

THE ANNALS OF IOWA

had developed from a teachers training institute to a regional state university where about half of the degrees granted annually were non-teaching.

Arthur H. Mattingly, a Southeast Missouri State graduate and history professor is well qualified to write *Normal to University*. Mattingly conducted detailed research by using sources including newspapers; board of regents, city council, and faculty minutes; college catalogs; annual public school reports; and personal correspondence. The text is well written and organized. The book is not limited to just local events but the author does a good job of tying in the history of the college with national events. The photographs are well chosen and add to the interest of the work. The footnotes provide a basis for other historians who may decide to pursue other topics relating to the history of the school.

Although *Normal to University* is overall a worthwhile book, several weaknesses are evident. The major weakness is a lack of information about who the students were, where they came from, and what happened to them after graduation. The education of the student body is after all the primary purpose of any institution of higher education. The other apparent shortcoming is a lack of analysis and evaluation on the part of the author in the concluding chapter. A more detailed assessment of the first century's developments and perhaps a prediction for the future would have enriched this work.

In spite of these weaknesses, *Normal to University* makes a significant contribution to the literature of the history of higher education. Hopefully the book will stimulate similar studies.

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Tomorrow's Harvest: Thoughts and Opinions of Successful Farmers, by Hiram M. Drache. Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1978. pp. xiv, 314. Photographs, appendix, bibliography, index. \$10.95.

In *Tomorrow's Harvest*, Hiram M. Drache presents a sequel to his previous book, *Beyond the Furrow* (1976). His focus is still on the family farm and the elements that make for success or failure. Essentially, *Tomorrow's Harvest* is a survey of approximately two hundred farmers and their wives, whom Drache considered to be successful, as

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to their opinions about agriculture and its future. At the same time, Drache also presents his own arguments that the Jeffersonian agrarian myth should not be allowed to stand in the way of the elimination of small uneconomic American family farms. Thus, in this work, the successful farmers of North America and Europe address themselves to the issues raised by Drache and provide his viewpoint with considerable support. Drache not only presents the views of the farmers, but also strongly advocates the strengthening of efficient, commercial family farms by allowing these farmers free rein without excessive government regulation or interference.

Drache begins by identifying five basic elements which he says "appear to be responsible for the accomplishments of our more prosperous farmers." These are: (1) Mate, (2) Motivation, (3) Management, (4) Money, and (5) Mechanization. He would also add, perhaps, a sixth element: Marketing. Drache began this study with the aim of establishing the role technology assumed in the recent dynamic agricultural changes. He found, however, that the key to the changes was not technology but personal motivation. Indeed, throughout the book, he comes back again and again to this factor.

Drache examines each of the five factors listed above, providing the reader with significant insights into the thinking of today's successful commercial family farmers. Also, a considerable amount of material is provided on how these farmers run their business, how they market, expand, and are able to withstand setbacks.

Drache concludes his study by observing that certain traits are common to practically all of the farmers he interviewed and that national or regional differences are of little or no significance. He identifies five personal traits that enabled them to grow and become successful. These farmers had (1) a positive mental attitude, (2) innovative ability, (3) a desire to seek challenge, (4) solid family backing, and (5) a willingness and ability to borrow considerable sums of money.

In *Tomorrow's Harvest*, the reader finds a fascinating account of contemporary life on successful commercial family farms. Drache makes and sustains his argument for their encouragement very well. He speaks out for efficiency in agriculture and infers that sentiment about family farms can only be costly for the nation. Within Drache's framework, the farmers and their wives from the U.S. Midwest, Canada, and Europe speak eloquently of the joys and hardships of their lives and leave no doubt that there is nothing else they would rather do than farm. In one sense, *Tomorrow's Harvest* is an effort to ensure that this is what happens.

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The author of three previous books on agriculture, Drache is well qualified to write the present book. Although he leaves little doubt as to his personal biases, he presents solid documentation for his position. Besides the personal interviews with the farmers, Drache's sources include books, journal articles, and government publications. *Tomorrow's Harvest* is a valuable addition to the literature on contemporary agriculture and should be of interest to the specialist and non-specialist alike. Most important, it is also readable.

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The Development of American Agriculture: A Historical Analysis, by Willard W. Cochrane. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1979. pp. xii, 467. Figures, tables, maps, suggestions for further reading, notes, index. \$25.00 cloth, \$14.95 paper.

The intent of this book is to "introduce the modern student of economic development to the historical development of American agriculture, and to explain how this development occurred . . . (p. 6)." The author, an agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, has written or co-authored seven previous books on agricultural policy.

A chronological history of American agriculture, painted in broad strokes, is the initial section. Less well known, to the general reader and a major contribution of this book, is the author's explanation of "The Forces of Development and Structural Change," and his organization of "A Conceptual Model" to describe farming activities from 1950 to 1977.

Cochrane's thesis that American agriculture crossed two major watersheds during the years 1763 through 1785 and 1900 through 1920 is probably the most unique part of the book. Potentially, the 1970s produce yet a third watershed but the author realizes that perspective is still lacking on recent years. The first period, before and during the Revolutionary War, is based on what might have happened with British land policy for the region west of the Appalachians, a plan that was aborted when independence was achieved. Instead of restrictive land and settlement patterns the availability of western land altered economic development in the older states as well as in the newer states of the West. A better statistical case is made for the 1900 to 1920 watershed. On-farm employment to 1910 grew but afterwards agricul-

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