

ROBERT SCHUMAN

From Clausen to Europe

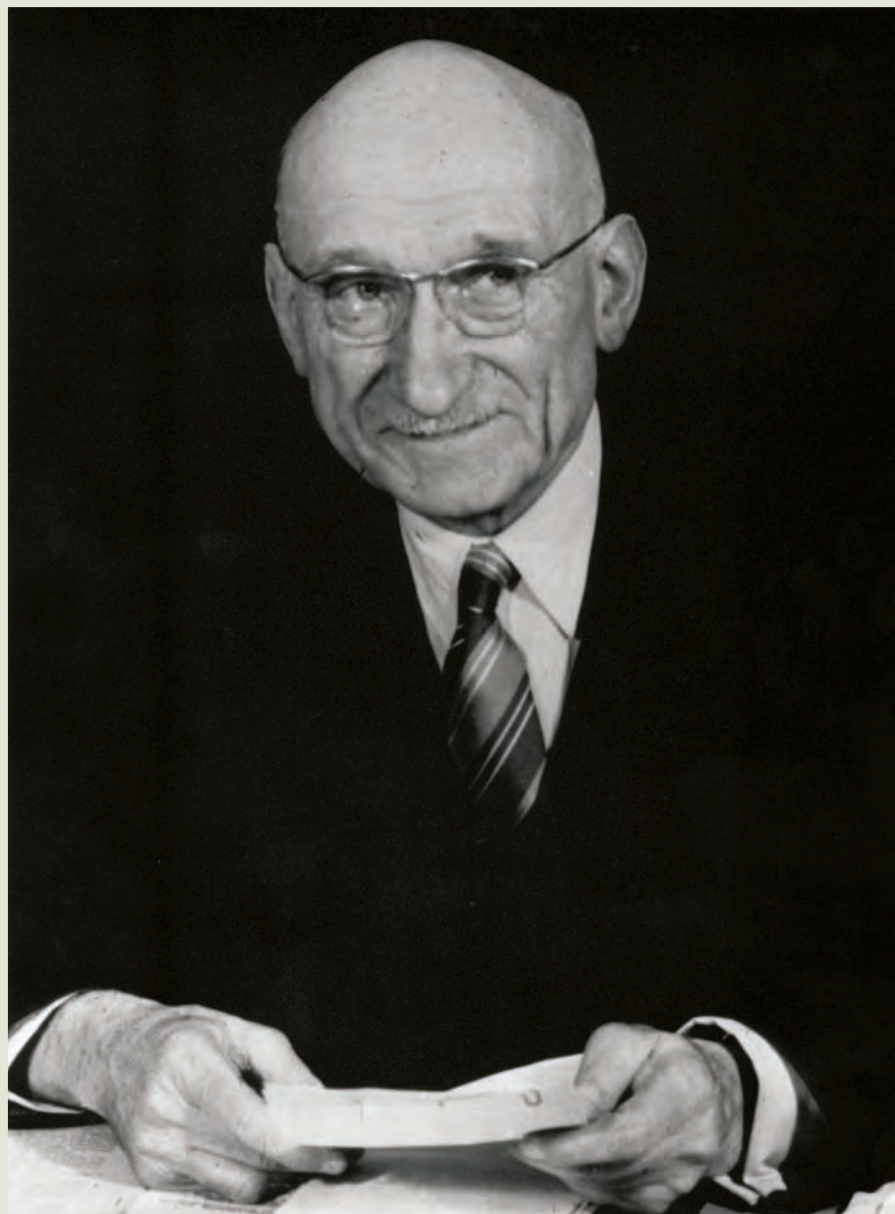
In the footsteps of a committed European



ROBERT SCHUMAN

From Clausen to Europe

In the footsteps of a committed European



Contents

p.05	1886-1903 Birth, childhood and education in Luxembourg
p.11	1904-1919 University studies to World War I
p.21	1919-1945 French member of parliament to World War II
p.29	1945-1949 Robert Schuman in post-war Europe
p.35	1950-1963 From the Declaration of 9 May to “Pilgrim of Europe”
p.43	The Robert Schuman House in Clausen
p.49	Acknowledgements
p.51	Credits
p.53	Selected bibliography



**“Indeed, I must point to my childhood,
my youth, my intellectual and moral
development, as they laid the
foundations for my entire life.”**

Address by Robert Schuman, inauguration of the Maison Victor Hugo,
Vianden, on 1 August 1948

1886 - 1903

**Birth, childhood
and education
in Luxembourg**

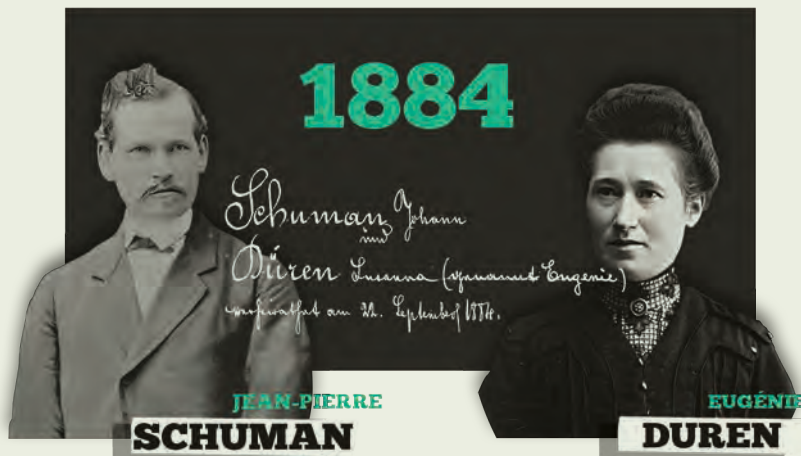
1886

Jean-Baptiste Nicolas Robert Schuman was born on 29 June 1886 in Clausen, a peaceful suburb of Luxembourg City. He grew up in a large house surrounded by greenery, somewhat isolated at the foot of the rocky outcrop. The Church of Saint Cunégonde, next to his house, played an important role in the life of young Robert, who was brought up in the Catholic faith by devout parents.



CLAUSEN

1871



His father, Jean-Pierre Schuman, was a landowner from Évrange, a village in the French region of Lorraine just over the border with Luxembourg. He was born as a Frenchman but became a German citizen after the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to the German Empire in 1871.

Robert Schuman's mother, Eugénie Duren, a young Luxembourger from Bettembourg, was a sensitive and deeply religious woman. When she married in 1884, she took her husband's nationality, so Robert Schuman was born as a German citizen.

1892

In 1892, a quiet but academically gifted child, he went straight into the third year of the primary school in Clausen.



1896



Four years later, the young Schuman joined the Athénée de Luxembourg.

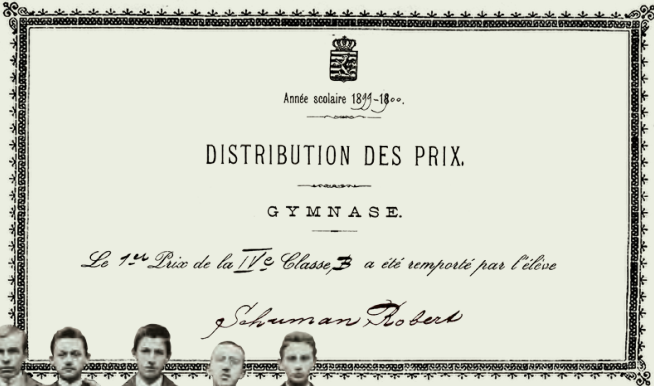
**L'ATHÉNÉE, LA CATHÉDRALE
ET LE SÉMINAIRE**
LUXEMBOURG

“Luxembourgish teachers taught me the language, which is my national language. They taught me the French classics with a passion... a contagious passion.”

Address by Robert Schuman, inauguration of the Maison Victor Hugo,
Vianden, on 1 August 1948

PROGRÈS. — Fortschritte.

Maxi- mum des points.	Numéro obtenu.	Points obtenus.
Maxi- mum der Punkte.	Erhaltene Nummer.	Erhaltene Punkte.
Doctrine chrétienne. — Religionslehre.	1	55
Langue allemande. — Deutsche Sprache.	1	57
Langue française. — Französische Sprache.	1	55
Langue latine. — Lateinische Sprache.	1	58
Arithmétique. — Rechnen	1	57
Histoire et géographie. — Geschichte Geographie	1	57





1904 - 1919

**University studies
to World War I**

1904

1905

After obtaining his school leaving certificate in Luxembourg, Robert Schuman decided to leave the country of his birth and attend the Kaiserliches Lyzeum in Metz. He completed his Abitur in 1904, which gave him access to the most prestigious German universities.

Anmeldebuch

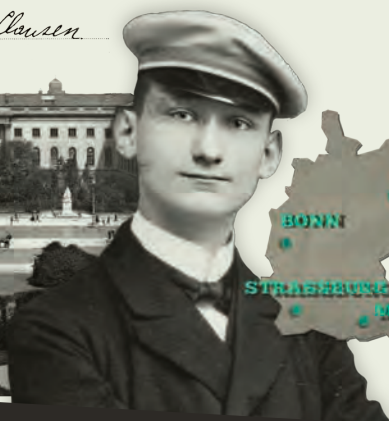
des Stud.

(Vor- und Zuname)

Robert Schuman

AUS (Geburtsort)

Luxemburg-Clauser



As a law student, he began his studies in Bonn and continued with courses in Berlin, Munich and Strasbourg.



1907

1910



During this period Robert Schuman joined Unitas, a Catholic student activist organisation with which he would continue to be involved throughout his life.

At the age of 24, he successfully defended his PhD in Civil Law in Strasbourg.



STREITBEFANGENHEIT UND RECHTSNACHFOLGE

ALS VORAUSSETZUNGEN DER §§ 265
UND 266 DER ZIVILPROZESSORDNUNG

VORGELEGT VON

ROBERT SCHUMAN
REFERENDAR.

During his studies, Robert Schuman exchanged regular letters with his mother, with whom he was very close.



1911



Souvenez-vous dans vos prières
de
MADAME

J.-P. Schuman

née **Eugénie DUREN**

de LUXEMBOURG-CLAUSEN,
décédée inopinément à *Evrange*,
le 30 août 1911, à l'âge de 46 ans,
munie des Saints Sacraments de
l'Eglise et préparée par une vie
chrétienne.



But in August 1911, the young Robert suffered a devastating blow when his mother died in a tragic carriage accident. He was deeply affected by the loss and considered joining the priesthood.

However, the wise words of his friends gave him the strength he needed to pursue his studies. In 1912 he was admitted to the Bar in Alsace-Lorraine, opened a legal practice in Metz and continued to play an active role in the Catholic community in Lorraine.



Rechtsanwalt

Dr Robert SCHUMAN

avocat-avoué

M E T Z

oulev. Empereur-Guillaume, 5
Téléphone 1920

1912

1914

1915

Berliner Tageblatt

und Handels-Zeitung.

Nr. 389 a.

Montag, 3. August 1914.

43. Jahrgang.

Der Krieg mit Frankreich.

Abbruch diplomatischen Beziehungs



In 1914, the First World War broke out.

Excused from military service in 1908, Robert Schuman was initially engaged as a soldier in a non-combat unit in the German army in Metz.

In 1915 he was assigned to administrative tasks in the *Kreisdirektion* in Bolchen, where he remained until the end of the war.



Auf den Bericht vom 17. v.Mts. Nr.1308 erwidere ich
 ergebnis, dass Ihnen zur Verstärkung des dortigen Personal
 nals auf meinen Antrag der als Schreiber bei einem hie-
 sigen Amts- und batillon beschäftigte Rechtsanwalt Dr.
 S. aus Metz überwiesen worden ist und sich
 am 15. d. Monats den Dienstantritt bei Ihnen melden wird.



German soldiers in Bolchen,
18 September 1914

After four long years of fighting, the war came to an end, leaving millions of dead and wounded in its wake. With the victory of the Allies, Lorraine and Alsace were reintegrated into France, and Robert Schuman became a French citizen at the age of 32.



LA GUERRE EST FINIE

Vive la France!
Vive la République!

11 NOVEMBRE

1918



The front page of
Le Petit Journal,
 8 December 1918



1919 - 1945

**French member
of parliament to
World War II**

Schuman was soon noticed for his legal skill, multilingual capabilities and experience on the ground, and he was approached by the Catholic community and asked to stand in the elections in November 1919. After some initial hesitations, he eventually agreed to stand on the list for the *Union républicaine lorraine* party and was elected as a member of parliament for Moselle. He was subsequently re-elected at every election.



COO SCHAFF 10 AD 1

*TW Paul
21/2301/2*

Le télégramme est identifié à l'aide des indications portées, dans l'ordre chronologique, avant le texte du télégramme. L'heure de dépôt est indiquée par un nombre à deux chiffres.

TELEGRAMME

ORIGINE	NUMERO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	DATE DE DÉPÔT	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	INDICATIONS DE SERVICE	Timbre à date
LUXEMBOURG	40034	166	12	1200		

JE REGRETTE INFINIMENT D ETRE EMPECHE PAR UN FROID MALENCONTREUX
D ETRE DEMAIN DES VOTRES COMME JE VOUS L AVAIS ECRIT ET JE VOUS SERAIS
RECONNAISSANT DE BIEN VOULOIR EXCUSER MON ABSENCE ET DE REMETTRE AU
PRESIDENT SCHUMAN LE TELEGRAMME SUIVANT STOP PRESIDENT ROBERT SCHUMAN
METZ CHER AMI ABLIGE DE GARDER LA CHAMBRE IL M EST MALHEUREUSEMENT
IMPOSSIBLE D ETRE DEMAIN AVEC VOS AMIS POUR FETER VOS QUARANTE
ANNEES PARLEMENTAIRES STOP DE LOIN JE VOUS ADRESSES MES FELICITATIONS
LES PLUS CORDIALES ET MES VOEUX AFFECTUEUX STOP TEMOIN DEPUIS
QUARANTE ANS DE VOTRE CARRIERE BRILLANTE ET FECONDE ENTRE TOUTES
J EXPRIME EN CE JOUR AU COLLEQUE LORRAIN - VOISIN DE MA CIRCONSCRIPTION
ELECTORALE LUXEMBOURGEOISE - A L HOMME D ETAT FRANCAIS A L EUROPEEN
PAR EXCELLENCE ET AU BON AMI DE MON PAYS L HOMMAGE AMICAL DE MON
ADMIRATION ET DE MA PLUS HAUTE ESTIME STOP AD MULTOS FELICESQUE
ANNOS = JOSEPH BECH =

N° 701

● Pour toute réclamation concernant ce télégramme, présenter cette formule au bureau distribution.

VOIR AU VERSO la signification des principales indications qui peuvent éventuellement figurer en tête de l'adresse.

Telegram of
congratulations from
Joseph Bech to
Robert Schuman, 1959



**MARIE
KELLE**



In spring 1926, Schuman bought a house in Scy-Chazelles, near Metz.

He lived in the modestly furnished property with his loyal housekeeper, Marie Kelle, until his death.



He travelled extensively during this period, whether in connection with his parliamentary activities or in a private capacity. On a political level, he continued to defend Alsace-Lorraine and the region's specific needs.



1939

1940

DERNIÈRE ÉDITION
L'INTRANSIGEANT
la voix de la justice
LA GUERRE

LA FRANCE
et l'ANGLETERRE
sont en état de guerre
AVEC L'ALLEMAGNE



1939

In 1939, Europe was torn apart once again with the outbreak of World War II.

Les premières nouvelles de nos réfugiés

In dramatic circumstances, Robert Schuman was given his first ministerial post.

In March 1940, he was appointed as Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Refugees in the government headed by Paul Reynaud. His mission was to help the tens of thousands of refugees from Alsace-Lorraine.



A few months later, Marshal Pétain signed the armistice and France was divided in two.

On 10 July the National Assembly was convened in Vichy and Schuman was one of 569 members who voted to grant full powers to Marshal Pétain, with 80 votes against and 17 abstentions.

Aufnahmebefehl

Der Rechtsanwalt in Metz Robert Schuman
geb. am 29.6.86 zu Küsemberg
wohnhaft Nike, Martinsplatz Stroße Nr. 2
ist wegen denationalistischer Einstellung
in das Polizei-Gerichts-Gefängnis aufzunehmen.



27 OCTOBRE

1940

Comment M. ROBERT SCHUMAN s'évada d'Allemagne



Nom Ducoux
Prénoms Robert
Profession Professeur de
Né le 29 juin 1886
à Font-aux-Évêques
Département Meurthe et Moselle
Fil(s) de (père) M. Paul Ducoux
et de (mère) Mme Marie Schuman
Nationalité Française
Domicile Font-aux-Évêques, 12 rue de la



But Schuman refused to participate in the new government and returned to Metz. He was arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned, then placed under house arrest in Neustadt, Germany. In summer 1942, he escaped under a false identity and headed for Lyon, but he was forced into hiding when the Germans invaded southern France. For two years, he hid in religious houses and monasteries.



1945 - 1949

**Robert Schuman
in post-war Europe**

1945

1948

In 1945, the war ended with the defeat of Nazi Germany. Back in Paris, Schuman was criticised for voting to grant full powers to Pétain and considered ineligible for office.

The High Court ultimately dismissed the charge against him, and Schuman was able to resume his political career.



AUX ÉCOUTES DE LA FINANCE



Organisation
Du Traité
De l'Atlantique
Nord

Convention européenne
des droits de l'Homme

Conseil de l'Europe

FOR FRANCE:
POUR LA FRANCE:

Schuman

A. Giscard

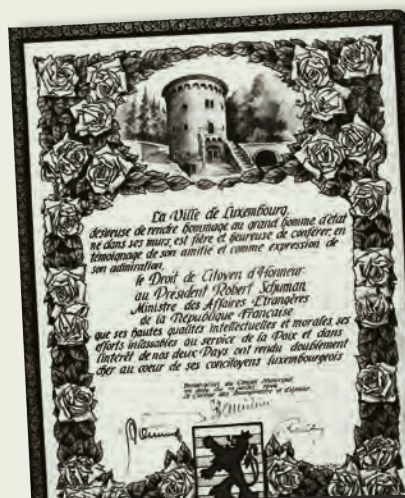


He was appointed as Minister of Finance in 1946 and Prime Minister one year later, before becoming Foreign Minister in 1948. Schuman signed the major international post-war treaties for France.

1949



Despite all his responsibilities, Robert Schuman maintained close links with his friends and family and also with Luxembourg, the country of his birth.



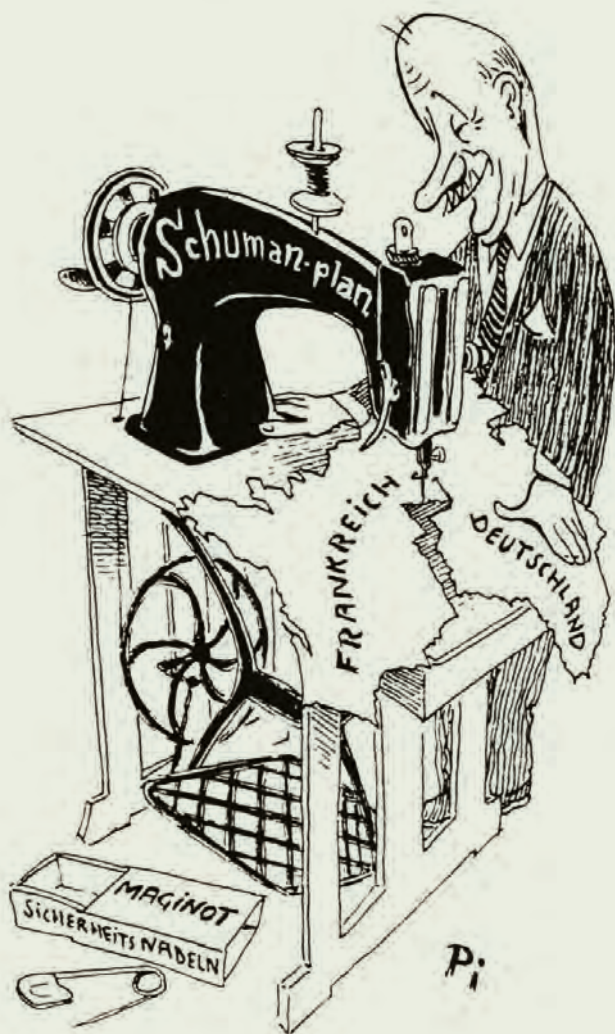


But with the start of the Cold War and the Iron Curtain dividing the continent in two, it seemed that peace in Europe was once again hanging by a thread. Schuman believed that a revival of the European spirit was needed to bring about lasting peace.

With relations between France and Germany still strained, Schuman remained committed to the European idea, despite much criticism, and he continued to work tirelessly for the reconciliation of the two countries.



*Erfinderstolz:
„Hoffentlich entwickelt sich das Ding besser als die
Sicherheitsnadeln.“*



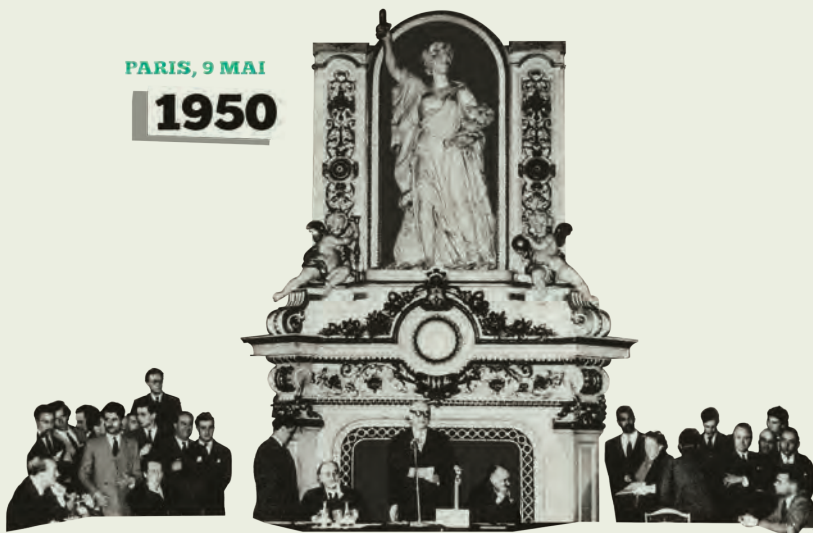
1950 - 1963

**From the Declaration
of 9 May to “Pilgrim
of Europe”**

On 9 May 1950, in an address inspired by Jean Monnet, Schuman proposed the pooling of coal and steel resources in France and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in an organisation open to the other countries of Europe.

PARIS, 9 MAI

1950



The Schuman Plan, prepared in the utmost secrecy, was a bold project: to bring together the two long-standing enemies, create a shock wave to launch the process of European unification and establish lasting peace in Europe.

1951

La production franco-allemande
DE CHARBON ET D'ACIER
placée sous une autorité commune



One year later, on 18 April 1951, the FRG, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, or ECSC.

This initiated the process of European integration, which would ultimately result in the establishment of the European Union.



1956

1960

L'ÉDIFICATION D'UNE VÉRITABLE COMMUNAUTÉ NÉCESSITE L'ACCEPTION D'UNE DISCIPLINE RIGOREUSE

par ROBERT SCHUMAN
ancien président du conseil

FAMILLE & COLLEGE REVUE D'ÉDUCATION

TOME XIV — N° 4

ANNÉE SCOLAIRE 1955-1956

Pour une éducation européenne

par Robert SCHUMAN

Après l'entrée du Conseil et Monsieur des Affaires Étrangères de la République Française, Monsieur Robert Schuman se livre à une réflexion sur l'éducation de nos enfants et le rôle des universités en présence d'un monde qui se transforme à une vitesse vertigineuse. Qu'il se soit quelquefois trompé !



Les bases indispensables d'une Communauté européenne

par ROBERT SCHUMAN



Robert Schuman decided to end his ministerial career in 1956. From that point on he became a tireless advocate of the European cause, heading the European Movement from 1955 to 1961.

He was elected as the first President of the European Parliamentary Assembly from 1958 to 1960, and at the end of his term the Assembly gave him the title of "Father of Europe".

Pater Europae: Robert Schuman





Robert Schuman at the
7th Europa-Union Congress,
Hanover, 1954

But in 1962 he began to suffer from ill health and decided to withdraw to his house in Scy-Chazelles, where he died on 4 September 1963.

L'Europe en deuil :

LA MORT DU PRÉSIDENT
ROBERT SCHUMAN

Trauer um den „Vater der Montanunion“

4 SEPTEMBRE

1963

*È morto Schuman
francese europeo*

Robert Schuman
gestorben





Robert Schuman's
funeral procession at
Metz Cathedral,
7 September 1963



The Robert Schuman House in Clausen

It was in this imposing residence, rented by the Schuman family, that the young Robert spent his childhood and adolescence. The house is in Clausen, a district of Luxembourg City; it is set in green surroundings with a view of the historic fortifications and the skyline of the upper city.





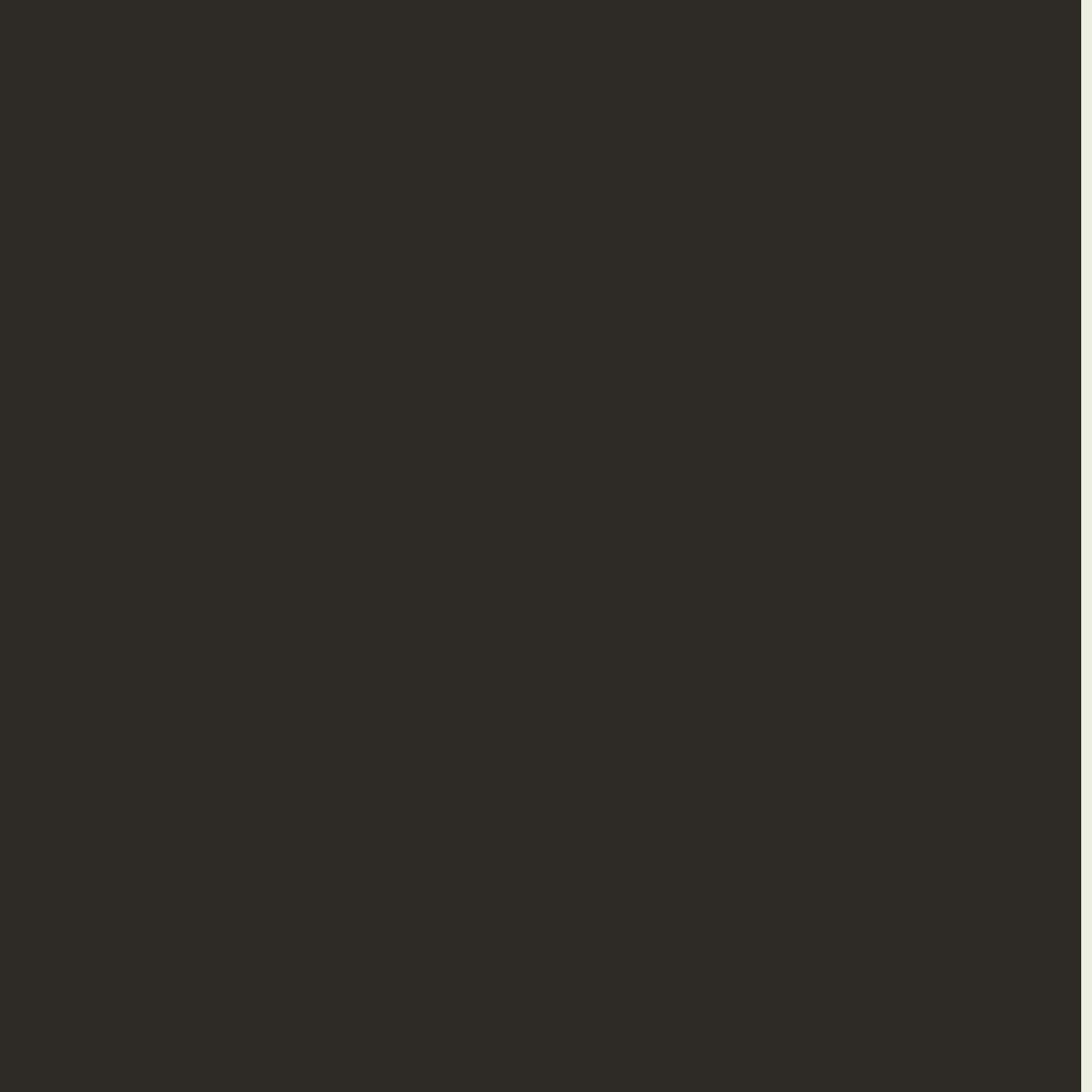
Once known as the “Villa Feyden”, the house was built between 1872 and 1873 by Luxembourgish lawyer Jean-Nicolas Feyden. The Demuth-Wilhelm family bought it in 1899, but the Schumans continued to rent the property until Eugénie Duren died in 1911. The villa was subsequently home to the Luxembourgish historian Jules Wilhelm and his family.



During the 1970s, the first discussions took place on what should become of the house where Robert Schuman had grown up. In 1985, the Jacques Santer government finally decided that it should be bought by the state and turned into a place of memory, history and scholarly research. The importance of the house as a heritage site, not only for Luxembourg but also for France and the European Communities, was recognised.

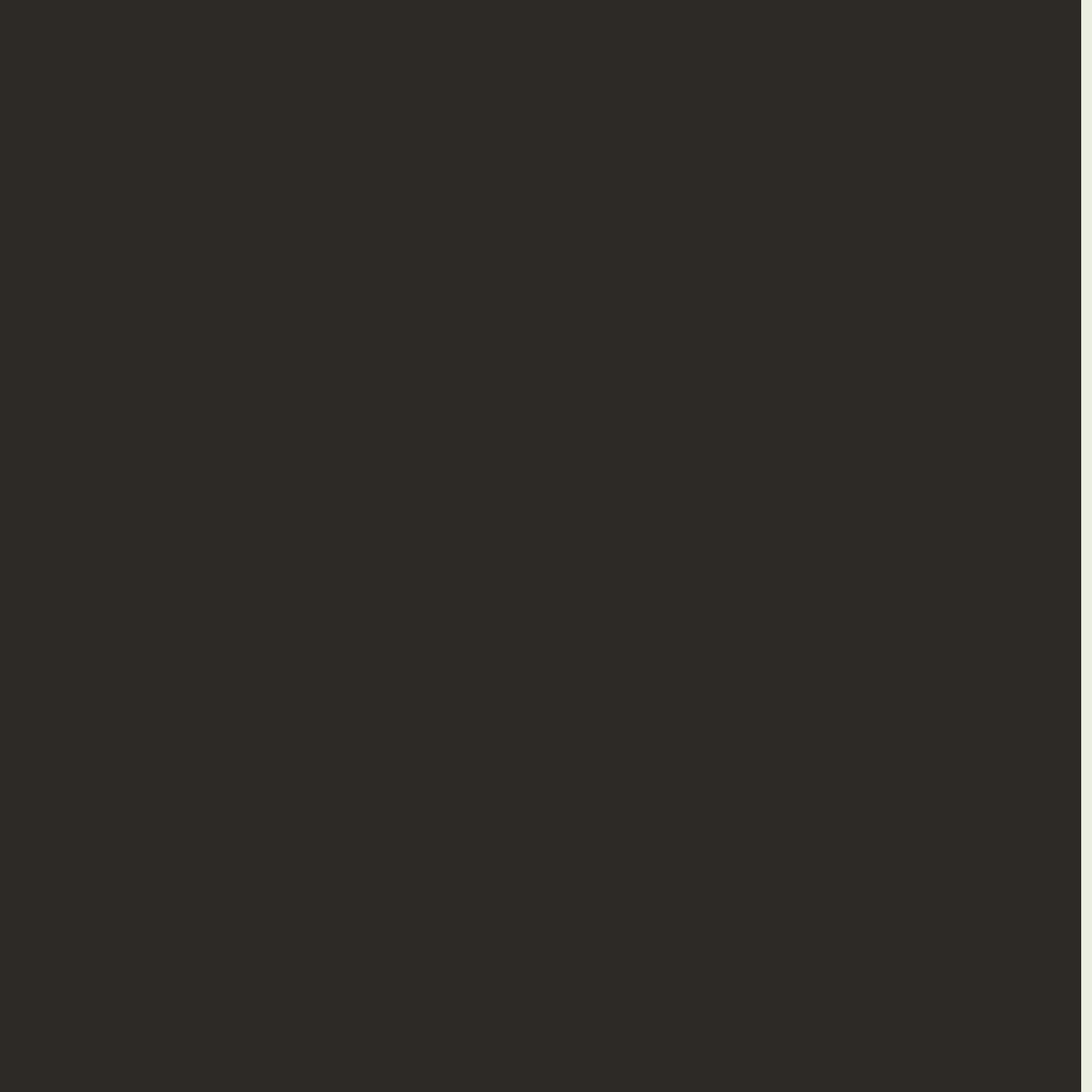
In 1991, the house became the premises of the Centre d'études et de recherches européennes Robert Schuman (Robert Schuman Centre for European Research – CERE), founded by Professor Gilbert Trausch. Since 2016, when the CERE was integrated into the University of Luxembourg, the University has been responsible for the conservation of the Robert Schuman House. The Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C²DH) at the University of Luxembourg currently has the task of preserving this place of memory and bringing its historical significance to life.





Acknowledgements

La Maison de Robert Schuman à Scy-Chazelles, France
Les Archives départementales de la Moselle, France
La Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de la Nied (SHAN), France
La Photothèque de la Ville de Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Le Centre national de l'audiovisuel, Luxembourg
La Bibliothèque nationale du Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Services audiovisuels et médiathèque, Commission européenne, Belgique
Multimedia Centre, Parlement européen, Belgique
La Fondation Jean Monnet pour l'Europe, Suisse
Stiftung Haus der Geschichte, Bundesrepublik Deutschland

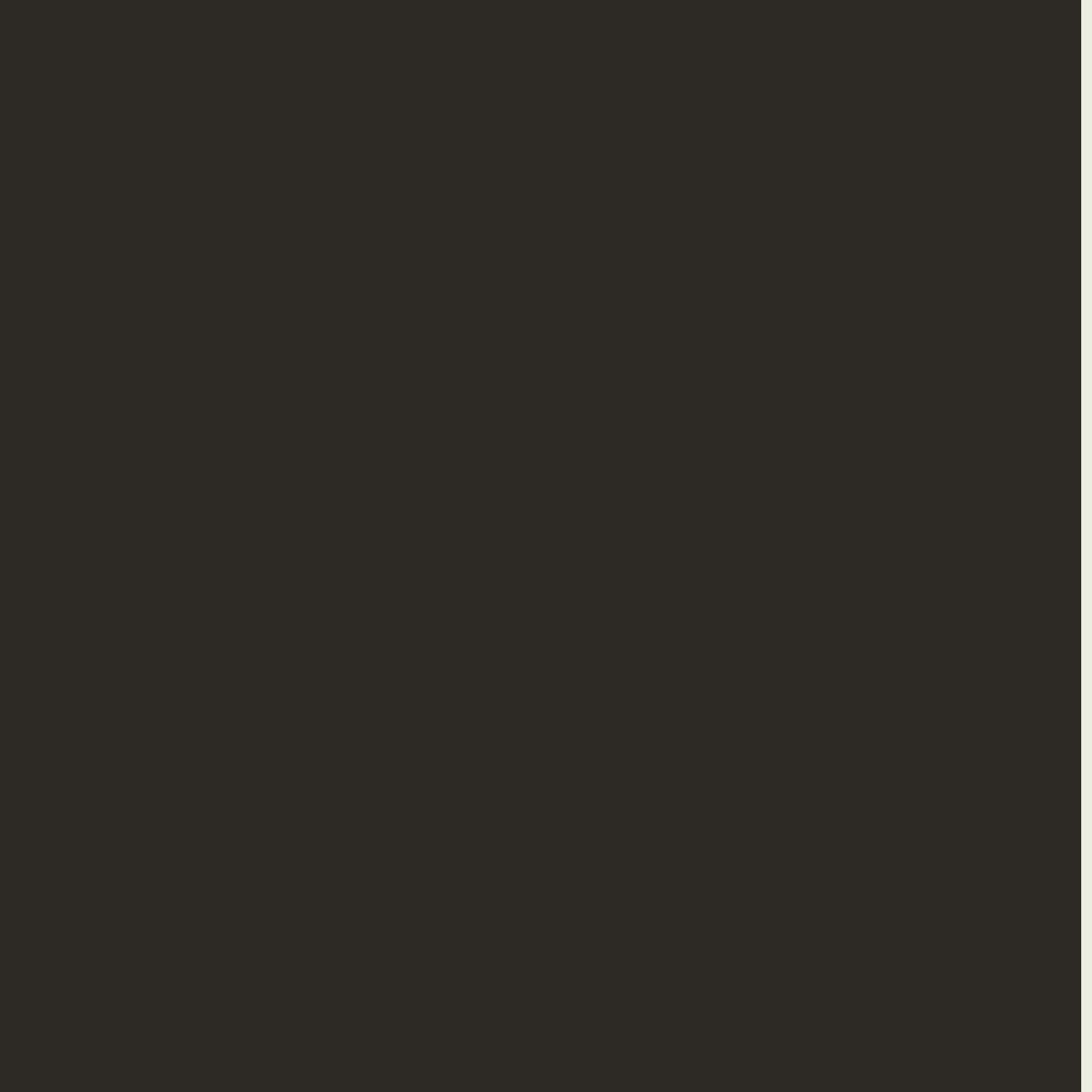


Credits

© Archives départementales de la Moselle, Papiers de Robert Schuman
© Archives Ville et Eurométropole de Strasbourg, 1 Fi 127 / 23
© Agence de Presse Record
© Bibliothèque nationale de Luxembourg, Collection de cartes postales
© Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1971-083-01 / Tritschler
© CC BY-NC-SA @ Stadtmuseum Münster
© Collection privée Thierry Laurent
© Claude Garnier
© Combat
© Communautés européennes, 1950
© Communautés européennes, 2002
© Conseil de l'Europe
© Der Mittag
© F. Conrard (Metz), Limédia Galeries
© Fondation Jean Monnet, Lausanne, Fonds Pierre Uri, PU 1/8/3
© Fondation Jean Monnet, Lausanne, Fonds Jean Monnet, AMG 1/2/9
© Gallica.bnf.fr / BnF
© Hans-Jürgen Fratzter
© Hallery
© Jean Jungmann
© Journal d'Alsace et de Lorraine
© Klaus Pielert (Künstler), Stiftung Haus der Geschichte
© Le Patriote Mosellan
© Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

© Maison de Robert Schuman à Scy-Chazelles, Fonds de Robert Schuman
© Maison de Robert Schuman à Scy-Chazelles, Collection Germaine Becker
© Metzger Katholisches Volksblatt
© Photothèque de la Ville de Luxembourg, Collection Charles Bernhoeft
© Photothèque de la Ville de Luxembourg, Collection Marcel Schroeder
© Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung
© Prillot frères. Limédia Galeries
© Société d'histoire et d'archéologie de la Nied (SHAN)
© Studio Harcourt Paris
© Union européenne, 2021

Despite extensive research, it is possible that the Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C²DH) has not been able to identify some of the authors or copyright holders of the documents used in this booklet. If you are one of these copyright holders or if you find a mistake on our part, please contact us at c2dh@uni.lu.



Selected bibliography

Beyer, Henri, *Robert Schuman: l'Europe par la réconciliation franco-allemande*, Lausanne: Fondation Jean Monnet pour l'Europe, Centre de recherches européennes, 1986.

Bitsch, Marie-Thérèse, *Robert Schuman: Apôtre de l'Europe 1953-1963*, Brussels: Peter Lang, 2010.

Collowald, Paul; Osswald, Jean-Paul; Olszak, Norbert [et al.], *Robert Schuman: artisan de l'Europe*, Strasbourg: Éditions Coprur, 2000.

Conzemius, Victor, *Robert Schuman: Christ und Staatsmann*, Hamburg: Friedrich Wittig Verlag, 1985.

Knepper, Ghislain, *Robert Schuman: La politique pour vocation*, Paris: Salvator, 2022.

Landrini, Claudio, *Robert Schuman, cet inconnu: l'homme qu'il ne faut pas oublier*, Luxembourg: Imprimerie Saint-Paul, 1967.

Lejeune, René, *Robert Schuman (1886-1963): Père de l'Europe: La politique, chemin de sainteté*, Paris: Éditions du Jubilé, 2000.

Lücker, Hans August; Seitlinger, Jean, *Robert Schuman und die Einigung Europas*, Luxembourg: Éditions Saint-Paul, 2000.

Pelt, Jean-Marie, *Robert Schuman: Père de l'Europe*, Thionville: Serge Domini Editeur, 2002.

Pennera, Christian, *Robert Schuman: La jeunesse et les débuts politiques d'un grand Européen, de 1886 à 1924*, Sarreguemines: Éditions Pierron, 1985.

Poidevin, Raymond, *Robert Schuman: homme d'État, 1886-1963*, Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1986.

Rochefort, Robert, *Robert Schuman*, Paris: Éditions du Cerf, 1968.

Roth, François, *Robert Schuman 1886-1963: Du Lorrain des frontières au père de l'Europe*, Paris: Fayard, 2008.

Schirmann, Sylvain (ed.), *Robert Schuman et les Pères de l'Europe: Cultures politiques et années de formation*, Brussels: Peter Lang, 2008.

Schuman, Robert, *Pour l'Europe*, Paris: Nagel, 1963.

Trausch, Gilbert, "Robert Schuman dans ses liens avec le Luxembourg en général et Clausen en particulier" in: *Fanfare Grande-Ducale de Clausen, 150e anniversaire*, Luxembourg, 2001.

Wahl, Jürgen, *Robert Schuman, Visionär, Politiker, Architekt Europas*, Trier: Paulinus, 1999.

50 Joer Schuman Plang: Robert Schuman, Jean Monnet et les débuts de l'Europe, Luxembourg: Centre d'études et de recherches européennes Robert Schuman, 2000.

Robert Schuman (1886-1963) et les débuts de l'Europe, Maison de Robert Schuman Scy-Chazelles, Milan: Silvana, 2009.

Le 70e anniversaire de la déclaration Schuman: De la déclaration du 9 mai 1950 vers l'Union européenne, Luxembourg: Office des publications de l'Union européenne, 2020.

Exposition Europeana “70e anniversaire de la déclaration Schuman. 9 mai 1950”, Unité des Archives; Direction des bibliothèques et des instruments du savoir et le Bureau de liaison à Strasbourg [online].

Collection CVCE “Du plan Schuman au traité de Paris (1950-1952)”, CVCE.EU by UNI.LU [online].



A collaboration between:



Concept and texts: Marco Gabellini & Victoria Mouton

Translation: Sarah Cooper

Graphic design: Giorgia Borroni & Mauro Macella – Tokonoma

ISBN 978-99987-941-3-9

Printed by: Onlineprinters GmbH, Fürth, Germany

Copyright: C²DH – Tokonoma, Luxembourg, 2023



9
MAI
1950

maison-schuman.uni.lu

ISBN 978-99987-941-3-9



9 789998 794139