

Regd. No.

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION). WE 4/14/2.

VOL: III FROM JAN 1945

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
Date Registered	SUBJECT
17.1.45.	COPIES OF GENERAL REPORTS FROM MISSION ON UNRRA's ACTIVITIES AND CONDITIONS. IN LUXEMBOURG.

NOTE. This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

33528D) Wt P470/22 5m 7/44 HJR & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Sir G. Reid.	19/1.				
Mr. Willis.	22/1.				
Mr. Berger.	26/1.				
Sir G. Reid.	30/1.				
Mr. Berger.	24/1.				
Mr. Samson.					
Sir G. Reid.	8/3.				
Mr. Berger	16/3.				
Mr. Samson					
Captain Small.	10/4				
Sir G. Reid	18/4.				
Mr. Marsh.	22/5.				
Mr. Berger.	23/5.				
Mr. Van Hyming	26/7				
Mr. Mennell	15/9				
Registry	27/10				
Mr. Spitzer	16/5/46				
Registry	18/5/46				

NOTE.-Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

Complete Report filed AC 11/11 x WE 11/14/2.

Vol III

July 23, 1945.

INDEXED

TO: Department of Operations
Attention: Mr. Van Hyning

FROM: Central Reports Branch

C.M.B.

Attached is the Welfare section of the report of the Luxembourg Mission for the period, May 23rd to July 10th, 1945, together with such extracts from the general summary report of the Chief of Mission as seemed to be of interest to your Department. The complete report may be consulted in Room 410, 11a Portland Place.

If the procedure for forwarding these reports to you does not suit your purposes, we shall be glad to discuss it with you.

Van,

When announcements are made about Oulest
organization, we shall be able to get the routing
straightened out. Maintain close with us.

my

Received by me
11/8/45 HJ

Received in Central Reports Section
20th July, 1945

Copy to: Maj. Gen. Martin
Extracts to : Health
Welfare ✓
Displaced Persons
Finance
Personnel
Supply

Extracts from Report covering the activities of the UNRRA Mission to
Luxembourg from May 23rd to July 10th 1945

A. GENERAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

- 2) During the period under review the Chief of Mission went to London from May 28th to June 25th in order to expedite the Emergency Programs.
- 3) During his stay in London the Chief of Mission had conversations with Commander JACKSON, Sr. D.D.C., Mr. RHATIGAN, D.D.C. of Operations, Mr. FEGUY, D.D.C. of Supplies, Mr. HERBERT, Assistant D.D.C. of Supplies, and a great number of other Members of the staff. The purpose of these conversations was to supplement verbally the numerous reports sent by the Mission to London during the precedent period.
- 4) The urgent needs of the distressed population inhabiting the northern and eastern parts of the Grand Duchy, which have suffered most from the last German offensive on the western front, formed the main topic of these conversations.

B. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

(b) Relations with Foreign Legations

- 37) On the 30th of June the Chief of Mission visited the American Charge d'Affaires. In the course of the conversation the general situation of Luxembourg was examined and the desirability of an extension of UNRRA's activities in the Grand Duchy, after the end of the military period, was discussed. The American Charge d'Affaires agreed with the Chief of Mission that such extension would be most desirable, especially in view of the economic crisis which may be expected to develop in Western Europe in the course of the next winter and spring.
- 38) A memorandum explaining UNRRA's ~~possibilities~~ possibilities in this respect was submitted by the Chief of Mission to the American Charge d'Affaires.
- 39) Visits were also paid to the French and Belgian Ministers accredited to the Government of the Grand Duchy, as well as to Col. FRASER, Head of the Military Mission to Luxembourg and to members of his staff.
- 40) It is expected that the Military Mission will be dissolved in the near future but a certain percentage of the personnel of this Mission will probably continue its activities in the Grand Duchy under another name.

55)

The results of these investigations will be found in a special report of the Welfare Officer which will be forwarded to London during the next few days. In the meantime the annexed Report shows quite convincingly how badly these agricultural areas of the Grand Duchy were affected by Rundstedt's latest incursion and how useful UNRRA Emergency Supplies would be for the rehabilitation of these areas, the importance of which should not be underrated. It is indeed one of the main agricultural areas.

56)

The Welfare Officer has also visited Consdorf where an epidemic of Typhoid Fever had broken out. The epidemic seems now to be well under control, but it was feared some time ago that it might spread to other areas as well. Some isolated cases of Paratyphoid have been brought to the attention of this Mission some time ago.

57)

The Welfare Officer's report also draws your attention to the desperate need of the Grand Duchy for children shoes, footwear for adults, textiles and household goods. As far as the latter are concerned, 35 tons had been promised to Luxembourg. When the Chief of Mission left London on June 25th, he had been given to understand that procurement of these household goods was well under way. Since his arrival here no news as to the procurement of household goods have been received by this Mission, and attention is again drawn to the fact that household goods are one of the Emergency needs of the Grand Duchy and that the 35 tons promised should be shipped to Luxembourg at an early date. This Mission would appreciate information as to how this matter stands now.

D.

SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES OF EACH OF THE
LIAISON OFFICERS OF THE MISSION.

52)

Separate Reports of the Welfare, Supply and D.P. Officers are attached. Some comments may be useful.

(a) Report of Welfare Officer :

53)

Before leaving this country on May 28th for London, the Chief of Mission had instructed the Welfare Officer to visit extensively the distressed areas in the north and the east of the country. Her monthly Report No. 10.050/604 gives a general picture of the state of affairs in this area.

54)

It has been agreed that a questionnaire should be submitted to the local authorities and individual inhabitants for the purpose of finding out what the main needs of the distressed population are.

.../8

RECEIVED
UNRRA MISSION TO LUXEMBOURG.

20 JUL 1945

10.050/604.

1st of July, 1945.

UNRRA. (REBY.)

TO: Deputy Director General of Operations, E.E.O.
through Dr. SIMON, Chief of UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg.

FROM: Mrs. Coggin, Welfare Liaison Officer, UNRRA Mission to
Luxembourg.

REPORT FROM WELFARE LIAISON OFFICER, UNRRA MISSION TO LUXEMBOURG
COVERING PERIOD 22ND MAY TO 30TH JUNE, 1945.

- I. Red Cross Co-ordinating Committee Meeting on May 19th.
- II. Visits to Dudelange Sanatorium for Women and Vianden Sanatorium for Men.
- III. Visit to Centre d'Accueil in Luxembourg City.
- IV. Visit to Luxembourg Red Cross Canteen at Chief Railway Station.
- V. Visit to Wiltz and North-Western corner of devastated area of Luxembourg.
- VI. Visits to Capellen and Remich Preventoria. Departure of 500 Luxembourg Children for 3 months' recuperation in Switzerland.
- VII. Visit to area of Typhoid Fever epidemic at Consdorf, Luxembourg.
- VIII. Welfare Officers for D.P. Centres recruited by Selection Board on June 29th.
- IX. General Remarks.

I. Red Cross Co-ordinating Committee Meeting on May 19th.

On May 19th a meeting was held at which were present Mr. NEUMANN, Dr. COLLING, Dr. KAYL and three Swiss Welfare Workers.

Further details of the milk distribution plan were discussed. It was suggested that as the quantity of milk so far received was not sufficient to allow for a regular country-wide distribution, certain institutions which catered for babies in need of special care should be given the powdered milk, and the condensed milk should go to the dispensaries for distribution to children against chits from the local doctors. As soon as the remainder of the UNRRA 50 tons of baby food arrives, this will be made available to all Luxembourg children as planned (the UNRRA supplies to cover the requirements of the children from 1 - 3 years). Circulars have been sent to all doctors and district nurses and notices published in local papers. (Copies of these are attached). As regards the cod liver oil, the doctors gave it as their opinion that the time when cod liver oil would be beneficial is over and that the distribution should be held up until the autumn. The oil is being sent out to dispensaries and distribution will begin as soon as the summer is over.

In order to assess the needs of the most necessary clothing for the people in the devastated areas - many of whom cannot come to Luxembourg City to make these needs known - the Luxembourg Red Cross is sending out through their Regional Committee a questionnaire, copy of which is attached. They intend by means of this to ensure that the distribution of the clothes at their disposal is effected as fairly and as evenly as possible throughout the devastated areas, reaching the people in the small remote villages as well as those living in larger communities. When Luxembourg Red Cross receive back the questionnaires they make up a parcel of clothes accordingly, and despatch it directly to the village or town itself.

II. Visit to Dudelange Sanatorium for Women and Vianden Sanatorium for Men.

On Saturday, 2nd June, I visited with three Swiss Welfare Workers, at the invitation of Mr. NEUMANN, the Sanatorium for Women at Dudelange in the Southern corner of Luxembourg, that is in the part of the country which was untouched by the Rundstedt offensive.

It was interesting from the point of view of seeing what was, and is, the standard care of their victims of tuberculosis. It is a State-owned institution, the nursing staff being Sisters of a religious order. The patients were, before the war, mainly those who could not afford to go to the Swiss sanatoria. During the war the doctor in charge and the nurses were allowed to stay, but had to take in German patients. Now they have their Luxembourg women back again, many of whom looked very poor and ill. No effort is spared to do all that is possible for them and the Sanatorium looks more like a private nursing home than a State institution, with pleasantly furnished common rooms, large garden and park and open air pavilions.

This Sanatorium is about 25 years old. The newest and most

modern Sanatorium in the country is that of Vianden, in the North. I visited this a few days later - but that was a sorry sight. Half of it is in ruins and all the beautiful up-to-date equipment was removed by the Germans before they pulled out. Repair work has however started and they hope to get a wing ready for use by September.

III. Visit to Centre d'Accueil in Luxembourg City.

About a fortnight ago the receiving centre (centre d'accueil) for the returning DPs and deportees was moved to a large school in the middle of the town. I have spent some time there watching how the returning Luxembourgers are received and "processed" before being brought back to their villages and houses. Those who arrive across the frontier in buses and lorries are driven straight to the Centre. They are brought in and welcomed with flags and flowers, and are given coffee and buns, or soup, or local Moselle wine - as they prefer. If it is early enough in the day they are taken quickly through the registration and medical examination process and then taken on, by bus, to their homes. If there is no chance of their reaching their home that day, they are given a bed in one of the dormitories set up in the first floor class-rooms and given an opportunity of washing and making themselves as comfortable as possible after their travels. They arrive in all sorts of conditions - having travelled, some of them, for up to 14 days. There are concentration camp victims, people who were deported for forced labour - singly or in families (often with small children) - young lads who were forced into military service (if they evaded it or refused, their families would instantly be deported, so many went, but deserted or "sabotaged" whenever they could). The concentration camp victims have, of course, fared the worst. Many come home only to die in a few days or weeks. (Many have died there, and we know now what sort of deaths).

I have spoken to all these categories of returning people. The concentration camp victims can hardly speak of what they went through. They try - they want to speak - but after a few minutes their faces begin to twitch, their eyes fill with tears and a look of despair comes into them. It will take months, perhaps years before they will regain equilibrium - if they ever do. None of us in the outside world have realized until now, when we see the results, what German occupation and Gestapo terror really meant.

Those who were deported for forced labour and military service are both physically and mentally in a better condition - but they have a haunted, hunted look also. They never knew when they might land in the concentration camp - the women, who had their small children with them, were constantly threatened to have them taken from them if they did not do this or that.

The Rapatriement officials take all details of the new arrivals. If they have not already in Germany been registered on the official D.P. cards, this is now done. The medical part of the registration is done in another room by Luxembourg doctors with a nurse in attendance. Any treatment or further medical attendance necessary is noted on the cards and the doctor of the home district will take this over.

They are then taken to the Red Cross Depot where the garments

most necessary to them are handed out (at present out of the U.S. Churches Clothing stock).

The whole reception proceeding at Centre d'Accueil is simple and informal. Many Luxembourgers wish it could be carried out with more ceremony, but the main wish of the returning people is to get home as fast as possible, even if it is to a ruined and empty house in the devastated area.

IV. Visit to Luxembourg Red Cross Canteen at the main Railway Station.

The Luxembourg Red Cross has set up a canteen at the Railway Station which caters for all DPs arriving by train, whether they are Luxembourgers or foreign DPs in transit. It is capable of serving up to 1200 persons at once, giving them soup, sandwiches and coffee, and chocolate and milk for the children. Cigarettes and newspapers are also distributed. Accommodation was a problem, so they asked for a number of cattle-trucks, which they cleaned up and fitted out, some with tables and chairs where they serve food and drink, one as first-aid post where a nurse looks after those who are in need of attention after a long journey in open trucks - often up to a week. There is a coach fitted up with rows of washbasins and even shower-baths. Also one is fitted up as a "babies' clinic" where the mothers can bath the babies and can get a fresh outfit for them if they need it, consisting of a cot blanket, a nightgown, 2 vests, 4 napkins, a binder and a tin of baby powder. These outfits are American Red Cross gifts.

The work of this canteen is done by volunteers from Luxembourg Red Cross, assisted by girl guides and boy scouts. It is excellently organised and they have days when they cater for as many as 5 trains of 1000 to 1200 people in each.

V. Visit to the devastated areas in Northern Luxembourg.

On Tuesday, June 5th, I started a series of visits to Northern Luxembourg for the specific purpose of ascertaining from the people who have now returned to these districts what they themselves feel they need most urgently. Some of them lack practically everything, but it is not until you live in a ruined house with practically all your furniture, household equipment and clothes gone that you can say what you find to be your primary needs.

I will report on this investigation in full when I have completed the series of visits, but will just state now that, judging from the visits so far made, it seems to be the lack of bed-clothes, mattresses, and cooking utensils that they feel the most. After that it is shoes and personal clothing. Some Red Cross supplies have reached them, but one pair of blankets per household and a few garments do not go far when you have come back to find everything gone.

A full report will be sent as soon as this investigation has been completed.

VI. Visits to Capellen and Remich Preventoria. Departure of 500 Luxembourg Children for 3 months' recuperation in Switzerland.

During the last week I have visited two newly opened children's homes, at Capellen for children from 3 to 7 years, at Remich for children from 7 to 14 years. I went there at the invitation of the Luxembourg Red Cross under whose auspices they have been set up, accompanied by Dr. KAYL who works for the Red Cross and the children's specialists, Drs. PUTZ, husband and wife. The purpose of these homes is to give debilitated children an opportunity of recovering and getting really fit again. They will stay there, on an average, for 3 months, and will be fitted out as far as possible with clothes and shoes before they go home again. The Capellen Preventorium is a beautiful country-house, with a large park and gardens, which has been adapted to this use. It will, when it is quite finished, be able to house 50 children. It is run by a trained and experienced social worker, Melle. SERVAYS, with the help of 2 trained Kindergarten teachers and 2 young trained assistantes sociales. The rest of the work of the establishment is at present carried out by women political prisoners, i.e. women who collaborated with the Germans and who are now serving their sentences and "working their passages home" by doing work for the community wherever it may be needed. (Much work is being done in Luxembourg just now by these political prisoners, both men and women, from work in communal institutions and on the land to mine sweeping of the fields, and it looks as if these people - the milder cases only - will, through this work, be able to reestablish themselves as good citizens, eventually).

The Remich Preventorium was a going concern as such before the war. It had, however, to be repaired and re-fitted, as it lies in the Moselle region which is within the devastated area. It is, and was, run by sisters of a religious order. It will be able to take in about 60 children when it is again in full running order.

On June 28th a party of 500 Luxembourg children left for Switzerland where they will be received into Swiss private homes (a small number of more serious cases of debility will go to Sanatoria) where they will be fed and given all the extra care necessary to set them up again. They have been chosen by doctors and nurses from among the children whose health has suffered either from having lived through the winter in the devastated areas or having been evacuated.

25 Swiss nurses came up to fetch them and they had a grand send-off from the station when they left in a special train for Basle. The organisation of the journey was most ably carried out by these nurses who have great experience in this type of work. They have brought into Switzerland during the last 5 years some 40,000 children from western Europe in need of recuperation and special care. The children will stay in Switzerland for 3 months and will return, each with a new outfit of clothes.

VII. Visit to area of Typhoid Fever epidemic at Consdorf.

On Thursday, June 28th, I visited together with the Secretary of the Luxembourg Red Cross, Mr. SCHMITT, Consdorf village where four weeks ago several cases of Typhoid Fever were reported. In spite of local measures taken the illness spread rapidly and after 10 days the Luxembourg State Laboratory representative, Dr. MOLITOR, decided on total isolation of the area, even postal isolation. .../5

I asked the Red Cross for information regarding the course the epidemic was taking, measures adopted etc. for the purpose of reporting on this, and I was invited (as I have been inoculated) to go up with a representative to see for myself.

I cannot, of course, report from a medical point of view, but only from a Welfare standpoint on the measures taken to ameliorate the situation.

Consdorf village lies within the devastated area. It is not one of the most badly damaged villages - I would estimate it roughly as 50% destroyed.

The source of the infection was a returning deportee. His own house was destroyed, so neighbours took him in in turn - amongst them owners of the local dairy. A young doctor, Mr. WAGNER, a native of Consdorf who had himself just recently returned from Germany and who was just setting up a practice in the village, diagnosed and reported the case and shortly other cases followed in quick succession. He and Dr. MOLITOR of the Luxembourg State Laboratory took all measures possible in the circumstances. 40 cases were sent to hospital at Remich, the remainder were nursed at home. Reinforcements of nursing sisters were sent in, the village and surrounding area strictly isolated. Even so new cases occurred. The overcrowding of families caused by the fact that so many had to live together in the remaining undestroyed homes, the fact that children and adults in many places had to sleep 2 or 3 in a bed on account of lack of beds and bedclothes, the impaired sanitary arrangements, all combined to favour the epidemic and make the fighting of it more difficult than it would normally have been. When I visited the village it had just been decided to repair and fit out as a hospital the local hotel with beds for 50 people. Only by getting all serious and also all new cases under one roof and under constant supervision did they feel they could hope to check the infection. Miss ANNEN, a very experienced Red Cross Nurse and Social Worker was called up and put in charge of the setting up of this hospital.

The total number of established cases, on the day I was there, was exactly 100, inclusive of the cases sent to Remich hospital. Three deaths have occurred so far, but they have to count on a few more - but so far the type of infection has not been of the most virulent kind, so they hope that all but those who have in themselves not much resistance to any illness, will survive.

All the people engaged in the organisation of the fight against the epidemic are keen, determined and hopeful of success, but so tired. They are working against great odds, and it is a grim illustration of the dangers run by any community where people are crowded together in damaged houses and are suffering from lack of the most elementary household necessities such as beds, mattresses, bedlinen, blankets, cookery and kitchen utensils, etc.

There was nothing of immediate value that UNRRA could do in this situation - I am reporting as fully as I am doing for the purpose of illustrating the serious consequences which the lack of the elementary commodities can have.

*Remains only available for 3 copies
Dunrobin*

I attach copies of the Luxembourg Government Health Dept. instructions on Typhoid Fever.

VIII. Luxembourg Welfare Officers for DP Centres in Germany recruited by Selection Board on June 29th.

On June 29th a Selection Board sat to consider the applications of Luxembourg citizens for DP work in Germany. There were 6 applicants for the posts as Welfare Officers. 4 were selected, 1 man and 3 women, each of them with good qualifications from the point of view of experience and character.

IX. General Remarks.

This report is in the main a running commentary of my activities while the Chief of the Mission was in London.

No new supplies have come in since my last report. The Red Cross are still busy handing out clothes from the U.S. churches used clothing which they assure us have been a godsend to them in spite of the admixture of "unusables". They are, however, enquiring anxiously when will the next lot be here. I tell them that the Chief of Mission informs me that 25 tons Used Clothing for Luxembourg left Southampton for a Belgian port on or about 20th June. We have, however, had no shipping papers here yet.

I will send in a few days as a special report an account of my investigation into the conditions of living in the devastated northern and northeastern areas of Luxembourg. The recommendation I make therein from a Welfare point of view is for supplies - and again supplies.

Nora COGGIN
Welfare Liaison Officer

CROIX ROUGE
Luxembourgeoise

Luxembourg, le 21 mai 1945.

Madame,

Nous vous remettons ci-joint un exemplaire de la circulaire adressée au médecin de votre région. Veuillez donc vous charger de la distribution de ce lait.

Pour les enfants de un à six ans vous donnerez soit directement dans les cas où vous le jugerez nécessaire, soit sur présentation d'un certificat médical les boîtes de lait condensé ci-jointes à raison de deux boîtes par semaine pendant cinq semaines pour un enfant. Vous disposerez donc d'une quantité suffisante de boîtes pour enfants. Pour éviter des abus, il vous faudra faire une liste des boîtes de lait distribuées avec le nom et l'adresse des enfants.

Pour les enfants de 0 à un an nous disposons d'une quantité restreinte de lait en poudre ELETTO que vous voudrez distribuer également aux familles sur présentation d'un certificat médical. Dans les cas où vous le jugerez nécessaire, vous pourriez faire abstraction du certificat médical.

Les jours et heures de distribution sont à régler par chaque dispensaire.

1 annexe

21 mai 1945.

(Cirulaire aux médecins).

Monsieur le Docteur,

Le Don Suisse ainsi que l'UNRRA nous font généreusement don de lait condensé et de lait en poudre. Ce lait est distribué gratuitement à un nombre restreint d'enfants jusqu'à six ans sous-alimentés ou affaiblis qui en ont réellement besoin.

Si vous avez dans votre clientèle des enfants de un à six ans qui auraient besoin d'une ration supplémentaire de lait, veuillez leur donner un certificat médical qui pourra être échangé directement contre la ration supplémentaire auprès des infirmières de la Croix Rouge qui se chargent de cette répartition.

Pour la ville d'Esch les infirmières de la Ligue Anti-tuberculeuse se chargent de cette distribution.

Pour les enfants de 0 à 12 mois nous disposons d'une quantité restreinte de lait en poudre ELETTO qui est à réserver aux enfants dyspeptiques. Il est également distribué par les infirmières de la Croix Rouge sur présentation d'un certificat médical.

COPY.

Croix Rouge
Luxembourgeoise.

Luxembourg, 30 Mai 1945.

Croix Rouge Luxembourgeoise - Aide à l'Enfance.

La DON SUISSE et l'UNRRA ont fait à la Croix Rouge Luxembourgeoise un don généreux de lait condensé et de lait en poudre. Ce lait sera distribué gratuitement aux enfants jusqu'à l'âge de six ans, sous-alimentés ou malades.

La distribution sera faite directement par les dispensaires de la Croix Rouge dans les cas reconnus par les infirmières ou sur présentation d'une attestation du médecin de la famille. Pour la ville d'Esch les infirmières de la Ligue Antituberculeuse se chargeront de la répartition. Les jours et heures des distributions seront fixés par les infirmières de la Croix Rouge dans les différents centres.

(COPIE)

CROIX ROUGE
Luxembourgeoise

Luxembourg, le 28 mai 1945.

Instruction pour les Comités Régionaux.

Conc.: Distribution future de vêtements.

Nous vous envoyons sous pli séparé exemplaires de formulaires, (Anmeldung von dringendem Kleiderbedarf) que veuillez distribuer avec l'aide de vos délégués locaux à chaque ménage sinistré dans toutes les localités de votre secteur.

Après lecture des instructions imprimées au verso de chaque formulaire vous constaterez que nous employerons à l'avenir un nouveau mode de distribution c'est-à-dire que celle-ci se fera pour toutes les régions sinistrées par notre centre de distribution à Luxembourg directement aux intéressés, sans qu'il y ait besoin d'entreposer les effets dans les différents centres régionaux comme cela s'est fait jusqu'ici.

Il s'ensuit que les vêtements se trouvant encore en stock dans ces centres doivent être distribués d'urgence d'après l'ancienne méthode avant que ces nouveaux formulaires puissent être remplis par les intéressés.

Si cela ne peut être fait intégralement jusqu'à la date du juin prochain, date à laquelle chaque centre régional doit cesser avec la distribution à l'ancienne méthode, il faudra nous envoyer un inventaire exact de ce qui reste en stock, afin que nous puissions en disposer autrement.

Il est bien entendu qu'il faudra commencer à remettre les dits formulaires aux ménages sinistrés dans toutes les localités où les besoins constatés ont été les plus urgents et de procéder ainsi pour toutes les autres localités par priorité de sinistation. Pour épargner du temps ceci peut déjà être fait en même temps que la liquidation de vos stocks se poursuit dans d'autres localités n'ayant encore rien ou très peu reçu.

Veuillez noter encore que dans le cas où un exemplaire par ménage ne suffirait pas (celui-ci comprenant plus de 6 personnes) il convient d'en employer deux.

Nous attendons donc le retour d'un 1er lot de formulaires remplis et contrôlés par vous, ainsi que par l'office d'approvisionnement compétent vers le juin.

Nous vous prions également de nous envoyer en même temps le double de vos cartes de ménages ainsi que la liste nominative de vos délégués locaux de chaque localité.

Entretiens nous vous présentons, Messieurs, tout en vous remerciant de votre précieuse collaboration, nos salutations distinguées.



Luxemburgisches
Rotes Kreuz

Anmeldung von dringendem Kleiderbedarf.

Regional-Hauptort: Ortschaft: Gemeinde:
(vor dem Ausfüllen Anweisungen auf der Rückseite lesen)

Name des Haushaltes:

Beruf des Haushaltsvorstandes:

- A. Inwiefern kriegsgeschädigt:
KZ., umgesiedelt, in grösster Eile evakuiert.
Haus verbrannt, usw.
- B. Soziale Verhältnisse:
(bedürftig, mittlere, gute, usw.)

C. Zum Haushalt gehörige Personen

Verwandtschaftsverhältnis (Haushaltsvorstand, Ehefrau, Kind, Grossvater)	Grösse	Kragen- weite	Hüft- umfang	Schulter- breite	Schuh- nummer	Alter bei Kindern
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

A. B. C. sind vom Bürgermeister oder Ortsvorstand zu bescheinigen.

Stempel
Unterschrift

Ich bescheinige andurch, dass umseitige Angaben (sub D. E. F. G.) der Wahrheit entsprechen

den
Unterschrift des Haushaltsvorstandes

Personen:	1	2	3	4	5	6	
D. Bereits durch Rotes Kreuz erfolgte Zuteilungen. (amerikanische Kleider)							Nebensiehende Angaben sind vom Regionalcomité zu bescheinigen.
E. Bereits durch Wirtschaftsamt ab 10. September 1944 erfolgte Zuteilungen.							<div style="border: 1px dashed black; border-radius: 50%; width: 100px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> Stempel des Wirtschaftsamtes </div> </div>
F. Durch uneingelöste Bezugscheine nachgewiesener Bedarf.							
G. Weiterer dringender Bedarf.							

ANWEISUNGEN.

Gegenwärtige Vordrucke werden von den Vertrauensleuten des Luxemburgischen Roten Kreuzes an alle **kriegsgeschädigten Haushalte** in den von ihnen zu betreuenden Ortschaften verteilt.

Jeder Haushaltsvorstand möge dieselben wahrheitsgetreu ausfüllen und die Angaben sub A, B, C, vom Bürgermeister oder Ortsvorstand beglaubigen lassen.

Innerhalb 3 Tagen werden die ausgefüllten Vordrucke von den L.R.K.-Vertrauensleuten wieder eingesammelt und an das zuständige **Regional-Comité des L.R.K.** weitergeleitet.

Dieses prüft die Angaben über schon erhaltene Kleider, lässt die Vordrucke vom zuständigen Wirtschaftsamt zwecks Begutachtung und Kontrolle (sub E) abstempeln und sendet sie nach Ortschaften geordnet an die **Zentralverteilungsstelle des L.R.K.** (Haus Nouveau Paris, Luxemburg, Gross-Strasse) ein.

Hier werden dann die Bedarfsanmeldungen jeweils im Rahmen der zur Verfügung stehenden Kleidermengen berücksichtigt und je nach Möglichkeit kann für jeden Haushalt auf Grund der gemachten Angaben (Grössen und Masse nicht vergessen) eine zusätzliche Kleiderzuwendung erfolgen.

Dieselbe wird an Ort und Stelle dem Begünstigten gegen Empfangsbescheinigung und Abgabe eventuell erhaltener Bezugscheine überreicht.

Ein Doppel der Empfangsbescheinigung wird dem **Office Central du Ravitaillement Industriel Luxembourg** übermittelt.

Es sei noch hervorgehoben, dass in der Regel bloss 3—4 Stück pro Kopf ausgegeben werden können und das Luxemburgische Rote Kreuz, **als freiwillige Hilfsorganisation**, umseitige Bedarfsanmeldung als unverbindlich betrachtet und sich jederzeit das Recht vorbehält, die Zahl der pro Haushalt zu verteilenden Kleider entsprechend deren Verfügbarkeit zu bestimmen.

From:-
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, LUXEMBOURG MISSION.

Dated:-
22nd. May, 1945.

Distribution:- { Mr. Myer Cohen. }
 { Mr. Herbert. }
 { Dr. Galm Debre. }

39/14.
4/14/2.Vol.III.

INDEXED

Reference:- 10.451/498.

TO:- Deputy Director General of Operations.

FROM:- Chief of Mission, Luxembourg.

SUBJECT:- Used Gift Clothing.

I have just been called to the Luxembourg Red Cross where they were unpacking the first bales of used gift clothing from the United States which had arrived from Antwerp (approximately 6 tons - 30 tons more are to come).

We had three bales opened at random, and I must say that most of the stuff was in a deplorable state: not only were the articles dirty and torn, but so worn out that you could scarcely expect decent people to wear them, even if they need clothes very badly.

I think that the donors have completely forgotten that these gifts are destined for a highly civilized community, where people were accustomed to be decently clothed and even to receive decent gifts, if they needed them.

One must add that all facilities for cleaning and repairing are lacking in the Grand Duchy. There exists as you know very little soap and practically no chemical cleaning material. There is no thread and probably very few sewing machines for doing the repair work. There is not sufficient coal for pressing on a large scale, and so forth.

I think it is most regrettable that the first UNRRA commodities arriving on a larger scale are in such a deplorable condition and this fact will be detrimental to the reputation of the Administration.

I would recommend that you draw the attention of Headquarters to these facts, and that you ask that gift clothing be only accepted if it is in such a state that one could without misgivings offer it to Western European communities.

I will ask Mrs. Coggin to spend the day tomorrow at the Red Cross in order to make a more complete survey of the condition of this clothing. She will then forward a comprehensive report on the subject.

(Sgd.)...MANFRED SIMON.

AC 14/1

copy for Mr. J. Reid

WE 4/14, 10h III

Action to Dr. Kahn-Delvé
copy Mr. Meyer Cohen
" EM for Mr. M. Breagh.

INDEXED

10.050/455

12th of May 1945.

To : the Deputy Director General
of Operations.
From : the Chief of Mission.

RECEIVED
18 MAY 1945
U.N.R.R.A. (N.G.Y.)

Subject : Fortnightly Report.

The first fortnightly report will not be sent before the end of next week. Indeed, the first week of the Mission's stay in Luxembourg was mainly occupied with making the necessary contacts with the Government and some Government Officials, as well as with settling the question of more adequate office space and of billets.

The work during the second week was interrupted by V-DAY and the subsequent festivities. Furthermore, I was ill during 3 days.

It has not been possible up to now to visit the distressed areas owing to lack of petrol in the Grand-Duchy. For the time being we are, therefore, immobilised in the capital.

So far as can be judged up to now, prosperity seems to be returning rapidly to the Grand-Duchy, but this is only a first impression and a more definite picture can be given only after the prospected trip to the devastated areas.

Should this impression be confirmed by more detailed and far reaching enquiries into the general state of affairs of the Grand-Duchy, it would be my opinion that, after the carrying out of the Emergency Programme for the devastated areas, there would be no need to maintain an UNRRA Mission in Luxembourg. But the implementation of this conclusion naturally depends on the desires of the Luxembourg Government and the results of the above mentioned enquiry.

It must again be stressed that an UNRRA Mission unable to bring supplies sufficient to supplement the military and civilian imports into the country is of little value to the

.../2

(10.050/455)

May 12th 1945.

Government and to the people of the Grand-Duchy.

I, therefore, urge again the rapid carrying out of the Emergency Programme and the taking into account for this programme of the recommendations the Mission will submit on the basis of the detailed enquiries in the process of being made by the Supply and Welfare Officers. *Wish*

I furthermore ask you to let me know as soon as the Mission's recommendations reach you how far you are able and intend to take action according to these recommendations.

The Luxembourg Government quite legitimately expects to be rapidly informed on this aspect of UNRRA's activities so as to be able to co-ordinate its supply activities in accordance with the needs of the situation.

Please let me have also your instructions concerning the payment of the Emergency Supplies by the Luxembourg Government so as to enable me to take up negotiations on this point if and when necessary.

Dr. VINE has announced his arrival for to-day.

Minors

WE 4/14/2 Vol III ACW/y

10,000/483

18th May, 1945.

TO: Deputy Director General of Operations.

FROM: Chief of Mission, Luxembourg.

SUBJECT: Economic situation of the Grand Duchy.

INDEXED

On Thursday, May 17th, Major Konstruck, Minister of Supply, made an expose of the economic situation of the country, a summary of which was published in the Press. The following is a translation of the summary published in the Journal d' esch:-

"During the campaign on the Eastern frontier of the country 20% of the agricultural area and its produce had to be abandoned; the live-stock could however be evacuated. The catastrophe of December 16th, 1944 on the other hand devastated 45% of our agricultural land and the greater part of our stock of horses, cattle and pigs were lost. 65% of the harvest of this part of the country seems to be definitely lost, and from one day to another 40,000 food-producing citizens became food consumers. This explains why the food ration had to be considerably shortened for a number of products.

After the return of the evacuees to their homes a balance of our losses could be made. We have lost approximately 3,500 horses, from 12,000 to 14,000 milk-producing cows, from 14,000 to 16,000 other cattle, 40,000 pigs and 120,000 chickens.

We have lost 6,000 tons of wheat and rye, as well as 8,000 tons of oats and barley. We have lost between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of potatoes.

In addition to this a great number of food-processing plants have been destroyed or severely damaged and furthermore several thousand farms, several hundred small dairies, 20 flour mills and 30 dumps of agricultural produce have been destroyed.

While the monthly ration during the months of September, October and November corresponded roughly to a nutrition value of 1,750 calories per day, during the months of December, January and February the nutrition value of our ration was only 1350 calories. During March this value was increased to

/1440

bpn's
Mr. Meyer Cohen
Mr. Balken's
Mrs. Schufeldt
Mr. Schaal
Sir J. Reid
Mr. Blasen
Sir M. Breagh
Washington

14,400 calories, in April to 16,400 calories and in May to 18,300 calories. Heavy workers received on an average an additional share of 500 calories per head per day.

The Minister is trying to increase the ration in the near future to 2,000 calories and gradually to 2,6000 calories.

So far as the distribution of textiles is concerned, we have given 32,000 metres of cloth to private individuals and 24,000 metres to the textile industry. During the last 4 months our factories have produced 24,000 metres of cloth. The total production of finished suits for men made out of this material is 20,000 suits. L'Oeuvre Grande Duchesse Charlotte has distributed 70,000 pieces of clothing (UNRRA) 10 tons of textile products (the gift of the Canadian Red Cross). Furthermore 10 tons of gift clothing from UNRRA are awaiting shipment in London.

25,894 pieces of clothing have been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross and the Oeuvre Grande Duchesse Charlotte by the Belgian textile section.

We have bought in the United States 5,000 woollen blankets and 21,883 finished textile products for children. These are awaiting shipment.

As far as shoes are concerned, our stocks for the moment amount only to 20,000 pairs now of the normal sizes. Since no shoes are available in Europe, we have been obliged to buy 10,000 pairs in Canada which have been placed at the disposal of the consumer. From stocks available with retailers, 25,000 pairs can be distributed to victims of the war. Furthermore 10,000 pairs of military shoes were distributed and we have placed an order for 30,000 pairs of shoes in Switzerland and for 5,000 pairs of children's shoes in America. None of these orders have so far been carried out.

Up to the 1st May we have received 53,838 tons of coal and 31,318 tons of coke.

So far as liquid fuel is concerned, we consumed monthly in 1938 1,8000,000 litres, and we had at the same period 14,082 motor vehicles in circulation; 7,048 of which were private cars, 3,658 industrial vans and 3,379 motor vehicles. In 1945 only 4,233 vehicles are in circulation, 405 of which are passenger cars, 2978 are industrial lorries and 850 a motor-cycles.

I telephoned to Major Konbruck's secretary in order to obtain the full text of Major Konbruck's speech. He told me that he was willing to give it to me, but before doing so he would like to talk it over with me because, as I understood him, political reasons had induced Major Konbruck to give a more optimistic picture than was really the case.

WE 4/4/2

OUT FILE

11th May, 1945.

To Mrs. Coggin

From: Welfare Division, E.R.O.

The following documents are attached for your information:

1. Washington Welfare Division Bulletin.
2. Notes for the Week ending 5th May, 1945.

Attachments

King WE 4/14/2
24

copy AC

Copies for UNRRA Office London.
=====

Sir Michael O'Connell
The Director
The United Nations
Copies sent.



10.450/424

2nd of May 1945.

Dear Samy,

Subject : used clothing for Luxembourg.

I have seen yesterday Major KONSBRUCK who has repeatedly stressed how very anxious they are to get the used clothing stored in Antwerp for Luxembourg within the shortest possible delay. Indeed the deportees are coming home and they are utterly destitute. The Luxembourg Government has no stocks of clothing or footwear sufficient to give these poor people even the minimum necessary for a short time.

Mrs. COGGIN has told Major KONSBRUCK that the clothing is ready to be sent to Luxembourg provided Luxembourg has the necessary transport.

It has, therefore, been arranged that a convoy of lorries of the Luxembourg Red Cross would go over to Antwerp to fetch the clothing. They will stop at Brussels and ask for you and I hope that you will be able to go with them in order to sort out the 30 tons of clothing destined to Luxembourg. If you should not be able to go, I trust that you will be good enough to give them the necessary information and authority enabling them to obtain the clothing in Antwerp.

A difficulty has, however, arisen because at present there is no petrol in Luxembourg so that the convoy cannot start until further notice. It is hoped that petrol supplies will be coming in in the next few days.

I will advise you either by telephone or by flash of the date of departure of the convoy and the approximate hour of its arrival in Brussels and I would be very obliged to you if you would be at your office in order to make the necessary arrangements.

I was very sorry not to have been able to come to the

p.t.o.

SHAEF Mess on the eve of my departure. On my way out to the SHAEF Mess I met a friend whom I had not seen for years and who simply did not let me go. As I did not know the telephone No. of the SHAEF Mess, I was unable to inform you. I hope you will not mind and I apologise for not coming.

Very sincerely yours,

WJ

Mr.
Henry T. SAMSON,
Welfare Liaison Officer,
SHAEF Mission to BELGIUM.

Copy

Orig EM.
Received 3.5.45

Copy for WE 4/14/2
" on WE 39/14.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

European Regional Office
Luxembourg Mission.

INDEXED

Reference 10.700/380

Luxembourg, the 23rd of April, 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

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

From: The UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

Dear Sir George,

Mr. SAMSON left here on Wednesday and you will by now, I hope, have had this 5 reports from here. There is as yet nothing further for me to report on over and above his survey of the situation as he found it on his return - but there are a few points which have arisen and which I think you would like to be informed of at this stage.

1. The ambulances in which some of the 30½ tons of UNRRA Emergency Relief Supplies were being transported have arrived, but contained only a small portion of these, i.e.

146 cases of Sunlight soap
43 " " Evaporated milk
26 " " Condensed milk powder
41 cans " Cod Liver Oil

Mr. CLASSEN, with whom I have spoken about this, will see you on his return concerning the quickest way of sending the remainder of the 30½ tons over. The Luxembourg Red Cross tells me that it is now that these things are needed.

2. I enclose a copy of the SHAEF calling forward letter for 212½ tons Emergency Relief Supplies agreed upon in London. Again, the urgent need is now, so we must hope this matter will now be expedited.
3. I also enclose copy of letters from SHAEF, Belgium, concerning the used clothing lying in Antwerp. Mr. SAMSON said, before he left, that I should wait to advise the Luxembourg Government of it until he had looked further into the matter on the spot. He would make that his first object on his arrival there.
4. I am trying to get reserved a suitable house as living quarters for the UNRRA Mission. Just at this moment a great re-allocation is taking place, and in a week or so there will not be thing to be had. The Town Major is very helpful and I hope to find something that Dr. SIMON will approve of. The Town Major has moved me to the Brasseur Hotel now and I am still messing at B Meas, by courtesy of Col. FRASER so I am well looked after for the present.
5. Would you be kind enough to tell Miss MacDonald that our post should now be addressed this way:

Name
UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg
c/o SHAEF Mission to Luxembourg
B.L.A.

Since I arrived I have seen so much and met so many people that it seems months since I left London. Introduced by Mr. SAMSON I have been received extremely well, both by official authorities and his private friends.

I should be happy to have news from the Welfare Division. It would help greatly to keep in touch if the weekly issue of "Notes of the Week" could be sent us regularly.

With very best wishes,

Copy

HEADQUARTERS CIVIL AFFAIRS
TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
APO 655

HM/G-5/619
18th April, 1945

SUBJECT: Calling Forward UNRRA Imports to Luxembourg
TO: Commanding General, Communications Zone, APO 887, U.S. Army.
THROUGH: Commanding General, Luxembourg Districts, Cise Section, APO 513

1. It is urgently requested that 212½ tons of essential civilian relief supplies be called forward to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the UNRRA allocation to this country. Instructions covering despatch of shipments should be directed to Sir Hubert Young, Coordinator, UNRRA Emergency Relief Operations, 11 Portland Place, London, W.1. In order to facilitate forwarding and delivery it is recommended that consignments be specified to UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg.

2. It is understood that this tonnage will consist of the following supplies:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TONS</u>
Baby Food	50
Cod Liver Oil	1½
Medical Supplies	4
Children's Shoes (20,000 pr.)	15
Workers' Shoes (15,000 pr.)	18
Workers' Shoes, Women (4,500 pr.)	4
Flat Rubber Shoe Soles	5
New Clothing	100
Household Items	15
	<u>212½</u>

3. It is understood, further, that arrangements are in effect with UNRRA whereby this tonnage will be called forward to U.S. Army depots at Antwerp. Notification of arrivals can be effected from that point where forwarding to Luxembourg may then be arranged in conjunction with the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg, or with the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg through this Headquarters.

4. The civilian relief supplies included above are thus far unobtainable from other sources, although they represent categories of Civil Affairs supplies for which Luxembourg requirements have been established. They are, therefore, urgently needed to supplement imports through Civil Affairs channels. It is requested that shipment be expedited to meet the critical deficiencies in these categories.

FRANK FRASER
Colonel GSC
Commanding

Copy

Mr. Coggin,
Welfare Officer,
UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg,
c/o Headquarters, CA 12th Army Group.

Brussels, 14th April 1945

Dear Mrs. Coggin,

1. Sent herewith is a copy of a letter to Mr. M. Janssens, Haut Commissaire a la Defense de la Population Civile, relative to the 62,150 bales of clothing which arrived in Antwerp about 27th February on consignment from the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury to the Belgian Government.

2. As is pointed out in the attached letter, evidence that this is UNRRA clothing is only circumstantial, but it is sufficiently conclusive evidence to justify our asking distribution as quickly as possible to those persons for whom it is intended and whose need for it will never be greater than at present.

3. I would suggest that you inform the Luxembourg Government that this clothing is now warehoused in Antwerp, so that proper division may be made between the two governments.

Yours very truly,
D.R. TREVITHICK
UNRRA Liaison Officer
SHAEP Mission (Belgium)

COPY

Brussels, 14th April, 1945

Mr. M. JANSSENS

Haut Commissaire a la Defense de la Population Civile,
4 Rue De La Presse,
BRUSSELS.

Dear Mr. Janssens,

1. Circumstantial evidence indicates that the 6,150 bales of clothing now in storage in Antwerp is an allocation of used clothing supplies consigned by UNRRA through the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury to the Governments of Belgium and Luxembourg.
2. It is the intention of UNRRA that this clothing shall be used for emergency relief purposes in accord with the resolution passed by the UNRRA Central Committee on 26th February 1945 which authorized UNRRA to provide emergency relief supplies and services for special and supplementary relief in liberated areas in which immediate distress existed.
3. The total allocation of 676,500 lbs. (338½ short tons) for both the Belgian and the Luxembourg Government is to be divided on a ratio of ten parts to Belgium against one part to Luxembourg. The 338½ tons should, therefore, be divided as follows: 37½ tons for Luxembourg, 300½ tons for Belgium.
4. This clothing was collected in the U.S. last autumn by American religious groups in cooperation with UNRRA and has been released as a free gift by UNRRA to the Governments of Western Europe. In addition to a transport and storage charge there is an assessment of ten cents per lb. against the receiving Government to cover costs of collection and other handling.
5. The Luxembourg Government will be informed by UNRRA of the arrival in Belgium of this clothing and will be asked to make the necessary arrangements with the proper representatives of the Belgium Government for obtaining its part of the shipment.

Yours very truly,
D.R. THRENTON
UNRRA Liaison Officer
SHAEP Mission (Belgium)

Copy to: UNRRA Luxembourg

Requesting.

For: WE. 4/4/2 Vol. III

copy also on 36/14

WE. 30/4/1

15th April, 1945

My dear Samson,

I have received from Mrs. Anstead Browne a letter dated 15th April regarding the Queens Messenger Convoys, of which doubtless you have seen a copy at your end.

I infer from it that one convoy is split up as between Liege and Brussels, and that neither half is being used or is required to be used for its intended purpose.

As you know we thought that if one of the two convoys can be spared from Belgium it might go to Luxembourg.

In order to make the most effective use of these vehicles we are proposing in the case of the two convoys recently acquired from the Ministry of Food, to divide each convoy into two parts and to supplement each half by the addition of a 3-ton lorry carrying extra equipment, Sova boilers, etc. I should like to know whether it is your view that the half convoy at present at Liege would meet the Luxembourg need, either as it stands or supplemented by the lorry and additional equipment sent from England.

There is, ~~however~~ the fact that the first period of three months for which these vehicles were loaned to the Belgian Government is now drawing to a close and we shall wish to take account of other claims for these convoys, either for assistance to ministries in other countries or for the Displaced Persons operation.

Perhaps you would consult the Belgian authorities and let me have your opinion whether we should be justified in continuing the loan of these vehicles for further work in Belgium. You will also no doubt make reasonably sure that before any of the vehicles are diverted to Luxembourg there is a job of work for them to do there.

We have in mind a French-speaking technician who could accompany the Luxembourg convoy if it were sent, and we should like to know in good time if and when his services are required in order that we can proceed with recruitment. Presumably you are discussing the question of the staffing of the convoy with the Luxembourg authorities.

At the end of her letter, Mrs. Anstead Browne suggests that the accouristes who have been with the convoys should be allowed to continue their service under UNRRA. I should be glad if this suggestion could be developed.

I do not know what you or Mrs. Anstead Browne have in mind regarding the capacity in which they should be employed. I should be glad too if you would give me information regarding their present status. By whom are they now employed and what would be the technical difficulties in the way of their release?

Yours sincerely,

SIR GEORGE REID,
Director of Welfare

Mr. R.T. Samson,
c/o SIAF Mission to Belgium,
Brussels, B.L.A.

TO:

Sir G. Reid.

For ACTION

~~Please circulate to~~
~~copies distributed~~
~~to on.....~~

..... Branch Registry

Date.....

WE 4/14/2

19 APR 1945

U.S. MAIL (14)

UNRRA

Des conférences ont eu lieu la semaine dernière entre Mr. Henry T. Samson, Délégué Spécial de Sir George Reid, Directeur de la „Welfare Division“ de l'UNRRA en Europe, d'une part, et des représentants du Gouvernement Luxembourgeois et des Autorités Militaires Alliées d'autre part, ayant pour objet les questions concernant le transport par mer et la distribution d'articles d'aide immédiate.

Afin de mettre au point certaines questions soulevées par l'opinion publique, Mr. Samson est en mesure de déclarer, que trente tonnes de vêtements sont arrivées à Anvers, que l'UNRRA a approuvé l'embarquement immédiat de 30 tonnes d'articles divers comprenant des aliments d'enfants, et que 180 autres tonnes d'articles divers sont rassemblées actuellement tant en Grande Bretagne qu'aux Etats-Unis pour être embarquées. Ces articles d'aide immédiate, déclare Mr. Samson, sont destinés à la population évacuée en octobre dernier de la frontière est, ainsi qu'à celle évacuée des cantons de l'est et du nord au cours de l'offensive de von Rundstedt. En ce qui concerne les enfants, l'UNRRA a basé ses allocations sur les besoins de la totalité des enfants luxembourgeois de un à quatorze ans, calculés pour une période de trois mois.

Mr. Samson explique ensuite, que jusqu'au 26 février dernier, l'UNRRA se trouvait gênée par ses propres résolutions en ce qui concerne les livraisons à destination de pays payants comme le Luxembourg. Ce n'est qu'au cours des premiers mois de cette année que, grâce à l'activité à Londres et à Washington de certains membres de la Mission UNRRA pour le Luxembourg, et grâce à ceux qui ont plaidé la cause des régions dévastées de Normandie, le Comité Exécutif de l'UNRRA a modifié les résolutions d'Atlantic City de 1943, en prévoyant une assistance immédiate aux pays libérés, sans égard à la question du paiement.

Mr. Samson ajoute que, depuis ce temps, il a été possible de pousser l'exécution du programme luxembourgeois avec l'approbation et la collaboration des Autorités Militaires Alliées et du Gouvernement.

UNRRA cherche pour Allemagne occupée

personnel qualifié pour organisation et direction de Centres d'Accueil pour déportés étrangers: directeurs et adjoints, assistants sociaux ou assistantes sociales et adjoints, magasiniers, économes, employés de bureau, chauffeurs, cuisiniers. — Pour tous renseignements s'adresser à UNRRA Luxembourg Mission, 11, rue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg (Bourse), entre 9-11 et 15-17 heures. 7165

TO:

Sir L. Reid.
for ACTION

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to on.....

Mr. W. W. Cohen
Mr. Harsh.
Mr. Kahn Debe.
Mr. Herbert.
Mr. Casen.

Copy kept.
Sent.

..... Branch Registry

Date.....

WE 4/14/2 army AC

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

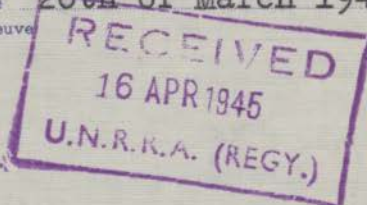
Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.150/350

Luxembourg, the 26th of March 1945
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

To : the Deputy Director General
of the Department of Areas

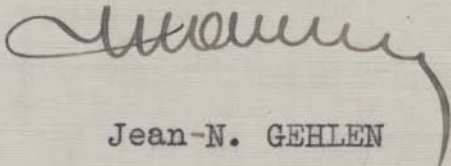
From : the Luxembourg Mission.



Subject : Working class of the Grand-Duchy.

Please find enclosed 3 copies each of reports covering the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth weeks of social reconstruction in Luxembourg which were sent to us by Monsieur Pierre KRIER, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

For the Chief of the Luxembourg Mission


Jean-N. GEHLEN

Encl.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG

(18th-24th February 1945)

RECEIVED

16 APR 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (LUX.)

The task of reconstruction is and remains our greatest problem. Despite the firm determination of the Government and the willingness of the workers, the preliminary work is not proceeding at the desired speed.

The creation of a General Commissariat for Reconstruction is ^{the} best guarantee for the centralisation, organization and realization of our program.

The press published a series of social directions for the rapid rehabilitation of damaged homes and localities. We requested all workers who are not absolutely indispensable in their present jobs, to volunteer work of reconstruction. Besides their usual wages, continuance in the social insurances and preservation of all their rights, the workers receive a daily travelling compensation of 20 frs and a free midday meal. Working hours will not exceed 8 hrs a day. We have appealed to the spirit of solidarity of our workers, as we are convinced that they will fulfill this social duty.

.....

On February 21st, the final meeting of the National Counsel for Reconstruction took place at the Ministry of Labour. The main points under discussion were :

1. clearing-up action among the contractors,
2. supply and distribution of building materials,
3. accomodation and feeding of the workers in the devastated areas,
4. engagement of miners for clearing-up work and first-aid repairs,
5. employment of released political prisoners,
6. fixed wages for carpenters.

In conclusion, a short survey was made of the work done by the Conference under its first name of "anti-unemployment conference" and later on by the National Counsel for Reconstruction. As the newly appointed Commissar for Reconstruction is taking over in a few days, the conference, having completed its mission, was dissolved.

.....

During its 13th weekly meeting, The National Labour Conference was mainly concerned with the creation of a National Labour Office; the respective legislation was under discussion.

Reports concerning the state of affairs in the North of the country and the deficiencies of the first-aid measures were presented.

.....

In the course of the week several delegations called at the Ministry of Labour. Representatives of the Farmers' Union complain that they are unable to obtain landworkers, and that those who have been occupied on the land heretofore, now prefer to work for the American Army.

Representatives of the business people had a consultation with regard to the question of apprentices.

Several mayors of the liberated areas called for our assistance to obtain the labour and material required in their localities.

.....

Thanks to the good progress of the allied armies and the amelioration of transport facilities, our food supply is now assured; first distributions of chocolate, coffee and meatpreserves had a good moral effect on the population. Supplies of wool, leather, coke, coal, glass, bricks etc. have either partly arrived or are on their way from our economic partner Belgium. The manufacture of footwear has been resumed.

Delegates of the American Foreign Economic Administration and the English Economical Service have studied our situation, especially the problem of coal supplies, petrol, oil and transport.

.....

The Luxembourg Federation of Labour held a conference for the purpose of discussing the wage negotiations in general. To clear up the prevailing misunderstanding that the Government had put a wage stop at a 50% rise, it was pointed out that the real wage increases represent in many instances an increase of 100 to 115%. The law guaranteeing a minimum wage has brought about an increase of 80 - 125% of the pre-war wages. The committee warned its members to beware of the anti-social elements who are out to sow disunity and distrust among the workers.

.....

The importance of agriculture, and the vastness of the problems of supply and reconstruction demanded the enlargement of the government. The reconstruction has taken on such proportions that its calls for a special department. In its new form the government will be able to solve the ever increasing problems in the common interest.

The ^{process} ~~problem~~ of fermentation in the political sphere is still under way. A small group of the opposition pretends to represent the majority of the population and demands a new government.

As has been reported during the press conference this week, our country and its representatives enjoy the esteem of the Allies. The several trial of a second invasion by the enemy forces has secured us the renewed sympathy of our friends. We must show ourselves worthy of it by standing together in unity to ensure the reconstruction of our country.

VVVVVVVVVVV

Luxembourg, 25th February 1945

Peter KRIER
Minister of Labour and è
Social Welfare.

THE TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG

(25th - Febr. = 3rd - March 1945)

Through the technical enlargement of the government, and the appointment of a Special Commissar for Reconstruction, our department has on the one hand been relieved, while on the other, we have taken on the office of Public Health.

In view of the reorganisation of this service, we had consultations with medical men. Two doctors will share the technical work connected with the office. Shortly they will submit a program for the modernisation of the Public Health Service.

Despite the fact, that matters concerning reconstruction, form now part of another department, numerous mayors, deputies and parishpriests called at the Ministry of Labour to ensure early consideration of their demands for labour and building materials. The offer made by southern towns to adopt the devastated towns and villages of the north, was accepted with enthusiasm. First assistance will be of a practical nature; workers who can be spared in the south, will go groupwise to the north to help their unfortunate countrymen to create some order out of the chaos of destruction. Transport facilities are improving and the first clearing-up jobs are progressing satisfactorily.

Representatives of the heavy industries and the Groupement des Mines had a consultation about the labour engaged in the clearing-up work.

A delegation of the trade-assistants union called urging the fixing of new wages.

I received our Minister plenipotentiary in Paris, who handled me some documents from my French colleagues MM. Parodi and Lacoste.

The National Labour Conference discussed in the course of its weekly meeting the problem of re-employment of disabled workers and soldiers, the re-instatement of the deported, the wage regulation of the employees and workers of undertakings under sequestration.

The bill concerning the creation of a National Labour Office was debated. Several articles were set aside for further study, others were passed without discussion. Attention was drawn to the importance of a close collaboration between the Inspection of Labour and the Labour Office.

It was stressed that the reconstruction of the country is a national monument towards which everyone must contribute. It is obvious that the measures taken and necessitated to ensure that the required labour is available at the given moment, must be decided forthwith.

On the occasion of my 60th birthday, I was the guest of honour at the Esch section from the Luxembourg Federation of Labour. Delegations from Schiffflange, Tétange, Kayl, Rumelange, Differdange and Dudelange together with the comrades from Esch presented me flowers and various gifts. I was deeply moved by the sincere congratulations of those with whom I have always worked together in complete confidence, and of whose resistance movement under the German occupation we can rightly be proud. In the course of a small speech I referred to the years spent in exile and the esteem enjoyed by little Luxembourg among its great Allies. I recommended ^{the} spokesmen of the workers to stick especially at the present time to their old principles and to steer straight towards their goal the realisation of their re-adapted social program. At this moment we are passing through very critical times. We want to and we have to play our part in the construction of the new world and therefore we must first of all rebuilt our own towns and country, economically and socially. Mutual understand

is the first condition towards this end.

VVVVVVV

Luxembourg, 4th March 1945

Pierre KRIER
Minister of Labour

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG.

(4th - 10th March 1945)

The advent of spring facilitates not only the advance of the victorious allied armies, but makes it possible for our brave army of workers to achieve visible progress in the clearing-up of the devastated areas. Encouraged by the splendid war news and the prospect of an early victory, the inhabitants of the south offer freely their help in labour and in kind to the returning evacuees up north.

Delegations from various communes of the canton of Esch called at the Ministry of Labour in respect of the organization of relief actions. We welcome the initiative and good will of the people, but we have to see to it that the enthusiasm which has its origin in the national spirit of solidarity does not give rise to disorganized actions. The reconstruction itself is the task of the State. The relief actions of the communes are only advance posts of the actual relief.

In the course of a tour of inspection up north, we could see that the carrying out of the first measures represent a considerable step forward. The organization of the workers' groups is generally very good. Despite the hard work our people get down to it with great courage in an attempt to wipe out the traces of warfare.

.....

A delegation of the Chamber of Commerce conferred at the Ministry of Labour about wage and price control.

A workers' delegation from the steel construction workshops called on account of renewed wage difficulties.

.....

On March 6th we had a conference with the committee of the Federation of Master craftsmen; the principal points on the agenda were :

1. cooperation with the assistants,
2. wage and price politic in the craftsmanship
3. recognition of the draftsmens' union by the State,
4. specialisation of our craftsmen.

.....

In the course of its meeting of Friday March 9th, the National Labour Conference debated several bills of law. Reports and proposals concerning the reconstruction were submitted.

.....

On March 10th a meeting took place between the Minister and the Inspector of Labour, two officials of the National Labour Office and two officers of the Military Mission.

The object of the discussion was the settlement of various questions concerning the engagement, and treatment of Luxembourg workers employed temporarily by the military authorities.

The main points under discussion were : engagement of all labour through the National Labour Office; detention of all landworkers on the land, the recruitment of Luxembourg workers for work in occupied Germany, equal treatment for all workers, increase of the foodrations for the heavy workers, supply of foodwear, lack of medical supplies.

The questions of restarting some of the blast-furnaces and importing coke and coal were also touched upon. The American officers did not give us much hope with regard to an early amelioration of the fuel supply.

.....

They assured us of their immediate assistance with regard to medical supplies and footwear; 4000 second-hand army shoes would be allocated to us in the very near future. A number of our workers would in that way be supplied with footwear. Further deliveries would follow.

Difficulties in respect of the procurement of pitprops were stressed; it was pointed out that these were not the result of lack of labour as our Allies believed, but transport difficulties. They assured us that the Army would take care of the Transportation of wood to Holland, so that we could get coal from the Dutch mines in exchange.

.....

FINAL REMARK

At the beginning of the week some more delegations called on me on the occasion of my 60th birthday. Following my wish the gifts of flowers were placed on the graves of our heroes : In Esch inéthe ~~memory~~ of Leo Weirich and his comrades, in Bettembourg to Michel Hack and his colleagues, in Luxembourg to Josy Welter and in Bonnevoie to the memory of the air-raid victims.

This week seems to have been intended for the exchange of fraternal congratulations, as the birthday of my old friends and collaborators Barthélémi Barbel was also celebrated. As he had called on me with the staff to present their good wishes, so I called on him the following day. Both of us delivered a short speech and referred to the long years of collaboration and our common interests which unite us in the cause of the working class. We took the opportunity to recommend mutual confidence and solidarity to ensure the successful working of our department.

VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV

Luxembourg, 10th March 1945

Pierre KRIER
Minister of Labour

WE 4/14/2 Vol III AC

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.150/335

Luxembourg, the 3rd of March 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

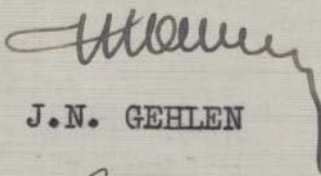
To : the Deputy Director General
of the Department of Areas

From: the Luxembourg Mission.

Subject : Working class of the Grand-Duchy.

Please find enclosed 3 copies each of Reports covering the twentieth and twenty-first weeks of social reconstruction in Luxembourg, which were sent to us by Monsieur P. KRIER, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

For the Chief of the Luxembourg Mission


J.N. GEHLEN

Encl.

Action Copy for - Sir George Reid.

✓ Mrs Myers Cohen
Mrs Berger.
Mrs Helman
Dr Simon
Mrs Herbert.
Mrs Glaser
Wasting ton



4th - 10th February 1945.

I.U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

Two great world events are outstanding in this week's review: The conference in Jalta between Premier Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt; the opening of the World Trade Union Congress in London. The historic significance of these meetings is clear to us and our sincere good wishes go out to them. The Luxembourg trade unions have sent a cable to the Congress in London and charged the General Secretary of the I.T.U.F. with their representation.

.....

Following the invitation of the Minister of Labour, employers and workers' delegates from the iron & steel works and the mines met and succeeded in establishing a definite wage agreement. A similar increase in wages was agreed upon for the workers in the slate quarries up north.

In the course of the weekly meeting of the NATIONAL COUNSEL FOR RECONSTRUCTION, the work achieved by the body under its original name of "Conference for the Prevention of Unemployment" was reviewed. Representatives of the Commissariat for Repatriation and the Food Office attended the meeting.

Proposals for the immediate carrying out of urgent measures in the liberated areas were submitted and debated.

The main items under discussion were :

1. Welfare of the workers engaged in clearing up work;
2. Detention in the reception areas of evacuated civilians not actively engaged in the work of rehabilitation;
3. Immediate requirements of labour and deliveries of materials;
4. Co-ordination of emergency measures;
5. Re-planning of the towns and greater localities;
6. Questionnaire concerning the political attitude and business of contractors under the German occupation;
7. The wage problem in the heavy industries.

.....

After the conclusion of the meeting, several members went to Diekirch and Ettelbruck to see for themselves what the situation is like down there.

The inspection of the devastated areas enables one to gain an insight in the intricate problems which present themselves in scores. Some important preparations were made on the spot.

I delegated officials of my staff to visit WILTZ and CLERVAUX with the object of surveying the damage as a whole and submitting a first estimate of the labour and materials required immediately.

Steps were undertaken to arrange for the running of workers' trains between RODANGE and ETTEEBRUECK.

.....

In the course of the NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE which met on February the 9th, a description of the situation in the devastated areas and the enormous material damage caused by the latest war events in the north was presented. Some of the members of the conference reported about

the impressions they gained during a visit of inspection. All recommend immediate relief action and the salvage of not so badly damaged property. They urge the presence of government officials and request the despatch of selected workers. It was reported that the government services concerned had enforced the necessary precautions in order to prevent the spreading of disease and infection. The repairs of the watermains and drainage and electricity installations are under way. Thanks to the arrangements made beforehand with the managements of the iron & steel industries, it will soon be possible to despatch substantial labour groups together with their equipment to the north. Special commando squads dispose of the mines. Private initiative in the affected areas should not be underestimated, although property rights are not always observed. It is necessary to organize relief from outside as the people in the war-damaged areas are confronted with overwhelming problems, which they cannot tackle by themselves and which do affect their moral.

Under debate was a bill concerning the increase of pensions, payable by the pension-fund for private employees. A proposal for the establishment of a minimum pension of 7200 frs. was accepted.

.....

FINAL REMARK.

Like on a big scale between the world powers, so on a small scale in our country, unity is a first condition of successful activity.

The discussions and meetings at the Ministry of Labour end usually satisfactorily. If good will predominates on both sides, agreement is reached in most cases. The success of our work of reconstruction is assured if the smooth collaboration between the administrative and technical factors involved prevails.

A good start has been made. What remains to be done, is to work together in solidarity and ensure the early realisation of the plans conceived and prepared for.

Luxembourg, February 10th 1945.

Pierre KRIER,
Minister of Labour.

11th - 17th February 1945.

After the complete liberation of the country and the end of the thawing period, a start can be made with effective relief work. As on the transport side the greatest difficulties present themselves, the emergency measures which we had planned to enforce immediately, cannot be carried through as rapidly as we wish it and as the circumstances demand it. The limitation of freedom of circulation maintained by the military authorities prevents the immediate going into action of the reconstruction committees. We do understand the precautionary measures of the military, but the suffering populations in the liberated areas cannot understand the delay of the relief squads.

Since the beginning of the week, groups of workers from the industrial centres have been transported by train up north. The clearing-up work in ETTELBRUECK and surrounding districts is progressing satisfactorily. We trust that before long we will be in a position to report the same of other areas.

.....

In the course of the meeting of the NATIONAL COUNSEL FOR RECONSTRUCTION on February 14th, it was reported that an appeal had been published, requesting all evacuated building workers to report for work in the devastated areas. The mayors of the affected communes will receive forms on which to list in order of priority, the labour and materials required for the most urgent work of rehabilitation. Working conditions, accommodation, insurance against accidents and wages of the workers engaged in rebuilding and clearing-up work, were thoroughly examined and respective proposals put forth and accepted. It was pointed out that the hourly wage for skilled workers fixed by the Conference was a minimum and not as wrongly reported a maximum wage. (12 frs. per hour).

.....

On February 15th a consultation with members of the workers' delegation of HADIR Differdange took place. The delegates reported that they had put in their resignation on account of the continued nervousness among the workmen and the sabotage of their efforts by a band of dissatisfied elements consisting mainly of foreigners.

The dissatisfaction among the workmen can be attributed partly to the small food rations. As the Allies have a great interest in the preservation of peace and good order in the works of DIFFERDANGE, the workers expect an early increase in food-rations. The stoppage of work on February 12th, was mainly due to this latter cause and to the fact that collaborationists and foreign workers are still employed at the works.

After we explained to the Differdange workers' delegation how important it is that every man should do his duty now and remain at his post, the members decided to remain temporarily in office.

All workers' delegations are now being invited to eliminate from their ranks all unreliable members and replace them by their deputies or new men proposed by other delegates. New elections can only be held after the war.

During the meeting, the reform of the legislation concerning workers' delegations came up for discussion. In future only these are eligible for the delegations, who possess Luxembourg nationality and are 21 years old. Only Luxembourgers can be elected delegates.

.....

In order to settle several questions concerning the railway traffic a discussion with representatives of the railway administration took place at the Ministry of Labour.

Urgent problems affecting civil administration were discussed with the city-mayor.

The French consul, consulted me about social questions and the establishment of lasting good relations between our two countries.

.....

Following a request made by the I.L.O. I sent a report on the present situation in Luxembourg to London. At the same time I informed my friends of the I.T.U.F., the International Trade Syndicates in London and the A.F.L. in New York, how badly our country was in need of assistance from the outside.

.....

THE NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE which met on February 16th, examined proposals about the reconstruction, problems arising therefrom and a memorandum concerning the agricultural reconstruction. The majority of the members approved our plan suggesting the adoption of our devastated cantons by American cities.

.....

FINAL REMARK.

The general situation in the Grand-Duchy has somewhat improved since the communications with Belgium and France have been re-established. The re-opening of local postal service facilitates the work of business-people and tradesmen. Step by step our economic life will be brought back to normal. The most urgent problem is the repairing of the damaged houses and the clearing-up of the debris. Every available labour must be placed at the disposal of this great undertaking.

Luxembourg, 17th February 1945.

Pierre KRIER
Minister of Labour.

898

170A St. Portland St.

WE 4/11/2
OUT FILE

2nd March, 1945.

Mr J. M. Cehlen,
Acting Chief of Mission,
UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg.

On my return from Washington I was much pleased with your follow-up reports on the Luxembourg Social Insurance and on the ARBED report on its social services which you forwarded, they are both very helpful.

You must have received, by this time, various publications concerning the Beveridge plan and other programs of interest to such persons as M. Krier, M. Stensel, M. Huberty and les assistantes sociales, Mlle Dadiou in Esch and others. If you have not already effected a distribution, I would suggest that you secure the advice of M. Stensel on who should receive the available copies.

As you may have heard, I have had some very pleasant contacts with Luxembourgers in the United States, including M. Le Gallais, M. André Wolff, M. Bohler, M. Schilling, Madame Krier and many other devoted friends of the Grand Duchy. I also had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Kossbruck in New York. Please give to Dr. and Mrs. Gretsche, M. and Mrs. Koltz, M. and Mrs. Weiss and all others my sincere regards and say that both Dr. Simon and I are doing all that we can to see that UNRRA gives assistance to those in Luxembourg who are in need. Please give my best also to Capt. Jesser, Lieut. Churchill, Lt. Overley and the other officers of the SHAEF staff, to H. Platt Waller, Colonel Fraser and our own staff.

Continued.....

W-4/11/42
OUT FILE

1704 GE. Portland St.

2nd March, 1942.

It is my hope that I will see you again in the not-too-distant future.

J. W. Gelliam,
Chief of Mission,
UNRRA Mission to Latvia.

On my return from Washington I was much
pleased with your follow-up reports on the Latvian
Social Insurance and on the UNRRA report on the social
welfare situation. They are both very helpful.
UNRRA Mission to Latvia

You must have received, by this time,
various publications concerning the Latvian plan and
other programs of interest to such persons as M. K. B. /S/S
M. Stenali, M. Indriks and the associated societies.
If you have not already effected a distribution, I would suggest that you
secure the advice of M. Stenali on who should receive the
available copies.

As you may have heard, I have had some very
pleasant contacts with Latvians in the United States,
including M. de Gelliam, M. Andre Wolff, M. Bohner, M.
Schilling, Helmut Kiser and many other devoted friends of
the Great Cause. I also had the pleasure of meeting
Mrs. Komarova in New York. Please give to Dr. and Mrs.
Grotzsch, M. and Mrs. Kaiter, M. and Mrs. Weiss and all
others my sincere regards and say that both Dr. Stenali and
I are doing all that we can to see that UNRRA gives
assistance to those in Latvia who are in need.
Please give my best also to Capt. Jensen, Lieut. Gendrich,
Lt. Overby and the other officers of the UNRRA staff,
to Mr. Ernst Waller, Colonel Fraser and our own staff.

Continued.....

Mr. J. N. Gehlen.

UNRRA.

OUT FILE

11 Rue de la Poste Neuve.

Luxembourg. — (Thru U.S. Embassy, Brussels?)

On my return from Washington I was much pleased with your follow-up reports on the Luxembourg social insurance and on the ARBED report on its social service which you forwarded. They are both very helpful.

You must have received by this time various publications concerning the Beveridge plan and other programs of interest to such persons as Mr. Kruin, Mr. Stenell, Mr. Roberts, ~~etc~~ and his assistants, the socialists, Mr. Ladien in Belgium and others. If you have not already effected a distribution, I would suggest that you secure the advice of Mr. Stenell or who should receive the available copies.

As you may have heard, I have had some very pleasant contacts with Luxembourgers in the United States, including Mr. de Gallaen, Mr. Andrei Wolff, Mr. Rohrer, Mr. Schelling, ~~and~~ Madame Kruin and many other doctors

friend of the Grand Duke. I also had the pleasure of
meeting Mr. Kronsbrack in New York. Please give
to Mr. & Mrs. Gutsch, Mr. & Mrs. Koltz, Mr. & Mrs.
Weiss and all others my sincere regards and say that
both Dr. Simon and I are doing all that we can to
see that UNRRA gives assistance to those in Luxembourg
who have suffered & that those who are in need. Please
give my best also to Capt. Gless, to Mr. Churchill,
to Mr. Overley, and the other officers of the Staff, to
Mr. Platt Miller, Colonel Fresen and our own staff. It is
my hope that I will see you again in the not-so-distant
future.

Sincerely yours.

William Liaison Officer
UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg.

WE 4/14/2 Army AC

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.150/330

Luxembourg, the
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

28th of February 1945.

To : the Deputy Director General
of the Department of Areas

From: the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.



Subject : Working class of the Grand-Duchy.

Please find enclosed 3 copies each of Reports covering the eighteenth and nineteenth weeks of social reconstruction in Luxembourg, which were sent to us by Monsieur Pierre KRIER, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

For the Chief of the Luxembourg Mission

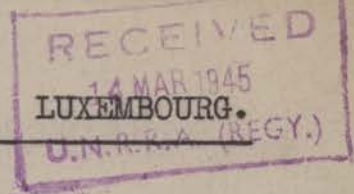
J.N. Gehlen
J.N. GEHLEN

Encl.

*Copy sent
Washington 15/3*

(COPY)

THE EIGHTEENTH WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG.



(21st - 27th January 1945)

Improved weather conditions favoured the Allies pursuit of the retreating Germans in the Ardennes.

With the liberation of Wiltz and Clervaux, only 1/20 of our territory still remained in enemy hands by the end of this week.

On the eve of our National Day the Prime Minister spoke to the people over the radio. He appealed to their spirit of solidarity and urged them to help one another. He praised their preparedness to subscribe their incomes of January 23rd for the National Relief Fund. As to the war damages in our country, the Premier warned the people that it would be them who in the first instance had to produce the means for the reconstruction of the country. He was convinced that the more fortunate ones would gladly bring some sacrifices for those who have lost everything. That would be acting in the true spirit of solidarity which has always united our people.

.....

The Conference for Labour Procurement met on the 24th. A report was presented about a meeting with miners from across the French frontier. The Luxembourg miners working in the Mont Rouge mines of Lorraine demand their transfer to Luxembourg mines, because the French mineowners have introduced half shifts and dismissed a ~~miners~~ number of Luxembourg miners.

It was reported that the representatives of the workers employed by the State urged the early conclusion of collective contracts.

In addition the following questions were under debate :

the political attitude of contractors during the occupation; war damage; reconstruction : a) organisation, b) composition of the National Council of Reconstruction; the labour situation in various enterprises which have been placed under sequester.

.....

Representatives of the Mutual Assistance Societies called in connection with the proposed centralisation of all the benevolent societies.

The new reglementation of social allowances and contributions gave rise to renewed deliberations with representatives of the Social Insurances.

A workers' delegation from Rodange complained about new wage difficulties.

A plan about the installation of a new factory in Steinfort was considered.

The members of the National Labour Conference which are to represent Luxembourg at a Conference on Social Security organized by the International Labour Office, submitted their memorandum.

.....

The main items discussed at the National Labour Conference this week were the preparations for the organization of the Labour Market and the principle of equal representation to be introduced in the new apprenticeship law.

Other questions which were debated were : labour mobilisation, the accomodation of workers in the devastated areas, transportation of workers and building materials, working conditions, the retraining of workers from different industries which will help in the reconstruction.

A survey of the labour at our disposal was submitted. An assurance was

given to the workers' delegates to the effect that the recruitment of miners and metallworkers would be confined to urgent rebuilding work. They would be released to return to the mines by the time our heavy industries can resume normal production.

.....

An American major inspected the building of the Social Insurances with a view of taking it over for the army. Owing to the fact that the Ministry of Labour is installed therein, it has not been taken over so far.

.....

The result of the week-end meeting of the Luxembourg Federation of Labour was reported to the Ministry of Labour. The Central Committee exposed its views with regard to the protest of the Committee members from Esch and the anonymously announced elections at Esch. The unanimously approved the Government's decision to prohibit all such elections. The legally elected committee of the section from Esch has the full support of the Federation in the execution of its difficult task. The Central Committee expressed its regret at the irresponsible action taken against the Federation and the works' delegations at a time where the best possible wage agreement was being negotiated. Perhaps this is to blame for the failure of the wage negotiations of January 24th. ~~Negotiations~~ Negotiations were broken off by the works' delegations upon being assured that compensation for holidays to the amount of 170 frs. would be paid on the following pay day. The works' delegation of HADIR tendered its resignation to the Government as a result of the unsatisfactory outcome of the wage negotiations. The presidents of the works delegations deserve the complete support of the workers. It is therefore desirable that despite all difficulties a satisfactory wage settlement should be reached and that the works' delegations will fulfill their responsible task till the end.

Final Remark.

It is especially at this critical moment that we have to see to it that the experienced spokesmen of the workers remain at their posts in the various industries. The peace at work has to be organized now, so that we can proceed with the reconstruction of our country. Everyone therefore must stick to his post, the future of our nation is at stake.

.....

Luxembourg, 27th January 1945

Pierre Krier
Minister of Labour

THE NINETEENTH WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG.

(28th Jan. - 3rd Febr. 1945)

After American troops have retaken CLERVAUX, our whole territory with the exception of a few small villages has now been liberated for the second time.

After the crossing of the river Our, the crossing of the river Sauer will doubtless follow and by the time the Allies have established their bridge heads on the opposite banks, it will be possible for us to put our plans for the reconstruction of our devastated areas into operation. It is our intention to clear up most of the debris in the affected towns and villages, before allowing the evacuated population to return. After specially appointed officials have completed their survey of the material damage caused, the first measures for the repairs of the lightly damaged houses and public buildings can be carried through. The reconstruction proper will be the task of the whole population. This great work of renovation will extend over a number of years and require all labour and material over which the country disposes. Every citizen will have to play his full part on the field of national reconstruction and economic production. No one will be able to avoid the national duty of solidarity.

.....

The Committee of Mines had a discussion at the Ministry of Labour concerning the employment of miners at reconstruction work. An early start at rebuilding is desired especially by the small mining undertakings, who can no longer afford to keep their men employed on unproductive work and would in the near future be compelled to close down the mines because of a lack of pitprops.

Delegations of the "IDEAL" leather factory at Wiltz and the slate-quarries of MARTELANGE, had a consultation about the early resumption of production at their works.

Several mayors of localities from the North reported about the extent of material damage in their communes and insisted for immediate steps to be taken to avoid greater damage to the public buildings and private dwellings. We instructed our Inspector of Labour to make immediate arrangements for the employment of the available manpower released from the heavy industries, in the districts open to civilians.

General questions concerning reconstruction, like building-materials, tools, accomodation and welfare of workers, hygiene transport and coordination of all forces employed, were discussed at length at the meeting of the National Counsel for Reconstruction.

LABOUR

.....

The NATIONAL/CONFERENCE which met on February 2nd concerned itself mainly with the bill for the revision of the apprenticeship law. A project advocating the creation of a body for the re-schooling of disabled men and their reintroduction into industry, was also debated.

.....

FINAL REMARK

Now the moment has come when we can realize our plans for the reconstruction of the devastated areas. The understanding of the public and the smooth collaboration of the authoritative factors will assure the success of our activities and speed up the completion of the most urgent work of rehabilitation.

Luxembourg, February 3rd, 1945.

(s) P. KRIER

Minister of Labour

TO:

Mr Samson

for ACTION

Please ~~circulate to~~
~~copies~~ distributed
to

Mr Weyer Cohen

Sir G. Reid.

Dr. Carter Deane.

copy ✓ Wash.

Miss Hickey.

..... Branch Registry

Date.....

WE
Copy AC.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.100/323

INDEXED

Luxembourg, the
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

8th of February 1945.

To : Mr. Henry T. SAMSON,
Welfare Liaison Officer, UNRRA
From: the Luxembourg Mission.

RECEIVED
28 FEB 1945
U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

Dear Mr. Samson,

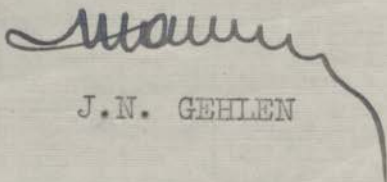
Subject: Public Assistance.

On going through the documentation in connection with your report on Social Insurances in Luxembourg, I find that the answer of Mr. Stensel to your letter dated November 27th last, was not attached to the reports in your possession. I, therefore, beg to hand you enclosed translation of Mr. Stensel's answer of December 8th, together with 3 attachments mentioned therein.

I apologize for the delay in the transmission of the above documents which, I trust, will nevertheless prove to be of interest to you at the present stage.

Believe me to be, dear Mr. Samson,

Yours very sincerely,


J.N. GEHLEN

Assistance publique
et
Service sanitaire.

RECEIVED

28 FEB 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

Dear Mr. Samson,

I beg to give you hereafter the information asked for by your letter of November 27th.

The Ministry of Public Assistance is only in charge of the questions concerning Public Welfare. In the first place comes the execution of the law of May 28th 1897 regarding the domicile of the indigent people (domicile de secours) as well as of the regulation of December 11th 1846 concerning the welfare offices (bureaux de bienfaisance). The execution of this law and regulation entails the supervision of a) the placing of needy persons in hospitals or similar establishments b) domiciliary assistance. We further mention the settlement of accounts with the communal administrations concerning assistance expenses in general i.e. entertainment expenses in public establishments and domiciliary assistance.

It is to be noticed that the Department of Public Assistance and Sanitary Service is in charge of the management of public hospitals and similar establishments, but as far as ministerial competence is concerned, this management falls under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Service.

Amongst other attributions of the Department of Public Assistance we mention : a) the co-operation with private welfare and social solidarity organisations (allowance of subsidies to these organisations), b) assistance to Luxembourgers abroad, c) repatriement of needy Luxembourgers from abroad, d) granting of special allowances (secours particuliers) and route allowances to persons who normally are not on charge of the bureaux de bienfaisance.

The liaison between the departments of the "Prévoyance Sociale" and the "Assistance Publique" is maintained first through the Ministers and in the second place through staff contacts.

As to the relationship to local bureaux de bienfaisance, it is to be noticed that, no legal regulation existing, the Ministry of "Assistance Publique" does not exercise any direct control over the bureaux de bienfaisance. According to the reform project I handed you, this situation is expected to be modified by means of the creation of a "Conseil Supérieur d'Assistance Publique".

The participation of the State in the expenses of public welfare is fixed by the law of May 28th 1897 concerning the "domicile de secours". Art. 27 of this law defines the indigents for whom the State bears a part of the assistance expenses; the rate of the State's participation is settled by Art. 29 of the same law. Copies of these two laws are attached. The participation rate of the State amounts practically to 80%. On account of the increased communal taxes, the participation rates of 35, 50, 65% are no more applicable.

The contribution of the State is not extended to the administrative expenses of the bureaux de bienfaisance, these expenses being totally borne by the municipalities. In the reform project it is however foreseen that the State must contribute to these expenses.

The bureaux de bienfaisance are not obliged to submit reports to the Ministry of "Assistance Publique" regarding the number of assisted persons or the amount and the kind of assistance they grant to them. However, when a contribution of the State is requested, the bureaux de bienfaisance must notify the Ministry of the amount and kind of assistance.

The "Office d'Entraide" created by the City of Luxembourg is rather a second edition of the bureaux de bienfaisance. Its organisation is not yet perfect. According to the intention of the founders, this office is expected to get easier into contact with the bashful poors (pauvres honteux) who very often refuse assistance from the public welfare. As far as I know, no other city in the Grand-Duchy intends, up to now, to follow the example of the City of Luxembourg. Generally the opinion seems to prevail that the imperfections of the present legislation must be eliminated through the reform project of the "Bienfaisance Publique".

The State will not contribute to the administrative expenses of the "Office d'Assistance et d'Entraide". The question whether the State will contribute to the assistance expenses according to Art. 27 and 29 of the law concerning the "domicile de secours", has not yet been decided. The decision depends on the way in which the office will be organised or how it will definitely operate.

The question concerning assistance to families of political prisoners and of men serving now in the German Army, is resolved by the attached circular. The families of men serving in the German Army receive from municipalities the same allowances as the un-employed and the State bears 50% of these allowances, such as it results from the above circular.

The families of political prisoners must receive the necessary assistance from the bureaux de bienfaisance. No amount has been fixed by the Government, and the bureaux de bienfaisance must grant the allowances which they judge necessary.

At the end of your letter you ask whether there exists a reform project for the coordination under a uniform system of the "Bienfaisance Publique" and the "Prévoyance Sociale", and whether the State intends to reorganise the services of the "Santé Publique". Effectively, these questions have been discussed, but a precise project has not yet been elaborated.

I should be very pleased, dear Mr. Samson, if above information would give you a sufficiently clear answer to your queries, but I remain at your entire disposal in case you should need any further details.

Believe me to be, dear Mr. Samson,

Yours respectfully,

(s) Stensel.

Luxembourg, November 14th 1944.

RECEIVED

28 FEB 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

To the District Commissaires.

Under the German occupation, special allowances were granted to families whose supports were serving in the German Army or in the German Labour Service.

The Government maintains these allowances only subject to the following conditions being fulfilled :

1. These allowances may be granted :
 - a) to Luxembourg families whose chief supports are serving compulsorily in the enemy armies of the German Labour Service;
 - b) to families of other nationalities after previous examination by the municipality if similar allowances are not granted by the Consulate of their country;
 - c) if the families have no sufficient income to cover their living expenses; if only a partial allowance is needed, the municipality may reduce the rate fixed hereafter sub 2);
 - d) families of enemy nationality are not entitled to these special allowances. If they are indigent, the municipalities must grant to them the necessary assistance from the funds of the bureaux de bienfaisance according to the law concerning the "domicile de secours".
2. The rates of these allowances are the same as those of unemployment allowances. Pending other regulations they are fixed as follows :
 - a) for the head of the family alone : 32 frs. for each working day;
 - b) 3 frs. for each working day for the partner;
 - c) 3 frs. for each working day for each child of less than 16 years old, as well as for each un-employed person living with him and being on his charge. Maximum total allowance : 44 frs. for each working day.
3. On presentation of 2 copies of a list giving the names of the persons concerned, the State will reimburse to the municipalities 50% of the expenses arisen through the allowances mentioned sub 1 a and b; the allowances granted to aliens will be paid by the State and the municipalities according to art. 31 of the law of May 28th 1897 regarding the "domicile de secours" (municipalities 2/5th and State 3/5th). The reimbursement will be made on presentation of a special list in duplicate.
4. The Luxembourg indigent families whose head is prisoner or fugitive for patriotic reasons, are entitled to the same allowances and under the same conditions.
5. The Luxembourg indigent families whose head is prisoner or fugitive for anti-patriotic reasons will be assisted through the ordinary funds of the bureau de bienfaisance according to the law of the "domicile de secours".

6. The Luxembourg families whose support is serving in an allied army will be entitled to the same allowances foreseen sub 2 subject to the conditions and restrictions sub 1 c.

Will you please acquaint the municipalities of your district with the above.

The Prime Minister, President of the Government

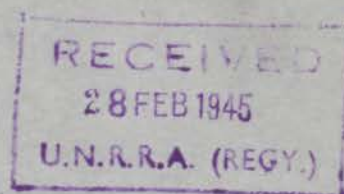
(s) D u p o n g

Gouvernement

Luxembourg, le 8 décembre 1944.

Assistance publique
et
Service sanitaire.

COPY.



Art. 29.- The entertainment and assistance expenses of the persons mentioned in Art. 27 will be divided amongst the various sections forming the commune which is in charge of the entertainment, in proportion to their joint land and movables taxes.

The contribution of the State in the payment of these expenses will be :

1. 80% of the part on charge of the sections according to the above principles, if, during the period preceding the entertainment year, the additionals to the contributions collected for the account of the section, including the increases collected by the communes for the parochial roads (voirie vicinale) have exceeded 50%;
2. 65% if the additionals have exceeded 25% up to 50% ;
3. 50% if the additionals amounted from 1 to 25% incl.;
4. 35% if the section has not collected communal taxes.

The inhabitants of the City of Luxembourg are supposed to pay a communal tax of 20% on account of the city-toll.

In regard to communes with special foundations, civilian hospitals or bureaux de bienfaisance, having jointly own incomes exceeding 500 frs., the contribution of the State, foreseen in Art. 27 No. 1 to 6 incl., will be reduced in the proportion existing between the total amount of expenses involved in the interest of the special welfare and the amount of these own incomes.

Copy.



IV. Contribution of the State to the expenses
of the assistance publique.

Art. 27. The State will contribute, in the proportions specified by Art. 29, to the payment of entertainment and treatment expenses, of :

1. the indigents whose "domicile de secours" is fixed by par. 3 or 4 of above art. 2;
2. foundlings of unknown father or mother;
3. indigents who, notwithstanding momentary domicile, have been voluntarily away during more than 10 consecutive years from their ~~commune~~ "domicile de secours" commune and without having acquired another "domicile de secours" according to Art. 6 of the present law;
4. infirm indigents 65 years old;
5. indigent orphans and abandoned children placed in special establishments up to 15 years of age;
6. indigent insanes, epileptics, blinds, deaf and dumb;
7. vagabonds, beggars and other individuals put at the disposal of the Government according to a decision of repressive jurisdiction, as foreseen in Art. 342 to 347, 563 No. 6 of the penal Code, of the law of July 4th 1843 regarding the sequestration, and the royal decree of February 23rd 1815.

TO: Sir G. Reid.

for ACTION

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.150/319

Luxembourg, the 1st of February 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

To : the Deputy Director General
of the Department of Areas
From : the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.



Subject : Working class of the Grand-Duchy.

Please find enclosed 3 copies each of Reports covering the sixteenth and seventeenth weeks of social reconstruction in Luxembourg, which were sent to us by Monsieur Pierre KRIER, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

7th - 13th January 1945.

RECEIVED
22 FEB 1945
U.N.R.R.A. (R.C.)

The German offensive in the Ardennes has been smashed and the enemy is retreating under heavy losses. Within a short time the whole of our territory will again be cleared of the enemy.

The "National Relief Work Grand Duchess Charlotte" which was founded on Christmas Day 1944, passed a resolution in favour of the centralisation of all relief actions with the object of bringing more rapidly help to evacuees and other war victims. This great work of assistance is the expression of Luxembourg solidarity, which has always proved to be the best virtue of our national character and especially in critical times.

.....

In the course of the weekly meeting of the Labour Procurement Conference, budget proposals for the financial year 1945 were discussed among other questions.

Other items on the agenda were : the discharge of the miners who had been engaged on clearing up work on the railwaynet, - allocations for evacuees, - the labour situation at the works of the "Minière et Métallurgique de Rodange", - the problem of the contractors and the organization of the rebuilding of the devastated areas.

.....

On Jan. 11th a strike broke out in some construction and repair workshops as a consequence of wage difficulties. Following an interview with the director and the workers' delegates at the Ministry of Labour, work was resumed in the afternoon. The main reason of the strike was traced back to a misunderstanding. As a consequence of the recent military events the wage increases which were due from Dec. 1st till Dec. 18th had not been paid out yet.

.....

Several discussions took place between the district commissar of Grevenmacher and a delegation of industrialists, with a view to reach an agreement on the first steps of reconstruction work in the districts of the Moselle.

.....

A delegation of the Medical Association conferred with representatives of the Ministry of Labour, with the object of coming to terms about the scale of doctors' fees payable through Health Insurance funds. In this connection other questions of general interest were discussed, like the introduction of the people's insurance, the reconstruction of the devastated areas, especially from the hygiene point of view, the erection of hospitals in the different cantons, free choice of doctors for insured patients, etc.

.....

The NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE debated in this week's sitting two important bills :

- 1) A guarantee to the right of reinstatement into their former situations for certain categories of Luxembourg workers and employees;
- 2) Project concerning the grant of a compensation to those officials of Luxembourg nationality, who had to work during the occupation for private or public German services in the Grand-Duchy.-

Following the invitation of the International Labour Office, the Conference decided to delegate two of its members to attend the International Conference on Social Security in London early next month.

FINAL REMARK.

With the amelioration of the military situation, life in the unoccupied districts of the country is proceeding normally. At the time of imminent danger everyone in the land was ready to help the Allies to stem the enemy advance.

Now the population stands together in solidarity helping those who have lost all their worldly possessions.

The food situation being very serious we expect that our Allies will soon be in a position to let us have essential foodstuffs and raw-materials.

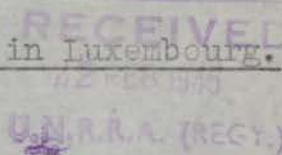
VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV

Luxembourg, 13th January 1945.

Pierre KRIER

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

14th - 20th Jan. 1945.



With every square yard of our territory, which is being cleared of the enemy, the problem of reconstruction becomes more acute. The extent of the damage which has been caused by the German counter offensive in the East and North of our country cannot yet be fully estimated. The execution of the great task, however, will be facilitated through the fact that already now every possible preliminary measures are being taken to ensure the immediate commencement of reconstruction work in the damaged and devastated towns and villages as soon as the military situation permits.

::::::::::::::::::::

In the course of the Conference for Labour Procurement the organisation of reconstruction work was discussed in detail. After reviewing the work achieved by the Conference since its creation in October, it was proposed to change the name of the "Anti-Unemployment Conference" to that of "National Counsel of Reconstruction". This proposal was agreed to unanimously, as we will hardly be faced with unemployment in the near future and our main task will be the management of a uniform labour market.

Other subjects under discussion were : the procurement of labour, the delivery of building materials, the transportation of workers to the places where they are needed, the wage and working conditions prevailing in the construction workshops, the wording of a questionnaire to be completed by all contractors in order to have a record of their political attitude and business during the occupation.

::::::::::::::::::::

A delegation of miners, who had been engaged on repair- and clearing up work on the railway net, demanded that upon completing this engagement they should at once be given other occupation. They were assured that this would be done and also that all miners would be transferred back to their former place of employment.

::::::::::::::::::::

A proposal submitted by the "Mutual Assistance Societies" with a view to achieving the incorporation of these associations and death benefit funds into one single national organization, was accepted.

::::::::::::::::::::

It was agreed between representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour, to bring about a closer collaboration between the two departments, especially on the international field.

::::::::::::::::::::

During the sitting of the NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE it was revealed that several memorandums about the problem of Reconstruction had been submitted. It was pointed out that every initiative would be welcome and every practical idea would be examined and used if possible. On the part of the Government the establishment of a registry of all workers required for the work of reconstruction is under way and the re-schooling of different categories of workers has started.

Aiming at the security and guarantee of labour peace, it was agreed upon to recommend the introduction of the principle of professional associations, for the final draft of the law governing the "National Conciliation Office".

The final draft of the bill governing unemployment assistance was debated and approved.

.....

In the course of a general meeting of the Luxembourg Labour Party at which the Ministers of Justice and Labour participated, the party's views on the political situation were discussed. The re-formation of the Government, the formation of a "Consulting Assembly" and other current political issues were on the order of the day.

.....

FINAL REMARK.

In view of the approach of our National holiday, a decision was taken to work on January 23rd, and to subscribe all the earnings, wages and business profits of that day to the National Relief Fund. This resolution is in accordance with national solidarity and represents the birthday present of the people to their Sovereign. Only when our country is free from all war dangers, and our Grand-Duchess has returned home, can we celebrate the National holiday in a worthy fashion.

.....

Luxembourg, 20th January 1945.

Pierre KRIER

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

Dr. G. Reid
TO: *Dr. Cahn Debra.*

for ACTION

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Dr. Cahn-Debra
Dr. G. Reid

Mr. Meyer Cohen

Washington

Sept. 23/72

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.100/316

Luxembourg, the 1st of February 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

To : Mr. Henry T. SAMSON,
Welfare Liaison Officer of
the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

From : the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.



Dear Mr. Samson,

Subject : Social Insurances.

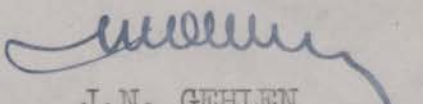
In December last Mr. Felten handed you three bills concerning the temporary putting in force of the Health Insurance, the Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance, and the Private-Employees Pension Fund of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

These bills have now been published in the Memorial as grand-ducal decrees, with some modifications. Two other grand-ducal decrees concerning the increase of invalidity and old-age pensions as well as the revaluation of accident pensions, and the temporary putting in force of the Miners' Insurances, introduced by the Germans, have also been published in the Memorial.

Please find enclosed three copies of each of these five decrees published in the Memorial No. 1 and 2 of January 12th and 20th 1945.

Trusting that you are in the pink of health and that I shall soon have the pleasure of shaking hands with you, I am,
dear Mr. Samson,

Yours very sincerely,


J.N. GEHLEN

Encl.

RECEIVED

22 FEB 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REC.Y.)

Memorial du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

No. 1 du Vendredi, 12 janvier 1945.

Arrêté grand-ducal du 30 décembre 1944, concernant la majoration des rentes d'invalidité et de vieillesse et la réévaluation des rentes d'accidents.

Nous CHARLOTTE, par la grâce de Dieu, Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, Duchesse de Nassau, etc., etc.;

Vu les lois des 28 septembre 1938 et 29 août 1939, portant extension du pouvoir exécutif;

Vu la loi du 17 décembre 1925 concernant le Code des Assurances sociales, modifiée par les lois des 20 novembre 1929 et 6 septembre 1933;

Vu l'arrêté grand-ducal du 14 décembre 1944, ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-accidents et d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité;

Vu l'arrêté grand-ducal du 21 décembre 1944, ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-maladie, d'invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers et employés des mines et de l'assurance-invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers-métallurgistes (Knappschaftskasse);

Considérant que le montant des rentes sociales n'est plus en rapport avec la situation économique actuelle; qu'il échet donc de les adapter à la situation nouvelle en les majorant dans une mesure analogue à celle qui a été appliquée aux traitements, salaires et pensions;

Considérant que parmi les rentes accordées par l'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité ce sont surtout les petites rentes qui sont insuffisantes pour garantir à leurs bénéficiaires une existence des plus modestes; que l'équité sociale exige que ces rentes soient majorées d'une façon plus appréciable comparativement aux rentes plus élevées; qu'à cet effet il y a lieu d'accorder une majoration uniforme à toutes les rentes d'invalidité, de vieillesse et de veuve;

Vu l'art. 27 de la loi du 16 janvier 1866 sur l'organisation du Conseil d'Etat et considérant qu'il y a urgence;

Vu l'avis de la Conférence Nationale du Travail;

Sur le rapport de Notre Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale, et après délibération du Gouvernement en Conseil;

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. A partir du 1er janvier 1945 les rentes de vieillesse et d'invalidité ainsi que les rentes de veuve allouées ou à allouer par l'Etablissement d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité seront augmentées par l'allocation des majorations suivantes :

a) les rentes de vieillesse et d'invalidité allouées en vertu d'une décision antérieure au 1er octobre 1940, y compris les majorations gratuites, à l'exception de la majoration de 70 francs accordée par l'occupant, seront augmentées de 250 francs par mois;

b) les rentes de veuve allouées en vertu d'une décision antérieure au 1er octobre 1940, y compris les majorations gratuites, à l'exception de la majoration de 50 francs accordée par l'occupant, seront augmentées de 200 francs par mois;

c) les rentes de vieillesse et d'invalidité allouées en vertu d'une décision postérieure au 1er octobre 1940, converties en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs, seront augmentées de 250 francs par mois;

d) les rentes de veuve allouées en vertu d'une décision postérieure au 1er octobre 1940, converties en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs, seront augmentées de 175 francs par mois.

Art. 2. Les majorations prévues par le présent arrêté ne sont dues qu'aux ressortissants luxembourgeois, à leurs survivants et aux catégories d'étrangers admises à ce bénéfice par décision du Gouvernement.

Elles ne seront accordées qu'aux bénéficiaires résidant sur le territoire luxembourgeois.

Art. 3. Ne seront pas admis au bénéfice du présent arrêté les titulaires de toute pension ou indemnité viagère versée par l'Etat, les Communes ou la Caisse des fonctionnaires et employés communaux, les chemins de fer ou un établissement public ou d'utilité publique, à l'exception des rentes sociales.

Art. 4. Les titulaires de plusieurs rentes allouées par l'Etablissement d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité n'ont droit qu'à la majoration due pour la rente la plus élevée.

Art. 5. Toute personne qui s'est rendue coupable de fraudes ou de fausses déclarations en vue d'obtenir pour elle-même ou de procurer à autrui des prestations qui n'étaient pas dues, encourra les pénalités prévues à l'art. 3 de la loi du 28 septembre 1938, portant extension de la compétence du pouvoir exécutif.

Art. 6. Les contestations qui naîtront de l'application du présent arrêté entre l'Etablissement d'assurance et les bénéficiaires de rente seront vidées en dernier ressort par le Gouvernement, à moins qu'elles ne surgissent pendant la procédure en détermination de la pension.

Art. 7. Les dispositions concernant les majorations de rentes prévues aux articles qui précèdent sont applicables également aux rentes d'invalidité et aux rentes de veuve accordées ou à accorder d'après les conditions prévues en matière d'assurance contre l'invalidité par l'assurance des ouvriers mineurs et métallurgistes.

Art. 8. Les rentes d'accidents qui ont été allouées en vertu de la législation luxembourgeoise sont maintenues et leur montant nominal est converti au taux de 1 franc luxembourgeois ancien = 1,60 francs sans que ce montant puisse être inférieur au montant actuellement payé au taux de conversion de 1 RM = 10 francs.

Art. 9. Les montants des rentes d'accidents et des autres prestations de l'assurance contre les accidents qui ont été accordées depuis le 1er octobre 1940 sont maintenus et convertis en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs.

Art. 10. Le Gouvernement pourra, en tenant compte de l'évolution du coût de la vie constatée par les nombres-indices, modifier par des arrêtés ministériels les taux de conversion fixés dans les deux articles précédents.

Art. 11. Sont applicables à la réévaluation des rentes d'accidents les dispositions des art. 2, 3, 5 et 6 qui précèdent.

Art. 12. Les dépenses résultant de l'exécution du présent arrêté seront pour un tiers à charge de l'Etat qui remboursera aux institutions d'assurance les avances faites éventuellement par elles.

Art. 13. En attendant l'exécution des mesures administratives à l'effet de

liquider les montants prévus à l'art. 1er, il est accordé à titre d'avance:

- a) à chaque titulaire d'une rente d'invalidité ou de vieillesse une majoration de 180 francs par mois;
- b) à chaque titulaire d'une rente de veuve une majoration de 150 frs. par mois;

Aux deux sections de l'assurance contre les accidents, l'administration fixera les avances qui seront accordées en attendant l'achèvement des travaux de calcul de la réévaluation.

Toute avance payée contrairement aux conditions fixées au présent arrêté est sujette à restitution et pourra être récupérée sur les rentes. Il en est de même, si, après l'assignation des majorations, il est constaté que l'intéressé ne remplit pas les conditions prévues.

Art. 14. Notre Ministre du Travail et la Prévoyance sociale et Notre Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera publié au Mémorial.

Londres, le 30 décembre 1944.

CHARLOTTE.

Le Ministre d'Etat,
Président du Gouvernement,
Ministre des Finances

P. DUPONG

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

J. BECH

Le Ministre du Travail
et de la Prévoyance sociale

P. KRIER

Le Ministre de la Justice

V. BODSON

Le Ministre de l'Education Nationale

P. FRIEDEN.

Mémorial du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

Nº 1 du Vendredi, 12 janvier 1945



Arrêté grand-ducal du 12 décembre 1944 ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-maladie.

Nous CHARLOTTE, par la grâce de Dieu, Grand-Duchesse de Luxembourg, Duchesse de Nassau, etc. etc. etc.

Vu les lois des 28 septembre 1938 et 29 août 1939, portant extension du pouvoir exécutif,

Vu l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944, modifiant l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941, déterminant l'effet des mesures prises par l'occupant allemand,

Vu la loi du 17 décembre 1925, concernant le Code des Assurances sociales, Considérant qu'il échet dans l'intérêt des assurés d'appliquer provisoirement la réglementation imposée par l'ennemi en matière d'assurances sociales,

Vu l'art. 27 de la loi du 16 janvier 1866 sur l'organisation du Conseil d'Etat et considérant qu'il y a urgence,

Vu l'avis de la Conférence Nationale du Travail,

Sur le rapport et après délibération du Gouvernement en Conseil,

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article 1er. Par dérogation à l'article 1er de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941 et à l'article 1er, al. 2 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944 les dispositions et mesures prises par l'occupant en matière d'assurances sociales et concernant les matières énumérées ci-après sont tenues pour valables et continuent à être appliquées.

Article 2. La disposition de l'article 1er s'applique par rapport à l'assurance maladie en ce qui concerne :

- a) les espèces des caisses et l'organisation territoriale des caisses régionales;
- b) l'étendue de l'assurance; la limite de l'assurance obligatoire est fixée à 36.000 francs par an pour les employés.
Le maximum du salaire normal cotisable est fixé à 120 francs par jour pour les ouvriers.
- c) le taux et le mode de perception des cotisations, sans préjudice à l'application des art. 75 et 304 du CAS et des arrêtés grand-ducaux modificatifs ou complémentaires;
- ☒ Les salaires de base fixés par une disposition légale ou réglementaire qui servent au calcul des cotisations sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs.
- d) l'objet de l'assurance;
- e) le mode et le taux de rémunération des soins médicaux et dentaires jusqu'à passation d'une convention collective;
- f) l'assurance des bénéficiaires de rente de l'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité et de la caisse de pension des employés privés, sous réserve de la répartition des charges qui en résultent;
- g) les rapports des caisses de maladie avec les autres établissements d'assurances sociales; toutefois les frais occasionnés par les accidents de travail et les maladies professionnelles et avancés par les caisses

resteront entièrement à charge de l'assurance-accidents pour les accidents qui surviendront à partir du 1er janvier 1945.

Article 3. Par dérogation à l'article 2 ci-dessus sont abrogées :

- a) les dispositions relatives à l'assurance des personnes enrôlées dans l'armée allemande ou dans le service obligatoire du travail;
- b) les dispositions relatives à l'assurance des survivants des victimes de faits de guerre;
- c) la loi allemande dite "Mutterschutzgesetz";
- d) les dispositions concernant les prestations à fournir à des personnes non affiliées à l'assurance-maladie pour des dommages résultant de faits de guerre.

Article 4. Les élections pour les organes des caisses de maladie sont différées à une date ultérieure à fixer par arrêté ministériel.

Les membres des comités-directeurs des caisses régionales et patronales seront nommés provisoirement par le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale.

Article 5. Les indemnités à payer le cas échéant à des administrations auxiliaires sont fixées d'un commun accord entre parties; à défaut d'entente le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale décidera.

Article 6. Les dispositions mentionnant l'Etat, les autorités ou les ressortissants nationaux de l'occupant seront applicables par analogie à l'Etat, aux autorités afférentes, et aux ressortissants luxembourgeois.

Article 7. L'art. 1er s'applique également à la matière de l'art. 304bis du CAS et des arrêtés grand-ducaux modificatifs ou complémentaires.

Article 8. Il est dérogé aux art. 70, 293 et ss. du CAS, en tant que les contestations y visées seront portées devant l'Inspection des Institutions sociales ou le membre délégué par l'Inspection des Institutions sociales.

La décision de l'Inspection des Institutions sociales pourra être attaquée en instance d'appel devant le conseil arbitral des Assurances sociales, qui statuera en dernier ressort.

La fixation du siège, de la compétence et de l'organisation du conseil arbitral des Assurances sociales est réservée à un règlement d'administration publique, qui arrêtera également les règles concernant la procédure, les délais et les frais, sans préjudice à l'application des règles tracées à cet égard par le CAS.

Article 9. A partir du 18 octobre 1944 et jusqu'à disposition ultérieure tous les montants exprimés en RM et concernant des prestations en argent à payer aux assurés sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 frs.

Article 10. Un règlement d'administration publique pourra modifier ou abroger les dispositions imposées par l'ennemi maintenues provisoirement en vigueur.

Article 11. Notre Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale et Notre Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui entrera en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Mémorial.

Londres, le 12 décembre 1944.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Président du Gouvernement,	Charlotte,
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,	P. Dupong.
Le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale,	Jos. Bech.
Le Ministre de la Justice,	P. Krier.
Le Ministre de l'Education Nationale,	V. Bodson.
	P. Frieden.

RECEIVED

22 FEB 1945

Arrêté grand-ducal du 14 décembre 1944, ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-accidents et d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité.

Nous CHARLOTTE, par la grâce de Dieu, Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, Duchesse de Nassau, etc., etc., etc.,;

Vu les lois des 28 septembre 1938 et 29 août 1939, portant extension du pouvoir exécutif;

Vu l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944 modifiant l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941 déterminant l'effet des mesures prises par l'occupant allemand;

Vu la loi du 17 décembre 1925 concernant le Code des Assurances sociales;

Considérant qu'il échet dans l'intérêt des assurés et des crédi-rentiers d'appliquer provisoirement la réglementation imposée par l'ennemi en matière d'assurances sociales;

Vu l'art. 27 de la loi du 16 janvier 1866 sur l'organisation du Conseil d'Etat et considérant qu'il y a urgence;

Vu l'avis de la Conférence Nationale du Travail;

Sur le rapport et après délibération du Gouvernement en Conseil;

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. Par dérogation à l'art. 1er de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941 et à l'art. 1er, al. 2 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944 les dispositions et mesures prises par l'occupant en matière d'assurances sociales et concernant les matières énumérées ci-après sont tenues pour valables et continuent à être appliquées.

Art. 2. La disposition de l'art. 1er s'applique par rapport à l'assurance contre les accidents, section industrielle, agricole et forestière, en ce qui concerne :

1. l'étendue de l'assurance;

2. l'objet de l'assurance; à l'exception des dispositions relatives aux rentes d'ascendants.

Une réglementation ultérieure interviendra pour les rentes en-dessous de 20%.

3. le taux et le système de payement des cotisations, le tarif des risques ainsi que le mode de recouvrement des cotisations sans préjudice à l'application de l'art. 144 du CAS en cas de besoin. Les salaires de base fixés par une disposition légale ou réglementaire qui servent au calcul des cotisations sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 frs.

4. la contribution de l'Etat à la couverture des dépenses résultant de la revalorisation et de la majoration de certaines rentes d'accident;

5. les rapports de l'assurance-accidents avec les caisses de maladie; toutefois les frais occasionnés par les accidents de travail et les maladies professionnelles qui surviendront à partir du 1er janvier 1945 et avancés par les caisses de maladie, resteront entièrement à charge de l'assurance-accidents.

Art. 3. La disposition de l'art. 1er s'applique par rapport à l'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité en ce qui concerne :

1. l'étendue de l'assurance;

2. l'objet de l'assurance; sont exceptées toutefois les disposi-

tions relatives :

a) à la prise en considération des périodes de service militaire, du RAD et d'autres services analogues tant pour l'accomplissement du stage que pour le maintien des droits en cours de formation et l'allocation de majorations; la disposition qui précède ne s'applique pas aux assurés de nationalité luxembourgeoise enrôlés de force dans le RAD, l'armée allemande ou autres services analogues, ni à ceux qui s'y sont soustraits par la fuite ni à ceux qui se sont engagés volontairement dans les armées alliées tant pour l'accomplissement du stage que pour le maintien des droits en cours de formation ;

b) à l'allocation de rentes si la période de stage n'est pas accomplie;

c) à la mise en compte des cotisations payées à des Etablissements d'assurances sociales étrangers sauf une réglementation ultérieure en ce qui concerne les cotisations versées à l'étranger par des assurés de nationalité luxembourgeoise embauchés de force à l'étranger;

d) au maintien pur et simple des droits découlant des cotisations versées depuis 1924;

e) au retrait des rentes;

f) au traitement curatif; est maintenu toutefois le montant des secours de ménage;

3. le taux et le système de paiement des cotisations ainsi que le mode de recouvrement de celles-ci sans préjudice à l'application de l'art. 243 du CAS en cas de besoin;

4. les cotisations nonvalables; toutefois le délai pour le paiement valable des cotisations est fixé uniformément à 4 années;

5. l'assurance;

a) des ouvriers mineurs et métallurgistes et

b) celle des assurés ayant été affiliés successivement à plusieurs établissements d'assurance, sauf les modifications résultant des dispositions qui précèdent.

Toutefois dans le cas sub b les cotisations payées à l'établissement d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité ne sont pas prises en considération si elles sont périmées en vertu de l'art. 24 de la loi du 6 mai 1911.

6. l'assurance-maladie des bénéficiaires de rentes, sous réserve de la répartition des charges qui en résultent;

7. les parts à charge de l'Etat dans les rentes et la contribution de l'Etat à la couverture des charges résultant des rentes.

Art. 4. Les cotisations payées depuis le 1er octobre 1940 à des établissements d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité dits "Sonderanstalten" du chef d'une occupation dans le Grand-Duché, sont censées être valablement payées.

Art. 5. Les assurés dispensés de l'obligation d'assurance en vertu des articles 175 et 177 du CAS, ainsi que ceux qui se sont assurés facultativement après l'accomplissement de la 40e année, n'ont droit aux prestations de l'assurance-vieillesse et invalidité que si l'assurance n'est pas éteinte d'après les dispositions du CAS et les dispositions réglementaires afférentes.

Les cotisations facultatives payées par ces assurés, contrairement aux dispositions du CAS et des règlements sur l'assurance continuée ne sont pas valables. Ces cotisations donnent lieu à remboursement pour autant que le montant à rembourser n'est pas compensé par celui de prestations déjà touchées.

Dispositions communes.

Art. 6. Les prestations en cours continuent à être payées jusqu'à disposition ultérieure à l'exception des cas suivants:

- a) si des services militaires ou analogues ont été pris en considération (cf. art. 3, 2a et b);
- b) si des cotisations étrangères ont été mises en compte (cf. art. 3, 2c);
- c) si des rentes ont été allouées contrairement aux dispositions de l'art. 5 ci-dessus.

Les comités-directeurs respectifs peuvent renoncer à la répétition de sommes payées au-delà des obligations des différentes branches des assurances sociales.

Les cotisations payées depuis le 1er octobre 1940 jusqu'au 10 septembre 1944 sont valables.

Toutes les sommes perçues à titre de cotisations durant la période d'occupation par les organes des assurances sociales demeurent acquises à la section afférente de l'Etablissement de l'Office des Assurances sociales à moins que le Comité-directeur compétent n'en ordonne la restitution pour des raisons d'équité.

Art. 7. L'art. 1er s'applique :

- 1. aux dispositions concernant la cessibilité et la saisissabilité des prestations ;
- 2. à la matière de l'art. 304bis du CAS et des arrêtés grand-ducaux modificatifs ou complémentaires.

Art. 8. Les élections pour les organes des Assurances sociales sont différées à une date ultérieure à fixer par arrêté ministériel.

Les mandats dont étaient investis les membres de ces organes sont prorogés jusqu'aux nouvelles élections à condition que ces membres remplissent toujours les conditions d'éligibilité.

Art. 9. Les indemnités à payer le cas échéant à des administrations auxiliaires sont fixées d'un commun accord entre parties; à défaut d'entente, le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale décidera.

Art. 10. Les dispositions mentionnant l'Etat, les autorités ou les ressortissants nationaux de l'occupant seront applicables par analogie à l'Etat, aux autorités afférentes, et aux ressortissants luxembourgeois.

Art. 11. Il est dérogé aux art. 151 et ss., 262 et ss. ainsi qu'aux art. 293 et ss. du CAS, en tant que les recours y visés seront portés devant le Conseil arbitral des assurances sociales et en instance d'appel devant le Conseil Supérieur des Assurances sociales, d'après les conditions et modalités prévus aux dits articles.

La décision rendue par le Conseil Supérieur des Assurances sociales est définitive.

La fixation du siège, de la compétence et de l'organisation de ces tribunaux est réservée à un règlement d'administration publique, qui arrêtera également les règles concernant la procédure; les délais et les frais, sans préjudice de l'application des règles tracées à cet égard par le CAS.

Art. 12. A partir du 18 octobre 1944 et jusqu'à disposition ultérieure tous les montants exprimés en RM et concernant les prestations en argent à payer aux assurés sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 frs.

Art. 13. Un règlement d'administration publique pourra modifier ou abroger les dispositions imposées par l'ennemi maintenues provisoirement en vigueur.

Art. 14. Notre Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale et Notre Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui entrera en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Mémorial.

Londres, le 14 décembre 1944.

CHARLOTTE.

Le Ministre d'Etat, Président du Gouvernement,
Ministre des Finances

P. DUPONG

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

J. BECH

Le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale,

P. KRIER

Le Ministre de la Justice,

V. BODSON

Le Ministre de l'Education Nationale,

P. FRIEDEN.

Arrêté grand-ducal du 14 décembre 1944, ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance des employés privés.

Nous CHARLOTTE, par la grâce de Dieu, Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, Duchesse de Nassau, etc., etc.;

Vu les lois du 28 septembre 1938 et du 29 août 1939 concernant l'extension du pouvoir exécutif;

Vu l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944, modifiant l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941 déterminant l'effet des mesures prises par l'occupant allemand;

Vu la loi du 29 janvier 1931, ayant pour objet la création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés;

Considérant qu'il échet dans l'intérêt des assurés et des crédi-
rentiers de légaliser provisoirement la situation de fait créée par l'en-
nemi en matière d'assurance des employés privés;

Vu l'art. 27 de la loi du 16 janvier 1866 sur l'organisation du
Conseil d'Etat et considérant qu'il y a urgence;

Vu l'avis de la Conférence nationale du Travail;

Sur le rapport et après délibération du Gouvernement en Conseil;

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. Par dérogation à l'art. 1er de l'arrêté grand-ducal
du 22 avril 1941 et à l'art. 1er al. 2 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13
juillet 1944, les dispositions et mesures prises par l'occupant en ma-
tière d'assurance des employés privés et concernant les matières énumé-
rées ci-après sont tenues pour valables et continuent à être appliquées.

Art. 2. La disposition de l'art. 1er s'applique en ce qui con-
cerne :

1. l'étendue de l'assurance. Toutefois les employés dont la rénu-
mération annuelle dépasse 72.000 frs. sont également soumis à l'assu-
rance obligatoire à partir du 1er janvier 1945.

2. l'objet de l'assurance. Sont exceptées toutefois les disposi-
tions relatives :

a) à la prise en considération des services militaires, du RAD
et d'autres services analogues tant pour l'accomplissement du stage que
pour le maintien des droits en cours de formation et l'allocation de ma-
jorations.

Toutefois l'alinéa qui précède ne s'applique pas aux assurés
de nationalité luxembourgeoise enrôlés de force dans le RAD, l'armée alle-
mande ou autres services analogues, ni à ceux qui s'y sont soustraits par
la fuite ni à ceux qui se sont engagés volontairement dans les armées al-
liées, tant pour l'accomplissement du stage que pour le maintien des
droits en cours de formation.

b) à l'allocation de rentes si la période de stage n'est pas ac-
complie;

c) à la mise en compte des cotisations payées à des Etablissements d'assurances sociales étrangers; sauf une réglementation ultérieure en ce qui concerne les cotisations versées à l'étranger par des assurés de nationalité luxembourgeoise embauchés de force à l'étranger;

d) au maintien pur et simple des droits découlant des cotisations versées depuis 1924;

e) au retrait des rentes ;

f) au traitement curatif; est maintenu toutefois le montant des secours de ménage.

3. La constitution des ressources et le mode de paiement des cotisations sans préjudice de l'application de l'art. 45 de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, ayant pour objet la création d'une caisse de pension des employés privés. Les salaires de base fixés par une disposition légale ou réglementaire, qui servent de base au calcul des cotisations sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs.

4. Les cotisations non valables; toutefois le délai pour le paiement valable des cotisations est fixé uniformément à 4 années.

5. Les assurés ayant été affiliés successivement à plusieurs établissements d'assurance, sauf les modifications résultant des dispositions qui précèdent. Toutefois les cotisations payées à l'établissement d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité ne sont pas prises en considération si elles sont périmées en vertu de l'art. 24 de la loi du 6 mai 1911.

6. L'assurance-maladie des bénéficiaires de rentes, sous réserve de la répartition des charges qui en résultent;

7. Les parts à charge de l'Etat dans les rentes.

8. Les dispositions concernant la cessibilité et la saisissabilité des prestations.

Art. 3. Les prestations en cours continuent à être payées jusqu'à disposition ultérieure, à l'exception des cas suivants :

a) si les périodes de service militaire ou autres ont été prises en considération (cf. art. 2, No. 2, litt. a et b);

b) si des cotisations étrangères ont été mises en compte (cf. art. 2 No. 2, litt. c).

Le comité-directeur de la Caisse de pension des employés privés peut renoncer à la répétition de sommes payées au-delà des obligations de la Caisse de pension.

Les cotisations payées depuis le 1er octobre 1940 jusqu'au 10 septembre 1944 sont valables.

Toutes les sommes perçues à titre de cotisations par la Caisse de pension des employés privés durant la période d'occupation demeurent acquises à la Caisse de pension, à moins que le comité-directeur n'en ordonne la restitution pour des raisons d'équité.

Art. 4. Les cotisations versées en application du par. 42 de la 2e ordonnance du 26 mai 1941 du Chef de l'Administration civile à Luxembourg concernant les assurances sociales, ne comptent ni pour l'accomplissement du stage d'assurance, ni pour le maintien des droits en cours de formation, ni pour le droit à l'assurance continuée, ni pour l'allocation de prestations.

Art. 5. Les cotisations versées en application du par. 21 de la loi allemande sur l'assurance-pension des employés privés combiné au par. 1243 du CAS allemand ne sont pas valables pour autant qu'elles se rapportent à la période antérieure au 1er octobre 1940. L'intéressé a le droit de se faire rembourser les dites cotisations à condition qu'il présente une demande avant le 1er janvier 1946. Pour ce remboursement le RM est admis pour une valeur de 5 francs.

Les cotisations versées en application des dits par. 21 et 1243 pour la période du 1er octobre 1940 au 1er janvier 1945 sont valables.

Pour le calcul des prestations les cotisations libellées en RM seront mises en compte pour une valeur de 1 RM = 5 francs.

Art. 6. Les cotisations versées en application de l'assurance continuée ou de l'assurance facultative supplémentaire entre le 1er octobre 1940 et le 1er janvier 1945 pour la période antérieure au 1er octobre 1940 ne sont pas valables et donnent lieu au remboursement sous les conditions du 1er alinéa de l'art. 5 du présent arrêté.

Si, en application de l'assurance continuée, des personnes ont couvert des mois de cotisation de la période du 1er octobre 1940 au 1er janvier 1945 qui ne répondent pas aux conditions de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, ces mois ne seront pris en considération que pour la moitié pour l'accomplissement du stage d'assurance. Pour le calcul des prestations les cotisations libellées en RM seront mises en compte pour une valeur de 1 RM = 5 francs.

Art. 7. Les élections pour les organes de la Caisse de pension des employés privés sont différées à une date ultérieure à fixer par arrêté ministériel.

Les mandats dont étaient investis les membres de ces organes sont prorogés jusqu'aux nouvelles élections à condition que ces membres remplissent toujours les conditions d'éligibilité.

Art. 8. Les indemnités à payer le cas échéant à des administrations auxiliaires sont fixées d'un commun accord entre parties; à défaut d'entente le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale décidera.

Art. 9. Les dispositions mentionnant l'Etat, les autorités ou les ressortissants nationaux de l'occupant seront applicables par analogie à l'Etat, aux autorités afférentes et aux ressortissants luxembourgeois.

Art. 10. Il est dérogé aux art. 78 et ss. de la loi du 29 janvier 1931, ayant pour objet la création d'une Caisse de pension des employés privés, en tant que les recours y visés seront portés devant le Conseil arbitral des Assurances sociales et en instance d'appel devant le Conseil supérieur des Assurances sociales, d'après les conditions et modalités prévues aux dits articles.

La fixation du siège, de la compétence et de l'organisation de ces tribunaux est réservée à un règlement d'administration publique, qui arrêtera également les règles concernant la procédure, les délais et les frais, sans préjudice de l'application des règles tracées à cet égard par la loi du 29 janvier 1931 susmentionnée.

Art. 11. A partir du 18 octobre 1944 et jusqu'à disposition ultérieure tous les montants exprimés en RM et concernant des prestations en argent à payer aux assurés sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs.

Art. 12. Un règlement d'administration publique pourra modifier ou abroger les dispositions imposées par l'ennemi maintenues provisoirement en vigueur.

Art. 13. Notre Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale et Notre Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui entrera en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Mémorial.

Londres, le 14 décembre 1944.

CHARLOTTE

Le Ministre d'Etat,
Président du Gouvernement,
Ministre des Finances,

P. DUPONG.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

J. BECH.

Le Ministre du Travail
et de la Prévoyance Sociale,

P. KRIER.

Le Ministre de la Justice,

V. BODSON.

Le Ministre de l'Education Nationale,

P. FRIEDEN.



Arrêté grand-ducal du 21 décembre 1944, ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-maladie, d'invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers et employés des mines et de l'assurance-invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers-métallurgistes (Knappschaftskasse).

Nous CHARLOTTE, par la grâce de Dieu, Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, Duchesse de Nassau, etc., etc., etc.;

Vu les lois des 28 septembre 1938 et 29 août 1939, portant extension de la compétence du pouvoir exécutif;

Vu l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944, modifiant l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941, déterminant l'effet des mesures prises par l'occupant allemand;

Vu la loi du 17 décembre 1925 concernant le Code des Assurances sociales;

Considérant qu'il échet dans l'intérêt des assurés et des crédientiers d'appliquer provisoirement la réglementation imposée par l'ennemi en matière d'assurances sociales;

Vu l'art. 27 de la loi du 16 janvier 1866 sur l'organisation du Conseil d'Etat et considérant qu'il y a urgence;

Vu l'avis de la Conférence Nationale du Travail;

Sur le rapport et après délibération du Gouvernement en Conseil;
Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Art. 1er. Par dérogation à l'art. 1er de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 22 avril 1941 et à l'art. 1er, al. 2 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 13 juillet 1944 les dispositions et mesures prises par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-maladie, d'invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers et employés des mines et d'assurance-invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers-métallurgistes (Knappschaftskasse) sont tenues pour valables et continuent à être appliquées.

Art. 2. L'art. 1er ne s'applique pas en ce qui concerne :

a) les dispositions relatives à l'allocation d'une indemnité forfaitaire, appelée "Bergmanstreuegeld";

b) celles relatives à la prise en considération des périodes de service militaire, du RAD et d'autres services analogues tant pour l'accomplissement de la période de stage que pour le maintien des droits en cours de formation et l'allocation de majoration; toutefois cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux assurés de nationalité luxembourgeoise enrôlés de force dans l'armée allemande, le service obligatoire du travail ou autres services analogues ni à ceux qui s'y sont soustraits par la fuite ou qui se sont engagés volontairement dans les armées alliées, tant pour l'accomplissement de la période de stage que pour le maintien des droits en cours de formation ;

c) celles relatives à l'allocation de rentes, si la période de stage n'est pas accomplie;

d) celles relatives à la mise en compte des cotisations payées à des Etablissements d'assurances étrangers, sauf une réglementation ultérieure en ce qui concerne les cotisations versées à l'étranger par des assurés de nationalité luxembourgeoise embauchés de force à l'étranger;

e) celles relatives au maintien pur et simple des droits découlant des cotisations versées depuis 1924;

f) celles relatives à la continuation du paiement des rentes, si les conditions de retrait sont données;

g) celles relatives aux cures, dites "Erholungskuren".

Art. 3. Le délai pour le paiement valable des cotisations est fixé uniformément à quatre années.

A partir du 18 octobre 1944 les cotisations forfaitaires exprimées en RM sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs.

Art. 4. Les cotisations facultatives payées par les assurés contrairement aux dispositions du CAS et des règlements sur l'assurance facultative ou continuée dans les cas visés à l'article 5 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 12 décembre 1944, ayant pour objet la mise en vigueur provisoire de la réglementation imposée par l'occupant en matière d'assurance-accidents et d'assurance contre la vieillesse et l'invalidité, ne sont pas valables. Ces cotisations donnent lieu à remboursement pour autant que le montant à rembourser n'est pas compensé par celui de prestations déjà touchées.

Art. 5. Les prestations en cours continuent à être payées jusqu'à disposition ultérieure, à l'exception des cas suivants :

a) si des services militaires ou analogues ont été pris en considération (cf. art. 2, litt. b et c);

b) si des cotisations étrangères ont été mises en compte (cf. art. 2, litt. d);

Les cotisations payées à l'Etablissement d'assurance durant l'époque d'occupation sont censées être valablement payées. Elles demeurent acquises à l'assurance, à moins que le comité-directeur n'en ordonne la restitution pour des raisons d'équité.

L'Etablissement d'assurance pourra renoncer à la répétition de sommes payées au delà de ses obligations.

Art. 6. La disposition de l'art. 1er s'applique également aux rapports de l'assurance-maladie, d'invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers et employés de mines et de l'assurance-invalidité et vieillesse des ouvriers métallurgistes avec les autres établissements d'assurances sociales; toutefois les frais occasionnés par les accidents de travail et les maladies professionnelles et avancés par les caisses de maladie resteront entièrement à charge de l'assurance-accidents pour les accidents qui surviendront à partir du 1er janvier 1945.

Art. 7. La disposition de l'art. 1er s'applique également à l'art. 304bis du CAS et aux arrêtés modificatifs ou complémentaires par rapport à l'assurance-maladie, d'invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers et employés des mines et l'assurance-invalidité et vieillesse des ouvriers-métallurgistes.

Art. 8. Les indemnités à payer le cas échéant à des administrations auxiliaires sont fixées d'un commun accord entre parties; à défaut d'entente, le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale décidera.

Art. 9. Les dispositions mentionnant l'Etat, les autorités ou les ressortissants nationaux de l'occupant seront applicables

par analogie à l'Etat, aux autorités afférentes et aux ressortissants luxembourgeois.

Art. 10. A partir du 18 octobre 1944 et jusqu'à disposition ultérieure tous les montants exprimés en RM et concernant les prestations en argent à payer aux assurés sont à convertir en francs au taux de 1 RM = 10 francs.

Art. 11. Les art. 79, 262 et ss, 293 et ss du CAS sont applicables en matière d'assurance-maladie, d'invalidité et de vieillesse des ouvriers et employés des mines et d'assurance invalidité et vieillesse des ouvriers-métallurgistes, sauf les modifications suivantes :

a) les recours visés à l'art. 79 du CAS seront portés devant l'Inspection des Institutions sociales ou le membre délégué de l'Inspection des Institutions sociales.

La décision de l'Inspection des Institutions sociales pourra être attaquée devant le Conseil arbitral des Assurances sociales, qui statuera en dernier ressort.

b) Les recours visés aux art. 262 et ss et 293 et ss du CAS seront portés devant le Conseil arbitral des Assurances sociales et en instance d'appel devant le Conseil supérieur des Assurances sociales d'après les modalités et conditions prévues aux dits articles.

La décision rendue par le Conseil supérieur des Assurances sociales est définitive.

La fixation du siège, de la compétence et de l'organisation de ces tribunaux est réservée à un règlement d'administration publique qui arrêtera également les règles concernant la procédure, les délais et les frais, sans préjudice de l'application des règles tracées à cet égard par le CAS.

Art. 12. La gestion de l'assurance appartiendra à un comité-directeur, qui se composera d'un Président, de 3 délégués patrons et de 3 délégués ouvriers.

Le président sera nommé par le Gouvernement.

Les délégués patrons et ouvriers seront désignés pour la période transitoire par le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale.

Art. 13. Le Président du comité-directeur représentera l'assurance judiciairement et extrajudiciairement.

Les actes posés par le Président ou le comité-directeur dans la limite de leurs pouvoirs légaux et réglementaires engageront l'assurance.

Art. 14. Un règlement d'administration publique pourra modifier ou abroger les dispositions imposées par l'ennemi maintenues provisoirement en vigueur.

Art. 15. Notre Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale et Notre Ministre des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui entrera en vigueur le jour de sa publication au Mémorial.

Londres, le 21 décembre 1944.

CHARLOTTE.

Le Ministre d'Etat,
Président du Gouvernement,
Ministre des Finances,

P. DUPONG.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

J. BECH.

Le Ministre du Travail et de la Prév. soc.

P. Krier.

Le Ministre de la Justice,

V. Bodson.

Le Ministre de l'Education Nationale,

P. Frieden.

TO: Sir L. Reid.

for ACTION

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Mr. Herbert.
Dr. Simon.
Dr. Calvin Debra
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Mr. Rhabigan

Sent 8/2

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Date.....
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.150/304

Luxembourg, the 25th of Januar 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

To : the Deputy Director General
of the Department of Areas

From : the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.



Subject : Working class of the Grand-Duchy.

Please find enclosed 3 copies each of Reports covering the fourteenth and fifteenth weeks of social reconstruction in Luxembourg, which were sent to us by Monsieur Pierre KRIER, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

THE FOURTEENTH WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG

25th - 30th December 1944.

RECEIVED
5 FEB 1945
UN.R.R.A. (REG)

Thanks to the rapid American counter-measures which stopped the enemy breakthrough in the Ardennes, we were able to conclude the year of our liberation in complete confidence. It is the wish of all us, that the re-occupied parts of our country will soon be cleared of the enemy for good and that the year 1945 will bring us final victory.

Despite the fact that the reports from the front were already very encouraging towards the end of last week, Christmas was spent in an atmosphere of uncertainty and tension.

The general frame of mind was not very peaceful. Rumours spreaders aggravated the ^{already serious} situation. The news went round that the Government had left the country and that the capital, even the whole country would have to be evacuated. The people bore the strain of this critical week with resignation and were prepared for the worst.

In the meantime we learned from reliable sources that in some of the places retaken by the Nazi hordes, they committed abominable atrocities and did great material damage.

Despite the generally critical situation in which we find ourselves at the conclusion of the first stage of our reconstruction, we start the second stage with renewed courage and good hope.

.....

During the holidays a skeleton staff was on duty in our department. Only the weekly anti-unemployment conference was not held.

Various meetings with workers' representations and contractors took place. Deliveries of raw materials and procurement of labour were the main points discussed with the industrialists.

The Council of Ministers met repeatedly and deliberated over the present situation and the food supplies.

On December 29th, the NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE met. A Memorandum for the creation of an institution of social solidarity was submitted, it concerns the present war situation. It proposes that everything humanly possible should be done to help our evacuees and all the inhabitants of the afflicted areas. On the practical side, accommodation and all necessities of life should be promptly provided; on the theoretical side the required plans for their repatriation and resettlement should be worked out without delay. The Memorandum further suggests to the National Labour Conference, the creation of a "Central Office". Its first task would be the taking and seeing through of practical measures for the rapid reconstruction of the devastated areas.

A bill for the increase of pensions was passed unanimously, as well as a draft for the establishment of minimum wages.

The reorganization of the Labour-Inspection and the Administration of Mines was discussed at length.

FINAL REMARK.

The military events of the past fortnight have partly destroyed our reconstruction work. Nevertheless we continue unimpaired with our work and are building up our social apparatus. We have provided it in these critical days that we have the courage to carry on with our social work directly behind the frontlines and under fire. We wish to prepare our social institutions so, that immediately the war is won, they are ready to function and organize peace in the sense of social justice. This is our aim and our hope on the threshold of the New Year.

VVVVVVVVVVV

Luxembourg, December 31st 1944
Pierre KRIER,
Minister of Labour and
Social Welfare.

THE FIFTEENTH WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG.

31st December 1944 - 6th January 1945.

RECEIVED

FEB 1945

UNRRA (REG)

The EVACUATION PROBLEM, which put a great strain on our administrative machinery especially during the past few weeks, caused the first conference of the year to be held at the Ministry of Labour.

On account of the unusually severe winter, the evacuees are suffering additional hardship. Lack of coal prevents adequate heating of houses and the general shortage of clothing does not allow for additional winterwear to protect people against the cold.

On January 2nd a consultation took place, with the object of creating an "Office spécial", concerned solely with immediate practical relief measures for evacuated and repatriated persons and plans for first aid repairs in the devastated areas.

.....

On Jan. 3rd the weekly Conference for the procurement of Labour was held. A draft for the reglementation of agricultural labour was put forward and approved.

The percentage which contractors are allowed to add on their accounts for trade expenses inclusive of social charges and profit, came up for renewed discussion and so did the question of contractors of enemy nationality.

In anticipation of some of the labour problems which will inevitably arise when rebuilding on a big scale starts, the retraining of artisans and workers alike was suggested. Thus, the skilled labour would be available when required. It was recommended that the "Labour Office" and the "Chamber of Artisans" should arrange for the immediate registration and classification of all building workers.

.....

Representatives of three different companies called during the week explaining that on account of the stoppage of their production they were no longer in a position to pay their workers full wages. However, we obtained their consent to continue paying full wages till February 1. Managers of some of the big stores under sequestration, demanded audiences in the hope of obtaining the re-opening of their premises. In view of the present military situation their case has been deferred.

.....

The NATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE met on Jan. 5th. Following a complaint voiced by the Luxembourg Federation of Labour about the stand of the Government with regard to the increase of social insurance payments, it was pointed out that the Government had unanimously agreed to the proposal of the conference. The only point remaining to be settled being the mode of distribution of the new financial obligations. It was stressed that the new rates for social allocations represented a remarkable amelioration, which would ease greatly the transition period preceding the introduction of the new "People's Insurance".

The preliminary measures for the rebuilding of the war-damaged areas were discussed in some detail.

Various drafts were submitted to the Conference for its perusal. A decision was taken to form a sub-commission for the study of these and other important drafts.

A bill concerning the reorganization of trade inspection and the administration of mines was approved after a short debate.

FINAL REMARK.

The panic like atmosphere of the previous two weeks was followed by a nervous reaction which was worsened by the occasional shelling of the capital by enemy artillery.

The critical food situation in which we find ourselves since the

....

German counter-offensive began, is still our greatest worry. We trust that the transport situation will soon permit the import of grain and fatproducts. Anyone import even a small one would have a beneficial moral effect on the tried population.

We have started the year of victory with confidence and are convinced that the in its course our country will at least partly recover from its trials of the war years and be able to collaborate with the other United Nations in the reconstruction of the world.

VVVVVVV

Luxembourg, 6th January 1945

Pierre KRIER
Minister of Labour and
Social Welfare.

TO: Sir G. Reid

for ACTION

Copies sent.

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Mr. Herbert
Mrs. Shufeldt
Dr. Simon
Dr. Kahn Debe.
1 Sta. Welfare
Division.

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Date..... 25/1.....

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

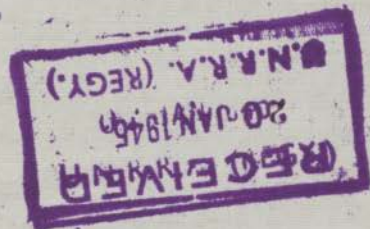
Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.150/296

Luxembourg, the 9th of Januar 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

To : the Deputy Director General
of the Department of Areas

From : the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.



Subject: Working class of the Grand-Duchy.

Please find enclosed 3 copies each of Reports covering the twelfth and thirteenth weeks of social reconstruction in Luxembourg, which were sent to us by Monsieur Pierre KRIER, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

The thirteenth week of social reconstruction in Luxembourg.

17th - 23rd December 1944

RECEIVED
#0 JAN 1945
U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

The events of the past week centred naturally round the German counter-offensive, which started on the 16th of December and shook the entire Western front.

Our only recently regained freedom seemed again threatened by our hereditary enemy and the reconstruction work which has been got under way despite so many difficulties faced destruction.

No wonder therefore that our people, of whom many had believed that the war was over for them as the Nazis departed, listened anxiously as the thunder of the heavy artillery got louder and louder. Their anxiety was increased through the false rumours which spread through the country at an alarming speed.

In view of the nervousness of the population the Government issued a proclamation which was published on the 21st of December. In this proclamation the Government tells the people on hand of assurances received from the military authorities, that the Allies had the situation well in hand. The people are requested to preserve calm and discipline and to assist the Allies by observing strictly their instructions and remaining where they live, as improvised evacuations impede military operations and cause panic.

The appeal of the Government had the anticipated result and the people became calmer.

.....

On December 20th, the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Federation of Labour had a special meeting and issued a declaration in view of the military operations in the North of our country. They expressed their grateful appreciation at the heroic fighting of the American troops and passed a resolution offering the military authorities the help of the workers of the South, who are ready to defend their country and their factories, against a fresh invasion.

The workers' delegates handed their declaration of readiness over to me, with the request to forward it to the military authorities.

.....

The new evacuations have brought new problems. The shortage of houses made it hard to find accommodation for the refugees. As the supply of agricultural products from the affected districts is cut off, and more producers are becoming consumers, our food situation is at present very critical.

Considering that out of a total of 12 cantons, the 3 easterly ones and the 5 northern ones are almost completely evacuated and largely re-occupied by the enemy, even though temporarily, one realizes the seriousness of the situation.

Thanks to the valiant troops under General Patton, Luxembourg has been preserved from a major catastrophe.

.....

In the course of the week discussions took place with representatives of the medium industries.

As our future policy tends to regard the various economic branches as a single unit, the wages and working conditions in the various industries must be synchronized.

.....

In December 20th, the weekly conference for the prevention of unemployment was held. In the introductory speech the perilous situation was referred to, and the meeting was reassured that, thanks to powerful allied reinforcements the enemy would soon be thrown out of the country again. It was pointed out that it was the duty of everyone to preserve absolute calm and act energetically against all false rumour spreaders.

The rebuilding of the war-damaged areas of the East, was discussed at length despite the new devastations in the North. The architects and engineers were recommended to proceed directly after Christmas with their plans for the rebuilding programme. It is intended to employ all available labour when rebuilding can start; resident foreign workers and Luxembourg political offenders will also be employed.

.....

The National Labour Conference met on December 22nd. The military events were mentioned in the opening address and our confidence in the allied counter-measures was expressed.

The secretary of the Luxembourg Labour Federation informed the conference that his organisation which represents the greater part of the Luxembourg workers, has declared its readiness to defend their factories and is resolved to sacrifice everything for the defence of the country.

It was stated that a series of planned works had to be abandoned as a result of the German re-entry into the country and that our public offices were faced with new and heavy tasks.

The Conference considered the following bills :

- 1) Procurement of suitable employment for the disabled; a special committee is to be charged with the working out of a suitable labour programme;
- 2) A bill foreseeing the re-instatement into their former places of employment of all evacuees and deportees upon their return home was approved;
- 3) The Commission charged with the establishment of minimum wages reported that they are guided by two principles: 1. that the wages should be fixed in such a way, that our industry can compete profitably with that of other countries and 2. that the workers will be able to lead a life worthy of humanity.

Thereupon the Conference approved the proposed minimum hourly wages of 9-10 frs. for unskilled workers, and 11-12 frs. for skilled workers and a minimum monthly salary of 1750 frs. for employees.

The bill for the Reglementation of agricultural labour, was welcomed as a first concrete proposal to stop the flight from the land. To achieve the adjustment between industrial and agricultural wages, the new bill provides for a state subsidy. As this step appears insufficient to guarantee the required labour, the bill proposes that in future all citizens under 20 yrs. of age who wish to be employed in industry or by the State have to work first two years on the land.

.....

10th December - 16th December 1944.

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CONSCRIPTION. The introduction of compulsory military service, which was made known through the press during the week, is being regarded as a matter of course by the public. The terror of the last four years has shown the peaceful Luxembourgers that their neutrality is no protection at all against an aggressive power. Even if our army will not be able to defend our country by itself, it can assist the Allies in beating the common enemy. The young Luxembourgers who have escaped enforced German military service and the other young men of military age regard it as their duty of honour to place themselves at the disposal of the Allies and to fight for freedom. The security of our country and our international obligations demand that the measures decided upon should be carried out without delay.

.....

FOOD SITUATION. The population's food supply is becoming more difficult as time goes on, and the evacuations which have started in October and affected up to now 8000 agricultural producers proceed. We trust that in the course of the next few months it will be possible to import wheat and corn for breadmaking, as our reserves will only last till March. The potatoes-stocks will last till the harvest of the new crop in midsummer. We will probably have to provide the seeds for next year's crop out of our own stocks. Reserves of feedingstuffs are getting very low and therefore the herds have to be reduced accordingly. Milk and fats are at present very low. The margarine producing plant can only produce margarine till the end of January 1945; if no supplies of fats can be imported our rations will have to be cut still further. There remain no stocks of olive oil. Bacon and porcat are reserved for the heavy industrial workers apart from the quantities which are retained by the producers for their own consumption. The supply of sugar is assured. There is no coffee.

The supply of clothing has not yet been improved. The shortage of shoes, especially of working shoes is acute.

.....

In the course of the meeting of the anti-unemployment conference on the 13th of December, the situation on the railways was again examined.

After consultation with the contractors' representatives it was agreed to fix the percentage for trade expenses inclusive of social charges and profit at 50%. For wear and tear of machinery an additional rate will be fixed.

The unity with the building trade seems now further off than ever before as the contractors have separated themselves into two rival federations. If no reconciliation can be brought about in the near future, the conclusion of collective contracts will be rendered very difficult.

The employment of workers against whom disciplinary action has been taken on political grounds, was the subject of a report presented to the conference. In various districts such workers are now employed at leveling bomb and shellcraters and are paid 4 frs less per hour than the other workers. A similar arrangement has been recommended for other districts. The delegate of the Administration of Mines informed the conference that a further 60 men could be employed on the clinker slopes of the smelting-works of Rumelange, Differdange and Rodange.

.../With regard

With regard to the rebuilding of the war-damaged districts, the conference was informed that discussions took place between representatives of the mineowners and workers, and that both parties agreed to the proposal that the mineworkers should be organized into working parties and assist in the work of reconstruction. The miners will be primarily employed in the clearing up and drainage work, the skilled workers of the iron and steel works will be employed on repair and building jobs. With a view to an early solution of the landworkers' problem, a government representative submitted a draft, worked out by the committee which has been set up to deal with this question. After a few minor changes the draft was approved and passed on to the National Labour Conference for their approval.

.....

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EVACUEES. As several burgomasters had paid out the government allocation to some evacuees and not to others under the same circumstances, we decided to call the district-commissars to the Ministry of Labour and give them definite instructions for guidance in this connection.

.....

In the course of the week, various discussions took place between representatives of different branches of industry, in respect of wage-agreements and deliveries of raw-materials. The sequestered works have made applications to obtain permission to restart their businesses as soon as possible in order to re-employ their workers who have been out of work since October.

.....

Representatives of the Russian camps asked for our intervention, as differences have occurred between the camps chiefs. The critical situation in general makes it impossible to give better care to these people and dissatisfaction gives rise to disunity. Following the wish of the former commandant I assisted him to get to Brussels where he intends to take charge of the Russians here. The problem of the Polish refugees here has been solved by the American authorities who transferred them in groups to France.

.....

On December 15th the National Labour Conference met for the third time. On the order of the day figured the following :

1. A draft for a decree governing the organization, the power and functions of the National Office of Conciliation;
2. A draft for a decree respecting the provisional remaining in force of the Miners' Insurance Fund introduced by the enemy;
3. A draft for a decree in respect of the new reglementation of the unemployment-assistance.

The report on the first decree pointed out that a close collaboration between employers and employed would speed up the realization of the Social Reconstruction Program.

It underlined that the mission of the Conciliation Office rests on the following principles :

1. Elimination of every crisis liable to harm the national economy, like lock-outs and strikes;
2. absolute equality of the new collective contracts;
3. no interference or pressure to hinder the conclusion of these collective contracts;
4. a general declaration binding the entire industry or trade;
5. procedure of conciliation.

.../Some modifications

Some modifications affecting the principles of the draft were suggested and it was withdrawn for future study.

The recommendations on the second decree propose the creation of a larger committee, which would examine which of the insurance schemes introduced by the enemy should be retained.

The main point of the decree in respect of the new reglementation of the unemployment-assistance, is the abolition of the former means test and the required 200 working days before unemployment-assistance was granted. The basic allowance itself will be increased and all expenses will from now on be borne by the State.

In conclusion the conference reported on the measures taken by the Government against contractors and workers of enemy nationality

1. withdrawal of labour permits not later than January 1st 1945;
2. examination of all individual cases;
3. workers not guilty of political offenses will be employed in agriculture;
4. skilled tradesmen indispensable in industry will be granted provisional labour permits expiring after three months;
5. all other enemy aliens should be interned.

FINAL REMARK.

Over the week-end we learned of the new German counter-offensive in the West, and the imminent threat of a new occupation of part of Luxembourg by the Nazis.

Despite very alarming rumours, the population remained calm and expressed complete confidence into the Allied Military Leaders.

VVVVVVV

Luxembourg, 17th December 1944.

Pierre KRIER,
Minister of Labour and
Social Welfare.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

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RECEIVED IN E.R.O. 20.1.45. *Mr R Lavigne*

WE 4/14/2

ACTION COPY Sir G. Reid

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Dr. Simon
Dr. Cahn-Debre
Washington Welfare Divn.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

European Regional Office
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

Your Ref:.....

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Luxembourg, the 9th of January 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

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Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

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The bill for the Reglementation of agricultural labour, was welcomed as a first concrete proposal to stop the flight from the land. To achieve the adjustment between industrial and agricultural wages, the new bill provides for a state subsidy. As this step appears insufficient to guarantee the required labour, the bill proposes that in future all citizens under 20 yrs, of age who wish to be employed in industry or by the State have to work first two years on the land.

: : : : : :

FINAL REMARK. - It is encouraging to note that despite the great danger in which we found ourselves as a consequence of the enemy's counter-offensive, our preparations for the social reconstruction of our country went on.

Our people have unshakable confidence in the final victory of the Allies and are prepared to bring sacrifices to hasten the end of the war.

The inhabitants of the southern counties took readily evacuees into their homes, despite a shortage of rooms and the difficult food situation. Mutual assistance and understanding helps the people to get over this critical phase of the war, and enables us to prepare better conditions for the times ahead.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Luxembourg, 24th December 1944.

Pierre KRIER
Minister of Labour and
Social Welfare.

THE TWELFTH WEEK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN LUXEMBOURG.10th December - 16th December 1944.

CONSCRIPTION. The introduction of compulsory military service, which was made known through the press during the week, is being regarded as a matter of course by the public. The terror of the last four years has shown the peaceful Luxembourgers that their neutrality is no protection at all against an aggressive power. Even if our army will not be able to defend our country by itself, it can assist the Allies in beating the common enemy. The young Luxembourgers who have escaped enforced German military service and the other young men of military age regard it as their duty of honour to place themselves at the disposal of the Allies and to fight for freedom. The security of our country and our international obligations demand that the measures decided upon should be carried out without delay.

: : : : : :

FOOD SITUATION. The population's food supply is becoming more difficult as time goes on, and the evacuations which have started in October and affected up to now 8000 agricultural producers proceed. We trust that in the course of the next few months it will be possible to import wheat and corn for bread-making as our reserves will only last till March. The potatoes-stocks will last till the harvest of the new crop in midsummer. We will probably have to provide the seeds for next year's crop out of our own stocks. Reserves of feedingstuffs are getting very low and therefore the herds have to be reduced accordingly. Milk and fats are at present very low. The margarine producing plant can only produce margarine till the end of January 1945; if no supplies of fats can be imported our rations will have to be cut still further. There remain no stocks of olive oil. Bacon and porcfat are reserved for the heavy industrial workers apart from the quantities which are retained by the producers for their own consumption. The supply of sugar is assured. There is no coffee. The supply of clothing has not yet been improved. The shortage of shoes, especially of working shoes is acute.

: : : : : :

In the course of the meeting of the anti-unemployment conference on the 13th of December, the situation on the railways was again examined. After consultation with the contractors' representatives it was agreed to fix the percentage for trade expenses inclusive of social charges and profit at 50%. For wear and tear of machinery an additional rate will be fixed.

The unity with the building trade seems now further off than ever before as the contractors have separated themselves into two rival federations. If no reconciliation can be brought about in the near future, the conclusion of collective contracts will be rendered very difficult.

The employment of workers against whom disciplinary action has been taken on political grounds, was the subject of a report presented to the conference. In various districts such workers are now employed at leveling bomb and shell-craters and are paid 4 frs less per hour than the other workers. A similar arrangement has been recommended for other districts. The delegate of the Administration of Mines informed the conference that a further 60 men could be employed on the clinker slopes of the smelting-works of Rumelange, Differdange and Rodange.

With regard to the rebuilding of the war-damaged districts, the conference was informed that discussions took place between representatives of the mineowners and workers, and that both parties agreed to the proposal that the mineworkers should be organized into working parties and assist in the work of reconstruction. The miners will be primarily employed in the clearing up and drainage work, the skilled workers of the iron and steel works will be employed on repair and building jobs. With a view to an early solution of the landworkers' problem, a government representative submitted a draft, worked out by the committee which has been set up to deal with this question. After a few minor changes the draft was approved and passed on to the National Labour Conference for their approval.

: : : : : :

.../FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EVACUEES. As several burgomasters had paid out the government allocation to some evacuees and not to others under the same circumstances, we decided to call the district-commissars to the Ministry of Labour and give them definite instructions for guidance in this connection.

: : : : : :

In the course of the week, various discussions took place between representatives of different branches of industry, in respect of wage-agreements and deliveries of raw-materials.

The sequestered works have made applications to obtain permission to restart their businesses as soon as possible in order to re-employ their workers who have been out of work since October.

: : : : : :

Representatives of the Russian camps asked for our intervention, as differences have occurred between the camps chiefs. The critical situation in general makes it impossible to give better care to these people and dissatisfaction gives rise to disunity. Following the wish of the former commandant I assisted him to get to Brussels where he intends to take charge of the Russians here. The problem of the Polish refugees here has been solved by the American authorities who transferred them in groups to France.

: : : : : :

On December 15th the National Labour Conference met for the third time. On the order of the day figured the following :

1. A draft for a decree governing the organization, the power and functions of the National Office of Conciliation;
2. A draft for a decree respecting the provisional remaining in force of the Miners' Insurance Fund introduced by the enemy;
3. A draft for a decree in respect of the new reglementation of the unemployment-assistance.

The report on the first decree pointed out that a close collaboration between employers and employed would speed up the realization of the Social Reconstruction Program.

It underlined that the mission of the Conciliation Office rests on the following principles :

1. Elimination of every crisis liable to harm the national economy, like lock-outs and strikes;
2. absolute equality of the new collective contracts;
3. no interference or pressure to hinder the conclusion of these collective contracts;
4. a general declaration binding the entire industry or trade;
5. procedure of conciliation.

Some modifications affecting the principles of the draft were suggested and it was withdrawn for future study.

The recommendations on the second decree propose the creation of a larger committee, which would examine which of the insurance schemes introduced by the enemy should be retained.

The main point of the decree in respect of the new reglementation of the unemployment-assistance, is the abolition of the former means test and the required 200 working day before unemployment-assistance was granted. The basic allowance itself will be increased and all expenses will from now on be borne by the State.

In conclusion the conference reported on the measures taken by the Government against contractors and workers of enemy nationality

1. withdrawal of labour permits not later than January 1st 1945;
2. examination of all individual cases;
3. workers not guilty of political offenses will be employed in agriculture;
4. skilled tradesmen indispensable in industry will be granted provisional labour permits expiring after three months;
5. all other enemy aliens should be interned.

FINAL REMARK.

Over the week-end we learned of the new German counter-offensive in the West, and the imminent threat of a new occupation of part of Luxembourg by the Nazis. Despite very alarming rumours, the population remained calm and expressed complete confidence into the Allied Military Leaders.

WWWWWWWWW

Luxembourg, 17th December, 1944.

Pierre KRIER,
Minister of Labour and
Social Welfare.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

File No. WE 4/14/2

ACTION COPY Sir G. Reid

Copies distributed to:-

✓ Mr. Rhatigan	Mr. Berger
Mr. Herbert	Mr. O'Halloran
Mr. Mooney	Dr. Topping
Mr. D. Ward	Mr. Scott
Sir H. Young	Dr. Cahn-Debre
	Washington

*See page 2 re
Staff & Field Services Section.*

9 January 1945.

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

From: Henry T. Samson
Welfare Liaison Officer
UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

Having had time to ponder the Luxembourg Mission experience as it relates to the Welfare Division's functions and possibilities, certain impressions stand out and should be noted. I am assuming that you will want these opinions recorded for what they are worth - and I realise fully that they result from a brief and rather concentrated experience in a small and exceedingly friendly country.

1. First I am convinced that UNRRA's effectiveness in Western Europe depends primarily on our setting up a close working partnership with military, governmental and diplomatic authorities. Supplies are vital but without such a partnership, particularly in combat and liberated areas, we might just as well not have them, this relationship must be worked out at the TOP as well as the lower levels. I think we had this relationship on an excellent basis in Luxembourg, but I was conscious of the fact that it did not extend all the way up the line - this co-operation should be immediate and not "something which starts six months after something".

2. There is a limit in these critical days to the usefulness of purely exploratory or study missions. No government could be more courteous, more patient or more co-operative with UNRRA than that of the Grand Duchy but after two months of gathering facts - and particularly in view of the present invasion - it would be natural for the Government to expect something more tangible than research. It is true that the military have major responsibility in the crisis but it would be much better in future evacuations, for instance, if UNRRA could help the military meet civilian needs. For that reason I am quite impressed by the mobile unit emergency relief plan which Mr. Berger showed me the other day. With the Army's co-operation I think it can be made to work. It could have been made to work December 16th - 24th in Luxembourg I am sure - and the Army would have welcomed it. At any rate I think some plans should be worked out for meeting temporary emergency needs, regarding the more formidable supply problems.

The above two opinions are of general character and I realize that they are not essentially Welfare Division problems, through their solution will effect quantitatively and qualitatively the work the Welfare Division will be called on to perform. The following thoughts are more pertinent to Welfare Division operations, particularly with relation to country missions:

1. We must expect to find and accept wide variations in the experiences encountered in different countries. It would be foolhardy to expect that some plan will work in Norway because it worked in Luxembourg, only up to a point is the experience of one mission valuable as a model. Beyond that point each mission and each welfare officer will have to blaze his own trail. Because of the variety of problems which will present themselves and because of the need for tact, understanding of local languages, philosophies, probable difficulties in supply, transport, communications, etc. none but the most highly trained and experienced welfare officers should be entrusted with such responsibility. Their ability to work in close co-operation, for instance, with the Chief of Mission, is vital. It may well be that the Chief of Mission has only a superficial understanding of welfare problems or the best methods for their solution. Unless the Welfare Officer can interpret properly the Welfare Division's programs to the Chief and other officers of the mission, he will have rendered himself and the mission ineffective in the field. Amateurs or Lady Bountifuls will do more harm than good in such positions of responsibility.

2. Planning for the Mission's Departure

In this case only one welfare officer was assigned to the mission. It is conceivable that a sizeable party of welfare officers might leave at one time. If we were to multiply the endless trekking about the City from one bank or embassy or office to another under "instructions" from the field service and communications sections which one person is required to do the result would be utter pandemonium. It would be much simpler to have the field service section serve as well as give directions and for communications to make the necessary communications rather than have the officer involved run errands on his own behalf for days before departure. I would think that these sections, in close co-operation with the Chief of Mission could handle the details of travel, visas, forms, censorship and leave the departing officers free for conferences, instructions, training, etc. In my own experience the mechanical details used up at least four full days prior to departure, days which might have been more profitably used in better briefing. Adequate preparations involve finance, transport, uniforms and equipment, necessary orders and identification, communication arrangements (including personal mail) selection of staff (secretarial etc.) instructions, centralization of information in progress of preparations in the Chief of Mission.

*Field Staff
Services
Section*

3. Factors of Importance en route for Destination

Travel in Europe in wartime being decidedly not in the tourist fashion, welfare officers must quickly become accustomed to reporting en route to Town Major's who will assist them with billeting and mess problems. In the event of long-stopovers it may be necessary to set up a temporary channel of communication either through diplomatic or military establishments. Officers having major responsibility may make certain courtesy calls.

4. Early Steps on Arrival at Destination

Important first moves in the establishment of the mission in its new area, from our experience, are - reporting to proper military and governmental authorities, selection of living quarters and arrangements for meals, courtesy calls on selected authorities, establishment of office, selection of best channels of communication, selection of local office or professional personnel. This latter responsibility is not a simple one in a country that has been occupied for four years by the Germans and it may be necessary for the mission to take on judicial powers of its own if it is ever to secure a satisfactory local staff. Next may come, in recently liberated countries like Luxembourg, receptions for distinguished ministers, SHAEF missions, etc. In Luxembourg particularly the social side of a mission's relationship to the community can only be neglected at the risk of failure. If proper relationships have been established it is then a fairly simple matter to arrange for an interchange of information between UNRRA and the various civilian and military authorities. Finally proper arrangements should be made beforehand to safeguard the health of the mission's members and to plan for their care if ill or injured.

5. Methods of Operation in the Field

Welfare officers on country missions report back to the Director of the Division through the Chief of Mission. A successful mission, however, requires something more in the way of relationships than is indicated in their formal instructions. Close daily contact is important and mutual confidence is invaluable. Different Chiefs of Missions will use different administrative methods and it will be the task of the welfare liaison officers to adjust himself to the Chief of Mission's methods without destroying the functional relationship to his own Division. Good judgment in each instance should indicate the extent to which the mission's work in the field should be centralized or decentralized and no hard and fast rule can be recommended.

In the operation of the mission the scheduling of the welfare officer's work and reports should be planned by that officer. Because he will work pretty much on his own in a strange country, he must so organize his work, after preliminary relationships have been established, so that his time will be properly divided between gathering information, assembling data and recording. For smooth operations, it would be well if he keeps the Chief of Mission advised on his appointment schedule in the event that the Chief of Mission may desire to accompany him on certain visits to prevent duplication of appointments. Similar clearance should be made with other officers of the mission, particularly health and displaced persons, so that time and effort is economized.

To facilitate the work of the mission adequate transport should be provided, this is an essential which might easily be neglected. If the military does not provide adequate transport it will be necessary to make private arrangements for car, driver and gasoline. Here again, if the military cannot provide, the assistance of the government to which the mission is accredited should be requested.

Responsibility for the maintenance of good public relations with the military, local governments and the community at large is incumbent on each member of the UNRRA mission. On point in this connection which is quite important is that members of a mission must adopt a neutral attitude on questions of purely local political concern. Good listeners need not take sides. This is particularly important in social engagements outside the regular routine of mission work.

Maintenance of continual communication channels is essential for the mission's success. Part of the responsibility for this must rest with headquarters but, in many instances, it will be found that missions must make certain of such facilities either through military, diplomatic or civilian governmental channels.

7. Special Problems of the Welfare Liaison Officer and the Welfare Division

a. Need for adequate welfare staff

On an exploratory mission with no operating responsibilities, there might be a tendency to expect too much of one welfare officer in the field. Even on a small mission like that to the Grand Duchy, reports and research could have been much more effectively done if an able assistant had been provided. It is sound also to have an alternate in the event that the principal officer is unable to operate or is called to distant points for any reason. In Luxembourg the welfare officer was called on to serve as acting Chief of Mission during the final ten days and during the German attack. Although the report on the social insurance schemes was completed during that period, his duties were such that he could not also make additional studies of the enforced evacuation from the north central section of the country. This was unfortunate because the evacuation changed much contained in previous reports but it was impossible to start a new survey and perform the other necessary tasks without assistance.

b. Early evaluation of general welfare situation

In order to set the pattern for the whole survey, the welfare officer should, in the first few days after proper relationships have been established, attempt to make a tentative evaluation of the entire situation, this will, or should, indicate the more urgent needs, the possible danger spots, conditions which might need immediate study.

Once he has cleared the air in so far as immediate problems are concerned, it seems to me that he should plan his programs so that he will give a substantial amount of information to the Division on the following points, which are by no means recorded in the order of their comparative importance.

1. Re-organization of the social insurance schemes following liberation, since these have come to be regarded as the most important framework of a country's social structure in so far as the disadvantaged are concerned.
2. Public assistance systems : - This is important because as soon as the welfare officer evaluates this system and contrasts it with social insurance, he will get a clearer view of the country's social philosophy.
3. Resources in terms of hospitals, homes for the aged, children, foster homes, institutions for the handicapped.
4. Some indication of the public psychology, its attitude towards the occupation and German social systems, its desire for reforms etc.
5. What the resistance movement was during the occupation and what its aims and methods are now.
6. Attitude towards and treatment of political prisoners and their families - evidence of conflict and discord, unity and disunity forces.
7. Youth programs during and after liberation.

8. Deportations to Germany and effect on leadership of the country.
9. Welfare implications of material on economics, finance, agriculture, public health and other reports by other members of mission.
10. Accepted status of people in country responsible for welfare programs, their training, experience, activities during occupation, capacities, etc.
11. Labor - organization of ministry and its attributions - development of unions and collective bargaining - wage and living standards - conciliation machinery - special workers insurances - attitude of organized labor during occupation.
12. Educational system of country now and under Germans. This picture may have to be supplied by welfare officers unless it is done by the Chief of Mission.
13. Description (general) of social and industrial forces of country to indicate where balance of power lies.
14. Church organization and its influence on life and progress of the people.

These are only suggestions for points to be covered. Most of them were covered in the twenty-three welfare reports from Luxembourg, some were omitted.

I have not attempted in this summary report to interpret in any way the material contained in the twenty-three reports from the field. This can probably be done better by the Studies Branch of the Division, although I do hope to go over them for the purpose of smoothing off the rough spots.

In closing, I must pay tribute to the co-operation and friendly, sympathetic support and interest which members of the Welfare Division staff, under your leadership, gave to me before, during and at the conclusion of this first exploratory mission to Western Europe. Also I must record my gratitude to the Chief of Mission for his sympathetic understanding of welfare problems and his unswerving friendship and support. And finally to Colonel Fraser and the SHAEF Military Mission, Mr. George Platt Waller, the American Charge d'affaires, and the Government of the Grand Duchy, appreciation for complete and constructive co-operation at all times with the mission and its Welfare Division representative.

HTS(LMB)

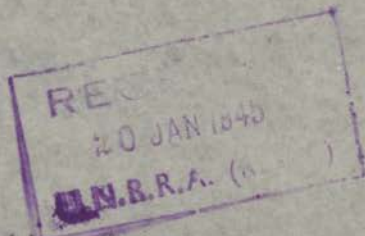
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INDEXED

10.100/299

9th of Januar 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. 10.700/295
which I am addressing to Sir George Reid in con-
nection with the Dps situation.

Copies sent
Mr Seod.
Mr Myer Cohen
Dr Simon
Dr Kahn Debre
Welfare - Wash'n
Mr Rhatigan

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

10.700/295

9th of Januar 1945.

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

From: the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission,

Subject : Displaced Persons.

10 JAN 1945
UNRRA (REG.)

I beg to hand you enclosed :

- 1) 3 copies of a report from the Commissariat au Rapatriement, dated Dec. 27th last, under the heading of "Moscow" and specially dealing with DPs of the USSR.
- 2) 3 copies of the weekly report from the Commissariat au Rapatriement, dated January 6th, in connection with the DPs staying in the country of Luxembourg.

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG
COMMISSARIAT AU RAPATRIEMENT

December 27th 1944.

To His Excellency the Minister of the
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in

Moscow



I have the honour to inform you that the Luxembourgian Government has given careful consideration to the control, care and disposing of persons of foreign nationality displaced by reasons of war events ground on the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

As a result of these considerations my Government has asked me to confirm to you the following steps taken with regards to allied displaced persons and peculiarly with regards to citizens of the USSR.

1. A "commissariat au rapatriement" has been created by the Luxembourgian Government and placed under my chairmanship. This commissariat is taking care of all questions concerning displaced persons.
2. The exact number of Russian Nationals staying in our country for the time being is :

2132 men over 14 years
571 women over 14 years
76 children from 6 to 14 years
56 children under 6 years

The total being 2835 USSR-citizens.

This number is not a concise one; its gradual increase is due to the affluence of DP's coming either from France and Belgium or from occupied Germany, at a daily rate from 5 to 30 Soviet nationals.

3. a) Citizens of the USSR are dealt with as Allied Nationals. Their status is the same as that of all members of the United and Associated Nations found as DP's on the territory of Luxembourg. They are bound by the laws of their host country governing foreigners as well as to regulations issued by the military authorities.
- b) The greatest part of them has been displaced from their homes to forced works; 15% only are prisoners of war who escaped capture by the enemy.
- c) All Russians are virtually put under Standfast order. A repatriation being out of question at the present state of war events, they will not be moved until after the cessation of hostilities as foreseen by SHAEF policy laid down in G-5 Operational Instructions HQ 12th Army Group (30/10/1944).

We are glad to say that the unanimous feeling is that they do not want to be moved out of our country until repatriation to the USSR is possible.

4. Until the cessation of hostilities supervision and control of all Russian DP's will be a Luxembourgian Government responsibility, the Commissariat au Rapatriement together with a special Civil Affairs detachment of the Allied Expeditionary Forces is taking care of their identification and registration. Those found without proper identification cards are given passes by the Luxembourgian Security, visued by the Allied Forces.

....

Registration is carried out in accordance. For AEF instructions on AEF Assembly Center Registration cards and AEF DP Registration Records.

5. a) To prevent a dispersion, Russian Nationals are mostly billeted in camps in the cities of Luxembourg and Esch/Alzette; 300 only are staying with particulars.

The state of these camps is very good. Comfort and hygienic conditions are perfect for as much as installations are available after 4 years of German occupation. Russian Nationals receive the same amount of heating fuel as Luxembourgian citizens; for people staying in camps this means even better heating than for the average population.

- b) Food rations are superior to those for Luxembourgian citizens due to gifts from private sources. The actual amount of rationing is estimated to 3000 calories per capita per day.
- c) Emergency clothing is given to the indigent either by the Luxembourgian Red Cross of the Commissariat au Rapatriement.
- d) A regular weekly medical inspection is affected to each camp. Two surgeons are among the Russian DP's; for the rest, Luxembourg physicians are in charge of the medical supervision. The state of health of all USSR-citizens is good; there are no serious cases of illness to report.

6. Each camp has its own life : families are constituted, children are born. All of them like to live together; if put outside the camp they feel homesick and come back at the earliest possible moment.

7. Each camp is politically organized. A Soviet committee of 3 men is placed at the head of each community which lead all affairs of common ressort together with a political commissaire and a military instructor.

8. Plans are made for the assignement of those able and willing to work. Those who like to earn some supplementary money besides the weekly allowance given by most of the lost communes work temporarily, mostly specialist workers, in workshops, factories and iron works with the purpose to get acquainted with Western European working methods which they want to compare with their own methods.

9. a) Instructions for children is given by teachers or otherwise qualified men chosen among the Russian DP's themselves. Education programs include sports, songs, dances and nursery reaching for girls. The political commissaire is in charge of the political education for grown-up people.

- b) Recreation and entertainment hold a large place in camp life. In Luxembourg-city the Russian community has given public performances on November 7th with theatre, dances and songs. The benefit of these performances which had a tremendous success was given to the local public welfare agencies in acknowledgment of their thanks.

10. The newly formed "Ligue of the Friends of Russia" which counts already some thousand members is giving help and advice to all Russian citizens. Prof. SCHNEIDER, alderman of the city of Luxembourg is practically spending all his time with the Russian community in his quality as chairman of the Ligue of the Friends of Russia.

This summary gives you, your Excellency, a picture of the actual situation of the Russian citizens displaced to our country. The Commissariat au Rapatriement as governmental authority together with Civil Affairs Authorities of the Allied Forces try to hold the present state of the situation until a definite repatriation to Russia will be possible.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

s. J. KAUFFMAN
Commissaire au Rapatriement.

GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG
COMMISSARIAT AU RAPATRIEMENT

RECEIVED January 6th 1945

20 JAN 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

To UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

I beg you to take note of the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying on the territory of the Grand-Duchy of 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	47	48	11	16	122
Czechoslovakia	29	2	-	1	32
Denmark	4	-	-	-	4
England	-	1	-	-	1
Finland	1	-	-	-	1
France	77	87	16	23	203
Germany	50	153	12	25	240
Greece	1	2	-	-	3
Hungary	1	1	-	-	2
Italia	16	19	9	1	45
Lithuania	20	-	-	-	20
Lettonia	2	-	-	-	2
Netherlands	27	9	1	5	42
Poland	61	24	11	6	102
Portugal	1	-	-	-	1
Roumania	1	1	-	-	2
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2	1	-	-	3
Sweden	1	-	-	-	1
Switzerland	2	-	-	-	2
Uruguay	10	3	-	-	13
USSR	?	?	?	?	?
Yugoslavia	11	3	-	-	14
Stateless	48	37	-	1	86

The total being 953

General Considerations.

1. As nearly all Russian DP's have been moved following military authorities policy out of our country some days ago, I cannot give an accurate number of the few who have been left behind. I will give the number in next week's report provided that the communes will send in their report.

....

2. Some of the figures given, especially for the French and the Belgian people, include those of foreign nationality who have chosen their permanent home in Luxembourg. It is difficult to say whether all of them want to be repatriated and must therefore be seen upon as displaced persons.

Please accept the expression most cordial of my sincere consideration.

s.

J. KAUFFMAN

Commissaire au Rapatriement.

WF 4/14/12

TO: *Sir G. Reid*

for ACTION

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to on.....

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Dr. Simon

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Division
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..... *WF* Branch Registry

Date..... *17/1*.....

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
LUXEMBOURG MISSION

INDEXED

Your Ref.:

Reference: 10.100/289

Luxembourg, the 4th of Januar 1945.
11, Rue de la Porte-Neuve

To : Mr. Henry T. SAMSON
Welfare Liaison Officer
of the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

From : the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.



Subject : Summary of the Social Welfare
Institutions of the Arbed Company.

I am sending herewith 3 copies of a summary
of the Social Welfare Institutions of the Arbed
Company, which Mr. Roller of Columeta sent to-day.

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

RECEIVED

15 JAN 1945

U

(S.G.Y.)

Summary of the Social Welfare Institutions
of the Arbed Company

In the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg the workers are protected by an extensive system of social institutions enforced by law.

Working-men's insurance against illness, since 1901

" " accidents, since 1902

" " disabledness and old age, since 1911.

Private clerks' retirement insurance, since 1931.

Paid annual holidays: for clerks, since 1919

for workers, since 1927

Private enterprise did not wait for the establishment of enforced social institutions before starting voluntary social welfare services. For many years the Arbed Company have been systematically pursuing the development of their social programme, in order to ameliorate the social status as well as the professional and the domestic conditions of their employees.

The activity of Arbed's social institutions encompasses the whole of their labourers' and clerks' lives not only within but also without their effective careers as workers. At any moment of their existence, be it for the establishment of their homes, for the support of their families in the manifold questions of hygiene, education and schooling, for the struggle against misfortune or ill-health, or finally for their retreat, workers as well as clerks find advice and help with the respective boards. A social nurse affected to each of the Arbed works acts as the families' adviser and establishes thus a direct link between all concerned.

The following statement groups the social institutions into five categories:

1. Physical protection of childhood and intellectual formation of youth.
2. Protection of labourers in active service.
3. Protection against disabledness and old age.
4. Social institutions sprung forth in consequence of the war.
5. Other institutions.

1. Physical protection of childhood and intellectual formation of youth

Lying-in Hospitals

Against a small boarding fee or with the support of sick-funds, workers' and clerks' wives are admitted for their confinement to the lying-in wards attached to the Dudelange and Esch hospitals.

Confinement Relief

Moreover the Arbed Company pay for the lying-in workers' or clerks' wives a uniform subsidy, the so-called confinement relief.

Childrens' premium and household allowance

In order to support clerks and workers burdened with children, the Arbed Company grant the workers for each child under 16 years of age and the clerks for each child under 20 years of age, a special premium, the so-called "children's premium" amounting to 120 fr. per head and per month.

Debilitated children

Debilitated children and pre-tuberculous children are allowed cure-stays at the

Maison des Enfants - Children's home Kreuzberg at Dudelange)) G.-D. of Luxembourg
Centre de placement familial - Rearing Centre at Redange	
Ecoles en plein air - Open air schools at Dudelange and Esch)	

as well as

Préventorium marin - Sea-preventorium at Clemskerke/Ostende (Belgium).

Other children are sent, according to needs, to the various orphanages in the country.

The parents contribute towards defraying incurred expenses by renouncing their above mentioned children's premium. Open air schools, however, are free of all charges.

Holiday resorts

The holiday-resorts-institution, established in 1914 with the financial help of the Arbed Company, accommodates every year a number of children during their holidays and provides them with the rest and recreation they need for their physical development.

Professional schools

Institut Emile Metz

Mining schools

Professional schools at Esch and Dudelange works and the Institut Emile Metz at Dommeldange promote the formation of young workmen, and the preparatory mining schools at Esch, Rumelange and Petange, as well as the mining school at Esch, run jointly by the Government, the Arbed Company and the respective townships, aim at the formation of miners.

Centre for domestic economy

In a special centre at Esch/Alz. and Dudelange the workers' wives and daughters receive a thorough training in the whole of their household keeping.

Scholarships

Last but not least special scholarships and subsidies promote secondary and university education for workers' and clerks' children.

2. Protection of workers in active service

Casinos for clerks

In four casinos the clerks find meals at low prices, recreation, libraries and reading-rooms.

Supply of potatoes

Every autumn the Arbed Company stock in their cellars in the mining district large quantities of potatoes for re-selling to their workers and clerks at the end of the winter at low prices not exceeding the cost-price.

Fuel at low prices

In order to reduce as far as possible the cost of living for their workers and clerks, the Arbed Company sell them fuel at cost-price. The same favour is extended to the retired employees.

Free or low-leased lodgings

Building materials and building plots at low prices

In the housing department the efforts of the Company at accommodating their workers and clerks with free or low-leased lodgings as well as granting them every facility for acquiring dwelling-houses: supply of building materials at low cost, selling of building plots at favourable conditions,

long-timed loans, etc. Owing to these measures, in force since many years, a number of clerks and workers have been able to purchase houses of their own.

Housing subsidy for clerks

Such married clerks as do not live in rent-free houses receive a housing subsidy.

Gratification

Since 1890 the clerks have been allowed at the end of each year a "gratification" based on their salaries and on the profits realised during the year. The workers on their side have received since 1917 a yearly gratification based on the dividends paid out to the shareholders.

Prevention of accidents

Hospitals

Sick fund for clerks

Insurance against accidents for clerks

A central service for hygiene at the plants and the prevention of accidents has been entrusted with the workers' security. Sick or injured clerks and workers are nursed at Dudelange hospital, which is Arbed's property, as well as at Esch (run jointly with the Township) and Dommeldange hospitals. The clerks enjoy moreover the benefit of a sick fund and an insurance free of fees against professional and non-professional accidents.

3. Protection against disabledness and old age. Pensions for disabled or retired workers. Pensions for workers' widows and orphans

The Arbed Company increase up to a fixed limit the rents paid out by the enforced working men's insurance against old age and disabledness to workers, to workers' widows and orphans.

After 50 years' activity every worker is entitled to a monthly rent equal to his average salary during the last three months of his activity.

Old age home for workers

Retired workers find accommodation in an old age home at a low rent.

Rents for disabled or retired clerks

The Arbed Company have established a pension fund maintained by contributions aggregating 16 % of the fixed salaries out of which 5 % are paid by the clerks and 11 % by the Company. This pension fund guarantees pensions to disabled clerks or aged 65, as well as to clerks' widows and orphans. Since the establishment by the Government of a pension fund for private clerks, in 1931, the Company's pension fund has stopped its activity in so far as it guarantees the acquired rights to all members who were affiliated at the moment when the official insurance was established.

Like the workers the clerks are entitled, after 50 years activity, to a yearly pension equal to their last fixed salary.

End-of-year-allowances for retired employees

Retired workers receive an end-of-year-allowance; the retired clerks' pensions are completed by the payment of a monthly allowance.

4. Social institutions sprung forth in consequence of the war

Aid to the mobilised

Any worker or clerk married or acknowledged support of a family, mobilised by force by the invader or voluntarily enlisted in the allied forces and officially subsidised by the Luxemburg or Allied public authorities will be complementarily subsidised by the Arbed Company up to a certain percentage (70-85 %) of his last salary earned with the Arbed Company.

Help to the heirs of those who died for their country

The heirs of the clerks and workers who died for their country are entitled to one single allowance amounting to

5.000,- fr. for the widow and orphans, and

2.500,- fr. for the single man's parents.

Help to the families of the "deported" and the Luxemburg political prisoners

For the families of married clerks and workers or the single men acknowledged as supports of a family the following allowances have been foreseen under above heading with retroactive force up to 1.9.1944:

a) workers 850,- fr. per month plus children's premium

b) clerks 50 % of monthly fixed salary at the moment of arrest plus housing subsidy and children's premium.

5. Other Institutions

Presents of seniority

The employees' length of service is recompensed by the award of a watch which for the workers is of silver after 20 years' activity, and of gold after 30 years' activity; the clerks are presented with a gold watch after a 20 years' term of office.

Premium of seniority

The workers receive, moreover, after 20 years' service a savings-bank book carried on by yearly premiums bearing 4 % interest.

Help to the heirs of the victims of fatal accidents

In the case of a worker meeting with a fatal accident, during his activity at the Arbed works, the Emile Mayrisch fund pays the victim's heirs a single subsidy of 500,- fr. a head towards meeting the first needs of the family.

Loans for marriage-dowry of clerks' children

In order to enable the clerks in active service to supply their children with an adequate marriage-dowry appropriate long timed loans are granted them, on application, by Arbed's Pension Fund.

Social nurses

With a view to intensifying their social action and carrying its effects far into their employees' families, the Arbed Company have, since 1929, appointed social nurses at their works and mines.

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+ +

Needless to say that all these social institutions which ^{have} sprung forth of a sound comprehension of matters have exercised the most wholesome influence on the workers' minds and on their relations with their employers.

Copy 4/14/2 *Orig. DP* *copy it* *copy DP 14/1*

1945

10.100/287

2nd of January 1944

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 connect-
ion with the DPs situation in this country.

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission.

10.700/286

Jan. 2nd 1945.

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 of the Weekly Report dated December 30th in connection with the DPs staying in the country of Luxembourg, which was mailed to us by the "Commissariat au Rapatriement".

Yours respectfully,

J.N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

30 November 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	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			
Hungary	1	1			
Italia	13	14	6	1	
Lithuania	20				
Lettonia	1				
Netherlands	23	9	1	5	
Poland	60	22	11	6	
Portugal	1				
Roumania	1	1			
Serbia	1				
Spain	2	1			
Sweden	1				
Switzerland	2				
Uruguay	10	3			
USSR	2132	571	76	56	
Stateless	48	36		1	
Yougoslavia	10	3			

The Total being

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely

sign. Pour le Commissaire
A. BOEVER.