

**Zeitschrift:** Swiss review : the magazine for the Swiss abroad  
**Herausgeber:** Organisation of the Swiss Abroad  
**Band:** - (1973)  
**Heft:** 2

**Artikel:** Strikes in Switzerland  
**Autor:** Nobel, Guido / Paillard, Lucien  
**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-906360>

### **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:** 17.04.2026

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

# Strikes in Switzerland

When one talks about LABOUR PEACE in Switzerland, one thinks of the agreement signed on 19th July, 1937 between the Employers' Federation of the Machine and Metall Industry on one hand and the Union of Metal and Watch Workers on the other. This agreement contains a renunciation of "every kind of industrial action such as closed shop tactics, strikes or lockouts" to settle collective disputes.

Each party to the contract deposited a sum of a quarter of a million francs with the National Bank, and that sum is lost in case of breach of agreement. A method of arbitration has been worked out for the solution of any conflict which cannot be solved by negotiation. In the course of years, this labour peace has been extended practically to the whole of Swiss industry.

Thanks to this industrial peace, but also due to the continued boom, labour conflicts have gone back steadily since 1937:

From 1928 to 1937 there were an annual average of 32 labour conflicts with 4,325 participants losing 86,840 working days. Between 1958 and 1967, 320 working men on average were involved in 3 conflicts every year causing the loss of 8,358 working days. 1970 saw three labour conflicts involving 320 persons who lost 2,623 working days.

Such labour conditions may no doubt be called gratifying, especially when compared to other industrial states. But even so one cannot help putting the question whether "Industrial peace is any more than employers' peace" — one of the accusations sometimes made against the collective peace instrument of 1937.

Almost imperceptibly, the number of complaints by employers to industrial courts has gone up by a quarter between 1955 and 1970, whilst the number of complaints by employees have gone down by 20%. Altogether, however, there has been an unmistakable falling off. Nevertheless, the shift in accent seems to prove

that tensions continue to exist, even though in different ways. It has happened that employers have become advocates on behalf of their employees who had to go to court for various offences — this just so as not to suffer a reduction in staff! The economic state has also had its influence on sociology.

## Interview with Mr. Guido Nobel, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions

*In analysing the strikes in Switzerland, one finds various kinds; which are they?*

We know the *Bummelstreik* or delaying tactics, the strike which includes occupying the premises and the organised strike.

*Which were the reasons leading to the numerable strikes in the period from 1926 to 1937?*

The social climate was very bad. The country was in an economic crisis, and the employers did not see the use of co-operating with the trades organisations which grew in importance more and more. Their membership increased considerably.

## DIE ROTE FAHNE

### Bulletin Nr. 1

### des Oltener Aktionskomitees

Genossen, Arbeiter!

Die Reaktion mäht auf der ganzen Linie. Die „Tagewacht“, euer Kampforgan, ist vom Bundesrat mit Hilfe seiner Schergen unterdrückt worden. Die Druckerei wurde in den ersten Morgenstunden des Mittwachs militärisch besetzt.

Nicht genug damit. Den streikenden Arbeitern der eigentlichen Betriebe schickt man das Militär auf den Hals, unsere glorreiche Armee muß Wächterdienste leisten; muß dazu dienen, eine ganze Bevölkerungsklasse, hunderttausende von Arbeitern unter dem Daumen zu halten.

Mit diesen Maßnahmen glaubt eine kopflos gemordene Regierung die Arbeiterschaft einzuschüchtern, glaubt eine Behörde, die kein Verstandnis und keinen Sinn für das Werden einer neuen Zeit hat, die Organisation des Massenbewußten Proletariats zerschmettern zu können.

Es wird ihr nicht gelingen! Die Absichten dieser mit Handgelenken und Maschinen gewehren regierenden Bundesbehörde sind zu Schanden worden an der mutigen, entschlossensten Einigkeit der gesamten Arbeiterschaft.

Freunde und Brüder! Laßt euch nicht irre machen. Ob man unsere Blätter konfisziert, ob man unsere Institutionen zerbricht, ob man unsere Vertrauensleute verhaftet und einsperrt — laßt euch nicht irre machen. Geht immer vorwärts im Kampfe. Mag der Einzelne fallen, was liegt daran, wenn es auf das große Ganze ankommt. Die Meinung der Macht-haber, mit der sogenannten „starken Hand“ uns zu zerschlagen, die Seele des Streikes treffen zu können mit der Unterstützung unserer Blätter, ist lächerlich. Ihr selbst seid die Seele und die Kraft dieses Streikes. Andere werden an unsere Stelle treten. Nicht auf das Komitee kommt es an, sondern auf Euch, auf die Arbeiterschaft!

Das Aktionskomitee.

### Die Streiklage.

Geradezu glänzend sind die Berichte aus der ganzen Schweiz. Immer größeren Umfang gewinnt der Streik, immer neue Massen treten zu uns über und legen die Arbeit nieder. Eben kommt die Meldung, daß der Streik im ganzen Tessin lahmgelegt ist. In Bellinzona und Biasca demonstrieren die Eisenbahner in Umzügen mit roten Fahnen auf den Straßen. Aus der Westschweiz lauten die Berichte ebenso erfreulich. Telegramme von Lausanne und Neuenburg an das Aktionskomitee verlangen energische Fortsetzung des Streikes. Von allen Seiten laufen Sympathieausgebungen ein. Die Arbeiter haben beschlossen, sofort in Streik zu treten, wenn die Bundesverammlung unsere Forderungen nicht bewilligt. Immer vorwärts, Freunde!

### V. S. E. A. macht mit

Die Vertrauensleute des V. S. E. A. (Verband Schweizerischer Eisenbahn-Angestellter) haben sich gestern einmütig mit den Streikenden solidarisch erklärt und den Anschluß an den Streik beschlossen. Es lebe der Kampf!

*What kind of demands lies at the bottom of most strikes?*

One tries above all to realise the demands which have been categorically refused by the employers after long discussion and only then have led to strikes. The most frequent demands are: increases in pay, security in employment, improved working conditions.

*Which were the reasons making it possible for an employers' organisation and a workers' organisation to sign the famous Swiss agreement on "Labour Peace"?*

Economic conditions in Switzerland were very precarious, and one had to find a solution to the break deadlock. Mr. Ilg was anxious to find a permanent solution and agreed to establish contact with employers, and the many discussions and negotiations finally led to the industrial peace agreement.

*Which were the first measures taken after signing the agreement, and which were the first results in the "World of Work"? Had one already visualised measures to let the worker participate in the management of enterprises?*

The introduction of participation was an important step. The first result which was noticeable, was a general feeling of relief, for workers do not like strikes. One has to realise that with this kind of manifestation, everyone loses something, workers as well as employers. "The Labour Peace" agreement did not introduce workers' participation as it is known today. But it enabled all parties to settle differences by negotiation.

*No sooner was the agreement on industrial peace signed than the war broke out. Which reactions did the contract partners show? Was there any campaign at Government level in order to encourage the signing of such an agreement?*

At the moment there exist more than 1,700 collective agreements. The war naturally strengthened the bonds between workers and employers, since one had to fight together. The Government which took a positive attitude towards signing such an agreement, did not intervene. Publicity was direct, and the first agreement was very widely publicised. One cannot deny that it was a panacea.

*The parties to the first agreement deposited an amount of Fr. 250,000 – each with the Swiss National Bank. What prompted them to do this?*

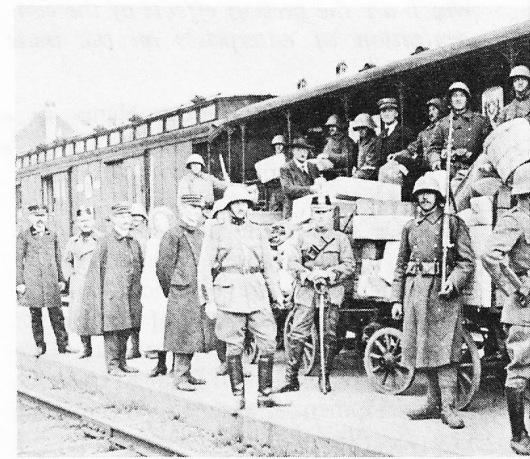
When the court of arbitration settles a dispute and one of the parties does not respect the verdict, the injured party may ask for compensation from the deposited funds. Up to date, 36 years after the signing of the agreement, there has never been any need to touch these funds. When one considers the cost of a strike, the deposits are very small for today's conditions. At the time they were demanded by the workers' union which wanted to have a tangible guarantee apart from the piece of paper representing the contract.

*How does the control of the industrial peace function, for surely there must have been some infringements since the signing of the agreement?*

Naturally, one could never prevent the wildcat strike, but the smooth working of the agreement is due above all to the good intentions and the wisdom of the contracting partners. The strike which the plasterers staged in Zurich in 1960, does not belong in this category, for it happened when the two partners could not agree on the manner of renewing the expired contract. In such a case no punishment was possible.

*At the end of 1970 and the beginning of 1971 there were some stoppages in Switzerland. Will these not induce contracting partners to examine and alter the decisions taken in 1937?*

In one of the strikes in 1971, the instigators were the foreign workers in a building enterprise which put really bad accommodation at the disposal of the workmen. Not knowing the Swiss methods of negotiating, the workers did not take their complaints to the local union representatives, but began to strike immediately. That strike, however, was of only short duration. The affair created a lot of stir, as two or three journalists did not hesitate to exaggerate in their reports. In my opinion, the spontaneous strike is the only valid one. These announced well in advance (such as prescribed in the French system) serve no other purpose than to get a few additional free days. On the whole, we may say that



*Scene from the General Strike of 1918: The Army takes over the running of the Post Office.*

the various strike movements in 1971 were started by foreign workers, followed by numerous Swiss employees.

*What are the means of information by which you make known the methods of the Swiss trade unions to the foreign workers in our country?*

The large trade unions have periodicals which are published in different languages, especially in Italian. They distribute leaflets and organise meetings. But this is not sufficient, for many foreign workers are not prepared to take notice of such publications. Many of them are not interested at all in press matters. The best solution would be to have television transmissions showing the Swiss attitude and the methods of procedure in disagreements. It seems to me that this would be more useful than the individual programmes transmitted for foreign workers today. Information is really a very difficult problem, and in spite of our contacts with the central offices of the Italian trade unions, we have a lot of trouble to inform them all to their satisfaction. Some extremist organisations consisting of approximately 20,000 members have little influence, but they have recommended nevertheless not to accept the second column of the Swiss social insurance policy. Thus they respect the wish of the Communist Party in Italy although the largest Italian trade union (of Communist leanings) has recommended their members in Switzerland to accept the second column.

*Which are the present effects of the concentration of enterprises on the trade unions?*

This brings two important problems:

1. Depersonalisation
2. Security of employment

There is not much that can be done against concentrations which, in an economic sense, are beneficial. But I regret the disappearance of the artisan who is becoming a sub-proletarian. One tries hard on the labour front to continue the development of workers' participation. The security of the job presents no big problems. But we are behind with our schedule as we have no legislation yet, although this matter was put to the Federal Council already in 1971. We have good prospects of getting legal assurance which will meet the following needs:

- a) re-training possibilities without reduction or loss of income
- b) for those no longer able to change jobs early retirement pension
- c) transport allowances for those who have to change their place of work due to changes in their company's structure.

The trend towards concentration cannot be reversed; we shall have to come to terms with it.

*What are the probabilities for the future of industrial peace?*

As has been shown, neither the trade unions nor the employers are willing to renounce it. We shall examine our attitude and to strengthen the rights of the workers, for the employer must realise that this "peace" is not free of charge.

**After the statements by the Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, we felt it would be interesting to ask one of the Secretaries of the Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Organisation for some information. Mr. Duc kindly granted us the following interview.**

*Would you please define the structure of the employers' organisation?*

In it we have a central federation which considers in the main social problems of the industrial and service sectors. The central organisation has no contact with

the trade unions, only with the employers' organisations. The central federation comprises 45 sections of very varied activities. The umbrella organisation was founded in 1908 and sees its main task in the co-ordination and solidarity of the employers.

*With what kind of strike have you had to deal during the past few years?*

Basically, the Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Organisations gives advice to members only if these ask for it. During the last decade, there has been only one important case. That was when the plasterers opposed their employers when renewing the collective agreement. The plasterers demanded the forty-hour week which, in 1964, had the effect of a bomb-shell. One must remember that if working hours were reduced in all sectors by one hour a week, 60,000 additional employees would be needed annually.

*The Swiss Federation of Trade Unions and the Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Organisations are two power blocks which oppose each other. What is the relationship between the two parties?*

The structure of the two organisations is very federalistic. Every member of the umbrella organisations has extensive individual competence which enables it to be largely independent. Today one can see tendencies, however, which will lead to strengthening the umbrella organisations. This movement began in the 'fifties when the first measures were introduced to combat the excessive economic boom. In the years 1969 and 1970 this tendency became even more pronounced.

*Does an employer immediately approach the Central Federation when there is conflict with his workers?*

The measures to be taken result from the nature of the difficulties. In nearly all cases the employer turns to the organisation to which he himself belongs, and this gets in touch with us according to the gravity of the case. We give legal help when needed.

*Does the fact that the workers have a voice in the making of decisions not result in a certain levelling out of functions*

*and responsibilities? Do you recommend this policy to your members?*

Since "Workers Commissions" have been introduced, there is extensive co-operation. To have a voice in decision making is thus nothing new. We recommend to all our members that this method should be developed. In the machine industry, one has had very good results with the workers commissions, but in the watch industry the system has been little developed. To have a voice in decision making must stop, however, at management level, for the power of decision must remain a matter for the employer. If something goes wrong, the employee's responsibility is not asked for either.

*What is your opinion why there are no strikes in Switzerland?*

Above all this is a problem of mentality. We have hardly any class distinction; the people mix already at school and later through the militia system in military service. Nor is industry concentrated in certain regions. In the German-speaking part of Switzerland, for instance, one finds a factory in every village, and thus there is no absolute separation between the industrial and the agricultural sectors. This situation strongly favours human relationships.

In 1936, the dual association of political events enabled the creation of the labour peace agreement; i.e. class-conflict was replaced by collaboration. Such cristallisation, however, was only possible because Switzerland was threatened from outside.

*Which are your means of information?*

Apart from a weekly magazine, many internal communications circulate amongst members. We also quite often have the opportunity to pass on information through press and television with all the risks this involves.

*What are the means you use in trying to prevent workers from going back to strikes as a means of putting pressure on employers?*

The labour agreements guarantee us industrial peace. In the course of time, they have taken on many different forms. At the beginning, they included only con-

ditions of work and pay. Today they also contain regulations as to vocational and further training, housing for workers of a particular line, and long-term integration of foreign workers. A fund was raised to fulfil these tasks.

*What effect did the industrial peace have for the employers?*

It led to a favourable working climate for all contracting parties. One must realise, though, that such peace has to be paid for. It does not appear out of the blue, and the employers have made considerable concessions. If the system of agreement has worked well for 30 years, one begins now nevertheless to see a few difficulties which have their roots in inflation and labour shortage in all sectors.

It is the industrial peace which itself carries an explanation for inflationary conditions, for every year employers let their staff profit from increased productivity in the previous year. This may be because of trade unions' demand for due to existing agreements. As a result of labour shortage, workers often make their own demands, although the employer frequently has to grant pay increases twice as large as laid down in the agreement. In addition, social insurance contributions have become ever more a burden both for employer and employee. The cost of infra-structure also plays an important part. Thus the employer is driven in a corner and has to pay out annual increased profits four- or five-fold.

*How do you judge the future of labour peace?*

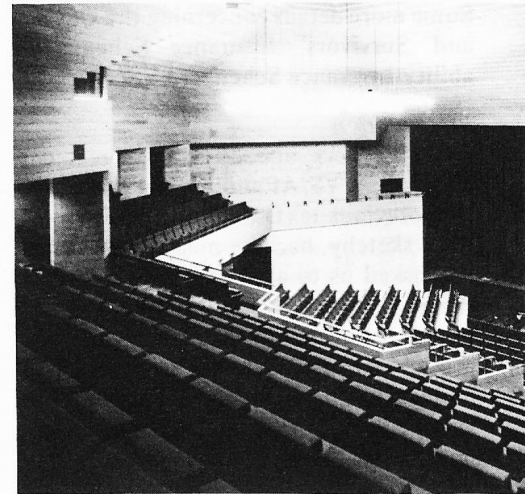
The present order should be adhered to as both parties profit from it. The answer depends largely on the Parties on the Left, which show a certain tendency to take over some of the "anti-labour peace" slogans from small but active groups of the extreme Left, so that they won't lose any ground.

I believe that the system of agreements will stay as long as no better one is found.

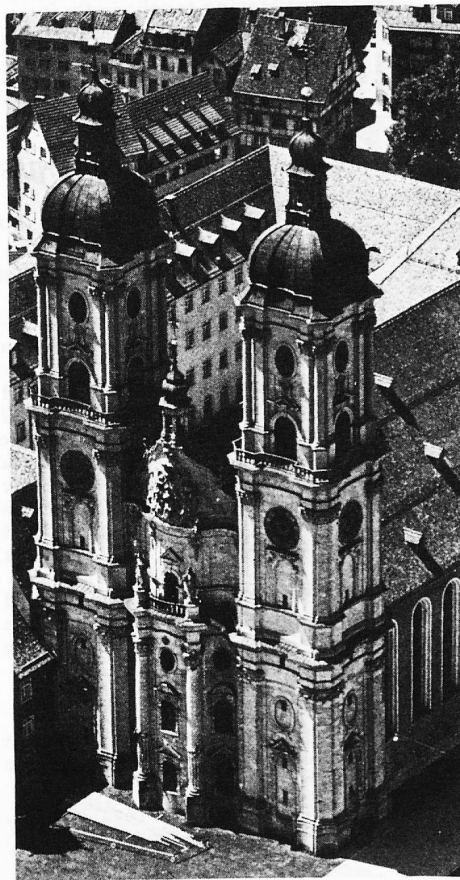
LUCIEN PAILLARD

# Assembly of the Swiss Abroad in St. Gall

The 51st Assembly of the Swiss Abroad will take place in St. Gall from 17th to 19th August, 1973. Apart from the usual business meetings and question times, the official opening, ecumenical church service and Sunday outing, this year, too, the plenary session will provide a special event. For the theme is "The Activities of Swiss Societies and Institutions Abroad". In order to present a lively and impressive programme, individual talks and discussions will be combined with demonstrations of societies' endeavours. The modern St. Gall Municipal Theatre will be at the disposal of the organisers and will ensure success of the proposed presentation.



*The new Theatre*



*Gallus Square in St. Gall*