Cultural/Historical Geography, Cultural Studies and GeoHumanities
‘Mapping’ an Emerging Empire

“To the extent that the geography of the American Century remains obscure, the origins, outlines, possibilities, and limits of what today is called globalization will also remain obscure. There is no way to understand where the global shifts of the last twenty years came from or where they will lead without understanding how, throughout the twentieth century, U.S. corporate, political and military power mapped an emerging empire.” N. Smith, *American Empire*, 2003, p. 4
International Harvester - 1914

Number of Foreign Branch Houses and distributing points:

24

“Reaper of the Ancient Gauls in the First Century,” McCormick advertising brochure, 1886. McCormick-International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society
Asia embraces Japan, Siberia, China, India, Turkey-in-Asia, Arabia, and numerous islands, including the Philippines. India holds third place among the wheat producing countries of the world, with an area of 386,000,000 acres.

Modern methods and modern machines have not yet been introduced to any measurable extent, and as soon as they are, India will become a considerable factor in commerce. It may be interesting to note in passing that the first blast furnace in India has just begun operations, and steel rails are now being produced. This means much for the Orient.

China grows little wheat outside of Manchuria, which gives some promise of becoming an important wheat growing country. Neither wheat nor flour is imported to any extent, and so far as can be judged at this time, China will not soon become a wheat-eating country.

Japan produces about 24,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, having more than 1,000,000 acres growing this cereal. While the total area of Japan is nearly 160,000,000 acres, only about 15,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and the island is of much interest to us because of the increasing volume of its imports of American wheat and flour shipped from the Pacific Coast States. Asia will inevitably become a larger market for American and European manufactures.
1894

THE FARMER
OUR COUNTRY, DEFENDER
THE BUILDER OF OUR
NATIONAL PROSPERITY
AND
THE GUARANTY
OF
OUR FUTURE
GREATNESS

The Balance of Power

The hand that drives the Binder
is the hand that rules the world.
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TO THE FARM HOME

United States Map showing co-operative field work of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company from January, 1913, to January 1st, 1917. Each dot indicates a meeting. BLACK DOTS indicate meetings held during agricultural campaigns; RED DOTS, meetings held by school superintendents, teachers, farm demonstrators, and others, using I H C lecture charts and lantern slides furnished by the Agricultural Extension Department.

SUMMARY

- Campaign meetings (black dots): 10,376
- Chart and lantern slide meetings (red dots): 38,727
- Total number of meetings held: 49,093
- Attendance chart and slide meetings: 3,750,049
- Attendance campaign meetings: 1,335,000
- Attendance (all meetings): 4,991,002
- Miles traveled on railways: 712,542
- Miles traveled by automobiles and buggies over expanse of country: 105,392

© I H C Short Course Schools held at General Agencies during 1916. Attendance (Blackburn, Salesmen, Dealers, etc.): 5,000
“Our main aim should be to help the free people of the world, through their own efforts, to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens.” Harry Truman, *Public Papers of the President, 1949.*

“The infant death rate among negro children, especially babies, has been very great and is yet greater than it should be. But great improvement is being brought about by the women being taught how, without extra expense, to more properly feed their children. And also how to make the most of materials they are able to secure in properly clothing themselves and their children.” R. S. Wilson, *Annual Report of the Extension Service for the State of Mississippi, 1924,* p. 64.
Enon, AL. 2/22/15. Image No. 9470. “Women and Children in Field with Walking Plow”
Two women and two young girls in a field with an ox-driven walking plow. Original caption reads: "This picture was not taken in Egypt nor India nor Africa but in Alabama near Enon and shows the primitive methods still in use among the miserably poor colored people of the south."
African American woman and young boy sweep yard with "brush broom" while another woman with two children looks on. Two additional women, possibly Agricultural Extension employees watch as well. Original caption reads, "the brush broom made by tying a bundle of brush together, is used a great deal in the South, as it costs nothing to make and serves well as a broom for rough sweeping around the yard. A custom which most of the Southern people follow."
USDA’s mission was to modernize southern farming through mechanization, diversification, and introduction of scientific farming practices and technologies.
The passage of the Smith-Lever act of 1914 formalized these efforts, providing federal funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, and for training experts in these fields at land-grant colleges and universities.
Homemaking Handbook
for Village Workers in Many Countries

Peace Corps
INFORMATION COLLECTION & EXCHANGE
REPRINT NO. D-60
This Indian village worker helps the women and children with the growth and development of their babies.