Zeitschrift: The Swiss observer: the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in

the UK

Herausgeber: Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom

Band: - (1980)

Heft: 1763

Rubrik: Letter from Switzerland

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Mehr erfahren

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. En savoir plus

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. Find out more

Download PDF: 10.07.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND

by Gottfried Keller

Federal Councillor late Giuseppe Motta, for many years in charge of Swiss Foreign Policy and Diplomacy, is on record as having written in 1922 (in a letter to the then Federal President Haab) "As you know I have never been one of those who attributed exaggerated importance to the reports of our Envoys. The Press, with its circulation and speed of information, nearly always informs more comprehensively and sometimes better than our official informants"

This was an astounding evaluation most professional diplomats would be shy to make — an admission coming from a Minister of Foreign Affairs which to a certain degree devalues the whole costly machinery of diplomatic representation.

Federal Councillor Motta wrote this from Genoa, where he attended an international conference and while it is known that he studied the official reports of the envoys most carefully (and annotated them) it is also known that he was a very ardent student of several organs of the daily press, both Swiss and foreign. Whether he believed the often quoted pun that "diplomats are people who report, belatedly and disguised as top secrets, stories which have long ago been published in the press" is not known. But, as Mr. Motta obviously valued press reporting highly, it may be worth examing what kind of sources of information are at the disposal of a representative of the Swiss press in a capital like London.

- 1. There are, as one's raw material, as it were, the media press, radio and TV which in Britain inform extremely quickly, and in many cases, also reliably. Nevertheless, information gleaned from one of these sources, should, if ever possible, be checked for accuracy before passing it on.
- 2. The sessions in the Houses of Parliaments and the official parliamentary reports contained in Hansard must be listed as a very important source of information.
- 3. Much information can also be obtained through good contacts with the Press Officers in the most important Ministries and foreign Embassies as well as good relations with colleagues in Fleet Street.
- 4. The Central Office of Information this very valuable peacetime successor to the wartime Ministry of Information often arranges excursions and information visits to

nationalised or private industries...

- 5. When elections draw near attending political meetings in various camps can prove to be an extremely fruitful exercise . . .
- 6. It can be useful to be friendly with a newsvendor, a taxi driver, a hairdresser or a particular publican or car park attendant, for the famous "man in the street" often knows more than what one can learn from cocktail party gossip.

Some of the sources of information mentioned (and the list is by no means comprehensive), - but not all of them — are at the disposal of the diplomats as well. They enjoy, incidentally, access to a higher level of officialdom than press representatives usually have. But on the other hand, while the latter usually report daily or even several times per day, the former report much less frequently. This puts the former at a disadvantage but by way of compensation they have much more time to formulate their messages and can do so with more care.

Messages which are not written for publication and which do not cover the topical events of the day can review the developments in a guest country from a different angle and are more in the nature of historical reviews than the kaleidoscopic description of daily events can ever be.

It goes, in conclusion, without saying that the best and most comprehensive information obtained by as close a co-operation as possible between the diplomats on the one and the representatives of the press on the other hand. During my long years as a press man in London I found it extremely fruitful to frequently exchange news and views with most of the Swiss envoys. One of them, however, used to forget that an exchange of information can only exist if both sides consider it a two way traffic. When one met him, he tried to draw one out while himself behaving like an oyster. Fortunately he was an exception amongst the nine Swiss envoys who were Chefs de Mission during my London years.

