donated \$260.28 billion, according to Giving USA, the yearbook of philanthropy. Contributions came from:

Individuals:	76.5%
Foundations:	11.5%
Bequests:	6.7%
Corporations:	5.3%

Contributions were divided among the following categories:

Religion:	35.8%
Education:	14.8%
Human services, such as United Way, Red Cross, etc.:	9.7%
Health:	8.7%
Gifts to foundations:	8.3%
Arts, culture, and the humanities:	5.2%

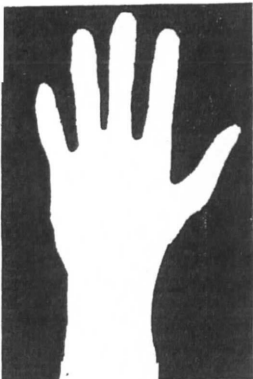
No Western European population comes remotely close the United States in per capita private charity. The closest nation, Spain, has average giving that is less than half that of the United States. Per person, Americans give three and a half times as much as the French, seven times as much as the Germans, and fourteen times as much as the Italians (120).

This generosity also extends to the volunteering for charitable causes:



No European country reaches American volunteering levels—indeed, most don't even come remotely close. For example, Americans are 15 percentage points more likely to volunteer than the Dutch (51 to 36 percent), 21 points more likely than the Swiss, and 32 points more likely than the Germans (fewer than one in five of which volunteer for any charities, churches, or other causes). These volunteering differences are not attributable to the average level of education or income. On the contrary, if we look at two people who are identical in age, sex, marital status, education, and real income—but one is European and the other American—the probability is far lower that the European will volunteer than the American (121).

Brooke discusses the root cause for the difference in giving between the Americans and the Europeans:



Why is Europe so uncharitable? For many of the same reasons, it turns out, that uncharitable Americans are. We saw that Americans are relatively unlikely to behave charitably if they are nonreligious, believe that it is the government's job to redistribute income, and suffer from unstable family conditions. There is ample evidence that each of these forces is stronger in Europe than in America, and that these forces suppress charitable giving more in Europe than they do here.

Let's begin with religion in Europe—or more accurately, the lack of it. The most diplomatic way to describe the status of religion in Europe is to say that the Continent is “post-Christian.” Europeans may have some cultural memory of Christianity, but few practice, and many are openly hostile to their religious patrimony. Charity in Europe has suffered as a result.

Brook's thorough research, supported by copious endnotes, leads him to the following conclusion:

What is so special about America? Is there an essential, uniquely “American” character trait? . . . The truly extraordinary thing about the United States is not how much we produce (there are lots of rich, productive countries), nor how much we consume (every country would consume as we do—if only they could). Rather, it is how much we give. America is a land of *charity*.

Mostly a land of charity, that is. From the outside, average American giving levels are unparalleled. However, as we now know, there is a bright cultural line inside our nation. On one side are the majority of citizens who are charitable in all sorts of formal and informal ways—so charitable that they make America exceptional by international standards.

Mostly a land of charity, that is. From the outside, average American giving levels are unparalleled. However, as we now know, there is a bright cultural line inside our nation. On one side are the majority of citizens who are charitable in all sorts of formal and informal ways—so charitable that they make America exceptional by international standards. On the other side of the line, however, is a sizeable minority who are conspicuously uncharitable. We have identified the reasons these two groups are so different, and they are controversial reasons: One group is religious, the other secular; one supports government income redistribution, the other does not; one works, the other accepts income from the government; one has strong, intact families, the other does not (182, 183 [emphasis in the original]).

As it turns out, America's religious uniqueness explains the altruism of Americans. Despite America's contemporary problems, there is still a deep strain of genuine biblical Christianity permeating our nation. The biblical mandate to selfless giving, so eminently exemplified by the Savior Himself, still influences the behavior of many of American citizens, as they given generously of their substance provided by a gracious creator.

This list of eight reasons how America is unique is by no means exhaustive. In a volume about the United States, written in 1885 and entitled, *The Marvel of Nations*, Uriah Smith underscores the uniqueness of the United States and correctly sees a providential reason, or better, reasons which will be discussed next:

"If we believe there is a God who rules in the kingdoms of men (Dan. 5:21), we must look for his providential hand in human history, in the rise, career, and fall of the nations and peoples of the world. But as a prominent and inevitable object in this line of thought lies the inquiry, what providential design we are to look for in a nation which has been so suddenly and rapidly developed as this has been, and what grand purpose God has to work out through this goodly heritage of ours. . ." (v-vi).

