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ein Berufs-, ein Jugend- und ein Volkstheater. Marionetten werden trotz ihrer hölzernen Starre auf die geschickteste Weise das menschliche Leben schildern und von einer Kabarettbühne herab wird manch Lustiges und Ernstes erzählt. In den Zürcher Theatern kommen die schweizerischen Opernkomponisten in ihren Werken zu Wort. Wer aber den Calderon noch nie gesehen hat, wird Gelegenheit haben, das Welttheater Einsiedeln in seiner ganzen Schönheit zu erleben.

Wer Musik liebt, muss ganz bestimmt keine Angst haben, er könne etwa vernachlässigt werden. Ihm steht eine Fülle von musikalischen Ereignissen bevor. Sowohl in symphonisch- und oratorischer, als auch in Vokal- und Instrumental-Volksmusik wird das Beste gegeben. Kammermusik - Werke, Gesangvereine, Volksgesang, Jodeln, Blechmusik, Handörgeler, nichts vernachlässigt man, so dass bestimmt alle auf ihre Rechnung kommen können.

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SCHWEIZER FREMDENVERKEHR.

Erst in neuester Zeit geben sich die weitesten Kreise des Schweizervolkes darüber Rechenschaft, welche überragende Bedeutung der Fremdenverkehr für die Volkswirtschaft besitzt. Die Krisenjahre mit ihrem Frequenzrückgang haben uns mit aller Schärfe die Zusammenhänge zwischen Schweizer Arbeit und Fremdenverkehr gezeigt. Vor allem ist uns heute klar, dass nicht nur die direkten Nutzniesser, die Hotellerie und die Transportanstalten, am Gedeihen dieses wichtigen Wirtschaftszweiges interessiert sind, sondern ebenso die Landwirtschaft, die Industrie, das Gewerbe, der Handel, die Banken, zahlreiche kleinere Erwerbsgruppen und nicht zuletzt die Gemeinden, die Kantone und der Bund. Ein blühender Fremdenverkehr bringt jedermann Nutzen, ganz besonders aber hängt Arbeit und Verdienst der Bergbevölkerung in hohem Masse vom Gelingen jeder Saison ab.

Von den rund 132 Millionen Einnahmen der SBB im Jahr 1937 dürften etwa 26 Millionen auf den Fremdenverkehr entfallen. Mehr noch als die SBB sind die Privatbahnen, Dampfschiffgesellschaften, der Luftverkehr und die Automobilunternehmungen auf Ferien- und Vergnügungsreisende angewiesen. Die Einnahmen der Privatbahnen aus dem Fremdenverkehr werden für 1937 auf ca. 23 Millionen aus dem Personenverkehr allein geschätzt.

Das Personal der Hotels und Pensionen zählte 1929 63 258 Personen. Barlöhne, Naturallöhne und Trinkgelder für die Angestellten beliefen sich 1937 auf ca. 68 Millionen Franken.

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The Federal Shooting Festival which will be held at Lucerne from June 16 - July 3, 1939, will, for the first time in its history, be combined with an international shooting match. Aside from the Swiss National Exposition at Zurich, from May 6 - October 29, 1939, this will be one of the outstanding Swiss summer season events.

Rifle shooting is a national sport in Switzerland, with Inter-communal, Cantonal and Federal matches tending to keep up a high standard in marksmanship. The first Federal Shooting Match dates back to 1824 and since then the festival has steadily gained in importance. It is held in a different place every five years, all notable cities in the Confederation having been the scene of this event at one time or another, some of them more than once. This movable nature of the gathering tends to give spirit to the fête, each hostess vieing with her predecessor in the heartiness and splendor of her welcome to competitors and visitors.

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A new 12,000 H.P. electric locomotive has been ordered by the Swiss Federal Railroads for their traffic on the St. Gotthard line. The electrical equipment of this monster engine is being furnished by the Ateliers de Construction at Oerlikon near Zurich and the mechanical equipment is in charge of the Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works at Winterthur. The latter firm is

also working out the complete plans for the locomotive based on the design of the experimental locomotive which was put into service by the Swiss Federal Railroads in 1931, giving excellent results. The trial engine has run about 800,000 km. in heavy service without any appreciable repairs of the driving mechanism.

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GRATITUDE OF OUR FEDERAL PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of the Federal council which took place at the close of the parliamentary September session, the President, Dr. J. Baumann, expressed his gratitude and appreciation to his colleagues as follows :-

"I do not wish to open this sitting today without expressing my deepest satisfaction at the most favourable turn certain events have taken. Our people, its authorities, and even the whole world, have been relieved of great worry and anxiety and we can presume that peace is at last secure. Nevertheless, this shall not prevent us, in military, political, economic as well as moral respect, to maintain measures for the welfare of the liberty and independence of our Fatherland.

Firstly, our thanks be given to heavenly providence. But I also wish to thank you, my esteemed colleagues, and your co-workers for the extraordinary volume of work done during the past few weeks. In the name of the Parliament, our Army and our Swiss people, I thank you for your calm determination with which you watched the development of coming events and for your readiness to give any sacrifice for your beloved Homeland."

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SWITZERLAND FOR THE SWISS.

The "Switzerland for the Swiss" movement which has naturally gained a very strong footing in our country, is inducing quite a number of correspondents to air their views per medium of various daily papers. Here is an example :

In the Canton of Thurgau 1105 domestic servants have obtained residential permits. 90% of these have come from Germany. Approximately 1000 German girls are occupying 1000 positions which could have been filled by Swiss girls. Of these Swiss girls, hundreds are probably doing clerical work, mostly in the commercial line of business, which could easily be done by men who, at the present time, are walking the streets, workless and discouraged, whose future is looking very black indeed. Many of these German girls while getting a footing in the household, will marry Swiss citizens and become Swiss. Here we have "Swiss women" still strongly German-minded and who have their relatives in Germany, but will be the mothers of Swiss children. Such is our country's future.

Why should this go on? Is it not worth an effort to solve this domestic problem? It rests with us alone to solve it. Encourage the Swiss girls to take more kindly to domestic work. More enlightenment is needed as well as the co:operation of Women's Organisations, Schools and the Government. The question is an important one, this "Switzerland for the Swiss" movement.

Are you aware that Switzerland has at the present time approximately 140,000 inhabitants (mostly of the younger type) who, although born in our country, are of foreign origin.

In 1930 Switzerland harboured 355,000 foreigners. Half of these are not Swiss, because our naturalization laws do not recognize their citizenship, although they are born on Swiss soil. This principle has earned much praise elsewhere and appears, for such a small country, very unique. The problem of these 140,000 foreigners is of greater importance politically than economically. Two of our neighbouring states, Germany and Italy, are at the present time working systematically on prevention of assimilation of their citizens in foreign parts. For a small state like ours, these developments are a recognized danger. A well-known authority has called public attention to the fact that the German colony in