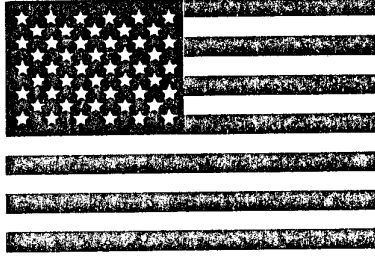
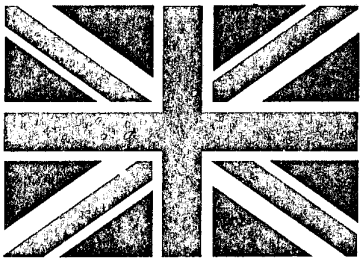


Whats Behind the Little-Understood

ANGLO-AMERICAN MIRACLE



In this American Thanksgiving season, one great nation — the United States — and its cousin "family" of nations — the British Commonwealth — have much to be thankful for. Together they have been the most powerful economic and political colossus ever to lead the world. What's the amazing story behind this wealth?

SINCE 1800, two remarkable super-powers have emerged on the world scene.

These two powers came to possess almost every strategic sea gate in the world. With only 7 percent of the world's land and people, these two powers combined to produce and consume OVER HALF the world's wealth and nearly three fourths of its key natural resources and industrial products.

More than half of the earth's farmland fell into their possession. At their height they ruled over one third of the land area of the earth and one third of its people.

Both have been leading economic and military powers — one during the 1800's and up to World War I, the other during the 1900's. One of these powers has not been conquered for more than 900 years! The other has

This article is a product of the combined effort of four Plain Truth writers: an American now living in Britain, a Briton visiting America, a man of Chinese descent living in America and an American living in America! From their respective backgrounds, the Plain Truth staff explains the significance of the Anglo-American Miracle.

never been conquered! One is the greatest single economic and military power ever to emerge on the world scene. The other represents the largest empire ever assembled under one flag.

That one great empire is now *the British Commonwealth of Nations*.

Some Shocking Facts

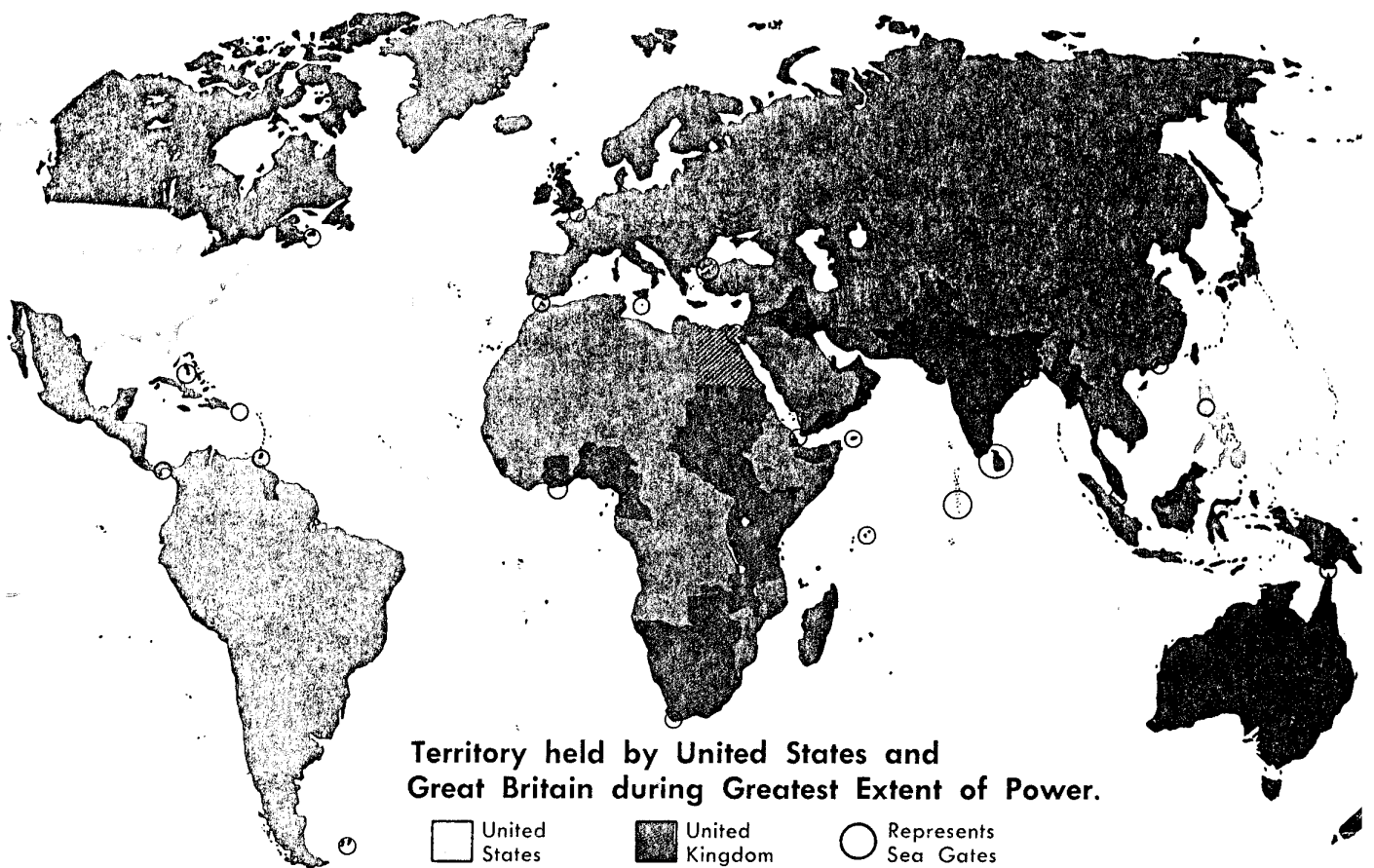
Let's take a brief look at the present national power of the Anglo-American brotherhood.

In 1971, the United States will produce a *trillion*-dollar Gross National Product (the annual worth of all goods and services produced). That's nearly \$5,000 for each American man, woman, or child. The rest of the nations of the world will average less than two trillion in combined GNP's, or about \$500 per person.

Russia's production is only two fifths as much as America's. Japan, the second-place free nation in GNP, produces only one fifth as much. When you consider per capita GNP, Sweden, Switzerland, and Canada produce slightly more than *half* as much as the United States per person, and they are *the only three* nations besides the U.S. producing more than \$2,000 per person. Most nations subsist on \$200 or less per person.

Such statistics can be made even more meaningful. Think of the world's population as a town of *100 people*, consisting of 12 different *family businesses*, each family consisting of 8 or 9 people.

One family of *8* — representing the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia and



South Africa — produces and consumes more than 40 percent of the wealth of the town, yet with 8 percent of its people.

Another family of 7 — represented by the six Common Market nations plus Japan — is a fast-rising trading family in this town. But they still produce only 20 percent of the town's wealth. Much of that is disbursed in trade to the other families, not consumed by the family which produces it.

A third relatively wealthy family of 9 people — represented by the Soviet Union and her six major Eastern European satellite nations — also produces 20 percent of the town's wealth.

But the Anglo-American family still produces *more* — about 41.3% — of the town's wealth than the other two "wealthy" families *combined* — about 39.7%!

The other 75 townspeople in the remaining 9 "families" — what do they produce and consume? Only 19 percent of the town's wealth!

The average Anglo-American produces and consumes more than 20 times

as much as the average one of the other — representing all of Latin America, mainland Asia, Africa (except Rhodesia and South Africa), the Middle East, and several nations in Europe not included in the Common Market or Soviet blocs.

More Amazing Comparisons

The balance of wealth is even more striking when compared to smaller portions of the United States. For instance, if either California or New York were separately chartered as a nation, either one would be the *sixth* richest nation in the world! The state of Illinois annually produces more than the entire continent of Africa! The eight industrial states stretching from New York to Illinois produce as much as either the Common Market, or the Soviet Union, or ALL of Latin America, Africa, Asia (except Japan), and the Middle East combined!

The U.S. has 10 different corporations larger in value of production than any single black African nation. Gen-

eral Motors produces as much as all of Mexico.

Shockingly, the gross income of General Motors is greater than the yearly budgets of all but four of the 126 members of the United Nations.

American corporations *abroad* now produce about \$200 billion annually. In other words, if foreign corporations of the U.S. were a single nation, they would comprise the Number Two free nation of the world — right behind Mainland U.S.A.

And yet, all these comparisons are based on 1968 world production figures. If you step back to 1950, Anglo-American domination was even greater.

1950 — The Zenith of Power

In 1950, Britain's Commonwealth still encompassed 61 nations on every inhabited continent, representing 13 million square miles and 625 million people — one fourth of the world's land and people. The Commonwealth and the United States combined produced over *half* the world's goods, and

three fourths of many key products.

For instance, world petroleum output in 1950 was about 3.8 billion barrels. Of this total, the United States *alone* produced 52 percent — more than the rest of the world combined. With the British Commonwealth added, the two powers produced 60 percent of the world's crude petroleum, not counting their vast foreign investments.

Britain and America mined sixty percent of the world's coal, 80 percent of the aluminum, 75 percent of the zinc, and 95 percent of the nickel. The British Commonwealth (mainly South Africa, later withdrawn from the Commonwealth) mined 70 percent of the world's gold. Meanwhile the United States *owned* 73 percent of all government-owned gold — almost three times as much as all other nations combined.

We produced 65 percent of all electricity. Britain and Canada alone outproduced the Soviet Union, Germany, and France combined. The United States flew more airline miles, had more railroad track miles, more telephones, radios and TV's, and drove more motor vehicles than the rest of the world combined!

The United States naval armada was larger than the rest of the world combined. Great Britain and the United States possessed well over half the merchant fleet tonnage. Britain led the world in shipbuilding.

Surely no two nations have ever been close to complete domination of the entire world — economically, militarily, and politically. And yet they had no design to do so.

Power Not Sought For

Great nations and empires abound in man's history, but nearly all have come about by the sword of conquest. Unlike previous superpowers, the United States and the British Commonwealth grew great seemingly by accident.

"In the course of history," wrote French politician and author Andre Malraux, "all empires have been created with premeditation, by an effort sustained over several generations. Every power has been Roman to a degree. The United States is the first nation to become the most powerful in the world without having sought to be so."

The worldwide British Empire, likewise, seemed to fall into Britain's lap by "accident." Britain had only limited colonies or military power in the 1700's. In fact, after America's independence was won in the 1780's, Britain had just scraps of empire.

But the American and French revolutions made possible British industrial and economic revolution. "British prestige reached its lowest ebb at the end of the American revolution. The loss of the best part of the empire seemed

among themselves, they could not become great. First Wales and then Ireland was won for the Empire (although Southern Ireland was later lost). Then the English and Scottish crowns were united in 1603 when King James VI of Scotland became also James I of England on the death of his childless cousin Queen Elizabeth. But their greatness was sealed when the two nations united their Parliaments in 1707 (although they retained separate national identities, separate legal and

London, England

The British lion and Big Ben — symbols of the once-powerful British Empire.

Ambassador College Photo



positive proof that *Britain's day was done*. European observers were convinced that it was, and many Englishmen thought so too," wrote one expert on British history.

"Yet the days of British greatness, far from being ended, were about to begin. New life was stirring in the land, new life that was to make Britain lead the world" (Alfred Leroy Burt, *The Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth*, p. 15).

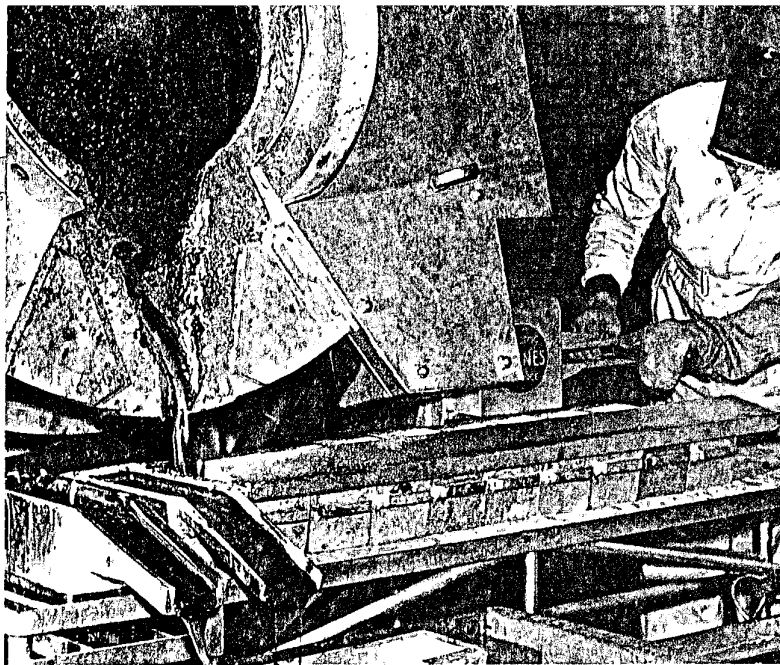
That new life had been forming for over a century, since the completing of the union of the nations on the British home islands. As long as they fought

educational systems, and separate State church establishments).

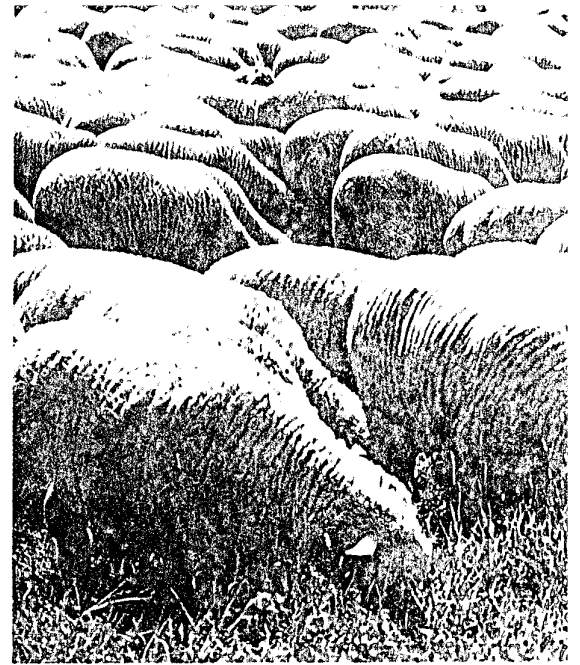
Napoleon "Makes Britain Great"

The French Revolution, more than any other event after the union of 1707, gave Britain her Empire. First of all, the revolution and subsequent Napoleonic Wars retarded industrial development on the continent, just as it was beginning. But it stimulated industry in Britain. This helped the British Isles to open up a fifty-year lead in the Industrial Revolution.

Secondly, in order to defend themselves against Napoleon, the British



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rebuilt their military power, and established many sea gates and foreign outposts to defend themselves against the French. These key acquisitions, all the way from the British West Indies to India, were solidified during the early years of the Napoleonic Wars, 1800 to 1805.

Thirdly, after Britain and Prussia delivered the coup d'état to Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, a number of French overseas possessions (as well as those of other European powers) fell into British hands.

Fourthly, the Napoleonic Wars destroyed much of the wealth of the peoples on the mainland of Europe. It delayed their development into national and then colonial powers. For instance, both Germany and Italy failed to unite into single nations before 1870. This delayed their ability to compete for colonies and build empires.

World events helped Britain to power. But there were other important factors — namely, the British birthright of natural blessings.

The 1800's Belonged to Britain

"England had a better combination [of natural resources] than was to be found under any one government on the continent of Europe," said historian Alfred Burt. "She had long produced the best wool that was known. Her rivers and streams provided power ade-

Molten gold from South Africa, sheep from Australia, steel and beef from America — rich endowment for the U. S. and now-crumbling Commonwealth.

quate to the needs of the day and, what was then of great importance, water of a quality best suited for the manufacture of textiles" (*The Evolution of the British Empire and Commonwealth*, p. 16).

That word *quality* describes Nineteenth Century Britain well. While America leads the world in *quantity* of items produced, Britain has always been the leader in the *quality* of its products: textiles, cars, and ships among many examples. Her pioneering of the agricultural, industrial, and transportation "revolutions" of the 1800's established Britain as "the first with the best."

"The 19th century had been pre-eminently Britain's century, and the British saw themselves still as the arbiters of the world's affairs. It was a world stamped to their pattern and set in motion by their will," wrote James Morris in *Pax Britannica: The Climax of An Empire*.

"At their word, dams rose in India, trains puffed to intricate timetables across the plains of Asia, cables were thrown across oceans, and troops of petty princelings obsequiously salaamed" (James Morris, "When Britain's Grandeur Knew No Bounds," *Reader's Digest*, June, 1969, p. 83).

Britain led the world financially,

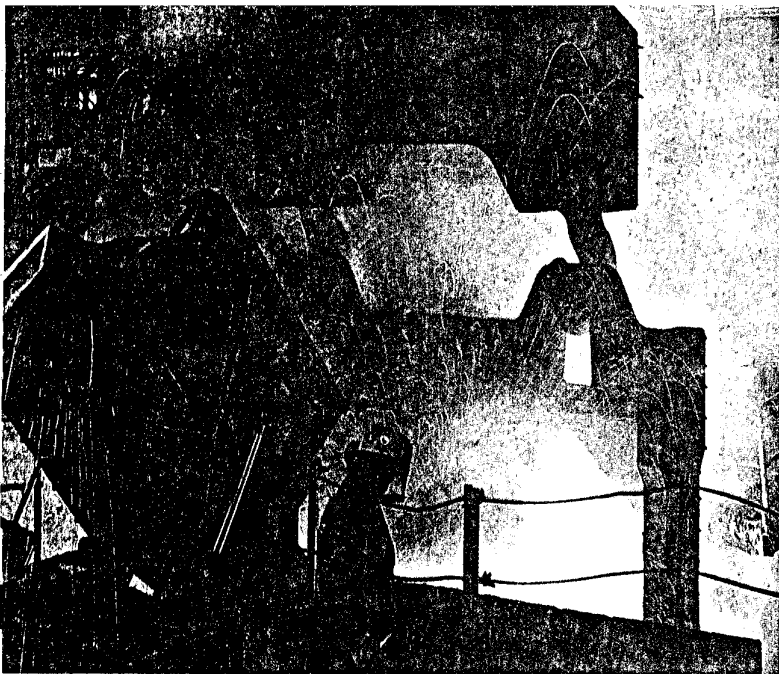
with the British pound sterling world's exchange standard from the time of Napoleon in 1815 until 1931. (That was the year sterling was devalued and the gold standard was abandoned, and Britain's world leadership was ebbing.) Despite the present weakness of the pound sterling, London banks still represent the financial center of the world to European investors.

Britain also led the world militarily in the 1800's. "She had never bowed on her knee to Napoleon, and she saved Europe. Her naval supremacy was absolute — so absolute that an open world war was impossible for a century" (Burt, *op. cit.*, p. 94).

The 1900's Belong to America

The seeds of America's greatness were sown in the 1800's, but the harvest of greatness did not arrive until the 1900's. As early as 1803, with the purchase of the Louisiana Territory stretching from New Orleans to what is now Montana, American greatness was secured.

After selling the richest farm in the world for about 5¢ per acre, Napoleon said, "This accession of territory affirms forever the power of the United States." The United States' first negotiator, Robert Livingston, said, "In this day, the United States take



Armco Steel Photo



Grant Heilman Photo

place among the powers of the first rank."

In 1835, French statesman Alexis de Tocqueville visited America and wrote "*The whole continent, in short, seemed prepared to be the abode of a great nation.*" Famed Colombian exile, José Eusebio Caro, wrote in 1851 that the United States "will undoubtedly be the GREATEST [nation] on earth."

America did not need to seek an *empire* around the world. She had her blessings in the huge block of land between the Atlantic and the Pacific and between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande.

Author Fairfield Osborn says, "Our people came to a country of *unique natural advantages.*" Steel magnate Charles Schwab said, "Our United States has been endowed by God with *everything* to make it and keep it the foremost industrial and commercial nation of the world."

Take a look at *some* of the "unique natural advantages" which have made America great.

To begin with, the United States is blessed with a BIG land — an area of well over 3.5 million square miles. Of course a vast land does not necessarily mean wealth and power. The USSR, China, and Canada are larger, but not nearly as wealthy.

America is protected on both sides by vast oceans and for over a century friendly neighbors to the north and

south. This has eliminated the need for continuous massive and costly offensive or defensive war efforts, which sap a young nation's power.

The land was rich and unused. A varying assortment of ideal *climates* has blessed America with bumper crops of many different types of food and fiber. Citrus fruits, cotton, and sugar cane in the south, wheat, Douglas fir, and apples in the north.

Forty percent of America was covered by forests. So great was the amount of lumber that the U. S. has logged nearly three *trillion* board feet since 1776, enough to build 300 million five-room houses!

America's natural minerals have also helped build the nation — the Mesabi iron-ore range of Minnesota, the copper of Arizona, coal of West Virginia, and oil of Texas. In 1950, the U. S. led the world in production of coal, copper, iron ore, lead, petroleum, zinc, pig iron, and aluminum. In some of these the U. S. produced more than all the other nations combined.

America the Beautiful

The Great Plains, the Mississippi River system, and the Great Lakes represent perhaps the finest breadbasket, grazing land, drainage system, and commercial water base any nation could desire.

"This is one of the wonders of the world: if God, man, or geological

chance were to create somewhere an area of the earth most suitable for sustaining and nourishing manlike creatures, the result would be the *same plain and prairie landscape* that now gently rolls and undulates from eastern Ohio to eastern Colorado" (*The American Heritage*, p. 154).

The Great Plains are "quite simply the *greatest area of useful land in the world,*" according to *The American Heritage*, edited by Alvin M. Josephy.

The Great Lakes system contains "about half the fresh water on earth," continues *The American Heritage*. "Around it was built the solid core of America's industrial strength... Incalculably rich deposits of iron ore, coal, and limestone lie along this waterway. On them was built the world's greatest steel industry, and on that in turn was erected the vast productive mechanism that has made America the strongest and richest nation on earth. Pittsburgh and Gary, Detroit and Chicago, and all that these cities mean, the industrial sinews of the world's most highly industrialized state — *all owe their existence to the Great Lakes*" (p. 122).

The St. Lawrence Seaway, connecting these lakes with the Atlantic, handles three times more tonnage yearly than the Panama Canal, and more than Suez did at its height!

But the bounty and power of America as a single nation or the Commonwealth of Britain is overshadowed

by the amazing history of the brotherhood between the two so-called "cousins."

Britain and America — BROTHERS!

Since 1814, when both nations emerged as potential world powers, these brothers have *never fought* a war with *each other* over who should have more, or less, of the slice of world power they shared. In fact, leaders of both nations have thought of the U. S. and Britain as independent members of one powerful family.

Thomas Jefferson, upon taking office in 1802, said, "We must *marry ourselves* to the British fleet and nation . . . for the common purposes of the United British and American nations."

Later, Jefferson counseled President James Monroe in the formation of the famous Monroe Doctrine: "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side, *we need not fear the whole world.*"

It was a natural *geographical* marriage of defense. Both Britain and America were surrounded by water. Nations had to navigate certain key sea *gates* to attack America, which gates Britain owned.

"The British vital interest and the American vital interest are *complementary and inseparable,*" wrote Walter Lippmann in 1943. "To imagine that the connection was invented by schemers and financiers and munitions makers, and promoted by propagandists, is to *deny the facts of geography* and inexorable lessons of historical experience" (*U.S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic*, pp. 124, 127).

"Together We Stand . . ."

Other great leaders have seen this special "marriage" relationship between the United States and Britain.

At the height of Anglo-American power, Churchill said, "If the population of the English-speaking Commonwealth be added to that of the United States, with all that such co-operation implies in the air, on the sea, all over the globe in science and in industry, there will be no quivering and precarious balance of power to offer its temptation to ambition or adventure.

On the contrary, there will be *an overwhelming assurance of security.*"

One of Britain's most famous clergymen of the 1800's, C. H. Spurgeon, said: "I judge that *God* has blessed the *two great nations* of the Anglo-Saxon race — England and the United States — and given them pre-eminence in commerce and in liberty on purpose that in such a time as this they may spread abroad *the knowledge of the glory of God. . . .*"

What is this? We were given this great wealth just so we could do God's Work?

What about these statements? Did Britain and America have a great calling and purpose, only to fail miserably? Are the two centuries of Anglo-American dominance soon to fade into history? Will the 21st Century be *Japan's*, as some people predict? Will it be *China's*? Or *Russia's*? Or *Europe's*?

Was there a purpose behind our power? Most great Anglo-American leaders have agreed *there was.*

Would a just God bless any nation without a purpose?

"Some Great Purpose and Design"

Sir Winston Churchill, speaking before the U. S. Senate on December 26, 1941, said: "He must indeed have a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below" of which we have the honour to be faithful servants."

Again, on October 31, 1942, after witnessing many miracles in war in Britain's and America's favor, Churchill said: "I have a feeling sometimes that some guiding hand has interfered. I have a feeling that we have a Guardian because we have a great cause, and we shall have that Guardian so long as we serve that cause faithfully. And what a cause it is!"

On the evening of D-Day, June 6, 1944, King George VI called Britons to prayer and dedication with these history-making words: "We dare to believe that God has used our nation and Empire as an instrument for fulfilling His high purpose."

Are we fulfilling our purpose? Our nations today have hardly even bothered to try to understand it.

Former President Harry S. T. speaking on April 3, 1951, said: not think that anyone can study the history of this nation of ours without becoming convinced that Divine Providence has played a great part in it. We have the feeling that God has created and brought us to our present position of power and strength for some purpose. It is not given to us to know fully what that purpose is."

A Destiny Few Understand

Such leaders — and many others — have no space to quote — analyze conditions under which Britain and America grew great. They watched our peoples won war after war. They saw the special bond of friendship between the two powers. They enumerated the unique geopolitical situation of the two powers. They enumerated the blessings of farmland, of natural resources that were ours.

Many — as Abraham Lincoln came to this conclusion: that we have been the receivers of blessing which we have not sought. Some, like Lincoln, saw that we imagined that we had put OURSELVES into a position of world leadership. But in actual fact they firmly believed that it was God who had given these blessings.

But even to say that GOD exists is looked upon as foolishness in our times, in manufacturing plants, in political meetings. To claim that God in heaven gave us this power as a right gift, seems rather anachronistic in this age of crass materialism.

But could it nonetheless be a fact of history, of geographical resources, of circumstances? You decide if you are willing, PROVE whether not both the United States and the British Commonwealth were chosen by the God of heaven for a special calling which both have neglected.

This article you have just read is a tiny portion of the picture. More considerations are covered in our book, *The United States and the Commonwealth in Prophecy*. This book discusses in detail the question of DIVINE commission of the two nations — America and Britain — and can get your free copy of this book by writing to our address to you. □