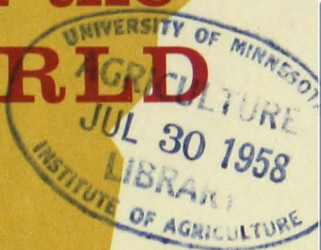


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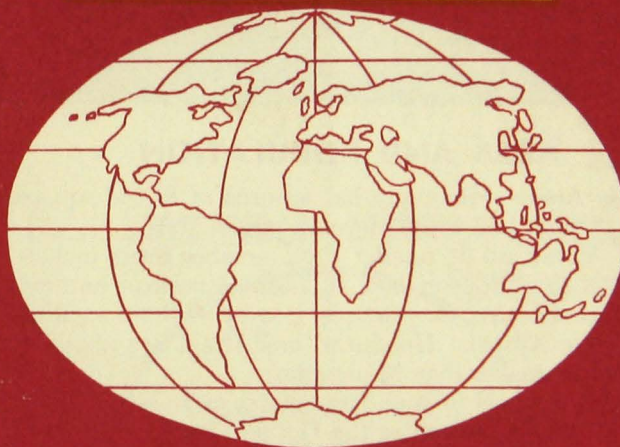
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MINNESOTA and the WORLD



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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ①
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and ②
GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION
In Cooperation with
Minnesota World Affairs Center

IF MINNESOTA WERE A NATION—

Here's how we would "stack up" with the 81 member nations in the United Nations.

- In area, 35 nations are smaller!
- Twenty-four have less population!
- Only 16 nations have a larger income!
- Only 2 nations produce more corn and soybeans!
- Only 16 have more students in high school!

One hundred years ago the world was very remote to Minnesotans. In 1858 it took as long to get from Duluth to St. Paul as it now takes to get from St. Paul to Paris. Affairs in Asia and Africa mattered little to our pioneers.

Now every day papers carry news about a world which has grown small through the revolution in communications and transportation. Thus the average Minnesotan now thinks in international terms.

Let's look how we as a state compare with the 81 members of the United Nations and some non-U.N. members. Most of our data is from official United States and United Nations sources for the years 1953-57, and some of the figures are approximate.

AREA AND POPULATION

★ **Area** — Minnesota has an area of 84,068 square miles and is the eleventh largest state.

There are 35 smaller U.N. member states including 13 European and 10 Latin American nations. Luxembourg, for example, is over 84 times smaller, while Albania, Honduras, and Israel are nearly 8 times smaller than Minnesota.

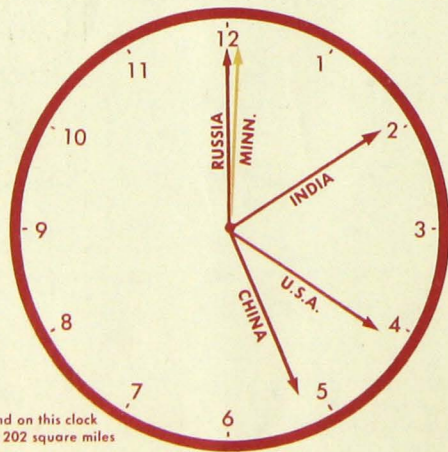
Compared to such large states as Russia (8,708,000 square miles) or the United States (3,022,389) or even with such middle-sized states as Italy (116,224) and Turkey (296,356), some of these 35 smaller nations are really miniature states in size.

★ **Population** — Minnesota's 1957 population was 3,300,000.

Two dozen nations have fewer people than Minnesota. They include 4 in Europe, 3 in the Middle East, and 12 in Latin America. Examples are Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Liberia, and New Zealand.

★ **Population and Area Combined** — In population and area combined, 18 nations rank below Minnesota. They are Albania, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Panama, and Uruguay.

NATIONS LARGER THAN MINNESOTA (1954 FIGURES)



Each second on this clock represents 202 square miles

RUSSIA — The world's largest nation has 8,708,000 square miles and is represented by 12 hours on the clock.

MINNESOTA — With 84,068 square miles — is equal to but 41.5 seconds on the clock.

How Minnesota "Stacks Up" with the World

Let's call these miniature nations "Minnepowers" because they are smaller than Minnesota. Each, however, has one vote in the U.N. Assembly and in other international organizations, the same as the United States and Russia. With a few exceptions, such as foreign trade, these nations fall below Minnesota.

At the other extreme are the "Big Ten" with two-thirds of the world's population and one-third of the world's area. They dwarf Minnesota in population rank and area.

Population Rank	Area Sq. Mi. (1000's)	Population Rank	Area Sq. Mi. (1000's)
1. China	3,759	6. Indonesia	583
2. India	1,221	7. Pakistan	370
3. Russia	8,708	8. Brazil	3,286
4. U.S.A.	3,022	9. Gr. Britain	94
5. Japan	142	10. W. Germany	95

INCOME

★ **National Income** — Minnesota's total personal income is \$5,600 millions. Of this \$1,062 millions comes from manufacturing, \$983 millions from wholesale and retail trade, \$542 millions from farming, \$490 millions from services, and \$350 millions from construction and transportation. We rank fifteenth among the 48 states in personal income.

Only 16 nations rank above Minnesota in national income. These include Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, and Sweden.

Even among countries with larger incomes than Minnesota, the differences are comparatively small. For example, Brazil has \$7,640 millions, and Sweden \$6,641 millions. China and India with around a billion people, have only seven times Minnesota's income but 300 times its population!

Among the countries with less income than Minnesota the differences go to great extremes. The African nations of Liberia (\$50 millions), and Libya (\$47 millions) have lower national incomes than the payroll of Minnesota's pulp and paper manufacturing establishments. Others — such as Portugal (\$1,000 millions), and Peru (\$1,040 millions) — have less national income than Minnesota's personal income from manufacturing.

Even such larger countries as Pakistan (\$4,800 millions) and Venezuela (\$2,734 millions) fall below Minnesota in national income.

★ **Per Capita Income** — Minnesota's per capita income in 1957 was \$1,745, ranking twenty-fifth in the nation. No nation ranks above Minnesota's per capita income.

EDUCATION

No asset is more important to a nation than a well-educated population.

★ **Primary Education** — Minnesota has 470,000 students in elementary school. Though most nations attempt to teach their citizens to read and write, 33 nations have smaller enrollments.

Minnesota has 14,400 public elementary teachers. Thirty-five countries have fewer.

★ **Secondary Education** — Minnesota's secondary school enrollment is 252,884. Because of our greater wealth and strong belief in education for all, 61 nations have fewer high school students than we have.

Even some of the richer countries seem to restrict high school to a relatively small number. Minnesota spends 40.6 per cent of its state and local revenues on education. Average current expenditure per pupil in elementary and secondary schools in Minnesota is \$277. Over two dozen nations have a per capita income less than \$277!

Argentina, Australia, Burma, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, and Union of South Africa are important nations with fewer high school students than Minnesota.

Only 16 countries have a larger secondary school enrollment. They are: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

★ **Higher Education** — Minnesota has 42 institutions of higher education with 4,403 teachers and 50,361 students. Sixty-five nations are below that enrollment figure. These 15 U.N. nations top Minnesota in enrollment.

Argentina	France	Pakistan
Australia	Gr. Britain	Philippines
Brazil	India	Poland
Canada	Italy	Russia
China	Japan	Spain

MINNESOTA'S ECONOMY

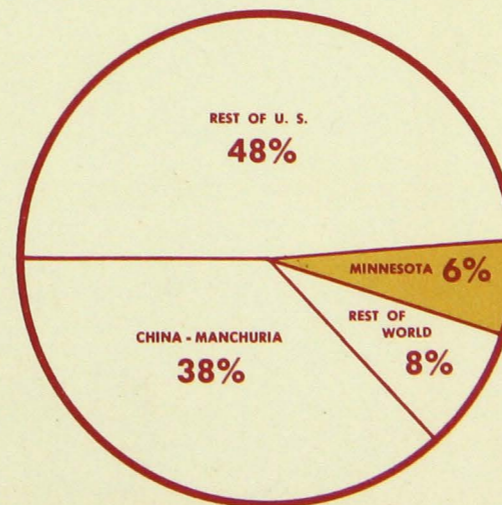
From the foregoing figures it is already clear that Minnesota is a bountiful land. The figures which follow deal more specifically with our economy.

Agriculture

Agriculture has played a most important role in the development and history of Minnesota. Our farm people and agricultural scientists have truly exemplified the spirit of pioneering and leadership.

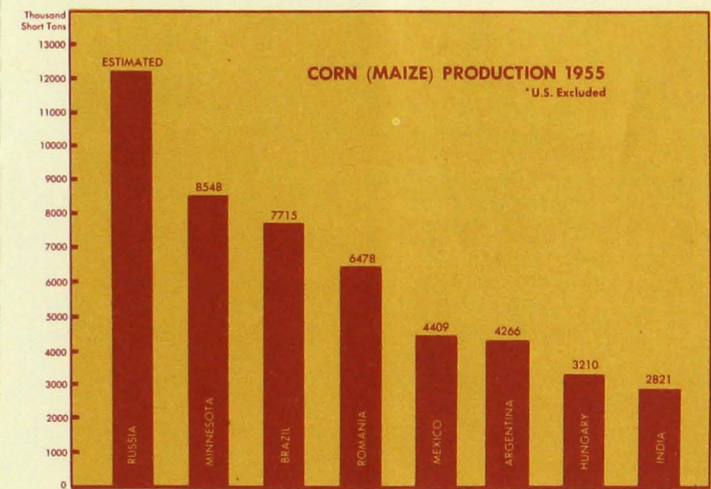
Scientists and farmers, working together, in 1902 developed the first farm management research program in this country and the second in the world. Such advances as scientific crossbreeding of hogs, many new developments in animal nutrition, and improved crop breeding have combined to provide better income and better food for our people.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION 1956



At one time Minnesota was the nation's largest wheat producing state and largest primary wheat market. Gradually corn has replaced wheat as the dominant crop, and livestock and livestock products have become our principal source of farm income.

In the past 30 years soybean production in Minnesota has increased from practically nothing to a point where Minnesota ranks third in the nation. Excluding the rest of the United States and China (Manchuria), Minnesota soybean production almost equals the rest of the world combined.



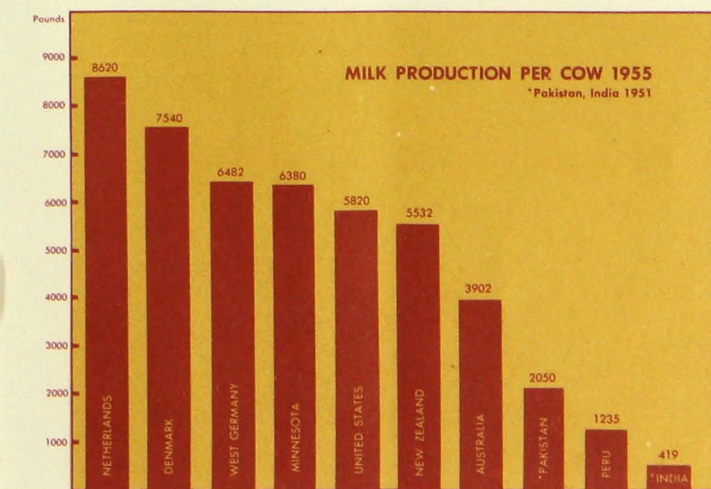
More corn is produced in Minnesota than any nation except Russia and the United States. Our corn production is the basis for our large livestock and poultry industry.

In 1955, Minnesota produced 784,000 short tons of beef and veal which was surpassed only by Argentina (2,011,000 short tons), Brazil (1,285,000), France (1,110,000), and possibly Russia.

Minnesota also produced 728,000 short tons of pork and was surpassed only by West Germany (1,462,000 short tons), France (839,000), and Great Britain (763,000).

Twice as many turkeys were produced in Minnesota as in any nation in the world except the United States.

Milk production per cow in Minnesota is not as high as in several western European countries, but it has been increasing significantly. It is much higher than some of the Asiatic and South American countries.



NATIONS SMALLER THAN MINNESOTA (1954 FIGURES)

AREA

POPULATION

NATIONS SMALLER THAN MINNESOTA (1954 FIGURES)

NATIONAL INCOME

SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

STATISTICS 1953 and 1954

MINNESOTA



CAMBODIA



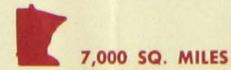
GREECE



CUBA



IRELAND



MINNESOTA



IRELAND



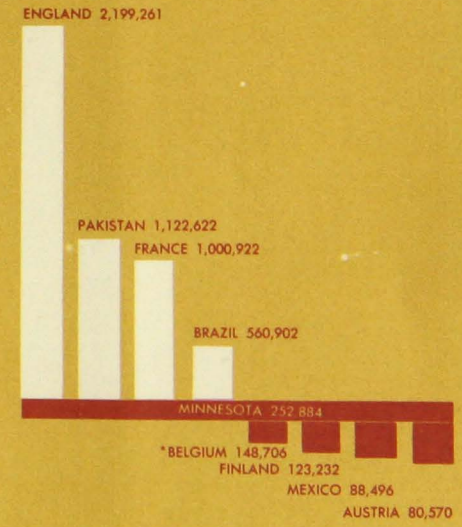
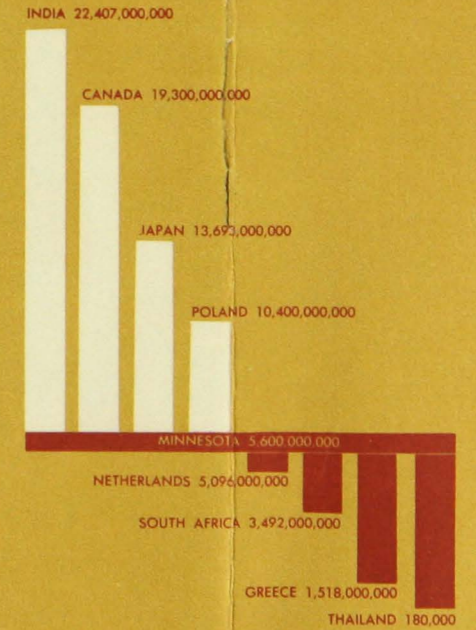
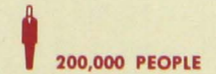
LIBERIA



LIBYA



ALBANIA



* Belgium is a "middle population" country. There are 35 nations with larger populations, and 40 nations which have populations smaller than Belgium.

It is not only our total production that is so important in obtaining a high income per capita; it is also our efficiency of production. For example, in 1950 Minnesota was second to the Netherlands in egg production per hen. Since then Minnesota has increased its egg production by 36 eggs per hen to a state average of 187 per hen.

Working together farmers, farm organizations, industry, and University scientists are looking to even greater accomplishments in agriculture — accomplishments that will benefit not only the farmer but the consumer as well.



Foreign Trade

Minnesota imports \$82 million worth of goods from foreign countries and exports \$260 millions worth. Our trade is, of course, mainly with other states in our great common United States market.

Foreign trade means a great deal to the economy of independent nations, and most have more than Minnesota. However, fairly large nations such as Burma, Ethiopia, Greece, Portugal, and Yugoslavia have less foreign trade than Minnesota. Dependence on imports is shown by the fact that medium size European powers like Finland and Spain import over \$600 millions worth of goods — over seven times the Minnesota rate.

Iron Ore

In 1954, not a “big” ore year, Minnesota produced 29,500,000 short tons of ore (by iron content).

All nations are below Minnesota in production except the two “super-powers,” Russia (37,300,000

short tons) and the United States (39,320,000). We exceed the combined production of all the following except France, Sweden, and Great Britain. The rank order and production of 14 nations follows:

	Million Tons		Million Tons
1. France	15,625	8. Australia	3,547
2. Sweden	10,235	9. Brazil	2,712
3. Gr. Britain	4,879	10. Luxembourg	1,947
4. Canada	4,005	11. Spain	1,877
5. Venezuela	3,824	12. Chile	1,444
6. W. Germany	3,461	13. U. of S. Africa	1,307
7. India	2,811	14. Japan	992



NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

The size and quality of a nation’s communication system tell a lot about the country’s well-being, the extent of literacy, and the degree of interest in public affairs.

★ **Newspapers** — Minnesota has 29 daily newspapers and 365 hometown weekly and semi-weekly newspapers. Only 39 nations have more daily papers. Of course, 17 are in Europe, 8 are in the Americas, and 11 in Asia. Nepal and Yemen have no newspapers at all!

Minnesota daily papers have a circulation of about 1,000,000. There are 51 nations with less.

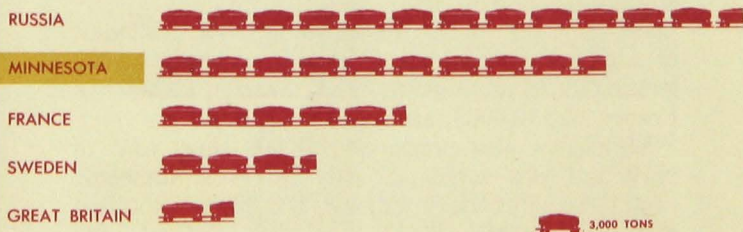
Twenty-seven nations have papers whose circulation totals over 1,000,000.

The following nations have more daily papers, with more circulation, and higher circulation per 1,000 population: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Japan, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

★ **Radio** — Minnesota has 64 radio stations. Based on partial data, 38 nations have fewer stations and only 12 large nations have more. The United States has 4,863 stations.

★ **Television Stations** — Minnesota has 10 TV stations. Only 5 nations have more TV stations. They are: Canada 24, Cuba 10, West Germany 61, Italy 11, and Great Britain 12. The United States has 439 TV stations.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE EDUCATIONAL opportunities provided by the University of Minnesota extend well beyond formal graduate and undergraduate classes. Here we discuss the opportunities offered through the General Extension Division and the Agricultural Extension Service.

THE GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION serves a million and a half Minnesotans each year.

Thousands are reached by evening classes held throughout the state, through correspondence courses, or by coming to the Minneapolis campus for post graduate institutes at the Continuation Center. Large numbers of municipal officials and members of voluntary organizations use the specialized services of the Division. And an even greater number of Minnesotans listen to KUOM or watch the University's programs on KTCA-TV, learn skills or broaden horizons through films from the audio-visual service, or enjoy live educational and cultural programs circulated by the program service.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE is responsible for bringing new developments and the results of research in agriculture, forestry, home economics, and veterinary medicine to all the people of the state. The backbone of this Service is the county extension staffs, supported by specialists on the St. Paul Campus.

Every county has an agricultural agent and many counties also have home, 4-H, and assistant agents. All are members of the University faculty and are joint employees of the University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the county.

The Agricultural Extension Service provides information to well over a million people in many ways including meetings, farm and home visits, publications, office calls, newspaper articles, radio and TV programs, and demonstrations.

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