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MT Michael Tracy



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MT - Michael Tracy

1880-1965

38 files

Michael Tracy was a Director in the Secretariat of the EC Council in 1973-82. He has since been independent, writing and lecturing on agricultural on agricultural policy issues. He has been a Visiting Professor in several universities, including London (Wye College) and the Budapest University of Economics. He has founded and directs Agricultural Policy Studies to promote and publish original work in this field. These notes mainly cover the period from 1880 to the beginnings of the CAP. They were collected by Michael Tracy for his book "Agriculture in Western Europe - Crisis and Adaptation since 1880" (1964), later works taken into account in the 1982 edition "Agriculture in Western Europe - Challenge and Response" and in the 1989 version of his book, with the new title "Government and Agriculture in Western Europe 1880-1988", are not included in these notes. They are referenced in the bibliographies to the latter two editions. There are also notes intended as a basis for a book on US agricultural policy (see file MT 33), however the publication of Dale Hathaway's book in 1963 entitled "Government and Agriculture" caused Tracy to drop the project. And he had to retitle his 1964 edition, it was not until 1989 that Tracy was able to revert to the original title he had planned.;In a note made by Tracy on this collection he describes the contents of the collection, which is made up of notes mainly from publications relevant to his research for his book, particularly the first edition (1964), with commentaries on the book by Tracy. At the time Michael Tracy was working in the OECD, Paris, so most of the documentation was obtained from or through libraries in Paris, in particular the Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit.;These notes provide the basis for Tracy's thoughts on the recent impasse in agricultural policy and the historical processes which have caused this impasse.

This collection of material, made up of analyses and commentaries of other authors' works, cover most Western European countries, with emphasis on his four case studies: the UK, France, Germany and Denmark. French and German works were usually noted in their original language. The periods covered are, mainly the latter part of the nineteenth century, the 1930's, and the post-war period up the early 1960's.

For the second edition, sub-titled "Challenge and Response", he extended the historical coverage backwards as well as forwards, in particular giving more attention to the feudal origins of rural structures, some of the notes reflect this. The third edition, with the title "Government and Agriculture in Western Europe, 1880-1988, involved further up-dating. However, works on the CAP since the early 1960's are not included in this collection. They are referenced in the third edition and more recently in his book, "Food and Agriculture in the European Union and other Market Economies, (1993), both produced under his own publishing label, "Agricultural Policy Studies".

MT.A Agriculture in Europe - pre 1939

1762-1939

27 files

MT.A-01 France

1762-1939

5 files

The French Revolution while it rid France of feudalism, did not mark any great changes in the structure of French agriculture, farms remained small and as the rural population grew, holdings became even more fragmented. On such small holdings, progress was virtually impossible, this coupled with the peasant's reluctance for change created a stalemate in French agricultural modernisation. Structural deficiencies were not the only problem, the lack of education and resources available to peasants meant that improvements couldn't be carried out. In fact, French agriculture was left untouched by the industrial revolution and by the time they were prepared to modernise, they had been surpassed by their continental counterparts. By the rest of the French population, peasants were considered backward and rural communities remote, which meant that new cultivation methods and other farming techniques were only passed onto them when rural education reforms were passed by Jules Ferry in the 1880's.

Furthermore, French agriculture had been historically protectionist. It was only due to Napoleon III's efforts to establish free-trade that the Anglo-French Treaty was introduced in 1860 and between 1861 and 1867, other trade treaties were established with European nations. However protectionism was revived due to an agricultural depression. In 1881 a new tariff was adopted, the Société des Agriculteurs de France was disappointed with this tariff and campaigned for greater restrictions. In October 1890 the government put forward new tariff proposals which were submitted to the Tariff Commission. Subsequent discussions were dominated by Jules Méline, a former Minister of Agriculture and fervent protectionist. Méline was President of both the Agricultural Group and the Tariff Commission. The resulting Tariff that was put into law in 1891 bore his name: the Méline Tariff. This tariff remained virtually the same until the outbreak of the first World War due mainly to the role played by the elitist Société des Agriculteurs de France in formulating agricultural policy, even though French peasants were beginning to get organised and become more active politically. Méline was the predominant personality in promoting the Société. His philosophy was "return to the soil", and his interest in agriculture is evident in that he held the positions of Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture simultaneously from 1896-1898, certain agricultural reforms he also carried out but protection, particularly tariffs for wheat were his main priority. Whatever the benefits for big farmers as a result of protectionism, for the small farmers the benefits were few. The main criticism was that attention was diverted from where it was really needed, ie. in a long-term agricultural policy, farms remained small, no incentives were given to peasants to invest. The need to promote self-sufficiency for war-time situations, particularly after France's defeat in the Franco-German war was used by protectionists to justify their policies. By the time of the outbreak of the first World War, France was producing 90% of its food requirements, but it served no long

term benefit, as the war meant a fall in production, shortage of labour and lack of machinery meant that France had to begin to import sugar, wheat and meat. The war destroyed French Agriculture efforts to deal with the rise of the cost of living, the pre-war tariff was re-introduced in 1919, however little else was done to re-organise th
It was only in the 1930's that French peasants began to get really organised, they had learnt from the war experience and realised how inadequate were their methods and the need for technical progress, they were at last beginning to be seen as an important lobby group, however the conflicts between the various agricultural organisations on the long-term policy to be adopted guaranteed that more time would have to pass before their views would be taken seriously.

 **File: MT-1** 1871 - 1959

General

Pages: 70

General file on situation of France from the mid 1800's to the mid 1900's examining the background to French agricultural policy and the crisis in French agriculture from 1789-1914, includes

List of Ministers of Agriculture from 1881-1967

Notes on political parties in France from 1871 and their policies on agriculture

Notes regarding Jules Méline, Minister of Agriculture (1883-1885), (1896-1898) and (1915-1916), and his "return to the soil" policy

Material on the agricultural crisis of 1878-1914 and 1931-1939

Notes on French tariff policy up the the 1930's - photocopies of essays by J.C. Toutain: "Le produit de l'Agriculture française de 1700 à 1958", "La Population de la France de 1700 à 1959"

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-2** 1762 - 1914

French Revolution

Pages: 39

Material concerning the French revolution and its aftermath, and the effects on peasant life and agricultural policy with the decrees of 5-11 August 1789, whereby the Constituent Assembly destroyed the feudal regime in its entirety and in 1792 when all payments were cancelled, includes

Pamphlet issued by National Assembly on new law concerning rural goods, uses and policing, 2/09/1791

Pamphlet published by the Members of the Central Committee of the Interior Ministry entitled, "Journal d'Agriculture et de Prospérité Publique", June 1791

Extracts from "Histoire de la France Rurale de 1789 à 1914"

Photocopy from Agricultural History, Vol. 53, No. 3, July 1979, review essay by Ted W. Margadant on French Rural Society in the Nineteenth Century

Notes on the social history of the French Revolution and characteristics of French rural life

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-3** 1862 - 1914

France before 1914

Pages: 65

Material concerning France's extreme protection measures to protect French agriculture, with regard to the four phases of French tariff policy, post revolution when restrictions were removed, 1793-1814 when tariff policy was dictated by hostility to England this was overturned in 1860 with the Anglo- French trade treaty and the Jules Méline, former Minister of Agriculture, 1892 Tariff Treaty, includes

notes on 1892 Méline tariff and the French Government's nationalist economic policy, anti-free trade and pro-agricultural priorities

notes from J.H. Clapham's book, "The Economic Development of France and Germany 1815-1914"

Material on French agricultural crisis, 1862-1892

Material on the modernisation of rural France, 1870-1914
Extracts from Denis Brunn's essay on protectionism in France from the 1880's
 Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-4** 1914 - 1939

France 1914-1939

Pages: 35

File concerning agricultural production and food supply in France during the war, examines how the pre-war policy of production, which was aimed at ensuring self-sufficiency in the event of war, did not succeed in its aim, includes

Notes from M. Augé-Laribé and P. Pinot's book on agriculture and food supply in France during the war, recounts how domestic production virtually met requirements between 1904 and 1913, but with the outbreak of war large agricultural output could not be maintained as the resources weren't available which led to the crisis in the 1930's

Report from the National Economic Council regarding French agricultural policy

Notes from Neil Hunter's book, "Peasantry and Crisis in France", regarding the politicisation of French peasantry and the establishment of the National Wheat Office, 15 August 1936

Notes on tariffs introduced in the 1930's

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-5** 1882 - 1938

Statistics

Pages: 15

Agricultural statistics regarding, production, prices, land-holdings, agricultural population and imports

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

MT.A-02 Britain

1100-1939

5 files

British agriculture underwent a great transformation from feudal times to the nineteenth century, from the medieval open fields to enclosure with a structure of large, consolidated farms. The peasant became non-existent, with instead farm labourers taking their place. With the increase of new technology, productivity increased, the agricultural population dropped and food imports rose.

The industrial revolution created the climate for change and improvements in British agriculture, farming became intensive and maximum food output was encouraged to feed the growing urban population. In fact British agriculture in the nineteenth century was recognised as being the best in the world. In the 1840's there was a strong campaign for a repeal of the Corn Laws' so as to put an end to the fluctuating price of wheat, the campaign was successful and the Corn Laws' were repealed in 1849, this law was the first of many which made Britain a Free Trade country. Despite 30 years of crisis in agriculture and depression which followed, Britain remained unprotected despite strong lobbying by protectionists, after 1897 Britain re-emerged from this crisis.

Other developments in agriculture in the period were the creation in 1889 of the Board of Agriculture on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, established to investigate the causes of the crisis in agriculture. The first colonial conference was held in London in 1887 which led in 1902 to the passing of a resolution on Imperial Preferences which created a kind of commercial union between the countries in the Empire. In 1906 a

"Tariff Commission", as it was known produced a report on agriculture which advocated import duties on agricultural products, this movement however failed due to the Liberal Party's opposition.

The depression in agriculture in Britain from the 1870's to the 1890's also spelt the deathknell for the landed interest in agriculture. Therefore, there emerged smaller farms and a smaller farming population by the end of the depression. By the outbreak of the war in 1914, there were no plans for an increase in agricultural production this changed as the war campaign continued and by 1918 extensive control was established over food supplies. This ended the "laissez-faire" attitude to agriculture, the problem however lay in the question of how agriculture should be managed during peace-time. In the absence of protection measures, the crisis which began in 1929 had a huge effect on British agriculture and the Government was forced to establish emergency measures to deal with the crisis which were abandoned in 1932 with the Import Duties Act. But there remained the problem of the Empire and Imperial Preferences (Ottawa Agreements Act 1932), which led to the introduction of a series of measures - subsidies, marketing schemes, import restrictions to aid farmers, yet there was no definitive policy as such as they were applied piecemeal. Tariff negotiations with other countries were also initiated in the 1930's, the most important being with the US.

As an overall result of the intervention measures taken, prices remained low and the cultivation of wheat grew in particular, agricultural wages remained virtually constant even during the crisis, however the number of farmers working the land dropped considerably. There was also a switch from reliance on food imports from third countries in favour of the Empire.

 **File: MT-6** 1700 - 1912

Early Period

Pages: 12

Basic history of English, Scottish and Welsh farming methods and farm structure from medieval times with the manorial system to Tudor times with the open-field system and later to the eighteenth century with the enclosing of open-fields with emphasis on the unprofitability of land under common tillage or common pasture, includes

Notes on repeal of corn laws, agricultural depression from 1875-1912, Duke of Richmond's Commission (1879), appointment of Royal Commission (1893), establishment of Board of Agriculture 1889, state efforts to emancipate tenant farmers from landlords with Agricultural Holdings' Act (1875)

Material on the agricultural revolution, 1750-1880

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-7** 1815 - 1869

Corn Laws

Pages: 8

Material concerning the repeal of the corn laws and general history of the free-trade movement in England

Language:ENGLISH

 **File: MT-8** 1846 - 1914

Britain 1846-1914

Pages: 45

Material concerning the state of agriculture in England from the period after the repeal of the corn laws to the first World War, includes

Notes on agricultural depression from 1873-1896

Notes from R.C.K. Ensor's book, "England 1870-1940" concerning the severe economic crisis in Ireland and free-trade v's protectionism

Notes from T.W. Fletcher's article, "The Great Depression of English Agriculture, 1873-1896" (*Economic History Review*, April 1961) on the adherence of Britain to free-trade regardless on their continental counterparts policies for protection

Notes on impact of railways and the industrial age on British agriculture

Notes on the trade policy of Great Britain and her Colonies since 1860

Notes from A.H.H. Matthews' book, "Fifty Years of Agricultural Politics, 1865-1915" regarding organisation of British agriculture

Material on Royal Commission on Agriculture appointed 1893

Reports on the Tariff Commission

Notes from J.P. Sheldon's book, "The Future of British Agriculture"

Language:ENGLISH

 **File: MT-9** 1914 - 1939

Britain 1914-1939

Pages: 38

File concerning new policies adopted in agriculture in Britain to deal with the outbreak of the first World War, solutions put into place were, development of industrialised farms, small holding colonies, improved farming methods, reclamation of land, includes

notes from D.A.E. Harkness, "War and British Agriculture", describes the war experience and need for more intensive farming to increase the security of the nation

Extracts from books regarding protectionism, highlighting the financial instability created by dependance on a large volume of imports and further arguments for protection for defense purposes

Notes from E.B McGuire's book, "The British Tariff System", looking at the various steps taken in Britain towards protectionism, in particular the introduction of Imperial Preferences in 1919 and Tariff Protection measures 1931-38

Language:ENGLISH

 **File: MT-10** 1867 - 1939

Statistics

Pages: 20

Statistical information concerning crop acreages and livestock on agricultural holdings, volume of food imports into the UK, country of origin and value of UK imports, size distribution of holdings, grain prices in England and Wales, other prices, trade in grain

Language:ENGLISH

MT.A-03 Germany

1807-1975

6 files

Feudalism was abolished by the agricultural reforms in Germany which were completed in 1848, however there was no great change in farm structures, basically peasants could own their own land but the financial burden involved, made it impossible for many.

The agricultural opinion from 1850-1870 due to prosperity was in favour of free-trade, however Bismark concluded a trade treaty with France in 1860, but his reasons were mainly political, to protect Prussia's security. It was only when Germany began to feel the effects of foreign competition and with the support of industrialists that protectionism became more favoured and in 1885 the Reichstag raised duties on wheat and rye. Bismark was replaced by Caprivi in 1890 who initiated commercial treaties with other European countries, the Treaties were not popular and the Prussian landlords organised themselves in the Bund der Landwirte which demanded tariff protection and an end to commercial treaties. However nothing could be done till the time came for their renewal

in 1902, in December 1902 the Government enacted a new tariff on grain and an import certificate system was also introduced. Such measures of protection adopted from 1879 onwards couldn't stop the effect on the German market of the fall in the world price on grain and in the 1890's they reached their lowest price. The depression in agriculture led many farmers to get out of farming, despite protective measures. It was really only the Junkers, who had established the Bund, who profited from the tariffs on grain, as only large farmers could sustain crop growth.

During the war Germany suffered more than Britain as she was blockaded. Increasing production was not an option due to the shortage of feedstuffs and fertilisers, lack of labour led to a fall in crop yields and livestock. The period up to 1925 seemed bad enough, the reintroduction of tariffs which were meant to restore the price of grains, however with no protection for livestock, agitation increased in rural areas. Prices fell again worldwide in 1929, so further measures were adopted to deal with the crisis, the increased duties and other methods of protection succeeded in bringing about a drastic reduction in imports of foodstuffs, which by 1933 were 62% of their level before the crisis. The crisis however brought a huge drop in farm income, which coupled with the problem of farm indebtedness, made it easy for the National Socialist Party to take root there and take advantage of rural distress.

The National Socialists came to power with a clearly designed policy for agriculture formulated by Walther Darré, which guaranteed the farmer, intervention from the state and fair prices for his produce. For Hitler, the peasantry were important in holding the socialists at bay, yielding food and recruits for the military. Hitler encouraged greater food production and less reliance on imports. The NS's policies also gained support from the Junkers and in 1933 Hitler was appointed Chancellor. The main undertakings in agriculture taken by the Nazis' were: established corporate organisation of agriculture and agricultural markets (Reichsnährstand), import control and trade policy - control over imports was vested in the Reichsstellen (State Import Boards), protection of the family farm (Erbhöfgesetz), price and production policy, the battle of production was launched in 1934 (Erzeugungsschlacht). By 1939 all the necessary machinery was in place for the control of prices and supplies.

 **File: MT-11** 1880 - 1975

Time Series

Pages: 27

Extract of comparative time series from, "The Development of Agriculture in Germany and the United Kingdom", Centre for European Agricultural Studies, Wye College, Ashford, Kent, 1979. Created to facilitate comparisons between agricultural development in Germany and UK between 1880 and 1975

Language:ENGLISH

 **File: MT-12** 1807 - 1933

General

Pages: 29

Material covering mainly the period from the edict of 1807 which abolished serfdom without compensation, permitted the free purchase and sale of agricultural holdings as well as their division or enlargement and the subsequent augmentation of the Junker class in power and wealth and the Junker's favouring of a highly protective tariff policy, includes, notes on history of agriculture in Germany from the twelfth century

Language:ENGLISH;GERMAN

 **File: MT-13** 1880 - 1914

Germany pre-1914

Pages: 65

File concerning the tariff history of Germany, with details on 1879, 1885, 1894 (import certificates) and 1902 Tariffs and reciprocal trade treaties with foreign countries, includes, note by L. Brentano, "Die deutschen Getreidegölle" on the consequences of protection on German agriculture

Material on the increase in political influence of the Bund der Landwirte and its use of boycott: its members discouraged from buying from or selling to traders who did not support its activities

Extract from Cobden Club, "The Influence of Protection on Agriculture in Germany"

References to the politicisation of agrarian population, Ian Farr, "Populism in the Countryside: The Peasant Leagues in Bavaria in the 1890's. In "Society and Politics in Wilhelmine Germany ed. Richard J. Evans

Material on Bismarkian policies compared to Caprivi's policies

Language: ENGLISH; GERMAN

 **File: MT-14** 1918 - 1933

Germany from 1918-1933

Pages: 25

File concerning the agricultural depression that beset Germany after the war due to low productivity owing to wartime controls, lack of agricultural equipment, insufficient purchasing power of farmer, currency reform and export prohibition until 1925. Deals with measures taken to try and remedy the situation, includes: Notes on effects of crisis - impoverishment, forced sales, rural exodus which brought unemployment to the cities

Notes from J.B. Holt, "German Agricultural Policy 1918-1934" on the re-introduction of Tariff Act 1925 which brought back the pre-war tariffs, which were too late and too low to deal with the extent of the crisis, 1926-27 attempts to shift production from grain to animal, advances by Government to finance market intervention in times of excess supply, wheat-milling requirement introduced in July 1929

Extracts from M. Sering's book, "Die deutsche Landwirtschaft unter Volks und Weltwirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten", regarding measures taken for rye, wheat and barley and effects of foreign competition after currency reform in Germany was introduced

Language: ENGLISH; GERMAN

 **File: MT-15** 1930 - 1945

Nazi Policy

Pages: 40

File concerning the policies adopted by the National Socialist Party to restore the strength of agriculture so as to create self-sufficiency and to preserve the peasantry as a bulwark against liberalism and socialism and to maximise domestic food production, includes: Notes from Raymond Bertrand's book, "Le corporatisme agricole et l'organisation des marchés en Allemagne" on this policy of "Autarky"

Notes from R. Walther Darré's (appointed by Hitler to organise the Nazi movement among the farmers in 1930, in 1933 appointed Minister of Agriculture and Nutrition) books "Das Bauertum als Lebensquell der Nordischen Rasse" and "Um Blut und Boden" regarding the importance of "yeomanry" in Nazi race philosophy, such preeminence justified according to him the particular attention given to agriculture in Nazi policy

Extracts from J.E. Farquharson's book, "The Plough and the Swastika - The NSDAP and Agriculture in Germany 1928-1945" dealing with Nazi legislation combating speculation and virtual transfer of peasantry into neo-feudal regime. Peasants voted for NSDAP in Reichstag elections of September 1930 to show dissatisfaction with Government's policies on taxes, price of fertilisers and low tariffs. Notes on policies advocated by Nazi's: Reichsnährstand shelter from market forces and Erbhofgesetz - law of hereditary entailment, settlement programme, Erzeugungsschlacht self-sufficiency, (1934), 4-year plan - wartime economy (1936), rural migration (1933-39)

Various references to the continuing crisis in German agriculture and food shortages

Language: ENGLISH; GERMAN

 **File: MT-16** 1871 - 1937

Statistics

Pages: 9

Statistical tables concerning use of land, production, trade and prices

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH;GERMAN

 **MT.A-04 Scandinavia**

1660-1939

2 files

The Scandinavian countries traditionally had a free peasantry. Norway and Sweden in particular where livestock predominated was not traditionally characterised by village settlements. The situation was different in Denmark which had village settlement and open-field cultivation. After 1660 Danish peasants lost their freedom, while their counterparts in Norway and Sweden didn't.

By 1815 most of Denmark's open fields had been enclosed, due to a series of reforms which meant that peasants could buy out their holdings, this created effectively democracy in Denmark this coupled with a system advocating rural education led to greater agricultural expertise and so the Danish farmer was better able to cope with the crisis that followed during the 1880's. Instead of supporting the price of grain through import duties farmers transformed their agriculture from arable to livestock production and so exports of livestock products increased dramatically. The development of co-operation was another predominant feature in Danish farming, the crisis of the 1880's accelerated this movement from just credit associations to co-operative processing, distribution and marketing such as the creation of co-operative dairies. Such a transformation enabled Denmark to profit from the crisis by producing food-stuffs that were in high demand. Thereby Denmark entered the twentieth century as an efficient and structured export country.

Denmark didn't really feel the crisis in agriculture, as a result of the war and the economic crisis that hit Europe in the late 1920's, until later than other European countries as during the war she was neutral and thus was able to continue exporting to Britain and Germany, it wasn't until 1931 that Denmark's agriculture felt the pinch. Danish agriculture was dependent on trade this made import restrictions impractical and since her problems resulted from protectionist measures in other countries, Denmark sought better conditions for exports to the countries with the largest markets, Britain and Germany. The Danish Exchange Control Office was established, whereby all imports had to be authorised by this office. In June 1933 the Anglo- Danish commercial treaty was signed. A bilateral agreement in March 1934 between Germany and Denmark stated that the two countries would endeavour to promote trade between them and to settle difficulties by negotiation. This period saw further intervention by the Government in the domestic market. A marketing quota system was introduced. There was a system of compensation using a system of guaranteed minimum prices for grains and in 1938 owing to a renewed fall in world grain prices, imports of wheat and rye were suspended completely.

Tariffs were used in the Scandinavian countries, which although traditionally favoured free-trade, endorsed the use of tariffs at times of economic distress. Other non-tariff

measures were also used, Norway invented the "milling ratio", which was later adopted by Sweden and Denmark.

 **File: MT-17** 1660 - 1939

Denmark

Pages: 63

File covering the history of agriculture in Denmark from the period of absolute monarchy to agrarian reform, 1784 and consolidation, education and development from 1867-1901, the influence of enclosure on the form and pattern of rural settlement in Denmark and the crisis in the 1890's which led to further reforms, includes: Notes on co-operation in agriculture

Extracts from H.P. Cotrik's book "Danish Economic Policy 1931-38: The Repercussion of Modern Commercial Policies on Economic Conditions in Denmark", concerns trading agreements

Material on tariff reform in 1908

Statistical summary of Danish agricultural development 1875-1930

Notes from Dr. F. Skrubbeltrang's article, "Agricultural Development and Rural Reform in Denmark", deals in part with twentieth century trends

Statistics concerning exports, production, prices, crops grown, co-operation

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH;DANISH

 **File: MT-18** 1749 - 1939

Norway and Sweden

Pages: 4

General information on Norway's protectionist policy and official determination to maintain the agricultural population and production levels for security reasons

Notes on Sweden's tariff policy

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **MT.A-05 Other Countries**

4 files

Background material on the various agricultural systems of other leading European and world countries, such as the US and Japan, which gives an idea of agricultural trends on an international level.

 **File: MT-19** 1600 - 1939

Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands

Pages: 24

Material on the Austrian, Belgian and Dutch agricultural situations, includes: Summary from Jan Bieleman's article, "Boeren op het Drentse Zand 1600-1910, dealing with agrarian change in the Dutch province of Drenthe 1600-1910 and information on its tariff policy from 1845-1862 and the situation between the wars

References from E. de Cock Buning's book, "Die Aussenhandelspolitik der Nederlande seit dem Weltkriege", on the struggle between the free-traders and protectionists

Copy of Erik Hansen's article in "Agricultural History", Vol. 50, No. 3 (July 1976) - Dutch Social Democracy and Agrarian Policy 1894-1906

Notes on crisis in Austrian agriculture during the 1930's

Material on Belgian concerning its independence from the Netherlands in 1830 and subsequent agricultural policies

Notes from F. Baudhuin's book, "Histoire Economique de la Belgique, 1914-1939 and from G. de Leener's book, "La Politique Commerciale de la Belgique"

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH;DUTCH

 **File: MT-20** 1751 - 1939

Italy, Japan and Luxembourg

Pages: 27

Material on the Italian, Japanese and Luxembourg agricultural situations, includes: Synthesis of Italian case from nineteenth century to 1914 and the various tariffs in place before unification in 1860. Notes on agriculture under fascism and object of self-sufficiency

Notes from V. Porri's article "La Politique Commerciale de l'Italie"

Notes from G.C. Allen "A Short Economic History of Modern Japan"

Summary of main conclusions of an income and supply study, Luxembourg

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH;GERMAN

 **File: MT-21** 1848 - 1939

Switzerland

Pages: 11

Material on the Swiss agricultural situation from the 1848 Federal Constitution until the early twentieth century, includes: Synthesis of Swiss policy on agriculture from support of free-trade until the 1878 tariff, and subsequent revisions in 1902 and 1906, introduction of market organisation during the wars, insertion in the Constitution of Articles providing permanent basis for measures of intervention

Extract from J. Landmann's article, "Die Agrarpolitik des Schweizerischen Industriestaates", concerning Swiss import requirements

Language:ENGLISH;GERMAN

 **File: MT-22** 1870 - 1939

Miscellaneous

Pages: 11

Material concerning agricultural systems in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia

Protection in the US and trade liberalisation 1934-56

Land reform in Ireland

Language:ENGLISH;GERMAN

MT.A-06 General

1880-1950

5 files

General material on European agriculture.

 **File: MT-23**

Bibliography

Pages: 17

List of books used by Michael Tracy for his book: "Government and Agriculture in Western Europe". Books are listed under relevant countries - Britain, France, Germany, Denmark and Other Countries

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH;GERMAN

 **File: MT-24** 1500 - 1950

General Description

Pages: 35

A general introduction into the material necessary for Michael Tracy's research on agriculture in Europe, includes: material on agrarian history of western Europe, feudalism and reform with list of initial decess of emancipation and dates and revolutionary Europe 1883-1815 and the effects on agriculture

Notes on the international economy 1850-1950, concerning revolution in commerical policies, adjustment of agriculture to capitalism, trade policies, protectionism and slump in post WW 1 agriculture

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-25** 1880 - 1914

General to 1914

Pages: 23

Material from UK Board of Trade concerning British and foreign trade and industry with details of cost of living in various European towns, predominant retail prices, October 1905, quantities of food in weekly average working-man's family budget, October 1905

Details of the causes of the Great Depression, 1873-1896, from D. Coppock's book of same title

Details of wheat prices and tariffs

Material on protection and tariffs

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-26** 1918 - 1939**General - Interwar Years**

Pages: 30

File concerning World trade in agricultural products between the wars, includes: notes on crisis in agriculture after WW1, tendency towards agricultural protectionism evident from 1925 - tariff increases and need to protect balance of payments, non-selective duty increases, special surtaxes

Details of trade treaties and short-term bilateral agreements signed on onset of recovery, control of agriculture in Europe as a factor affecting commercial policy, milling, linked-utilisation and linked purchasing regulations, import monopolies or import-regulating monopolies, agricultural export subsidies

Details of European tariff policies from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1932

Notes from US Senate report, "World Trade Barriers in Relation to American Agriculture"

Notes on food production in Western Europe

Statistical tables produced from findings of the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-27** 1918 - 1939**International Action - Interwar Years**

Pages: 18

Details of provisions under the Treaty of Versailles regarding international trade

Resolutions from the League of Nations International Economic Conference, Geneva 4 - 23 May 1927 concerning agriculture

Material produced by the League of Nations, Economic Committee on the Agricultural Crisis, 1931 and agricultural protectionism, 1935, Commercial Policy in the Inter-War period international propositions and national policies, 1942

Language:FRENCH

 **MT.B Agriculture in Europe - post 1939**

1939-1975

7 files

 **MT.B-01 Post-War Recovery and Government Intervention**

1945-1975

6 files

Attempts to maintain agricultural production levels marks the period from 1939 to 1945, despite the difficulties caused by labour shortages and lack of supplies. The task proved

impossible and by the end of the war production levels had been drastically reduced particularly in continental Europe, Britain was the only country where the food situation was remarkably better due to a prepared Plan under the Ministry for Food. After the war, the main objective was to increase agricultural production levels as quickly as possible, with the aid offered under the Marshall Plan, recovery was quick and Europe went from a case of shortage to surplus. Recovery came in the shape of new technology, education and new techniques despite the fall in the agricultural population throughout Europe.

In the immediate post-War period, income guarantees were given to farmers, price supports were introduced or were amended and credits and subsidies were offered. From the mid-1950's, since production increases were no longer needed, the emphasis changed to agricultural efficiency and selective expansion. Most European countries gave income or price guarantees to farmers due to the problem of low-incomes. Importing countries were able to maintain their prices and support farmer's incomes by limiting imports, until their own markets became saturated by home produced goods. Agricultural exporting countries, were harmed by the restrictions imposed on their exports, and often had to diversify their agricultural to meet new demands. Increasing involvement by governments in supporting agriculture was facing opposition, the problems it caused of maintaining through subsidy a large domestic agriculture, led eventually to the Common Agricultural Policy, whereby Western European countries decided to unify to reach a common policy for agriculture

 **File: MT-28** 1860 - 1970

Post-War France

Pages: 56

Material analysing agricultural conditions in post-War France, with details of main problems to be dealt with the immediate post-war period: inadequate sized holdings, traditional agricultural methods, no technical progress and training for farmers, rapid decline of agricultural population and lack of structures. Information on how Government dealt with situation: raised farm incomes by increasing production quotas, organisation of markets, export aids and increase in funding, file includes: Background notes on issue, from 1860 and details of agriculture and alimentation in France during the War

Reports from the Commissariat Général au Plan with previsions and objectives for agriculture in each 3-year period

Material on the politicisation of peasants in contemporary France, Gordon Wright, "Rural Revolution in France - The Peasantry in the Twentieth Century"

Analysis of D. Bergman's book, " Les pincipes directeurs d'une politique agricole française", refers to fundamental objectives of period: better utilisation of human resources leading to greater productivity and parity

Article entitled "Progressive Peasants" from the Times Review of Industry, Oct 1962, describing French farming within the Common Market and prospects for the future

References to agricultural developments since 1960 in terms of legislation

Newspaper clippings

Language: ENGLISH; FRENCH

 **File: MT-29** 1949 - 1970

Post-War Germany

Pages: 44

Material concerning agriculture in the post-war period with information on the immediate aftermath of the war when Germany was occupied, the effect of Marshall aid and the European Recovery Programme, the gradual collectivisation of land in the Soviet zone and references to the initiation of the Federal Republic and the establishment of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, includes: Analysis of situation: general economic growth 1956/57, movement out of agriculture, increase in

agricultural wages, establishment of Einfuhr- und Vorratsstellen to control imports and operate a stockpiling scheme, increasing mechanisation, 40% increase in consumption of agricultural products over pre-war levels, need for structural reform, Government aid to agriculture with eye to Common Market, investment in agriculture
 Details of Lübke Plan for consolidating holdings and improving transport, and Gruner Plan 1958 with object of improving productivity and prepare Germany for Common Market, Green Plan for improving agricultural structures

Material on the CAP 1962-1970

Pamphlet on Policy Making on Agrarian Issues

Pamphlet on Conflicts on Agrarian Questions

OEEC reports on agricultural policies (notes on chapters on Germany in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th reports)

Analysis of book by R. Plate, E. Woerman, "Landwirtschaft im Strukturwandel der Volkswirtschaft", examining the problems facing agriculture by prospects of reduced farm prices under the Common Market

Language:ENGLISH;GERMAN

 **File: MT-30** 1956 - 1961

Post-War Denmark

Pages: 3

OEEC reports of the Ministerial Committee for Agriculture and Food, notes made by Tracy on chapters on Denmark from 1st report (May 1956), 2nd report (July 1957), 4th report (March 1960) and 5th report (July 1961)

Notes on 1961 changes in agricultural policy (from Unofficial Bulletin "Economic Conditions in Denmark" issued by the Society of Economics and History, Copenhagen)

Language:ENGLISH

 **File: MT-31** 1957 - 1975

Britain and Europe

Pages: 46

File concerning Britain's relationship with the European Community, includes: notes on extracts of Miriam Camp's books concerning Britain's pre-occupations in the post-war period: EFTA, the re-organisation of the OEEC and free-trade, re-appraisal by Britain and decision to negotiate to join the EC, stages of negotiation 1961-1962, de Gaulle's veto, revival of British interest in the Community

Notes from EEC Commission paper, COM(59)18, rev.2, "First Memo to the Council of Ministers concerning the Establishment of a European Economic Association

Notes from the Economist Intelligence Unit on Europe and the Commonwealth

Photocopy from Journal of Agricultural Economists, "The UK and the EEC - A Continental View-point

Notes on free-trade and imperial preference (Ottawa Agreements)

Summary of T. Warley's book, "Economic Integration of European Agriculture" on UK's "shopping list"

Analyses of observer's comments on terms of entry of Britain in to the EEC and tariff harmonisation

Paper entitled, "The Free-Trade Area and British Horticulture"

Analysis of book by David Butler and Uwe Kitzinger, "The 1975 Referendum"

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-32** 1939 - 1970

British Domestic Policy

Pages: 50

File concerning the factors which dictated British agricultural policy in the post-War period, includes: Background notes on economic climate as a result of the war, from - "The Cost of Agricultural Import-Saving", by E.A.G. Robinson in the Three Banks Review, Dec 1958, "The State and the Farmer" by P. Self and H.J. Storing, "The Economic Background to Agricultural Policy", by Edith H. Whetam

Information on the National Farmer's Union as a Pressure Group (Contemporary Review, 1959)

Notes on import-replacement Britain's efforts in the post-War era to reduce dependance on imports

Details of Conservative Party Policy at the time of de-control

Comparison of agricultural objectives of the political parties regarding healthy agriculture, the price review system, marketing and conditions for workers

Commentaries on various literature dealing with war-time controls and the economic outlook for agriculture after the war, objectives of agricultural support policies

Analysis of John Kirk's article, "UK Agricultural Policy 1870-1970"

Notes on G. McCrone's book, "The Economics of Subsidising Agriculture"

Material on prospects for British farming within the European Community

Paper by A. Winegarten of the National Farmer's Union for The Agricultural Economics Society meeting, July 1960, "Some Reflections on the Basis of International Competition for the British Market"

Language:ENGLISH

 **File: MT-33** 1945 - 1977

Other Countries

Pages: 5

Notes from books on post-War Italy and Switzerland, and their individual agricultural issues

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

MT.B-02 US

1933-1968

1 file

Notes intended as a basis for a book by Michael Tracy on US agricultural policy to follow the 1st edition of his book, "Agriculture in Western Europe - Crisis and Adaptation since 1880 (Jonathan Cape, 1964). However with the publication in 1963 of Dale Hathaway's "Government and Agriculture: Public Policy in a Democratic Society", Macmillan, NY, 1963, Tracy dropped his project.

The Material concerns policy objectives by American administration and international implications.

 **File: MT-34** 1933 - 1968

US Agricultural Policy

Pages: 123

File concerning the policy process in American agriculture, notes intended for book on US agricultural policy by Michael Tracy, includes extracts, analyses, commentaries and reviews from various publications and from agricultural economic symposiums, includes:Material on farm problems - acreage controls, rural poverty, supplies, prices in particular controls and the multiple pricing of American wheat, incomes, measures towards agriculture such as the Agricultural Act 1948 (Brannan Plan), policies and ideas Democratic V's Republican administrations, farm pressure groups Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, commodity groups, the rural vote, extent of rural representation in Congress, recent agricultural legislation, House and Senate Agricultural Committees and their objectives, public attitudes to agriculture, economic structure and policy for agriculture under economic development. File also includes a paper by Michael Tracy outlining US agricultural policy (1961) dealing with domestic policy and international implications

Internal OECD documents, entitled, "Current Problems of Agricultural Policy, 1961" and "Note on US Agricultural Policy", 1962

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

MT.C Agricultural Policy and European Integration

1945-1960

4 files

MT.C-01 Agricultural Policy and European Integration

1945-1960

4 files

In 1948 a Custom's Union was established between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, restrictions on internal trade were removed and a common external tariff was applied. With regards to agriculture imports of agricultural products from other Benelux countries as well as from third countries could be restricted so far as necessary to maintain minimum prices, however preference was to be given to supplies from the Benelux. The experience for agriculture was not successful. In 1950 a study was carried out by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, it led to the Charpentier proposal which put forward the idea of a high authority for agriculture based on the Schuman Plan's proposal for Coal and Steel. The supranational aspect of the plan was opposed in the subsequent Eccles Plan, however despite opposition the Special Committee of Agriculture adopted the Charpentier Plan. In the meantime a similiar plan was proposed by the French Minister for Agriculture which bore his name, the Pflimlin Plan, another plan was proposed by the Dutch Minister for Agriculture, Sicco Mansholt, again this plan bore his name, the Mansholt Plan. As a result of these proposals, conferences were convened on the Organisation of European Agricultural Market, which took place in Paris between 1952-54, however nothing came out of them. The OEEC was also actively involved in attempts to integrate agricultural policies among its members, the Ministerial Committee for Agriculture and Food was established in 1955. These various movements helped to raise the issues concerning basic problems of Western European agriculture at the time.

The Spaak report which formed the basis of the Treaties establishing the EEC and the European Atomic Energy Community, was very ambiguous with regard to agriculture, which reflected the basic state of agriculture in Europe, however it gave a mandate to the Community institutions to develop a policy for agriculture, which came to be known as the Common Agricultural Policy.

 **File: MT-35** 1945 - 1960

General

Pages: 12

Material on the various steps taken in Western Europe to integrate agricultural policy from the establishment of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome 1907, Council of Europe, OEEC Ministerial Committee for Agriculture, The Green Pool - Pflimlin Plan 1952-53, 1954, Messina Conference in June 1955 and the Rome Treaty. File includes, examination of Alan D. Robinson's book "Dutch Organised Agriculture in International Politics 1945-1960"

Language:ENGLISH;GERMAN

 **File: MT-36** 1947 - 1957

Benelux

Pages: 18

File concerning the Benelux Economic Union an economic agreement between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg established to settle difficulties between them

particularly with regard to the harmonisation of agricultural policies. File includes analyses of articles by J.E. Meade dealing with issue, its background, BLEU Treaty 1921, previous agreements between the three, formation of the common customs and negotiations for Benelux

Examination of application of the Benelux's agricultural protocols over 10 years, 1947-1957

OEEC notes on Benelux minimum price scheme

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-37** 1951 - 1958

Green Pool

Pages: 29

Documentary material on the steps leading up to the Pflimlin Plan for a Green Pool, which represented the first serious post- War attempt at stabilising a joint European agricultural policy, includes: Timetable of plans for integration of European agriculture European Council, special Commission for Agriculture reports on the Charpentier Plan and the Eccles Plan and the European Authority for Agriculture

Material on the Pflimlin Plan and what it outlined: pooling of production resources, measures to adapt production to demand, establishment of a common market with commentary by Tracy on Plan

Remarks by other observers on Green Pool proposal

Summary of documents for the European Conference on the Organisation of Agricultural Markets 1952-54

Outline of memorandum from the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales on the part played by the UK since the war in the plans for a common organisation for European agriculture

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH

 **File: MT-38** 1948 - 1958

EEC

Pages: 72

Documentary material concerning European integration particularly with regard to agricultural provisions, includes: Article on Mansholt Plan by W.H. Vermeulen examining relationship between Dutch agricultural policies and integration

Notes on Spaak report, 1956

Comments on the agricultural provisions of the Rome Treaty implications for the volume and pattern of production and trade

Information on Stresa conference 1958 - details work of Working Party No. 1 which held task of examining present situation of agriculture and the problem of orientation of national policies and Working Party No. 2, which held task of studying the possible effects of the application of the Treaty of Rome and clauses concerning the association of the overseas territories on the agriculture of the Six, Working Party No. 3 whose task was to examine the scope and the long-term orientation of the Common Agricultural Policy taking into account relations with other countries both European and non-European

Notes from Miriam Camp's books concerning the European Community

Extracts from Revue du Marché Commun

Material on the Common Agricultural Policy including, notes from the House of Lords - Select Committee on the European Communities

Study entitled "La Politique Agricole Française et l'Europe Verte: Impasse ou Revision?" by Louis P. Mahe and Michel Roudet in *Economie Rurale* (135) 1980 no. 1

EUI colloquium paper, entitled "The European Agricultural Community 1948-1954", by Alan S. Milward and Richard T. Griffiths

Language:ENGLISH;FRENCH;DUTCH