

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 19 (1955)
Heft: [7]

Rubrik: New procedure - re-entry permits

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: 09.08.2025

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

land largely offset the extra social benefits of certain other countries and give the Swiss worker a purchasing power greater than that of his foreign counterpart. In Switzerland, the percentage of the benefits paid out by the employer, as it appears in the international statistics, seems small when compared with that of other countries, but it must be remembered that this figure—about 10 per cent. only—is calculated on a salary that is already high. The employer, accustomed to reckoning with big basic wages in the calculation of his cost prices, does not object too much to the charges imposed on him by the law: in fact, it is by no means unusual to find employers conferring voluntary benefits on their workers, whereas foreign industries have the view that they are already too heavily burdened as it is to undertake any voluntary action of their own.

The psychological consequences of this are considerable: the well-paid wage-earner will be encouraged by the hope of receiving a bonus or an increased share in the profits in one form or another, whereas he will not have this incentive when the law provides for and even automatically lays down a certain amount of social benefits whatever the output. We must not forget, moreover, that high salaries are an added factor of stability, for they reduce the tendency of workers to change employment. Last, but by no means least, the administration of social benefits involves considerable expense on the part of the State or trade associations. The question may therefore be raised whether it is not better to have a high salary rather than burdensome social benefits. For the producer, the cost price remains the same. It is a noticeable fact that wherever wages are high, social benefits are small. Wherever social benefits are high, wages are to a certain extent crushed under them. In the United States, for instance, social benefits are practically non-existent, but wages on the other hand are high and the well-paid worker can take out his own insurances.

And then, again, excessively high social benefits have a negative effect on international trade if they are used to justify a protectionist policy, as is often the case with certain countries. Switzerland decided long ago which road to follow: its high wages increase production costs, but productivity is also high, which has enabled it to compete with the countries with lower wages. The natural consequence of all this is a commercial and industrial expansion which, in its turn, has a favourable effect on the standard of living in general. This is the lesson taught by all countries with a high standard of living: only freedom of trade and a great productivity ensure such a standard of living. Wherever a narrow protectionist policy exists, wherever the State is compelled to resort to the imposing of social benefits because of low salaries, the standard of living itself is lower.

NEW PROCEDURE—RE-ENTRY PERMITS

Any person intending to leave New Zealand and wishing to re-enter should read the following very carefully.

A new procedure has been introduced for procuring a Re-entry Permit. Any person requiring such a Permit should procure a special Application Form from their local Collector of Customs, complete it and forward it together with their PASSPORT and TWO IDENTIFICATION PHOTOGRAPHS TO:—

The Secretary of Labour,

Department of Labour and Employment,

P.O. Box 6310, TE ARO,

WELLINGTON.

IT IS ESSENTIAL that such application should be made **WELL IN ADVANCE**, particularly in the case of a person living in a country district where time for mailing has to be taken into consideration.

METZLER'S CONTINENTAL SAUSAGE CO. LTD.

Box 8124, Auckland

Phone 44-835

Telegrams: "Newme"

OUR SAUSAGES ARE BETTER THAN AT HOME

Schublings, Salamis, Cervelats, Streich-Leberwurst,
Landjagar, Jagdwurst.

50 Verschiedene Sorten, eine Besser als die Andre.

— Ask Us For Your Nearest Retailer —

CORRESPONDENCE: Please address to the Secretary,

Mr. E. Gilgen,

P.O. Box 2875, Auckland, C.1.

Printed by McKenzie, Thornton Cooper Ltd., 126 Cuba St., Wellington.
for the Swiss Benevolent Society in New Zealand (Inc.).