



Exhibition

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5 March 2016

Monday - Friday

9.00 - 13.00

afternoon by
appointment

Mansholt: Farming Europe

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For quality of life

Sicco Mansholt (1908-1995), a farming politician

Immediately after the Second World War, farmer and social democrat Sicco Mansholt is appointed Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Netherlands lay in ruins and is suffering a severe food shortage. Vowing to prevent another famine, Mansholt devises a policy that leads to an unprecedented expansion of agriculture. A landscape of small farms gives way to an efficient production machine that relies on rationalisation, mechanization and public information campaigns – the instruments of modern management. During his 14 years as minister, Mansholt lays the foundations of one of the world's most innovative, productive agricultural sectors.

Mansholt's ideal is to feed the world. And that means addressing the growing gap between rich and poor. Thus, Mansholt becomes one of the founders of Dutch development aid. He believes Europe-wide cooperation is a necessary condition for securing the global food supply. As the EEC's first agriculture commissioner, he succeeds in implementing a common agricultural policy, which he sees as the engine of European integration. For Mansholt, Europe is first and foremost a political project with which he makes his mark as a key architect of today's European Union.

But the success also has a downside, which becomes painfully apparent when food surpluses begin to appear in the 1960s. Scarcity has been replaced by excess production. Mansholt is the first person to recognise this, and he attempts to correct it, but does so in vain. He realises his policy is not equipped to respond to new problems in society. The gap between rich and poor has only increased. Moreover, a ruinous assault has been inflicted on the natural world. Inspired by the recommendations of the Club of Rome, he argues for reforms that are at odds with the dogma of expansion. To this day, the global food debate is dominated by the conflict between advocates of small- and large-scale farming.

This exhibition on Mansholt displays the influential family and farmers background, his concepts of thinking as a politician, and the influences of his policies on the Dutch landscape.

1. Farming the Netherlands

Mansholt is shaped by his family forefathers and his socialist upbringing in the Groningen countryside, his experience of the harsh realities of colonialism in the Dutch East Indies, and his resistance work in the war. All these events are of decisive importance for the steps he will subsequently take in his later personal and political life.

1.1 Mansholt Dynasty

(1) *Merriënboer, J. van; Mansholt : een biografie*
Amsterdam: Boom, 2006. - 493 p., [24] p. pl.
FORUM - BOOKS - 226-G-1-b/2006-01

Westerman, F.
De graanrepubliek. - 24e, verm. dr
Amsterdam [etc.]: Atlas, 2008. - 284 p : ill., krt., [24] p. pl.
FORUM - BOOKS - 226-E-1-b/2008-03

(2) *Kersten, A.E.; Sicco Mansholt, een heldenleven*
Openbaar bestuur, 17 (2007) no. 2, p. 22-23
FORUM - STACKS – NN23681

Grandfather Derk Roelfs Mansholt (1842–1921)

Sicco's grandfather, Derk Roelfs Mansholt, was a farmer and a socialist. He maintained contact with people such as the author Multatuli and the socialist Domela Nieuwenhuis. He was the chairman of the Groninger Maatschappij van Landbouw (Groningen Agricultural Society) and a founder of the Nederlands Landbouw-Comité (Netherlands Agricultural Committee).

Mansholt's grandfather's ideas significantly inform his thought. As a gentleman farmer at the end of the 19th century, Derk Roelfs Mansholt worries about the growing gap between rich farmers and poorly paid agricultural labourers. He believes the government should impose import duties to guarantee a reasonable income for

farmers. He also argues for the compulsory purchase of farmland, with farmers becoming tenants of the state.

While running his farm and engaging in his administrative activities, Derk Mansholt also experiments with artificial fertiliser and seed improvement. The Westpolder serves as his laboratory for agricultural innovation.

*(3) Krips-van der Laan, H.M.F.; Woord en daad : de zoektocht van Derk Roelfs Mansholt naar een betere samenleving. - [Assen: Van Gorcum], 1999. - X, 328 p
FORUM - BOOKS - 226-E-1-b/1999-05*

*(4) Mansholt, D.R.; De ontwerp-plannen der Zuiderzee-commissie in verband met de werkeloosheid kritisch beoordeeld uit een technisch, finantiëel en economisch oogpunt
Groningen: P. Noordhoff, 1893. - 59 p
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - B0448*

*Mansholt, D.R. ; Mansholt, U.J.; De stikstofvoeding der landbouwcultuurgewassen
Leeuwarden: [s.n.], 1894. - 136 p.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - C0402*

*Oncken, A. ; Mansholt, D.R.; Wat zegt de staathuishoudkundige wetenschap over de beteekenis van hooge en lage graanprijzen voor de volkswelvaart?
Amsterdam: Van Looy, 1902. - 76 p.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - H2807*

*Mansholt, D.R. ; Heidema, J. ; Westerdijk, J.B. ; Dojes, R.
Landbouwhuishoudonderwijs voor de vrouwelijke landbevolking : rapport aan het hoofdbestuur der Groninger maatschappij van landbouw en nijverheid
Groningen: [s.n.], 1910. - 41 p.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - A1483*

Father Lambertus (Bertus) Helprig Mansholt (1875–1945)

Sicco's father, Bertus Mansholt, was a member of the Groningen provincial executive. He was the Social-Democratic Labour Party

(SDAP)'s agricultural specialist and was closely involved in the design of the Wieringermeer polder. Following the his father's footsteps Bertus Mansholt wrote his piece about the closure of the Zuiderzee.

*(5) Mansholt, L.H. ; Bierema, S.E.B.; Cööperatieve aankoop van landbouwwerktuigen : rapport ... van een tentoonstelling van landbouw- en zuivelbereidingswerktuigen ... Groningen: Wolters, 1913. - 56 p
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - H0825*

*Mansholt, L.H.; De afsluiting der Zuiderzee, een ernstig gevaar voor Friesland en Groningen
Groningen: P. Noordhoff, 1916. - 30 p., [1] uitsl. bl.
FORUM - STACKS - 271D26*

Aunt Theda Mansholt (1879–1956)

Sicco's aunt, Theda Mansholt, laid the foundations for the education of rural women in the Netherlands. She was director of the De Rollecate National School for Agricultural Home Economics in the village of Den Hulst; Sicco's wife, Henny Postel, later taught there.

*(6) Michels, M.M.A. ; Mansholt, T. ; Mesdag, E.; Nederlandsche rapporten voor het Internationale congres voor huishoudonderwijs, 5e, Berlijn augustus 1934
[S.l.: s.n.], 1934. - 30 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS36119*

*Gedenkschrift Theda Mansholt, 28 april 1879-7 december 1956:
Landbouwhuishoudonderwijs
Deventer: Rollecate Fonds, [1957]. - 31 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS36148*

Nephew Stephan Louwe Louwes (1889–1953)

Stephan Louwe Louwes was the intellectual father of Dutch 1930s agricultural crisis legislation. He served as the country's director

general for food under Sicco Mansholt – a cousin nearly 20 years younger than him – when Mansholt was agriculture minister.

(7) *Krips-van der Laan, H.M.F.; Louwes, S.L.; Praktijk als antwoord : S.L. Louwes en het landbouwcrisisbeleid Groningen: Nederlands Agronomisch-Historisch Instituut, 1985. - 117 p.*
FORUM - STACKS - NN23878,1

Westra, A.; Inventaris van het archief van Dr. Ir. S.L. Louwes (1889-1953) over de jaren 1934-1953 's-Gravenhage: Ministerie van Landbouw en Visserij, 1982. - 26 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS36627

Arts, T.J.P.; Louwes, S.L. [e.a.]; [Landbouwcrises en crisissteun : een reeks microfoon-vraaggesprekken] [Hilversum]: [K.R.O.], [1933]. - [122] p : 15 portr.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - ZZ01280

Nephew Herman Derk Louwes (1893 – 1960)

Sicco's cousin Herman Derk Louwes was chairman of the Groninger Maatschappij van Landbouw (Groningen Agricultural Society), the Koninklijk Nederlands Landbouwcomité (Royal Netherlands Agricultural Committee) and, from 1945, the Stichting van de Landbouw (Foundation for Agriculture), an umbrella body for the country's agricultural and farm workers' organisations.

(8) *Wiersma, J.P.; Herman Derk Louwes: een voorman van de Nederlandse landbouw Meppel: Noord-Nederlandse Drukkerij, 1969. - 222 p.*
FORUM - STACKS - 495D37

Addens, N.G. ; Redevoeringen H.D. Louwes, 1930 - 1941 Groningen: Groninger Maatschappij van Landbouw, 1947. - IX, 580 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 290A09

Horring, J. ; Louwes, H.D.; *De Inleidingen, gehouden op de studiedag der Groninger maatschappij van landbouw op 21 februari 1948*

Groningen: G.M.L., 1948. - 18 p.

FORUM - STACKS - VS44866

Louwes, H.D.; *De industrialisatie in verband met den landbouw : ... vergadering van den Algemeenen Nederlandschen Zuivelbond (F.N.Z.), te houden te Amsterdam op 16 Sept. 1936*

[S.I.]: F.N.Z., 1936. - 8 p.

FORUM - STACKS - VS02856

1.2 Farming experience

Sicco Mansholt grows up on his grandfather's farm, Thorum, in the village of Ulrum in the Westpolder in the province of Groningen. His father cultivates crops there. Both Sicco's parents are politically active. In an area populated by wellto-do gentlemen farmers, Thorum blossoms into a "red" bastion where socialists come together. When Sicco Mansholt is 14, his grandfather Derk Roelfs Mansholt dies. Reluctant to make the necessary investments, his parents sell the family farm on which he'd grown up. Young Sicco's dream of becoming a farmer appears to be over. He also becomes aware of the precariousness of a farmer's existence.

Pasir Nangka Tea Plantation, Indonesia (1934-1936)

After training at the Middelbare Koloniale Landbouwschool (Colonial Agricultural Secondary School) at Deventer, Sicco's long-time wish comes true. In early 1934, he departs for the Dutch East Indies to work on the Pasir Nangka tea plantation on West Java. In the Dutch East Indies, Mansholt becomes aware of the political convictions his parents had instilled in him. *"I am convinced of the acute rottenness of colonial rule. [...] The poverty here is difficult for me to stomach. But the idea that I must swallow it, that I must simply quiet my conscience [...] this I will never endure."* Although Mansholt enjoys working on the plantation, his aversion to colonialism and capitalism only increases. The wretched lot of the natives distresses him.

Within less than two years, he resigns and returns home in the beginning of 1936.

*(9) Verslag / Kultuur Maatschappij Pasir Nanka
Batavia : Kultuur Maatschappij Parsir Nangka, 1934-1935
FORUM - STACKS - NN02331 - AANWEZIG 52(1934)-55(1937)*

Farming in the Wieringermeer

Mansholt gets the chance to be a farmer on his own after all. Mansholt and his wife, Henny Postel, a teacher at an agricultural home economics school, get through a strict selection process and are allowed to settle in the newly reclaimed Wieringermeer polder on one of the larger plots. They call their farm Fletum after the Westpolder farm of his uncle R.J. Mansholt in Groningen.

"So there we were, with 50 hectares and a load of debt, but in good spirits," Mansholt writes. "If you're a good farmer, you know for certain you can stay, and you can use your capital as business capital rather than sticking it in the ground."

*(10) De Wieringermeer : excursiegids : met kaart : zomer 1939
Alkmaar: Directie van de Wieringermeer, 1939. - 25 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 704C13*

*Heek, F. van; Economische en sociale problemen van de
Wieringermeer : een studie van een kolonisatie-gebied in wording
Alphen aan den Rijn: Samsom, 1938. - 103 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 1468C30*

*Wieringermeer-nummer van het Landbouwkundig Tijdschrift
Wageningen: [s.n.], 1935
FORUM - STACKS - VS26402*

*Gids voor de Wieringermeer: het nieuwe land der zee ontruikt!. - 4e
verb. dr
Wieringen-Middenmeer: Bosker, 1934. - 30 p., [10] p. pl
FORUM - STACKS - VS04974*

*Tien jaar Wieringermeer, 1930 - 1940
Alkmaar: Directie van de Wieringermeer, 1940. - 62 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS45185 // VS40192*

World War II

After a few prosperous years, war breaks out in 1940. Mansholt joins the resistance, organising illegal food supplies for people in hiding in the cities. He also begins to act in the political arena with increasing frequency. On 17 April 1945 the German forces destroy the dike guarding the Wieringenmeer, thus inundating the whole polder and destroying all the new farms and farmland.

(11) Photo showing remains of Mansholt's farm Fletum
In: Buursma, A. ; Buining, B.; 100 jaar Sicco Mansholt : van boer tot eurocommissaris
Veendam: Veenkoloniaal Museum, cop. 2008. - 53 p : ill.
LEEUW - 226-G-1-b/2008-013

RAF Aerial photographs showing the inundated Wieringermeer polder.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - RAF 516-02-2010/2012, (12-05-1945)

1.3 Minister of Food Distribution (1945-1948)

Immediately after the Second World War, Mansholt becomes the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The situation is dire: the Netherlands lays in ruins and is suffering a severe food shortage. Mansholt dutifully accepts the post of agriculture minister in 1945 but announces he will do the job for two years at most. Mansholt's first years as minister are taken up with the purchase of food from abroad. His office in The Hague serves as a control room from which, day and night, he directs shiploads of provisions to the Netherlands. In 1948, the Marshall Plan aid from the United States puts an end to the period of scarcity.

"All hands on deck!

I therefore call earnestly upon everyone who is able to work, and in particular everyone whose place is in agriculture, to become conscious of his responsibility, and to roll up his sleeves, so that we may succeed in saving the harvest which, now more than ever, we so sorely need. That is to say, in the first place, let everyone who knows farm work make himself available. If all work together, each

in his place, we can surely succeed in saving the coming harvest. Let us therefore agree that in those places that are troubled, no one will stand aside; everyone will roll up his sleeves. First, if we succeed in saving our own harvest, we will have the right to demand a reasonable ration. We have no doubt: we can and will succeed!"
Radio address by Mansholt in 1945

(12) Het Marshall plan : handleiding tot het Europese herstel programma

*'s-Gravenhage: [s.n.], 1948. - 164 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 291D33*

Europa één in een verenigde wereld : Marshall-rapport : verslag van de Commissie van zestien te Parijs

*Amsterdam: "Keizerskroon", [1948]. - 96 p : ill.
FORUM - STACKS - 290E23*

1.4. New Agricultural Politics (1948-1958)

In 1950 Mansholt and his family still picture themselves on their farm in the Wieringermeer polder as he still believes his future lays in farming. But he will stay a minister of agriculture for 5 succeeding cabinets/governments until 1957/8 when he is asked to join EEC-committee.

Vowing there will never again be famine, Mansholt works out an agricultural plan designed to raise productivity and improve farmers' welfare in the Netherlands. He implements a powerful pricing scheme that offers them guaranteed rates for their produce. Prices were set by the Landbouw Economisch Instituut (LEI, Agricultural Economic Institute), with a "well-run family businesses" in mind. The government support is not meant for propping up (often small) unprofitable farms. Numbers dictate Mansholt's policy; he underpins his positions with calculations and diagrams. Access to the most recent figures enables him to always stay a step ahead of the opposition. Rationalisation and mechanisation eliminates many farming jobs. The industrialisation of the countryside is expected to provide replacement work for farmers and agricultural labourers. Mansholt invests heavily in agricultural education, research, public

information and land planning. In this way, he lays the foundations for a thriving industry that to this day counts as one of the world's most innovative.

Critics of Mansholt's pricing policy soon make themselves heard inside and outside the Netherlands. The minister parries their complaints with ease. His policy is working, and he enjoys the support of the farmers. In 1956 he receives a honorary doctorate at Wageningen.

(13) Vermeulen, W.H.; Europees landbouwbeleid in de maak: Mansholts eerste plannen, 1945-1953 Groningen: Nederlands Agronomisch-Historisch Instituut, 1989. - 197 p.
FORUM - STACKS - NN23878,20

(14) Andela, G. ; Kneedbaar landschap, kneedbaar volk : de heroische jaren van de ruilverkavelingen in Nederland. - Photo: Dienst Landelijk Gebied Bussum: THOTH, 2000. - 271 p
FORUM - STACKS - 1712B60

Yield arable crops & Milk production / 1952
Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Voorburg / Heerlen); Statistisch zakboek...
's-Gravenhage: Staatsuitgeverij, 1951-1952. Illustration: Gerd Arntz
FORUM - STACKS - NN03024 - AANWEZIG (1899)-(1988)

Centrale Commissie voor het Agrarisch Plan voor Noordholland (Haarlem); Agrarisch plan Noordholland : werkgelegenheid en arbeidsaanbod in de agrarische bedrijven ...
Haarlem: Centrale Commissie voor het Agrarisch Plan voor Noordholland, 1961. - 59 p.
FORUM - STACKS - NN08124,1

De beurs voor landbouw, zuivel, visserij en techniek geopend door minister Mansholt
Utrecht: LZT, 1952. - [67] p.
FORUM - STACKS - 290H04

(15) Mansholt, S.L.; Rede uitgesproken in de Grote Kerk te Wageningen, door Z.E. Minister S.L. Mansholt ter gelegenheid van zijn ere-promotie tot Doctor in de Landbouwkunde aan de Landbouwhogeschool, 9 oktober 1956

[S.l.: s.n.], 1956. - 11 p

FORUM - STACKS - NN02963,169 / <http://edepot.wur.nl/247533>

Several Photographs taken during the ceremony when Sicco Mansholt received his honorary doctorate at Wageningen University, 9-10-1956

ACTIO - FB-DML - Photo's Historical Collection, Wageningen University

2. Modernisation of the Dutch Landscape

As part of its efforts to attack rural poverty, the Dutch government expands its agricultural advisory service in the 1930s. The government expressly involves itself in agriculture for the first time in the 1930s, in response to farmers' economic difficulties. It introduces a system of land consolidation in order to combine smaller, scattered plots of farmland into larger parcels and thus facilitate an increase in production. Fertile clay soil is also extracted from the sea for agricultural use.

Farmers receive advice on better business management and practical aids such as free seeds and artificial fertiliser. After the Second World War, the government expands its informational and educational campaign. It launched an extensive "modernization project" aimed at introducing agricultural innovations and altering the way of life on farms and in villages. Film is one of the key tools used. The Ministry of Agriculture's own movie department distributes more than 500 works. Agricultural advisors show the films in village halls, function rooms and farming colleges. Today, they provide a unique view of the cultural aspect of the rapid changes made to the Dutch countryside.

(16) Bepalingen omtrent ruilverkaveling

[Den Haag: Staatsuitgeverij], 1922-1924. - 1 dl. (diverse pagineringsen)

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - ZZ0815

(17) Land consolidation: a matter of national interest / 1938

Ruilverkaveling, een nationaal belang : economie en ruilverkaveling, behoefte aan ruilverkaveling, crisis en ruilverkaveling

[S.l.]: Hoofdafdeeling Ruilverkaveling der Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij, 1938. - 20 p., [1] vouwbl : ill.

FORUM - STACKS - VS43610

Koninklijke Nederlandse Heidemaatschappij (Arnhem); Hoe komt een ruilverkaveling tot stand? : ruilverkaveling Nieuwleusen, nieuwe toestand

[Arnhem]: Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij, [ca. 1930]. - 7 p

FORUM - STACKS - VS54635

(18) *Wat nu? Ruilverkaveling. – 1e en 2e dr.*
Utrecht: Cultuurtechnische Dienst, 1938; 1939. - 16 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 278F07; 301D46

(19) *Katholieke Radio Omroep (Hilversum); Verder dan uw erf ... : handleiding bij de gelijknamige K.R.O. uitzendingen 1956 / 1957*
Hilversum: KRO, 1956. - 84 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS29055

2.1 Fighting over landscape before 1940

Hollumer-Mieden, 1925

In 1916, the farmers of the village of Ballum on the island of Ameland give their assent to land consolidation. But some of their peers in the nearby village of Hollum disagree. A 1924 land consolidation law resolves things: from then on, the majority rules. Hollumer-Mieden thus becomes the first legal land consolidation area in the Netherlands.

(20) *Atlas van [Nederland] bevattende gegevens betreffende de ruilverkaveling*
[S.l. : s.n.], [ca. 1953]. - [30] bl., 19 bl. pl. : ill. ; 33x47 cm
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R375C26; R375C27

The Hollumer-Mieden land consolidation area contains 336 hectares of farmland owned by 272 different people and is distributed among 4,897 small parcels. The number of land parcels is reduced to 465. New watercourses improve drainage, and new roads make the land accessible.

(21) *Topographische Inrichting (Delft) ; Topographische Dienst (Delft); [Chromo - topographische kaart van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden op de schaal van 1:25,000]. - Meerdere ed. per krt.bl. - Schaal 1:25.000*
[Delft]: Topografische Inrichting, [1877-1933]. - ca. 2500 krt.bl. in 776 gebieden : in kleur.

*FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – LEESZAAL Kaartbladen 26
(Hollumerduinen, 1930) en 27 (Ballum, 1931)*

Later land consolidation projects on Ameland are De Mieden en Nes West (527 hectares), initiated in 1937/1942 and De Grieën (1771 hectares), initiated in 1951. The implementation started in 1954 and 1963. The new Land Consolidation Act of 1954 prescribed a landscape plan for each project.

*(22) Staatsbosbeheer afd. Landschapsverzorging; Ruilverkaveling De Grieën, Landschapsplan, voorlopig landschapsplan bedoeld in art. 34 der Ruilverkavelingswet
[S.l.: [Staatsbosbeheer], [s.a.]. – Schaal 1:10.000
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN 42.0455.01*

Wieringermeer, 1925-1935

The first of the Zuiderzee polders – large tracts of land reclaimed from the sea in the 20th century – is the Wieringermeer. The polder is created to serve mechanised agriculture. The government oversees the granting of land and selection of farmers. Landscape designers fight hard for the opportunity to provide planning input, particularly with respect to nature and the landscape. Ultimately, they have limited influence. Only after the authorities have determined how land would be allocated are they permitted to submit a planting plan.

The Future Landscape of the Zuiderzee Polders / 1928
A contemporary design is proposed for the newly created agrarian landscape on the basis of a study of existing polders and reclaimed lands.

*(23) Hudig, D.; Het toekomstig landschap der Zuiderzeepolders Amsterdam: Scheltema & Holkema, 1928. - 94 p : foto's. ill., krt.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - K0830*

Soil map and General plan for the Wieringermeer / 1938
The proposed landscaping conforms to the area's rational layout. Planting along roads and on properties break up the vastness of the polder.

(24) *Limperg, K. ; Gelderen, W. van; Boerderijen*
Amsterdam: Holkema en Warendorf, 1938. - 113 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 271A03

New land besides old land

The polder's large, right-angled plots are suited to mechanical tilling.

(25) *Wieringen en Wieringermeerpolder; 19-4-1945*
Nederland : collectie luchtfoto's van de Geallieerden / Royal Air
Force
[S.I.] : RAF, 1943-1947. - 94.000 luchtfoto's
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – RAF 153-14-3043

(26) *De indijking, droogmaking en sociale opbouw van de*
Wieringermeer
Alkmaar: [s.n.], 1938. - 60 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 274F02

Different types of yard planting / 1938

Planting serves to protect property from wind and separate different activities. In spite of his limited influence, the landscape architect Jan Bijhouwer plays a pioneering role in the development of landscape design in the Netherlands.

(27) *Bijhouwer, J.T.P.; Typen van erfbepantingen*
Wieringermeerpolder
[S.I.: s.n.], [1938]. – Schaal 1:500
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN 57.348.05

2.2 Landscape of reconstruction, 1940 -1954

Increased land consolidation, spurred by agriculture minister Sicco Mansholt's policy, brings sweeping changes to the Dutch countryside. Beginning in 1940, for the purpose of "landscape protection", all land use plans have to involve Staatsbosbeheer. In practice, the agency limits its involvement to the landscaping of allocated lands, playing a larger role only in the reconstruction of

Zeeland's Walcheren peninsula, flooded during the war, and the planning of the Noordoost Polder, reclaimed during the war.

Noordoostpolder 1935-1955

The layout of the Noordoost Polder is entirely geared to agriculture. The planners use the scant means at their disposal to give unity and rhythm to a functional layout. The planting plan – only partially carried out – is designed to break up the vast space. Characteristic elements of the old landscape, such as the road grid and the chequered landscape, are now integrated in the new design.

General planting plan

The road grid provides a basic framework for planting. The ring of villages around the town of Emmeloord is surrounded by a vast strip of land divided into "chambers" by lines of trees.

(28) State Forest Service - Landscape Department / Service des forêts - section du paysage; Plan for the NORTH-EAST POLDER in the former Zuiderzee / Plan pour le Polder du nord-est dans l'ancien Zuyderzée

*[S.l.]: [Staatsbosbeheer], [s.a.]. – Schaal 1: 100.000
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN 42.6005.05*

Heemskerck Düker, Ir. W.F. van; Boerderijen in de N.O.P.

Rijswijk: Heemskerck Düker, [1953]

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN map IJsselmeerpolders (leerstoelgroep landschapsarchitectuur)

Pennarts, G.L.J.; Wegen in de N.O.P.

Haarlem: Articapress, [s.a.]

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN map IJsselmeerpolders (leerstoelgroep landschapsarchitectuur)

(29) Moving to the Noordoost Polder / 1958

A large number of Walcheren farmers get the opportunity to move to the Noordoost Polder.

Landinrichtingsdienst (Utrecht); Jaarverslag ... van de Centrale Cultuurtechnische Commissie, Cultuurtechnische Dienst,

*Herverkavelingscommissie Zeeland, Herverkavelingscommissie
Walcheren, Stichting tot het Beheeren van Landbouwgronden
Utrecht: Cultuurtechnische Dienst
FORUM - STACKS - NN03440 – 1958*

Walcheren, 1945-1954

At the end of 1944, the Allies flood Walcheren. Reconstruction has to strike a balance between making the peninsula suitable for agricultural production and restoring its pre-war character. Natural topographical relief provides a starting point for the landscape design. Planting creates a distinct contrast between low-lying river basin lands, where farms can thrive, and the elevated creek ridges along which the main roads run.

The destroyed landscape (near Vlissingen) after the inundation / 1944

(30) Walcheren (bombed dikes west and east of Vlissingen)

Nederland : collectie luchtfoto's van de Geallieerden / Royal Air Force

[S.I.] : RAF, 1943-1947. - 94.000 luchtfoto's

FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – RAF 044-07-4068/4072/4076, RAF 044-08-3027/3030; RAF 044-010-4062 (18-10-1944)

Reconstruction Plan Walcheren and Cross sections roads / 1946

The natural relief of elevated creek ridges and low-lying river basin lands provide a starting point for the landscape design. Planting enhances the contrast and is kept to a minimum in lower-lying river basin areas to emphasise the land's open character. The creek ridges are densely planted with trees, which serve to shelter cycling and walking paths.

(31) Bommel van Vloten, J.M. van; Het nieuwe Walcheren : rapport omtrent het herstel van Walcheren (met het reconstructieplan voor het geïnundeerde deel van het eiland en de duingebieden)

Middelburg: Snelcommissie Walcheren, 1946. - 51 p. : ill.

FORUM - STACKS - 276D36

Installation of the Reconstruction Commission Zeeland by Minister Mansholt / 1953

After the North Sea Flood on 1 February 1953 large parts of Zeeland and some parts of Zuid-Holland and Noord-Brabant (about 150.000 hectares in total) were flooded with seawater. Almost 1850 persons lost their lives and the flood had a devastating impact on the agricultural landscape. This time Walcheren was spared. Alongside the Reconstruction Commission Walcheren that started working in 1947 a new commission was installed in 1953 for the rest of the Zeeland areas that needed to be reconstructed.

(32) Beekom, C.W.C. van ; Krijger, R. ; Buwalda, K.; Landbouwvoorlichting in de herverkavelingsgebieden [S.I.]: Directie van de Landbouw, 1956. - [74] p. FORUM - STACKS - 499A19

2.3 Landscape as mediator, 1954–1968

In the 1960s, with larger farms visibly altering the look of the countryside, agriculture has to be balanced with a growing need for nature conservation and recreation.

Landscape architects aim for an integrated approach. The term "landscape protection" is replaced by "landscape cultivation". Agrarian interests dominate at first, but the designs for the East Flevoland polder and the Tielerwaard-West area bear witness to a new approach: the countryside was beginning to accommodate non-agrarian land use.

Oostelijk Flevoland, 1955-1970

With the building of the town of Lelystad in East Flevoland, the single-purpose agrarian polder becomes a thing of the past. The development of woodland and natural areas play a key part in East Flevoland's planning. The new roads are curved and fringed by woods for aesthetic reasons. Some members of the farming community protest fiercely, as the roads create irregularly shaped fields.

Lelystad, large and rational farm plots, but also forestry and recreational beaches near the Dronter Meer / 1972-1973

(33) Hofmeester, B.; KLM Aerocarto; [Luchtfoto's]
Rotterdam; Amsterdam: Luchtfoto Bart Hofmeester; KLM Aerocarto,
[1972-1973]
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN map IJsselmeerpolders (leerstoelgroep
landschapsarchitectuur) en Gelderland (Beeldgroep)

Eesteren, C. van; Stedebouwkundig plan voor Lelystad
's-Gravenhage: [s.n.], 1965. - 107 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 1218B53

Tielerwaard-West, 1958-1972

In Tielerwaard-West, as in other parts of the central Netherlands, land near the rivers is developed for use in large-scale agriculture and market gardening. Farms are moved to the open central area, and hovels along the river dykes are cleared away. It is the first land consolidation area in which non agrarian land uses find wide acceptance. The recreation area the Lingebos is built around a lake created by sand mining, and surplus farms are sold to townspeople.

Aerial view of Het Lingebos / 1969
(34) Staatsbosbeheer (Utrecht); Jaarverslag Staatsbosbeheer
Utrecht: Staatsbosbeheer
FORUM - STACKS - NN32182 - 1969

Farm plan: new farms are sited in fertile river basin areas. Boggy ground has to be reclaimed for this purpose.
(35) Landinrichtingsdienst (Utrecht); Concept-rapport betreffende de ruilverkaveling van gronden gelegen in de gemeenten Waardenburg, Haafden, Herwijnen, Vuren, Heukelum. Asperen, Deil, Geldermalsen en Gorinchem, genaamd : ruilverkaveling "Tielerwaard-West"
Utrecht: Cultuurtechnische Dienst, [1959]. - 82 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 826C27

2.4 The Casco landscape, after 1968

In the 1970s, increasing numbers of farmers begin joining environmental activists and conservationists in opposing land

consolidation. It has proved inadequate to address new needs and therefore gives way to a broader form of land planning. If the goal in the 1960s has been creating a synthesis between nature and agriculture, now planners advocate an overarching spatial system in which each of the landscape's varied functions has its place.

Zuidelijk Flevoland, 1968-1980

The layout of South Flevoland, the last polder to be reclaimed from the IJsselmeer, is characterized by a clear demarcation of functions. A large, open farming area at the centre is surrounded by smaller zones, each with its own spatial character: a wooded area to the southeast, the city of Almere to the southwest, and a recreational zone, the Oostvaardersplassen, to the north. The agricultural plots at the heart of the polder are of unprecedented size, but the farming area takes up only half the polder.

Planting of the central agricultural area / 1979

The central area is marked by maximum openness and minimal planting.

*(36) Rijksdienst voor de IJsselmeerpolders, afd. beplantingen; Agrarisch middengebied Z.F.L. [Lelystad]: [R.IJ.P.], 1979
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. – TUIN 42.6006.01*

Structure plan (draft) / 1976

*(37) Feitsma, K.S. ; Polderman, G.K.R. ; Pinkers, M.J.H.P.; Het landelijk gebied van Flevoland Lelysta R.IJ.P., 1976. - 78 p.
FORUM - STACKS – - 1204C71*

Part of the area along the Oostvaardersdijk remained under water after the reclamation of the polder Zuidelijk Flevoland. In just a couple of years there was a spontaneous outburst of plantgrowth and a lot of birds and animals found their way to the Oostvaardersplassen. Later on the State Forestry Service actively developed the Oostvaardersplassen area into an nature reserve of international importance.

*(38) Beheerscommissie Oostvaardersplassen (Lelystad);
Oostvaardersplassen natuurlijker : advies over de verdere
ontwikkeling en het beheer van het natuurgebied de
Oostvaardersplassen
Lelystad: Beheerscommissie Oostvaardersplassen, 1995. - 74 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 447D20*

3. Farming abroad

Either the farmers, or Europe!

On the night of 14 January 1962, the six member states of the European Economic Community agrees to hash out a common agricultural policy. As Europe's first agricultural commissioner, Sicco Mansholt leads the countries as they take an important step towards unification. Mansholt has advocated European cooperation to his fellow national agriculture ministers back in the early 1950s. Dutch farm production is booming, thanks in part to the effectiveness of the policy he has implemented as minister. As the need for foreign sales grows, other European countries continue to protect their internal markets, which leads to Dutch farmers having an increasingly hard time exporting their products.

3.1 Foreign Aid

Mansholt visits Pakistan & India in 1956

As minister, Mansholt travels extensively, informing himself about farming in other parts of the world. He also observes the widening gap between rich and poor. With his plea for giving assistance to developing countries he is one of the founders of foreign aid in the Netherlands.

Aid to developing countries like India and Pakistan is also a way of increasing the market for Dutch agricultural exports in the long term.

Mansholt tries to stay abreast of new developments abroad with the help of the agricultural attachés he installed earlier in the Dutch embassies. He increased their numbers substantially.

(39) Several photographs from: Anema, W.; Rapport studiereis India en Pakistan

's-Gravenhage: Stichting voor Pootaardappelpropaganda in het buitenland, 1950-1951. - 2 dl.

FORUM - STACKS - 420D19

Hogen Esch, J.A. ; Anema, W.; Verslag van een studiereis naar India, Pakistan, Irak, Syrië en Libanon : 3 februari - 6 maart 1952
[s.l.]: Hogen Esch, 1952. - 73 p.
FORUM - STACKS - 492F16

Bolhuis, G.G.; Verslag van een dienstreis naar India van 16 september - 12 november 1957
Wageningen: [s.n.], 1958. - 41 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS43667

Agrarische landenanalyse van India : afgesloten per: 1-9-'54
's-Gravenhage: Ministerie van Landbouw, Visserij en Voedselvoorziening, Directie van de Landbouw, 1954. - 78, L p
FORUM - STACKS - 1575F42

3.2 Towards a European Agriculture

Report "European Cooperation in the Agricultural Sector", 1950
In 1950, following proposals for the creation of a European coal and steel community, Mansholt advocates Europe-wide cooperation in the agricultural arena. By then, exports of Dutch farm produce has sharply declined as European countries protected their internal markets. Mansholt's plan enjoys a positive reception in the Netherlands, but he fails to win the support of other EEC nations.

(40) Mansholt, S.L.; Enkele problemen van de Europese landbouwintegratie : rede uitgesproken in ... de Coöperatieve Vereniging u.a. Centrale der Nederlandse Verbruikscoöperaties ...
Rotterdam: Nederlandse Verbruikscoöperaties, 1953. - 24 p.
FORUM - STACKS - VS07364

Mansholt, S.L.; De landbouw in Nederland en in Europa. Rede, uitgesproken voor de "Tribune Européenne d'agriculture", te Parijs op 5 maart 1954
[S.l.: s.n.], 1954. - 15 p : ill.
FORUM - STACKS - VS46004 / <http://edepot.wur.nl/158436>

Mansholt, S.L.; Eenheid van de politieke en economische integratie. Rede "Stichting Arnhem - Europa" [S.l.: s.n.], 1954. - 14 p. FORUM - STACKS - VS31433

Mansholt, S.L.; De Europese samenwerking en de landbouw: rede uitgesproken voor de "Europäische Jugendkampagne" te Barendorf op 7 mei 1955 [s-Gravenhage: s.n.], [1955]. - 18 p. FORUM - STACKS - VS47044

Mansholt, S.L.; The political situation in Europe = De politieke situatie in Europa. Rede, uitgesproken voor de "European Youth Campaing" te Wageningen op 4 februari 1956 [The Hague]: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1956. - 11 p./12 p. FORUM - STACKS - VS44227 // VS44226

(41) Frietema, H.J.; Het vraagstuk van de Europese economische integratie en de landbouw Leiden: H. E. Stenfert Kroese, 1950. - 32 p. FORUM - STACKS - VS32738

Linthorst Homan, J.; Westeuropese economische integratie en landbouw : rapport van de door de Nederlandse sectie van de Economische liga voor Europese samenwerking in Maart 1951 ... 's-Gravenhage: Economische Liga voor Europese Samenwerking, 1951. - 48 p. FORUM - STACKS - VS32740

Linthorst Homan, J.; Europese integratie: de spanning tussen economische en politieke factoren 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff, 1955. - VII, 256 p FORUM - STACKS - 1565E02

United Europe

European Commission survives in marathon meetings / 1958

In 1958, Mansholt gets another chance to realise his European plans, becoming the first agricultural commissioner of the newly established European Commission.

With other negotiations having come to nothing, an agricultural agreement becomes decisive for the European community's survival. After a legendary marathon session, the six member states endorse a common agricultural policy. Europe is saved, for the moment.

Euphoria around the agreement is short-lived. A period of crisis is dawning in Europe that will last for several years. Attempts at further integration meets with stiff resistance from member states. In particular, the French president, Charles de Gaulle, opposes the expansion of Europe's political role. Mansholt publicly confronts De Gaulle. An ardent advocate of a united Europe, the agricultural commissioner does everything he can to break the French president's resistance, but to no avail: De Gaulle gets his way. Meanwhile, food surpluses are becoming a problem. The system of guaranteeing farmers minimum compensation regardless of demand for their produce is running amok. Mansholt believes he can quickly amend his policy if given a broader political mandate, but he does not receive one.

*(42) Vermeulen, W.H.; Europees landbouwbeleid in de maak
Mansholts eerste plannen, 1945-1953
Groningen: Nederlands Agronomisch-Historisch Instituut, 1989. -
197 p.
FORUM - STACKS - NN31985,20*

*Vredeling, H.; De economische integratie en de landbouw, [ca.
1962]. - [8 p.]
In: Vredeling, H.; [Archiefcollectie Ir. H. Vredeling]
[Den Haag: Vredeling, 1950-ca. 1976]. - 11 boxes.
FORUM - SPEC.COLL. - R361Ms110*

Mansholt visits Kennedy in Washington in 1963

In 1963, Mansholt and his head of cabinet Alfred Mozer visit US president John F. Kennedy, with whose help he hopes to increase pressure on De Gaulle. The French president vetoes the United Kingdom's application to join the EEC and rejects a proposal to strengthen Europe's ties to the United States. After their visit Alfred

Mozer advises Kennedy on the way to address the German people during his visit to Berlin, resulting in the famous "Ich bin ein Berliner".

In 1965, the row becomes so heated that De Gaulle decides to recall his people from Brussels. The French chair remains empty for seven months. De Gaulle is strongly opposed to Mansholt's plan for funding the EEC. Another setback is De Gaulle's veto on the majority vote as was planned. In this way every country keeps the power to uphold unfavourable price policies and there is no check to the surplus production.

(43) *Schlesinger, A.M.; De duizend dagen : John F. Kennedy in het Witte Huis. - 2e dr.*

Amsterdam: [s.n.], 1965. - 2 dl.

FORUM - STACKS - 428B27

(44) *Camps, M.; What kind of Europe? The community since de Gaulle's veto [on British membership*

London [etc.]: [s.n.], 1965. - 140 p.

FORUM - STACKS - 313H34

The Grain Marathon

An important precondition of the common agricultural policy is the setting of a common grain price. A proposal to do so is met with fierce resistance, particularly in Germany, whose grain price is highest.

In negotiations, Germany stands in polar opposition to France, for which a common grain price is favourable. Mansholt ultimately succeeds in rallying the countries behind an agreement. As of 1 July 1967 Europe will have a single grain market.

(45) *Riemsdijk, J.F. van; Het egaliseren der voedergraanprijzen in het E.E.G. gebied*

's-Gravenhage: Landbouw Economisch Instituut, 1959. - P. 139-146 : tab.

FORUM - STACKS - NN08518,06 / <http://edepot.wur.nl/277976>

Grain. - Washington: [s.n.], 1950. - 16 p.

FORUM - STACKS - NN12447,1950

Food and Agriculture Organization (Roma); National grain policies FORUM - STACKS - NN12395 - AANWEZIG No. 1(1959),1963(1963)-no. 14(1975)

The international effects of national grain policies. - Rome: [s.n.], 1955. - 20 p.

FORUM - STACKS - NN12441,8

3.3 The Mansholt Plan

The Netherlands' "butter mountain" and "milk lake" grow steadily: storehouses are bulging. Dealing with farm surpluses places severe strain on the European budget. To address the problem, Mansholt proposes sweeping reforms in 1968: halving the number of farmers, drastically reducing the amount of land devoted to agriculture, and enlarging the remaining farms. There is no future for family businesses, Mansholt declares. Fierce protests break out across Europe. There is rioting in the streets of Brussels, and one person gets killed. Mansholt is accused of wanting to clear the field for industrial agriculture and ruin small producers in the process. Now even farmers turn against him.

(46) Vedel, G.; Le plan Mansholt : le Rapport Vedel : par une commission. - 3e ed. corr.

Paris: [s.n.], 1969. - 589 p.

FORUM - STACKS - 1573E52

Two Photographs of Sicco Mansholt

ACTIO - FB-DML - Photo's Historical Collection, Wageningen University

Der Mansholt - Plan, Kritik und Alternativen

Hiltrup bei Muenster (Westf.): [s.n.], 1969. - 47 p.

FORUM - STACKS - NN05624,141

Engel, E. ; Fendt, F.; Agrarpolitik im Rahmen der drei grossen Reformprogramme : Hoecherl, Schiller, Mansholt

Stuttgart: [s.n.], 1969. - 118 p.

FORUM - STACKS - VS03593

Lierde, J. van; The Mansholt plan : paper read before the Fertilizer society of London, on 6th November 1969

London: [s.n.], 1969. - 23 p.

FORUM - STACKS - NN44565,111

Hoogh, J. de ; Post, J.H.; Kosten en baten van het Plan - Mansholt : een case-study voor de Nederlandse weidebedrijven

Den Haag: [s.n.], 1971. - 24 p.

FORUM - STACKS - NN15493,065 / <http://edepot.wur.nl/263735>

Noort, P.C. van den; De noodzaak en effectiviteit van het Nederlandse landbouwbeleid van Marshall-plan tot Mansholt - plan
Wageningen: Veenman, 1972. - 13 p.

FORUM - STACKS - NN02963,299 / <http://edepot.wur.nl/246380>

Goudswaard, F. ; Kaam, B. van; Bommen voor brood : over het verband tussen bewapeningswedloop, armoede en milieubederf n.a.v. het rapport Mansholt

Baarn: [s.n.], 1972. - 48 p.

FORUM - STACKS - VS45993

A change of heart

As the personal attacks become too much for Mansholt he temporarily withdraws to Sardinia. Sitting under an olive tree, he puts his thoughts to paper. He acknowledges that his policy has failed corrupted by capitalism, it has served only to increase inequality in the world. In addition, Mansholt says, nature has been subjected to a devastating attack. Inspired by the Club of Rome's report "The Limits to Growth", he observes that socialism had proved unable to solve serious problems such as food shortages, population growth, pollution and a scarcity of fuels and raw materials; a new Marx is needed to address these woes.

(47) Institute of Technology (Cambridge); The Club of Rome project of the predication of mankind : the limits to growth : a global challenge : the liminary draft, ...

Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1971. - 104 p.

FORUM - STACKS - 725F21

Meadows, D.L.; *Rapport van de Club van Rome : de grenzen aan de groei : met commentaar van de Club van Rome*

Utrecht: Spectrum, 1972. - 215 p.

FORUM - STACKS - 460F39

(48) The Mansholt Letter to Malfatti, February 1972

On his return to Brussels, Mansholt writes a letter to European Commission president Franco Malfatti arguing that the community should focus not on maximising growth but on protecting the environment. Mansholt ends up opening the letter himself: after Malfatti's unexpected resignation, Mansholt succeeds him. He remains president for just eight months because of his approaching retirement. Mansholt's letter to Malfatti receives plenty of attention in the international press. His reversal is applauded but also sharply criticised, most of all by his own supporters. His colleagues in the European Commission barely take him seriously. "*Sicco, are you becoming a hippie?*" one asks. Alfred Mozer, Sicco's righthand man in Europe, can muster no sympathy for Mansholt's plea, and repeatedly says so in public.

http://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/letter_from_sicco_mansholt_to_franco_maria_malfatti_february_1972-en-51303966-0532-46bc-89c7-271ef294eb13.html

(49) Mansholt, S.; *De crisis*

Amsterdam: [s.n.], 1975. - 168 p. – Orig. Ed. in French, 1974

FORUM - STACKS - 460C13

Albeda, W. ; Esveld, N.E.H. van ; Mansholt, S.L.; *Stelsel ter sprake*
Scheveningen: S.M.O., 1974. - 116 p.

FORUM - STACKS - 414A54

(50) Frouws, J.; *Terugblikken en vooruitzien met Sicco Mansholt : still going strong : "De boerenvoormannen moeten wel uitkijken"*

Spil: kritisch tweemaandelijks tijdschrift over landbouw en platteland
(1988), no. 73/74, p. 5-9

Epilogue

After his death Mansholt's name and his ideas are remembered and used in different ways.

(-) Verburg, G.; *Toespraak bij het symposium 100 jaar Mansholt Den Haag: Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit, 2008*

Not in the exhibition: <http://edepot.wur.nl/65268>

(52) Stein, S. van; *Mansholt, landschap in : 18/1-6/4/2014 = Mansholt, landscape in perspective : 18/1-6/4/2014*

[Maastricht]: Bureau Europa, 2014. - ongepagineerd

FORUM - STACKS - 1735E06 / <http://edepot.wur.nl/296275>

Louise Fresco: *"It is now up to us to procede in Mansholt's steps, with his eye for the cohesion of things, to the international dimension and, in the last phase of his life, the ecological values"*
(53) Zeeuw, D. de ; Dalen, J. van; *Sicco Mansholt : [1908-1995] duurzaam-gemeenzaam*

's-Gravenhage: Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij, [1997]. - 224 p.

FORUM - BOOKS - 215-B/1997-12 <http://edepot.wur.nl/160224>

Colofon

The concept and text of this exhibition is based on two former exhibitions: [Sicco Mansholt, Een goede Europeaan](#), compiled by Het Nieuwe Instituut, Rotterdam, autumn 2014; and [Mansholt, Landschap in Perspectief](#) / Bureau Europa, Maastricht, spring 2014.

The exhibition offers a glimpse into the rich collection of books, grey literature, landscape plans and other materials that are increasingly made available for online viewing by Wageningen UR Library.

Production: Liesbeth Missel (composition and text) & team Special Collections, Wageningen UR Library.

Exhibition Location: Reading room Special Collections, Forum Library, Wageningen Campus
Address: Droevendaalsesteeg 2, Forum (Building 102), 6708 PB Wageningen.

The exhibition runs until Friday 5 March 2016, on weekdays from 9 am to 1 pm, and in the afternoon by appointment.

Opening hours: Mon–Fri, 9 AM - 13 PM; afternoon by appointment.

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<http://wageningenUR.nl/library/special-collections>

Front cover picture: Prime-Minister Drees congratulates Sicco Mansholt with his honorary doctorate at Wageningen University, 9-10-1956

ACTIO - FB-DML - Photo's Historical Collection, Wageningen University