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tray. Bake in medium heat. Trim ladyfingers so they are square ended. Make a boiled custard from 1-3 pint of milk, 1 dessertspoon of gelatine (dissolve in a little water before adding to warm custard). Dissolve 2ozs. dark chocolate and mix with half of the custard. With other half mix 2 tablespoons sugar glazed fruit (fruit confit) 1 tablespoon pineapple pieces and 1 tablespoon of schnaps, preferably "Kirsch"). With both parts of custards mix finally a cup of whipped cream. When custards start to set spread them in layers over the biscuits. Decorate with pretty pieces of fruit and whipped cream. When quite stiff, remove rim carefully and serve.

MRS. H.B.

Send your favourite recipe to the secretary.

#### MILITARY TAX REVISION FOR SWISS CITIZENS ABROAD

With a view to obtaining suggestions and learning the viewpoint of the people concerned, a Circular was sent out by the Vice-Consul in Wellington. The gesture was widely appreciated because a similar procedure was never adopted before.

Although a revision was overdue and the relief not as good as expected in some cases, most of our people appreciated the termination of payments after being abroad for ten years, respectively five years in the higher age group. Also the revoking of the expectative is a good and worthwhile relief, especially because this always was a bit of a sore point and caused a lot of heartburn and illwill. On the other side of the ledger, however, not enough consideration seems to have been given to active and instructions service.

WALTER RISI.

President of the Swiss Society of New Zealand (Inc.).

#### ARMY

The Swiss army is storing blood for use in a possible war. Two subterranean laboratories will process, store and distribute Switzerland's emergency blood supplies. One of them, shielded from nuclear blasts beneath 100 feet of rock at Zweilutschinen, is already producing plasma.

The other underground installation at Amsteg (Ct. Uri) will go into operation later this year.

At Zweilutschinen the army converted an abandoned munitions depot into its new blood bank.

The Swiss army estimates that it would need 100,000 packages of plasma in time of war. Since the Red Cross blood centre at Berne deals primarily with civilian needs, the army has constructed the Amsteg and Zweilutschinen laboratories for itself, although they are staffed by Red Cross personnel.

#### SWISSAIR OPENS SECOND FAR EAST SERVICE

Following the opening in April of a new route to the Far East terminating in Tokyo, Swissair have now introduced a second weekly service leaving Zurich and Geneva on Fridays and calling at Calcutta and Hong Kong, instead of Bombay and Manila, which continue to be served by the original flight.

#### WEDDING BELLS

We have much pleasure to announce the marriage of our past Secretary, E. Gilgen. He was married on September 7 in the Unitarian Church, Ponsonby, Auckland. We wish both our very best for the future.

—A.B.

#### SWISS COMPANY FOR ATOMIC POWER PLANT

Considering that it appertains to the existing business undertakings to exploit atomic energy for the supply of electric power, four big Swiss companies, engaged in the production of electricity have just founded a joint-stock company, in Berne, under the name of "Suisatom." This new company will start a share-capital of six million Swiss francs. The "Suisatom" intends to pursue, without delay, the studies which have already been begun in regard to the building of a power station for tests, possessing a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts. After the tests have taken place, then the company will build an atomic plant for the regular production of electric power.

#### TWENTY YEARS OF SOCIAL PEACE IN THE SWISS MACHINE INDUSTRY

It was on July 19, 1937, that the so-called "Labour Peace" Convention was signed by the Swiss Employers' Associations and the various Swiss Trade Unions of the machine and metallurgical industries. This Convention, whereby the contracting parties bound themselves not to have any recourse to fighting measures in order to obtain their claims, has assured remarkable stability to social conditions in Swiss industry, for the last twenty years. Concluded, at first, for an experimental period of two years, it has already been renewed four times, namely in 1939, 1944, 1949 and finally in 1954 for a new five-year period, which expires on July 18, 1959. It is very rare, indeed, that contractual understandings between employers and workers have lasted for so long, without any change in the basic principles. There can be no doubt about it that the reason for this longevity comes from the long-term views of the authors of this Convention, who strove to produce a new state of mind and to place the general interests above the personal interests of the men