

LUXEMBOURG

Date

4/5

TO:

*Health*

*1130*

FROM:

Office of Regional Liaison

The attached is a copy of material received from the European Regional Office. An asterisk indicates the division to which action has been assigned, and the following distribution has been given:

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 Green



C O P Y

Registry  
No. AC 14/11

U.N.R.R.A.  
European Regional  
Office

Date .24-3-45.....

With the compliments of the Executive Secretary.

Mr. M. Menshikov  
Office of Regional Liaison  
U.N.R.R.A.  
Washington.

Under cover of a letter dated 22nd March 1945 to Dr. Simon from Mr. Glaser,  
Luxembourg Legation, London.

Report on situation in Luxembourg consequent upon Rundstedt Invasion - January 1945.

The German offensive has been a real disaster for our country. Fifty per cent of the territory, that is to say sixty five per cent of the agricultural regions are devastated, eight out of twelve "cantons" are evacuated, all our little towns from Remich to Clervaux are more or less destroyed by fighting and bombing from both sides. The Germans had come as far as a line running from Martelange by Diekirch, Ettelbruck and near Junglinster and ending at the Moselle Valley, which was No Man's Land since September. The 24,000 inhabitants of the Moselle, evacuated since September, have been joined by more than 30,000 evacuees from the North who have found a precarious home in the capital and in four "cantons" of the South-West which have been untouched. Diekirch, Ettelbruck and the villages north of these small towns are almost entirely destroyed; Echternach and Vianden are annihilated. In Wiltz forty per cent of the houses are destroyed and forty per cent damaged. Clervaux is slightly less damaged.

The food supply which after the first liberation, had been rather satisfactory and better than in Belgium, is now insufficient after the systematic plunder organised by the German troops, followed by women and children who have gone off with all removable goods. Probably thirty to forty thousand cattle have been taken away by the German plunderers. The cattle has been reduced of fifty per cent and sixty per cent of the 1944 crops have been lost. Thirty to forty thousand producers have become consumers. The reserves of flour and other basic foodstuffs will only last a few weeks. Out of 21 mills only 7 are left. There is practically no transport, either by rail or by road, and in view of the war operations, allied supplies are as yet insignificant. In the evacuated regions the situation is tragical because the inhabitants who are able to do so are coming back and are without homes, without drinking water, without clothes, without tools, without agricultural instruments, without horses. Considerable danger arises from mines left everywhere by the invader and by the threat of diseases caused by the numerous bodies of men and animals lying under the debris. Following the loss of seeds and draught-horses, the next crop is badly handicapped if the Government does not obtain before the Spring seeds and tractors from abroad.

The economic life has stopped owing to the lack of raw materials. The iron and steel industry is intact, but has been stopped for the last 6 months owing to the lack of coke. Damage of all kind is estimated at 5 to 6 thousand million francs.

The population and particularly the evacuees are most brave and calm, but the unspeakable material misery is increased still more by the absence of about 20,000 compatriots who are suffering in the German prisons and camps.

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EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

30th January 1945

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

I am enclosing for your information a copy of  
a memorandum from Dr. Simon, summarising a recent  
conversation with the Luxembourg Foreign Minister,  
M. Bech.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Edward E. Rhatigan  
Acting Deputy Director General  
Department of Operations

Mr. M. Menshikov  
Deputy Director General  
Bureau of Areas, UNRRA  
1344 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington 25, DC

43



SECRET

To: Mr. Rhatigan  
From: Dr. Simon

Copies to: Washington and:

Sir George Reid

Sir Frederick Leith Ross

Mr. Dudley Ward

Dr. Topping

M. Morhange

Mr. Scott

Sir Hubert Young

Mr. Mooney

Mr. Cohen

Mr. Parker

Mr. Feonov

Dr. Cahn Debre

Mr. Herbert

Subject: CONVERSATION WITH THE LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER, MONSIEUR BECH

Yesterday I met Ms. Bech, who is in this country for a short while, and for an hour and a half we discussed the whole situation of Luxembourg.

1. Agricultural situation Besides the 15 kilometre band on the Eastern border of the country, which had already been a combat zone while the Mission was in Luxembourg, the Germans have now occupied 1/3 of Luxembourg during the recent onslaught. Up to now this part of the country has not been liberated. It is the richest agricultural region of the Grand Duchy and the Luxembourg Government reckons that forty thousand head of cattle have been lost during recent military operations. Furthermore, the peasants, as is usual at this season, have slaughtered the pigs, and the Germans therefore found a great amount of fresh meat, bacon and hams which they have transported to Germany. This has contributed to the seriousness of the situation since Luxembourg Government counted on this meat for supplying their needs. A high percentage of the cattle which had been evacuated before the invasion had to be slaughtered because of lack of food stuffs and a large quantity of meat thus obtained had been stored in cold storage depots one of which was at Dickirch and since this town has been occupied by the Germans it is supposed that they will have taken away 800 edible carcasses; while from one of the fourteen flour mills in the newly occupied zone the Germans took away 75 truck loads of flour.

In the whole of the combat zone most of the dwellings have been destroyed or looted and it is to be feared that the farmers will not be able to return even after the liberation of the country for lack of shelter. This will greatly hinder the resumption of agricultural work and Luxembourg will have to rely on imported food supplies for at least a year after they have been liberated.

On the whole, the Minister told me, the situation which in the Grand Duchy had been comparatively good until the recent invasion, has most seriously deteriorated. There are no longer stocks of fat, butter or milk. Cereals, flour, vegetables fruit and meat are in very short supply and the birth of the Black Market, hitherto non-existent is therefore to be expected.

2. Leather. Considerable stocks of leather in the town of Wiltz where most of the leather industry of the country is situated have been plundered by the Germans. The possibility of supplying the country with footwear is, therefore a remote hope - more so that when the Mission left the country. The Minister has told me that there are now no shoes for children and that at least thirty thousand pairs of shoes are needed. The need is immediate since the population was evacuated from the newly invaded districts and left their houses without any personal possessions and both children and adults had to walk many miles, consequently wearing out their footwear.

3. Evacuated people. 4/5 of the population of the newly invaded district of Luxembourg has been evacuated. A certain percentage of the evacuees penetrated into Belgium as far as Brussels. Others were stopped at Bastogne where they remained throughout the whole siege. Some finally evacuated to the Southern part of the Grand Duchy and to the city of Luxembourg itself. Most of the people are completely destitute and supplies are most urgently needed.



As they are mostly farmers they have become a food consuming instead of a food producing part of the population and the Government reckons that about 15 thousand new evacuees have been added to the twenty four thousand people evacuated before the recent invasion.

5. Economic and financial situation. The economic and financial situation has become very serious indeed and commerce is at a complete standstill, while unemployment is general. The Government has not only to pay unemployment relief to the local people as well as to forty thousand evacuees. This means that about seventy thousand people out of a population of three hundred and twenty five thousand are being supported by the Government.

Each person draws an average of thirty eight francs per day (thirty two francs for non-married people up to forty four francs for married couples with children) This means a daily expenditure of 2,660,000 francs per day. The Government has to pay also for certain expenditures made by the American Army in the country, e.g. billeting, office space, requisitioning and so on. The hope that Luxembourg would be credited with American \$ has so far not materialized and there seems little chance of it being realized at the moment.

As already reported earlier part of the HADIR plant has been put into operation by the American Army. (This makes grey joints for the Allied Armies) The Luxembourg Government has paid for this entire operation - that is to say for raw materials, labour and management of the plant and for the joints themselves. Expenditure totals to date one hundred million Luxembourg francs.

The Luxembourg Government has now declared that they refuse to continue with this disastrous policy and they have requested the American Army to pay for the operation of this plant themselves but no solution to this problem has so far been found.

The normal budget of the Grand Duchy is five hundred million francs per annum. When the Government returned to Luxembourg the Belgian Government handed over to them a stock of seven hundred million Belgian francs which is now nearing exhaustion. The network of railways is operated by the Government for the American Army which means that the Government has to pay the full wages of twenty thousand railway workers without any real benefit to the country itself.

The average wage of the railway worker is between seventy and eighty francs per day.

Finally, the Government has now declared to the Steel Industry that they are unable to meet the expenses necessary for the payment of their unemployed workers. On the other hand the steel works have declared that their financial situation does not allow them to continue to pay these idle workers for any length of time and this situation is bound to have serious consequences unless a speedy and satisfactory solution is found.

UNRRA. The Foreign Minister said that the Government would like to see the UNRRA Mission return as soon as possible but, he hoped, not without supplies. A certain amount of relief supplies must be shortly brought into the country if serious political disturbances were to be avoided. The Government, therefore, hopes that the English and American authorities will see their way to make efficient use of UNRRA with as little delay as possible.

CONCLUSION: My impression is that the situation in Luxembourg is very serious and has deteriorated since I left the country. The Government seems to fear political difficulties if assistance is not forthcoming soon. They also are considering the possibility of becoming a non-paying country and I am under the impression that they will do everything in their power to improve the tragic plight of their people.

I recommend that a certain amount of supplies, especially of children's footwear clothing and food be placed at the disposal of the Grand Duchy at the earliest possible moment and that the Administration takes into consideration the seriousness of the situation which has arisen in Luxembourg as a result of the latest German invasion.

Chief of the UNRRA Mission  
Luxembourg

19.1.45

451371

*Miss Green*

Sir H. Young,  
Dr. Simon,  
Welfare Divn. Washington  
Mr. Rhatigan  
Miss Hickey (6 copies)

10.100/287

2nd of January 1945.

To: The Deputy Director General  
of the Department of Areas

From: The Acting Chief of the  
Luxembourg Mission.

re: Welfare

Please find attached letter No. 10.700/286 which  
I am addressing to Sir George Reid in connection with the  
D.P.'s situation in this country.

J. N. GEHLEN  
Acting Chief of Mission.

✓ 21



10.700/286

January 2nd, 1945.

To: Sir George Reid, Director  
Welfare Division U.N.R.R.A.  
European Regional Office.

From: The Acting Chief of the  
Luxembourg Mission.

Subject: Displaced Persons

I beg to hand you enclosed a copy of the Weekly  
Report dated December 30th in connection with the  
D.P.'s staying in the country of Luxembourg, which  
was mailed to us by the "Commissariat au Rapatriement".

Yours respectfully,

(sd.) J. N. GEHLEN  
Acting Chief of Mission.

Encl.



Grand-Duche de Luxembourg  
Commissariat au Rapatriement

30 December 1944.

To the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Luxembourg

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying in Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 years	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 years	Children under 6 years	Total
Armenia	1				1
Austria	4	6	1		11
Belgium	40	40	9	10	99
Czechoslovakia	29	2		1	32
Denmark	4				4
Finland	1				1
France	73	80	14	18	185
Germany	40	128	12	23	203
Greece	1	2			3
Hungary	1	1			2
Italia	13	14	6	1	34
Lithuania	20				20
Lettonia	1				1
Netherlands	23	9	1	5	38
Poland	60	22	11	6	99
Portugal	1				1
Roumania	1	1			2
Serbia	1				1
Spain	2	1			3
Sweden	1				1
Switzerland	2				2
Uruguay	10	3			13
U.S.S.R.	2132	571	76	56	2835
Stateless	48	36		1	85
Yugoslavia	10	3			13
The total being					3689

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely  
sign. Pour le Commissaire  
A. BOEVER.

File No. WE&/14/2

Original to:

Sir George Reid.  
Circulated to:  
Sir H. Young  
Mr. Scott,  
Dr. Simon,  
Miss Hickey (6)  
Washington Welfare  
Division.

29th of Dec. 1944.

O.100/280

To: The Deputy Director General  
of the Department of Areas

From: The Acting Chief of the  
Luxembourg Mission.

re: Welfare

Please find attached letter No. 10.700/279 which I  
am addressing to Sir George Reid in connection with the  
D.P.s situation in this country.

J. N. GEHLEN  
Acting Chief of Mission.



Decembèr 19th 1944.

To the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Luxembourg.

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying in Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 Yrs.	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 yrs.	Children under 14 yrs. (6 yrs.)	Total
Belgium	9	6	2		17
Czechoslovakia	3	1			4
France	28	18	2		48
Germany	6	21	2	5	34
Hungary	1				1
Italy	57	15	13	2	85
Lithuania	7				7
Netherlands	7	2			10
Poland	53	18			71
Portugal	1				1
Spain	1				1
U.S.S.R.	2081	351	58	47	2737
Stateless	1				1

The total being  
3017

Observations:

1. The increase in number with regards to last week's report due to late arrival of reports which came only during that period to our office.
2. For the same reason, conditioned by the lack of communication possibilities the given total cannot yet be considered as thoroughly exercise.
3. During the period of last week 102 Polish nationals left our country to be pit into assembly center in Belgium.
4. 170 U.S.S.R. citizens, mostly women and children coming from occupied Germany have entered our country and are billeted at the present moment in Petange.

I have the honour to be

Sincerely yours,  
(sd.) J. Kaufmann

29th Dec. 1944.

To: Sir George Reid, Director  
Welfare Division U.N.R.R.A.  
European Regional Office.

From: The Acting Chief of the  
Luxembourg Mission.

Subject: Displaced Persons

I beg to hand you enclosed a copy of the Weekly Report dated December 17th and 23rd respectively in connection with the D.P.s staying in the country of Luxembourg which were mailed to us by the "Commissariat au Repatriement".

Yours respectfully,

J. N. GEHLEN  
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.



December 23 1944

Grand-Duche de Luxembourg  
Commissariat au Rapatriement

To the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Luxembourg

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 years	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 yrs.	Children under 6 years	Total
Armenia	1				1
Austria	3	5			8
Belgium	37	37	8	9	91
Czechoslovakia	28	1		1	30
Denmark	4				4
Finland	1				1
France	69	72	13	15	169
Germany	37	118	11	23	189
Greece	1	2			3
Hungary	1	1			2
Lithuania	20				20
Lettonia	1				1
Netherlands	20	6		1	27
Poland	59	20	9		88
Portugal	1				1
Roumania	1	1			2
Serbia	1				1
Spain	2	1			3
Switzerland		1			1
Uruguay	10	3			13
U.S.S.R.	2138	571	76	56	2835
Stateless	48	36		1	85
				The total	3575

45948

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely

Sd. Jas. KAUFFMAN.

RECEIVED IN E.R.O. 9.1.45.

ACTION COPY Sir G. Reid

Copies distributed  
for information to:-

Sir H. Young    Washington  
Mr. Scott       Welfare  
Dr. Simon       Division.

10.700/279

29th of Dec. 1944.

To : Sir George Reid, Director  
Welfare Division UNRRA  
European Regional Office

From : the Acting Chief of the  
Luxembourg Mission.

Subject : Displaced Persons.

I beg to hand you enclosed 3 copies each of the Weekly  
Reports dated December 17th and 23rd respectively in  
connection with the DPs staying in the country of  
Luxembourg, which were mailed to us by the "Commisariat  
au Rapatriement."

Yours respectfully,

J. N. GEHLEN  
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.



December 17th 1944

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To the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying in Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 years	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 years	Children under 14 years	Total
Belgium	9	6	2		17
Czechoslovakia	3	1			4
France	28	18	2		48
Germany	6	21	2	5	34
Hungary	1				1
Italy	57	13	13	2	85
Lithuania	7				7
Netherlands	7	2		1	10
Poland	53	18			71
Portugal	1				1
Spain	1				1
USSR	2081	551	58	47	2737
Stateless	1				1

The Total being = 3017

Observations :

1. The increase in number with regards to last week's report is due to the late arrival of commune-reports which came only during that period to our office.
2. For the same reason, conditioned by the lack of communication possibilities the given total cannot yet be considered as thoroughly concise.
3. During the period of last week 102 British nationals left our country to be put into an assembly center in Belgium.
4. 170 USSR citizens, mostly women and children coming from occupied Germany have entered our country and are billeted at the present moment in Petange.

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely

sign. J. KAUFFMAN

December 23rd 1944.

To the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying in Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 years	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 years	Children under 6 years	Total
Armenia	1				1
Austria	3	5			8
Belgium	37	37	8	9	91
Czechoslovakia	28	1		1	30
Denmark	4				4
Finland	1				1
France	69	72	13	15	169
Germany	37	118	11	23	189
Greece	1	2			3
Hungary	1	1			2
Lithuania	20				20
Lettonia	1				1
Netherlands	20	6		1	27
Poland	59	20	9		88
Portugal	1				1
Roumania	1	1			2
Serbia	1				1
Spain	2	1			3
Switzerland		1			1
Uruguay	10	3			13
USSR	2132	571	76	56	2835
Stateless	48	36		1	85

The Total = 3575

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely

Sign. Jos. KAUFFMAN



10.100/276

28th of December 1944.

Dear Mr. Samson,

Please find enclosed the following calculated examples which I promised to send you:

- a) Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance.
- b) Accident Insurance.
- c) Private Employees Pension Fund.
- d) Miners' Pension Insurance,

and which, I hope, will clearly illustrate the data already in your possession.

Whilst going over the Report on the Private Employees Pension Fund (Attachment 5), I found that the first sentence of paragraph 2, headed "Amounts of allowances" should read as follows:

"The invalidity or old-age pension consists of an annual uniform basic amount of RM. 440.- (= 4400 Frs.) and an additional of 0.7% of the sum of salaries earned by the employee".

Will you please excuse the error and amend the copies in your possession accordingly.

I have also asked Col. Fraser, Lt. Col. Lambert and Mr. George Platt Waller to amend their copies and I have at the same time handed to them the above mentioned calculated examples.

It might interest you to learn that Frisch was back in Luxembourg on Saturday evening and I sincerely hope that you have meanwhile returned safely to London.

I avail myself of this opportunity to hand you enclosed letter No. Museum 6898 RB/emj/WE/14/1 of December 12th, together with enclosure, which just arrived for you from London.

Yours very sincerely,

J. N. GEHLEN  
Acting Chief of Mission.

Encl.

# Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance

## 1) Old-Age Pension

Example for a worker with one child 15 years old, the worker having reached the 66th year on December 30th 1938:

The revaluation coefficients of the wages declared for the period of 1912 to 1925 are:

1912 to 1917	...	5
1918 to 1919	...	2,5
1920 to 1921	...	1,75
1922 to 1923	...	1,3
1924 to 1925	...	1,1

Earnings during the working period (1912 to 1938):

Years	Number of working days .	Revaluation of the wages	Basic wages for the calculation of the pension
1912	300	2 000 x 5	10.000.-
1913	280	1 800 x 5	9.000.-
1914	260	1 750 x 5	8.750.-
1915	280	2 000 x 5	10.000.-
1916	310	2 400 x 5	12.000.-
1917	305	2 500 x 5	12.500.-
1918	290	2 400 x 2,5	6.000.-
1919	280	3 000 x 2,5	7.500.-
1920	300	3 300 x 1,75	5.775.-
1921	255	3 000 x 1,75	5.250.-
1922	300	5 000 x 1,3	6.500.-
1923	280	6 000 x 1,3	7.800.-
1924	300	7 000 x 1,1	7.700.-
1925	312	7 500 x 1,1	8.250.-
1926	290	- - - -	9.000.-
1927	300	- - - -	12.000.-
1928	305	- - - -	15.000.-
1929	300	- - - -	17.000.-
1930	300	- - - -	16.500.-
1931	300	- - - -	16.000.-
1932	300	- - - -	14.500.-
1933	300	- - - -	14.300.-
1934	300	- - - -	14.000.-
1935	300	- - - -	13.000.-
1936	300	- - - -	14.000.-
1937	300	- - - -	16.500.-
1938	275	- - - -	13.000.-
27 years	7 922 days	- - - -	frs. 301.825.-

The annual average wages amount to:  $301.825 : 27 = 11.179.-$  frs.

a) The basic pension corresponding to the four years = 1200 working days amounts to 25% of the annual average wages =

$$\frac{11\ 179 \times 25}{100} = \text{frs. } 2\ 794,75.$$

b) The additional of 0,6% is considered only for the working period over the above-mentioned 1200 days i.e.:

$$7\ 922 - 1\ 200 = 6\ 722 \text{ working days or}$$

$$6\ 722 \text{ working days} : 300 = 22 \text{ working years and } 122 \text{ working days.}$$

Periods of less than 150 days not being considered, the basic period = 22 working years. Consequently, the additional of 0,6% amounts to:

$$22 \times 0,6\% = 13,2\% \text{ of the annual average wages -}$$

$$\frac{11\ 179 \times 13,2}{100} = \text{frs. } 1.475,63.$$



- c) The family allowance (for the child) amounts to 10% of the pension, i.e.:

$$\frac{2\,794.75 + 1\,475.63 \times 10}{100} = \text{frs. } 427.04$$

The total pension amounts to:

basic pension .....	frs. 2.794,75
additional .....	" 1.475,63
family allowance .....	" 427,04
	<u>frs. 4.697,42.</u>

- d) For a pension of 3 001 to 5 000 frs.  
the supplementary allowance (benefit)  
paid by the State amounts to ..... frs. 500.-

- e) The family allowance paid by the  
State amounts to ..... frs. 120.-  
The annual total old-age pension  
amounts to ..... frs. 5.317,42

During the working period (1912-1938) the following contributions have been paid:

1912 to 1925: 2,1% of 49.650 frs. ....	1 042,65
1926 to 1934: 4% of 128.300 frs. ....	5 132.-
1935 to 1938: 5% of 56.500 frs. ....	2 825.-
	<u>frs. 8 999,65</u>

from which 50% i.e. 4.499,82 by the worker and  
50% i.e. 4.499,83 by the employer.

## 2). Invalidity Pension

For a worker with one child 15 years old, having reached 56 years on December 30th 1938, date of the event from which resulted invalidity the pension is calculated as follows:

Earnings during the working period  
1912-1938 (as above example) ..... 301.825.- frs.

- a) Basic pension as above example ..... 2.794,75
- b) Additional:  $22 \times 0,8 = 17,6\%$  of the  
annual average wages:  
 $\frac{11.179 \times 17,6}{100} = \dots\dots\dots 1.967,50$
- c) Family allowance:  
 $10\%$  of  $2\,794,75 + 1\,967,50 = \dots\dots\dots 476,23$
- d) Supplementary allowance paid by the State  
for a pension of 5.001 to 8.000 = ..... 250.-
- e) Family allowance paid by the State ..... 120.-  
The annual total invalidity pension  
amounts to ..... frs. 5.608,48

The contributions paid are the same as for the old-age insurance.

# Accident Insurance

Date of the accident: April 30th 1939 (the worker has worked since 1925).

Earnings during the last year before the accident:

		: Number of : working days	:	Wages	:	Production : bonus	:	Sickness days
May	1938:	26	:	1.300.-	:	150.-	:	-
June	"	26	:	1.300.-	:	150.-	:	-
July	"	23	:	1.150.-	:	150.-	:	3 days
August	"	26	:	1.300.-	:	150.-	:	-
Sept.	"	25	:	1.250.-	:	150.-	:	-
Oct.	"	26	:	1.300.-	:	150.-	:	-
Nov.	"	23	:	1.150.-	:	150.-	:	-
Dec.	"	25	:	1.250.-	:	150.-	:	-
Jan.	1939:	26	:	1.300.-	:	150.-	:	-
Feb.	"	23	:	1.150.-	:	150.-	:	-
March	"	26	:	1.300.-	:	150.-	:	-
April	"	25	:	1.250.-	:	150.-	:	-
		300	:	15.000.-	:	1.800.-	:	3 days

The wages to be considered for the calculation of the pension are the following:

Basic wages . . . . .	frs. 15.000.-
Production bonus . . . . .	" 1.800.-
Additional for 3 days sickness 3 x 50 =	" 150.-
Total:	frs. 16.950.-

The full invalidity pension (100%) amounts to:

$$\frac{16.950 \times 2}{3} = 11.300 \text{ frs. a year (66.2/3\% of the earnings).}$$

A partial invalidity pension of 20% amounts to:

$$\frac{11.300 \times 20}{100} = 2.260 \text{ frs. a year}$$

&c.



Private - Employees - Pension Fund

Calculation of the pension of an employee having reached 65 years on November 30th 1944 (one child of less than 18 years).

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The employee has paid contributions from June 1st 1931 (the law has been published in 1931) to September 30th 1940 according to the Luxembourg law, and from October 1st 1940 to November 30th 1944 according to the German law.

His earnings amounted to:

frs. 174.914.- from June 1st 1931 to September 30th 1940  
frs. 150.000.- from October 1st. 1940 to November 30th 1944.

For the "German period," the additional amounts to 0,7% of the sum of salaries earned during this period. For the "Luxembourg period" (up to September 30th 1940) the additional is calculated as follows:

30% of the first 10.000.- frs. of contributions paid  
20% of the further 10.000.- frs. of contributions paid  
10% of the contributions paid over 20.000.- frs.

Consequently, the pension for above employee is calculated as follows:

a) basic pension .....	frs. 4.440.-
b) additional allowance:	
i) for the "Luxembourg period":	
earnings, frs. 174.914.-	
contributions paid 17.491,40.	
30% of the first 10.000.- frs. ....	3.000.-
20% of 7.491,40 .....	<u>1.498,30</u>
	4.498,30
ii) for the "German period":	
earnings 150.000.- frs.	
0,7% of 150.000.- frs. ....	<u>1.050.-</u>
	5.548,30
c) children allowance .....	<u>1.200.-</u>
Total pension:	<u>frs. 11.188,30</u>
	=====

Contributions

a) Luxembourg period 10% of 174.914.- .....	frs. 17.491,40
b) German period 5,6% of 150.000.- .....	<u>frs. 8.400.-</u>
Total:	<u>frs. 25.891,40</u>

from which the employee has paid frs. 12.945,70  
and the employer ..... " 12.945,70

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# Miners' Pension Insurance

Calculation of the partial and full pensions for a worker having worked 25 years in the mining industry:

- a) Partial pension (worker having not reached the age of 65 year, two children of less than 18 years old)

Total wages of the insured (for the 25 years) ..... frs. 750,000.-  
 1,5% of 750,000.- ..... frs. 11,250.-

The additional allowance is calculated as follows:

total working period ..... 300 months.

less:

apprentice period ..... 20 months

sickness ..... 10 "

effective mining occupation ..... 270 months.

The additional allowance is granted for the years over 10,  
 i.e. for 12 years; for the first 10 years this allowance  
 amounts to ..... frs. 1,200.-

for the further 2 years (2 x 240) ..... " 480.- frs. 1,680.-

The children allowance amounts to 2 x 1200 ..... " 2,400.-

Total amount: frs. 15,330.-

- b) Miners' full pension (worker 65 years old on December 31st 1944,  
 two children less than 18 years).

Total wages of the insured (during the 25 years) ..... frs. 750,000.-

- a) Allowance of the Invalidity Insurance:

- i) annual average wages = 30,000 frs.

$\frac{30,000 \times 25}{100} = \dots\dots\dots$  " 7,500.-

- ii) additional of 0,6 % for 17 years =

13,6% of 30,000.- = ..... " 3,060.-

Total frs. 10,560.-

- b) Allowance of the miners' insurance

From October 1st 1940 to December 31st 1944 = 4 years,

total wages ..... frs. 120,000.-

i) 2,4% of 120,000 = ..... " 2,880.-

" 1,680.-

" 2,400.-

FRs. 6,960.-

Consequently the full miners' annual pension for above example consists of:

a) the part of the Invalidity Insurance ..... frs. 10,560.-

b) " " " " Miners' " ..... " 6,960.-

Total frs. 17,520.-

During this period the following contributions have been paid:

- a) Invalidity Insurance

from 1920 to 1925: 2,1% of 180,000.- ..... frs. 3,780.-

1926 to 1934: 4% of 270,000.- ..... " 10,800.-

1935 to 1940: 5% of 180,000.- ..... " 9,000.-

frs. 23,580.-

From which 50% i.e. 11,790.- paid by the worker and  
 50% i.e. 11,790.- paid by the employer.

- b) Miners' Insurance

From 1940 to 1944: 18,5% of 120,000.- ..... frs 22,200.-

From which 6,5% i.e. 7,800.- paid by the worker and

12% i.e. 14,400.- " " " employer.

The worker has paid: 11,790.- + 7,800.- = 19,590 frs.



Luxembourg.

Dr. Vine, who has been attached to the Belgian as well as to the Luxembourg Government, ~~has~~ spent a fortnight in the Grand Duchy.

*December* During this time he ~~made~~ <sup>and has</sup> made a survey of Hospitals, Maternity homes, homes for the aged and so on. He has sent several detailed reports to the Health Divisions on the results of his enquiries.

They may be summarized by saying that on the whole he found the State of health of the Luxembourg population to be satisfactory. Tuberculosis and venereal disease were on the increase, which is only too natural after four years of occupation. On November 7th he addressed a report to the Minister of Health in which he suggested that the Government should immediately create an anti-tuberculosis service.

As a result of his visits to various hospitals, Dr. Vine has come to the conclusion that owing to a policy of strict economy these institutions have so far been able to carry on. He realises, however, that now that the hospitals have been cut off from their main source of supply (Germany) they will run short in a few weeks of essential supplies such as furniture, bed linen, dressings, surgical instruments and so on.

A serious shortage exists of biological and other drugs.

An example of this shortage and of the difficulties which prevent in many cases the replacement of stocks in short supply may be quoted here.

Dr. Vine discovered in the course of his enquiries that Insulin was completely lacking in the Grand Duchy. He had discussions with Major Dodge, of Civil Affairs, and with Dr. Cerf, a Luxembourger attached to the SHAEF Mission, on the possibility of getting a certain amount of the drug to Luxembourg quickly.

Major Dodge explained that he had tried in vain to obtain the necessary amount from Army stores. It was therefore agreed that the Luxembourg Government should buy a sufficient quantity of Insulin in London and that UNRRA should help to expedite the export formalities with the British government authorities.

A telegram in this sense was sent to London by Dr. Vine through the SHAEF Mission and with its agreement.

The 12th Army Group, however, considered that this would involve an unjustified intervention on the part of UNRRA.

A staff meeting was called at SHAEF on November 11th, during which Colonel Harrelson, 12th Army Group, explained this to UNRRA and provided that a sufficient amount of Insulin would be delivered immediately to Luxembourg from stock-piles which had been discovered recently.

✓<sub>12</sub>

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

January 1945

TO: All Members of the Staff

FROM: David B. Vaughan  
Director of Administrative Services

SUBJECT: UNRRA Telephone Directory

A new telephone directory will be issued shortly.

Any changes to be incorporated into the directory should be sent to the Chief Operator, Mrs. Kathryn Chubbuck, Room 222, not later than 1 February. Form AD-29 for reporting such changes may be obtained by calling the Chief Operator, telephone extension 90.

All attendance clerks are reminded that it is their duty to regularly report any changes of personnel, room or telephone extension on Form AD-29. These completed forms should be sent to Room 222 at the end of the working day on which the changes occur.



It has since been ascertained that, unfortunately Colonel Harrelson had been misinformed and that the stockpiles of Insulin were non-existent.

When Mr. Samson left Luxembourg on or about 20th December, no Insulin had arrived in the Grand Duchy.

On 5th January it has been ascertained by Dr. Coigny that 5,000,000 units of Insulin have been recently bought in the U.K. and that they will be shipped to Luxembourg by plane.

Finally on December 11th the Luxembourg Government submitted a list of their most urgent requirements of medical supplies which has been forwarded to the ERO.

23 January 1945

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SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF, DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS

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Effective 19 January 1945, Mr. G. E. Lukas has been appointed Chief, Division of Accounts of the Bureau of Finance and Administration. He was formerly Chief Fiscal Officer of the Farm Security Administration and has been released from the Army in order to join UNRRA.



Copies to:- Washington, Sir Frederick Leith Ross  
Mr. Dudley Ward.  
Mr. Feonov  
Mr. Herbert  
Mr. Calkin  
Miss Shufeldt  
Ms. Cahn-Debre.

*Dr. Simon* <sup>NS</sup>  
*Miss Kees*  
*Aug. 6/4*

TO: Mr. Rhatigan  
FROM: Dr. Simon  
SUBJECT: Interview with Major Konsbruck

I have to-day seen Major Konsbruck, head of the Luxembourg Ministry of Supplies and Economic Affairs who is in this country until tomorrow morning. He told me:-

1. That the Government wants the UNRRA Mission to remain in Luxembourg and to make all preparations necessary for future operations.
2. That the situation in Luxembourg has seriously deteriorated again. One third of the population is now without shelter, clothing, footwear, etc., and the recently invaded part of the country has been completely ravaged by the Germans. No habitable houses are left and this aggravates the food supply situation of the country. Not only have considerable stocks, built up in this part of the country, been lost, not only have live stocks been depleted, but peasants will not be able to carry on their normal spring work owing to lack of seeds and shelter. If we can send seeds to Luxembourg NOW (they should arrive at the latest by 1st March) it would ease the food supply situation of the country next year. If they cannot get these seeds they will remain dependant on imports from overseas for their food stuffs.

Major Konsbruck considers that 1945 will be the hardest year of the war for all liberated countries and I would appreciate it if steps could be taken to send a minimum amount of clothing, footwear, household linen, etc. to Luxembourg before I leave, as such things are essential for the daily welfare of the people.

Action Copy

Mr. Cahn Debre      Sir Hubert Young  
                         Mr. Myer Cohen  
                         Mr. Rhatigan (2)  
                         Mr. Feonov  
                         Mr. Homan  
                         Sir Hubert Young  
                         Sir F. Leith-Ross  
                         Mr. Mooney

Distribution to

Mr. Dudley Ward  
M. Morhange  
Dr. Topping  
Dr. Sawyer  
Sir George Reid  
Mr. Hoehler  
Mr. Ingrams  
Mr. Cummings  
Washington

UNRRA  
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

Copy of Report dated 6th November, 1944 from Dr. Manford Simon, Chief of the Luxembourg Mission to European Regional Office.

Ref. 10 001/15.

Luxembourg, November 6th 1944.

To: The Deputy Director General of the  
Department of Areas

To: The Deputy Director General of the  
Department of Areas.

From: The Chief of the Luxembourg Mission.

Report No. 3 Covering the Week Ending Saturday, November, 4th.

The activities of the Mission during the current week have been delayed by 2 holidays (All Souls and All Saints) during which all offices were closed. However, some progress has been made:

(1) Dr. Vine arrived on Saturday evening and on Monday morning I introduced him to Col. Fraser who was kind enough to explain the whole situation. He is concerned that the enforced evacuation of the eastern part of the country may provoke epidemics (typhus or typhoid).

After conversation with Col. Fraser I introduced Dr. Vine to the other Officers of the SHAEF Mission.

The Prime Minister then granted us an interview and I seized this opportunity to present Dr. Vine to him. I furthermore introduced Dr. Vine to His Excellency Mr. Bodson, Minister of Justice and Public Health.

(2) Supply: In the afternoon of the same day I had a conference with the Heads of all the supply services of the Luxembourg Government. At this conference the following officials were present:

Mr. Putz,	Councilor to the Government, Agricultural Supplies.
Prof. J.P. Buchler,	Head of the Dept. of Food Supplies.
Mr. H. Glesener,	Attache to the Government, Head of the Dept. of Industry & Commerce.
Dr. Walter Turk,	Head of the Dept. of Industrial Supplies.
Mr. A. Weicker,	Head of the Dept. of Fuel.
Mr. Mergen,	Head of the Dept. of Mineral Oils, Rubber, Tires, and Accessories.
Mr. E. Majerus,	Attache to the Government, Head of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Offices.

Major Konsbruck took the chair and introduced me to his assistants.

It was agreed that new requirement lists would be drawn up by each of the Services concerned. These lists will be based on the present situation of the country and will take into account the needs of Luxembourg for the 6 months' period beginning with March 1st 1945. Before their completion, all items will



be discussed with me on the basis of the Relief and Rehabilitation Programme submitted to UNRRA in the months of August and September of which I have now received a copy.

I would appreciate your suggestions concerning methods of control of these requirements.

In the course of the conference I suggested that the new lists should contain:

- (1) the stocks now available
- (2) the normal consumption of the country
- (3) home production
- (4) import from European countries
- (5) import from overseas

As far as No. 4 is concerned we agreed that if the Luxembourg Government thinks that owing to the present conditions imports from their normal European suppliers are impossible, they should indicate this and state the reasons why they believe that they will be unable to obtain the supplies from the normal sources.

We furthermore agreed that when agreement concerning these lists will have been reached between the Luxembourg Services and myself, these lists would then be discussed with the Belgian Government and a combined list of requirements would be presented to UNRRA by the Belgian Government.

In the course of the discussion, Major Konsbruck drew my attention to the following points:

- (1) The medical supply situation seems to be critical as far as certain very important items are concerned. Dr. Vine is now in the process of making the necessary enquiry and will report on this point.
- (2) In the summary of Relief and Rehabilitation Imports prices have been indicated for products to be imported from overseas. The Luxembourg Government has now stated that these prices are far above the current price level in Luxembourg. I was asked if it would be possible to reduce these prices. I answered that I did not think this would be possible and I suggested that the Luxembourg Government would have to support the difference between the World market price of the product concerned and the normal price of the Luxembourg market.

I was promised precise import and export statistics for the pre-war period by Mr. E. Majerus, Head of the Commercial Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(3) Visit to Civil Affairs: On Tuesday morning I paid a visit to Col. Jett of Civil Affairs who received me very kindly. He described briefly the work undertaken by Civil Affairs up to now and told me how glad he was to know that an UNRRA Mission is now in the country. He proposed that we should go over his files so that we would be right in the picture.

Consequently, Dr. Vine, Samson and myself went to see Civil Affairs on the following day. We were introduced to the different Officers of the Mission.

Dr. Vine went over the files of the Health Section, Samson over those of Welfare and Displaced Persons, and myself over those of the Supply Section.

Dr. Vine and Samson will report themselves on their impressions. As far as supplies are concerned, I am under the impression that Civil Affairs are unable to do very much to relieve the situation of the country. This at least was the reply I got to all my questions from Lt. Gerelli who is the Head of the Supply Section. According to his explanations, the country needs above all coal, petrol and lubricant oils. The Army, however, is at present at least unable to grant the necessary allocations (The Germans had allocated 50/60,000 liters of gasoline per month to Luxembourg.) Furthermore, the country has no stocks of chocolate, sugar, coffee, tea, fats &c.

Lt. Gerelli emphasized that the Army could only relieve the situation of the industries insofar as these were working for the satisfaction of military needs. They had, therefore, tried to obtain coal and coke for the Luxembourg industry without much success up to now.



(4) Visit to General Bradley's Headquarters: On Tuesday morning after my visit to Civil Affairs, I went to see General Bradley. General Bradley was at the front and I was received by General Allan, his Chief of Staff. He had not heard very much about UNRRA and asked me to explain our organisation and the object of our Mission to Luxembourg. He seemed very interested and offered his assistance whenever needed.

As soon as General Bradley will be back, General Allan will report my visit and General Bradley will see me.

I furthermore saw Col. Perrine who is Secretary of the General Staff of General Bradley.

(5) In the afternoon I saw Mr. Roller of A.R.B.E.D. who explained to me the object of the planned trip to Washington of the Belgian and Luxembourg Steel Industries' Delegation of which he is one of the Members. This Delegation will try to obtain from the combined boards allocation of raw materials for the next 6 months which are necessary to keep up a minimum production. Mr. Roller promised to keep me informed on their present needs so that I hope to be able to transmit soon a clear picture of the present raw material situation of the Luxembourg Industry.

(6) Visit to Mr. E. Majbrus: In the afternoon I had a long conversation with Mr. E. Majerus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the best methods of establishing the new requirements lists. He proposed to centralise the whole question in his office so that I could discuss all supply matters with him. If necessary, he would call in the Heads of the various Services concerned.

(7) Visit to Mr. Schaus, Conseiller de Gouvernement: On Friday morning I saw Mr. Schaus, who assists the Prime Minister in financial matters. He told me that my request for financial assistance covering the expenses of the Mission in this country had been agreed to in principle by the Government. A credit would be inserted in the Luxembourg budget for this purpose. In the meantime the Government would open to the Mission an account with one of the Luxembourg Banks in order to cover our present expenses.

We also discussed the question of diplomatic immunities and facilities for the Mission. Mr. Schaus suggested that it might not be necessary to assimilate the Mission to a diplomatic Mission but that we should be granted the same facilities and immunities which were accorded to Missions of the League of Nations before the war when travelling in foreign countries. I replied that I saw no objection to this, provided that some means could be found to grant us the facilities and immunities necessary for the successful carrying out of our task. He said that the matter would be discussed between Mr. Pech, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and myself in the next few days and that we would arrive at a satisfactory agreement.

(8) Displaced and Intruded Persons: At present, the following enemy nationals have been registered in the City of Luxembourg:

Germans .....	588
Austrians .....	33
Italians .....	238
Hungarians .....	2
Rumanians .....	2

Up to November 1st, 30,000 persons have been evacuated from the combat zones in the east of the country. For the present, there is no further evacuation problem and preparations are being made for dealing with Displaced Persons.

As far as possible food is being brought out of evacuated areas, but in some areas in the front line it has been impossible to get in the harvest which is being allowed to rot.

(9) Finance: The national exchange operation was completed last Thursday, November 26th. I hope to be able to report on this operation in the next few days.



(10) Economics: It has been agreed that Belgium and Luxembourg should arrange transport for exports and imports. Up to now, however, the Belgians have so far been able to arrange only for 1 train. 1,000 head of cattle have been allotted to Holland and between 5 and 8,000 to Belgium.

The Price Control Office has been set up with a Commission consisting of 3 consumers and 9 representatives of the various branches of commerce.

(11) Office Accommodation: The Mission has now occupied its premises which are situated at No. 11 rue de la Porte Neuve, telephone No. 7096. Your mail may be forwarded to this address. Three copies of the contract are enclosed. The Luxembourg Government have agreed to pay the rent of the office.

(12) Relations with SHAEF: I have now established very satisfactory relations with SHAEF. Col. Fraser, Head of the SHAEF Mission, is a very charming man and wishes to be as helpful as possible. His Assistants are very fine Officers indeed and are doing, as far as I can judge, a splendid job here. We have been placed on the distribution list of SHAEF so that, from now on, we will be kept informed on what is going on in this country. As at the same time we will get the information we require from the Luxembourg Government, it is hoped that we will soon be in a position to make a clear and comprehensive survey of the social and economic conditions prevailing at the present time in this country.

At the suggestion of Col. Fraser we will have in the next few days a round table conference with the SHAEF Mission at the occasion of which we will establish the best and most efficient method of collaboration between SHAEF and ourselves. I hope that we will be allowed to go through the SHAEF files. This should give us a comprehensive picture of the developments which have taken place since the arrival of the SHAEF Mission in this country. On the other hand, I will keep the SHAEF Mission informed on our activities here.

(13) Relations with the American Charge d'Affaires in Luxembourg: A few days ago, Mr. Winthrop Green, the temporary Charge d'Affaires of the United States in this country, asked me if he could get copies of our reports. I have thought this request over and I will tell him that, to my regret, it is impossible for me to let him have copies of our reports, but that I will gladly answer all questions he may care to ask me. I will explain this decision by saying that, by giving him these reports, I would establish a precedent which might lead all the other Representatives of the Nations having signed the Atlantic City Agreement to ask for the same favour. This obviously would be impossible.

(14) Before I left you asked me to return to London after 3 weeks in order to give my first comprehensive report and to decide on the further operations of the Mission.

Things are however going slower than we had thought in London. I will not be completely informed on the supply situation of this country for a fortnight at least and I propose to postpone my return to London until such time that I am satisfied to be able to give you the detailed information which you may want.

(Sgd.) Manford Simon  
Chief of Mission.

P.S. Samson and Dr. Vine have made excellent progress. Dr. Vine in particular has visited all the hospitals and health institutions of the City of Luxembourg. Samson has had several conferences with Mr. Stensel. They will report to you through me as soon as their memos are typed.

(Sgd.) Manford Simon

Enclosure.