

OCCUPATION of LUXEMBOURG

PART 1 THE INVASION

On 1st August 1914 the events are overturning. After Germany declared war against Russia, as a result of the Dual Alliance [AUS.-HUN.&GER.], Germany began with the mobilization. The troop movements were based on the Schlieffen-Plan, which was aligned on a two-front war against Russia and France and launched an offensive through Belgium & Luxembourg by injuring their neutrality.



01.08.1914

4.00pm:
French mobilization to the German borders.

5.00pm:
Wilhelm II of Germany orders mobilization.

ENGLISH DISPATCHES:
British Foreign Minister Lord Grey and Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg: Last try to resolve tensions through diplomatic channels. In response, Germany interrupts the invasion of the 16. Division from Trier to Luxembourg.

6.30pm:
German soldiers stationed over the border to Troisvierges.

7.00pm:
Germany declares war against Russia.

11.00pm: DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS FAILED
The Chief of the German General Staff Moltke turns his version of the Schlieffen Plan into reality. The next day, the full invasion of Luxembourg begins.

02.08.1914

3.00 am:
German troops cross the bridge of Wasserbillig.

6.00 am:
First armed train reaches the railway station in Luxembourg City. Throughout the day German troops flow over Wasserbillig, Remich and Grevenmacher into the country.

3.00pm:
Vanguard reaches Esch-sur-Alzette. Most troops gather in Merl and move on to the Belgian border.

03.08.1914

6.00pm:
German government declares war against France. Previously, the Belgian government refused the march-through its country.

04.08.1914

At the request of the German minister the French minister in Luxembourg becomes expelled

to be continued

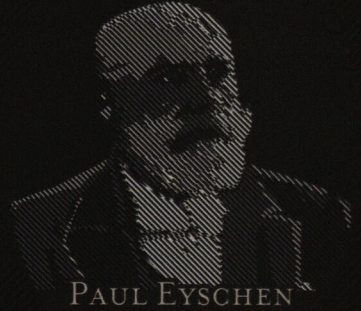
GRAND DUCHESS



PRIME MINISTER



* 14. JUN. 1894
† 24. JAN. 1924



* 27. SEP. 1859
† 11. OCT. 1915

The first Grand Duchess regnant of Luxembourg took to the throne at the age of 18.

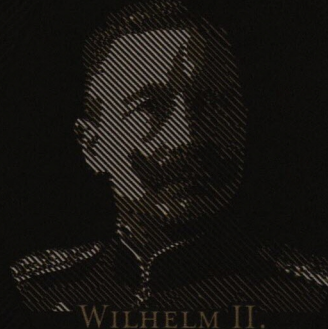
Paul Eyschen was the eighth Prime Minister of Luxembourg and reigned for 27 years.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LUXEMBOURG AND THE GRAND DUCAL COURT DECIDE TO STAY INSTEAD OF GOING INTO EXILE

GERMAN EMPEROR



CHANCELLOR



* 27. JAN. 1859
† 4. JUN. 1941

THEOBALD VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

* 29. NOV. 1856
† 1. JAN. 1921



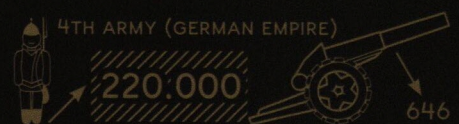
"Now you can do what you want."

WILHELM II TO MOLTKE THE YOUNGER

The eldest grandson of the British Queen Victoria took to the throne at the age of 29 after the death of his father Friedrich III.

Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg was the fifth Chancellor of the German Reich and reigned from 1907 to 1917.

#38
2011





Luxembourg in World War One
Maintopic Issue #2 | Nr.1



OCCUPATION OF LUXEMBOURG

PART 1. THE INVASION

In this new series, we present the situation of Luxembourg between the years of the First World. The series starts with the occupation of Luxembourg.

ERSTER TEIL. DIE INVASION

Mit dieser neuen Serie, möchten wir ein Jahrhundert nach dem Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkrieges die Situation Luxembourgs während der Kriegsjahre thematisieren. Den Anfang macht die erste Besetzung Luxemburgs durch das Deutsche Reich am Mobilmachungstag.



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**UNIVERSITY OF
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CHRONICLE of LUXEMBOURG

After the German occupation, Luxembourg had to justify partially its position between the years 1914 and 1918. There were some questions about the neutrality, not least because of the economic cooperation and the lack of any defense against occupation. To understand the situation of Luxembourg in World War One, it is necessary to take a view on the chronicle of the country.

L LUCILINBURHUC 963 \



At that time Luxembourg (Lucilinburhuc) was only a topographic name for a rock ledge

MANIFESTE DE LA NATION 1789 \

The term „nation“ has been used in the „Manifeste de la nation“ in connection with Luxemburg for the first time and that means the sovereign people rebelling against the monarch of that time, the Emperor Joseph II. Although the attitude of the manifest doesn't seem to be strongly represented and stays without consequences because of the french annexation. The duchy of Luxembourg was dissolved and 1795 to 1815 the term nation refers to french nation.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA 1815 \



Dividing of the Napoleonic empire. The congress of Vienna decides the foundation of the luxembourgish state in the form of an Grand Duchy and a personal union with the United Kingdom of Netherlands as a part of the German Federation.



1816 \ -----



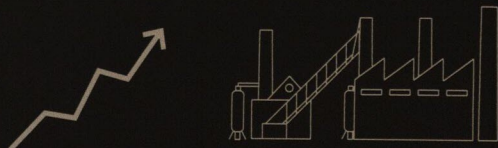
The Fortress of Luxembourg becomes a "federal fortress" of Prussia. From this point the stationed soldiers consist of 1/4 Dutch troops and and 3/4 Prussian troops



BELGIAN REVOLUTION 1839 \

The dividing of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands is executed. A part of Luxembourg gets allocated to the Kingdom of Belgium which developed from the dividing of the Netherlands. Luxembourg gets sovereign autonomy and the personal union with the Kingdom of Netherlands remains.

GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN 1842 \



Luxembourg becomes a member of the German Customs Union and a country with a strong heavy industry.

OWN CONSTITUTION 1848 \

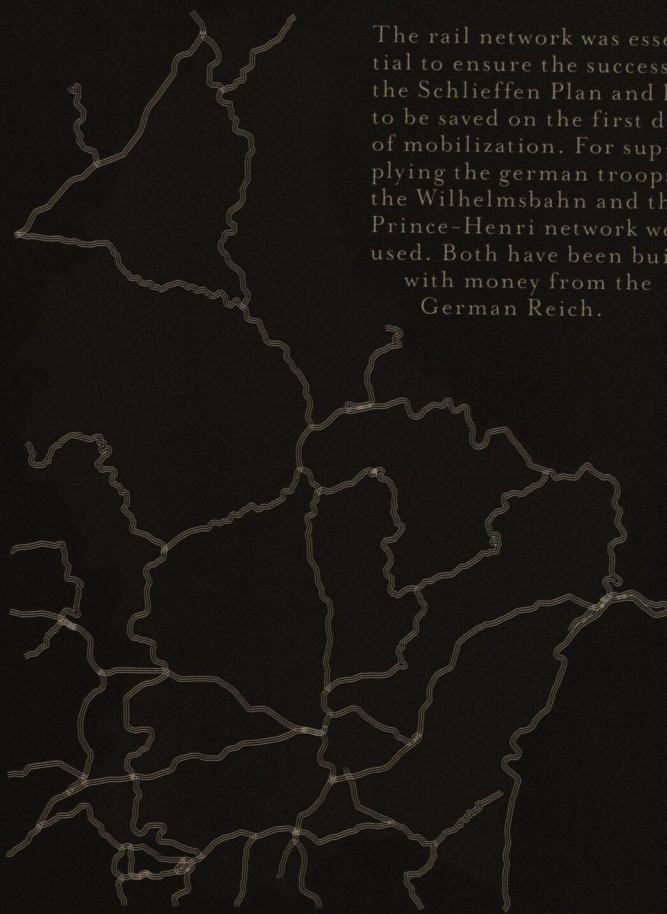


an independent Government is formed

DECISION 1858 \

In 1858 the legislator decides, that the luxembourgish nationality exists since 1815.

RAILWAY SYSTEM LUXEMBOURG 1907



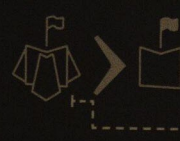
The rail network was essential to ensure the success of the Schlieffen Plan and had to be saved on the first day of mobilization. For supplying the german troops, the Wilhelmsbahn and the Prince-Henri network were used. Both have been built with money from the German Reich.

LUXEMBOURG CRISIS 1866 \

As a result of the dissolving of the German Federation the destruction of the fortress of Luxembourg and the everlasting neutrality of the country is decided. The development and the connected withdrawal of the prussian garrison could have supported the Foundation of the Nations.

2ND TREATY OF LONDON / 1867

Prussian troops leaving Federal Fortress



Fortress partly torn down

RAILWAY CONVENTION / 1872



Agreement for taking over the management of Wilhelm Luxembourg Railways by the German Imperial Railway Administration

DEATH OF WILHELM III (NE) / 1890

Wilhelm III. dies without descendants. The personal union is dissolved Luxembourg receives its own monarch, Adolph von Nassau Weilburg. The new dynasty adopts the position of „national“ rulers and takes part in the list of middle aged royals.



#39 2014



Luxembourg in World War One
Maintopic Issue #2 | Nr.2



CHRONICLE OF LUXEMBOURG

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Im Rahmen eines Ausstellungsprojektes unternahmen die Mitarbeiter des Instituts für Geschichte an der Universität Luxemburg Forschungen zu Luxemburg im ersten Weltkrieg. Im Mittelpunkt standen die konkreten Erfahrungen des Krieges in Luxemburg – Hunger, Tod, Besatzung, – in den Jahren 1914-1918.



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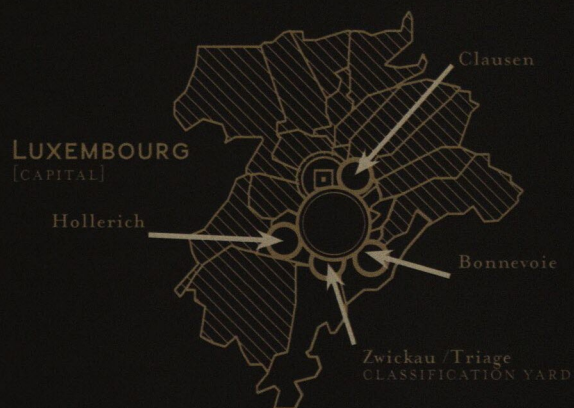
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AIR ATTACKS

ON LUXEMBOURG DURING WORLD WAR ONE

Between 1914 and 1918, Luxembourg was attacked by British and French air forces. Although the attacks mainly focused on heavy industry and supply routes, the population suffered also among the numerous bombings.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS



IRONWORKS

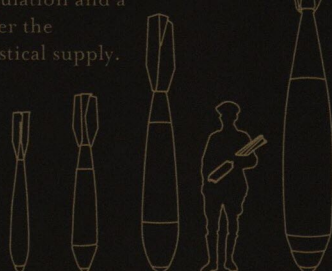
The heavy industry is based on the rich ore deposits in the southwest of the country. Since Luxembourg joined the German 'Zollverein', both benefit from these deposits.



One of the ironworks is the Adolf-Emil-Hütte in Esch-sur-Alzette.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES

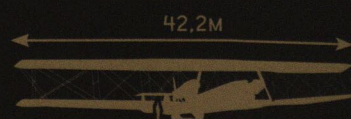
The first dropped bombs were simple hand-grenades, which had been thrown out of balloons, airships and smaller aircrafts. From the first bombing in 1911 till the end of the Great War, air attacks became an often used hit against the civil population and a tool to hinder the enemy's logistical supply.



P.&W.-BOMBS GERMANY
50KG 100KG 300KG 12,5KG 1.000KG

VICTIMS

	+	✈️
Bonnevoie	15	32
Clausen	10	24
Differdange	7	26
Dommeldange	-	2
Dudelage	3	2
Esch	11	21
Ettelbruck	1	-
Luxembourg	11	21



ZEPPELIN (STAAKEN) R.VI
GERMAN PLANE THAT FLEW ATTACKS ON LONDON DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR



Luxembourg in World War One
Maintopic Issue #2 | Nr.3



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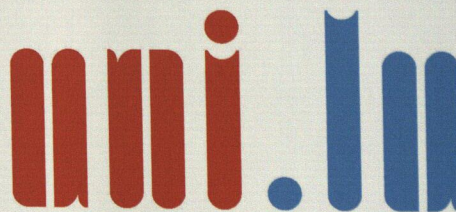


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HUNGER

FOOD CRISIS IN LUXEMBOURG DURING WORLD WAR ONE | 1914 - 1918

Luxembourg was not directly involved into the great war, but made the experience of what was called TOTAL WAR. Like many other countries during those years, the people of Luxembourg were exposed to a severe form of food shortage.

FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION BEFORE WAR

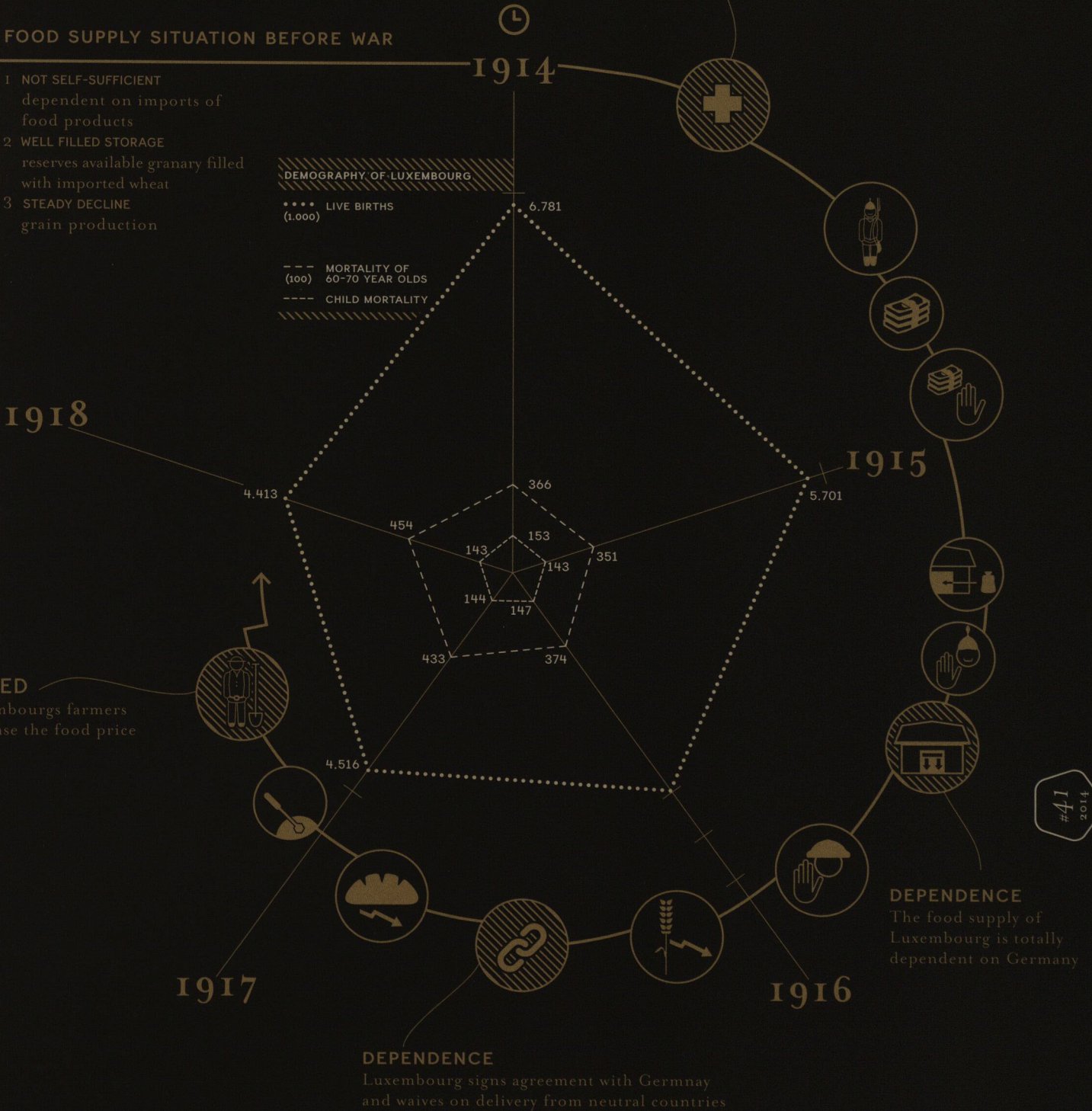
- 1 NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT
dependent on imports of food products
- 2 WELL FILLED STORAGE
reserves available granary filled with imported wheat
- 3 STEADY DECLINE
grain production

DEMOGRAPHY OF LUXEMBOURG

•••• LIVE BIRTHS (1.000)

--- MORTALITY OF (100) 60-70 YEAR OLDS

--- CHILD MORTALITY



MILITARY PRESENCE
o 4500-5500 German soldiers were stationed in Luxembourg



FILLING FOODSTOCK
Luxembourg buys food from neutral countries (NL) (RO) (CH)



POOR HARVEST



FOOD PRICES
Permanently more expensive



MILITARY PRESENCE
Germany refuses transit of goods purchased by Luxembourg



FOOD SHORTAGES
Lower quantity & quality of food.



MAXIMUM PRICES
Without success, the government introduces a limited height for food prices



SABOTAGE FOOD SUPPLY
GB sabotages collaboration between USA & Luxembourg



REGULATION OF PRICES
State gets dictatorial powers to protect economic interests



Luxembourg in World War One
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THE PEOPLE HUNGER

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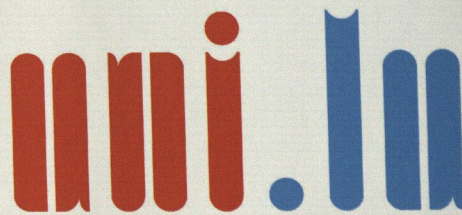


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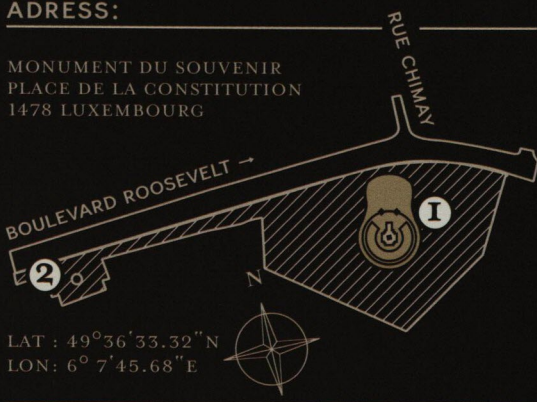
D'GËLLE FRA

MONUMENT DU SOUVENIR

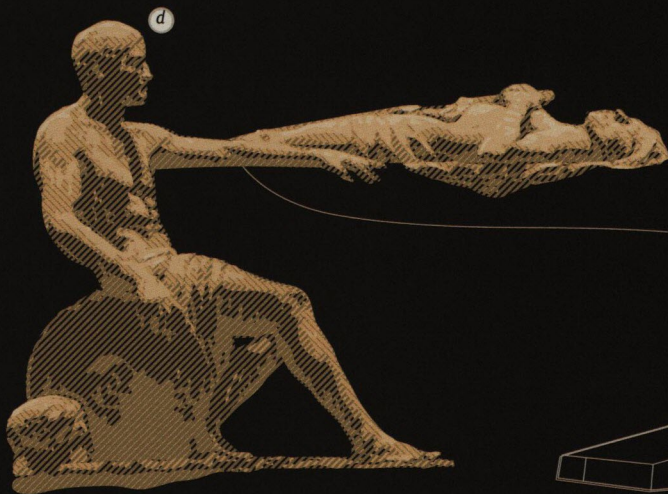
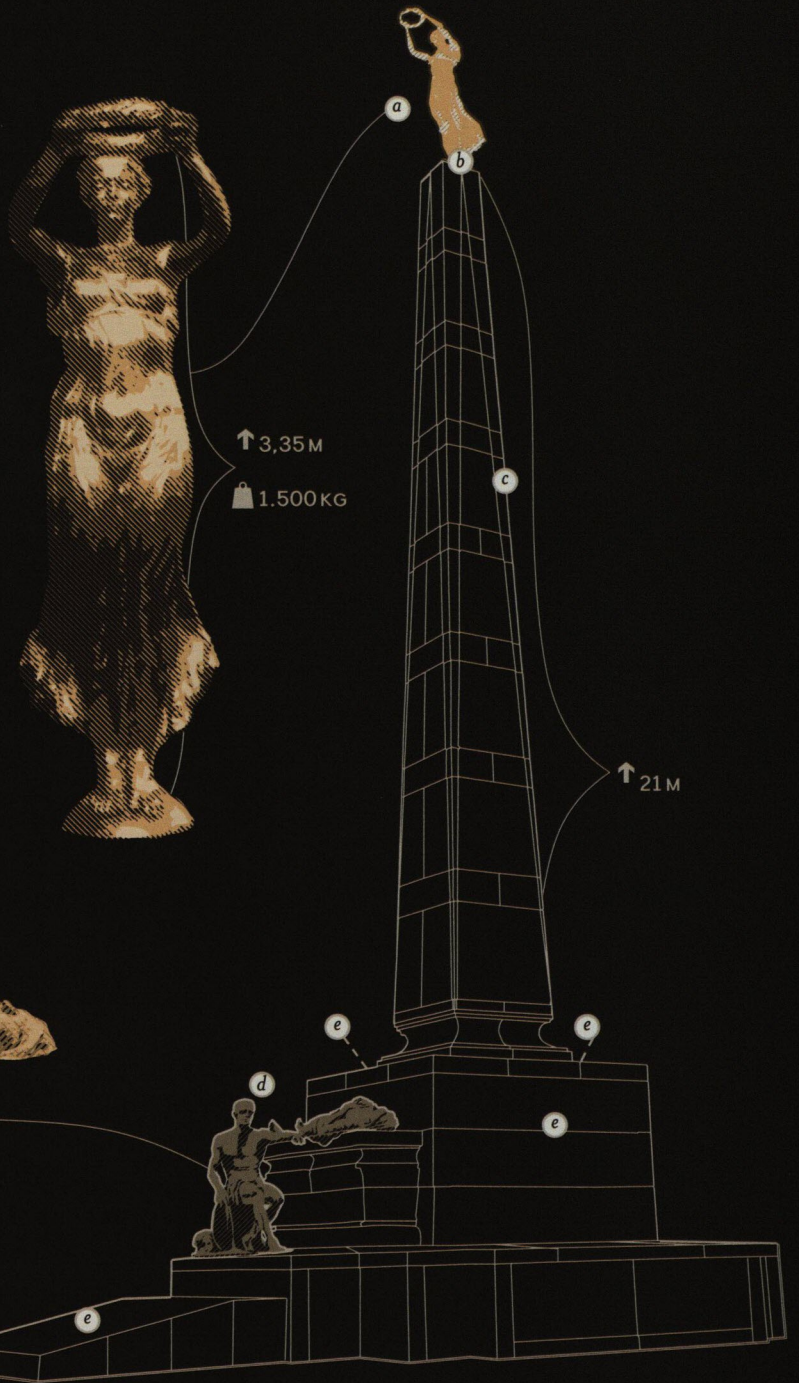
The Monument of Memory, better known by the name of Gëlle Fra is situated at the Place de la Constitution in Luxembourg City. The statue of a gilded bronze lady holding a laurel wreath, was inaugurated in 1923 to commemorate the Luxembourgers who perished in World War I. Over the years, the history of the Gëlle Fra changed her original meaning for remembrance. Nowadays The Monument of souvenir is no longer just a place to remember the years of the first world war.

ADDRESS:

MONUMENT DU SOUVENIR
PLACE DE LA CONSTITUTION
1478 LUXEMBOURG



LAT : 49°36'33.32" N
LON : 6° 7'45.68" E



HISTORY:

1920 competition launched
funded by donations, sale of stamps
1923 Mai 23. erected - Mai 27. inaugurated

200.000 times
printed in 2 pads

1940 Okt. monument
torned down by the nazis

1951 new construction of the monument
without the Golden Lady

1981 return of the Golden Lady
refound under the Stade Josy-Barthel
1985 Jun. 23. inaugurated again

2001 Lady Rosa of Luxembourg

2010 March 3. -> Expo 2010 Shanghai
2010 Nov. Luxembourg



MONUMENT DU SOUVENIR

Designed by Claus Cito
[NICOLAS JOSEPH CITO]
from 1920 -1923

- a **FRIDDESKINNIGIN**
cost: 15.700 Franc
BRONZE WITH GOLD PLATING
- b **SCREW**
4 x 1,5m
- c **GRANITE OBELISK**
21m tall
- d **SOLDIERS**
cost: 27.300 Franc
BRONZE WITH GOLD PLATING
- e **MEMORIAL PLAQUES**



CLAUS CITO

* 26. MAI 1882

† 10. OCT 1965

FURTHER WORKS: ↓

- The altar of the crypt of the Cathedral of Our Lady
- Statue of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg
- Statue Mère éplorée (inconsolable mother) at the cemetery in Leudelingen



LADY ROSA OF LUXEMBOURG

Croatian artist Sanja Ivekovic erected a similar monument. Criticise the very secondary role, that was given to women in general memory during war times. It provokes a long controversy by satirising the common memory conventions.





Luxembourg in World War One
Maintopic Issue #2 | Nr.5



D'GËLLE FRA

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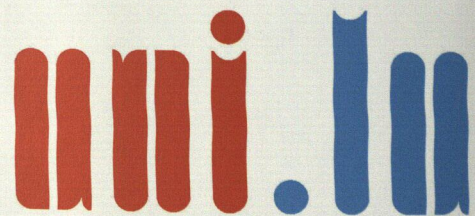


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