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even if a player believes that he/she has all the remaining highest cards (eg. only trump or "Bock" cards), the cards are not to be "thrown-in" onto the table. If this occurs, the points from all the remaining cards will automatically be allocated to the opposing team.

- All eight games must be fully completed, and the highest scoring pair at each table will be declared the winner for that table.

- At the completion of these first eight games, a second set of eight games is to be played against a different pair of opponents.

- The score sheets must be clearly marked with the names of the Club and competitors, as well as with the final scores, which should total 1256 points for the eight games.

- At the completion of the event, the Club with the highest number of wins becomes the winner of the event. If both Clubs have an equal number of wins, the Club with the highest total of actual points will be declared the winner.

- No spectators are to be in the card playing area during the event, with the exception of the respective Clubs' Presidents or Riflemasters and then only to ensure that there are no problems and not to observe the actual playing. This is to ensure minimum distraction to the players.

STEINSTOSSEN (SHOT PUT)

- Each competitor may have five throws, of which the top four only are to be counted for scoring, therefore allowing for one "no-throw".

- For all shot put competitions, a straight line must be clearly marked and strictly adhered to. Standing or running (within reason) is permitted, but the marked line must not be overstepped before the stone hits the ground.

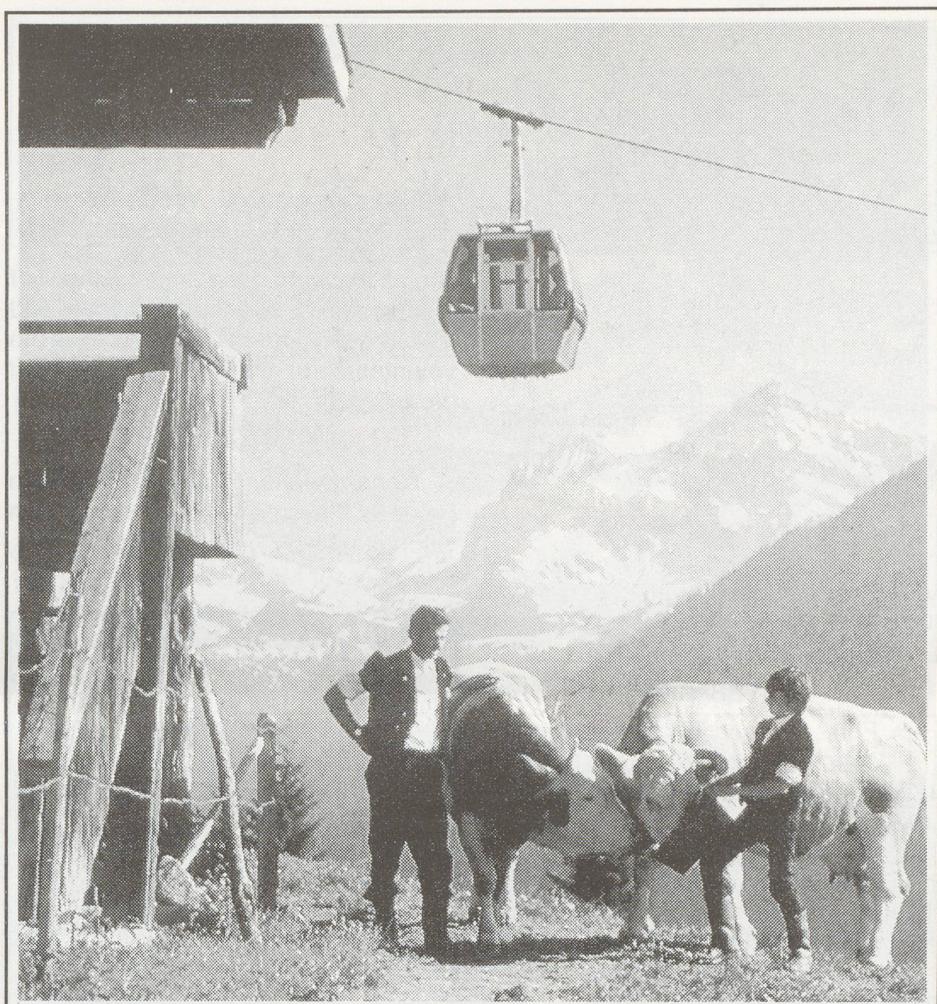
- Throws are to be measured in centimetres, from the marked line to where the stone has landed.

- The MEDAL competition is to be divided into three categories, each using their appropriate stones:

1. Men
2. Women
3. Children, 15 years and younger.

- At INTERCLUB and FINAL competitions, there must be an equal number of competitors from each Club.

- The total scores of the top four competitors from each Club will count towards the final score, and the Club with the highest score will be declared as the winner. Should both scores be equal, the competition will be declared as a draw.



LIFE IN SWITZERLAND

Few photos could better depict the complex life and dilemma in Switzerland than the one below:

Farmers in traditional costumes tending their small herds of cows high in the Alps and living in old weathered houses which have stood there for many generations versus modern technology in form of cable cars and mountain railways that make every corner of Switzerland accessible to even the weakest tourist.

Traditional rural life against modern gadgetry. Old values against 20th century outlooks. Simple life against big business.

All this is part of life in Switzerland and there is nothing wrong with that provided the new does not completely kill off the old in the long run. We hope that both will find a way to live side by side as in this picture for a long time to come.

SWITZERLAND PRODUCES THE BEST TEXTILE MACHINES.

It is ironical if not tragic when you realise that because the Swiss manufacturers of textile machines are producing such top class products, they have to reduce their output and make surplus staff redundant.

But the reality is that today's textile machines are so efficient and well built that they last much longer and have a much higher output than in the past. Accordingly, and despite the ever increasing world population, the demand for new textile machines is decreasing all the time.

Leading Swiss firms in the textile industry such as Rieter, Sulzer, Saurer and Zellweger are all in trouble. They have to improve their new machines all the time to keep ahead of foreign competition but by doing so, they also reduce the worldwide demand for new machines. A further problem, but of

their own making this time, is that these Swiss firms have also created sister companies in foreign countries where labour is cheaper. The result is that only the research and designing for new machines is done in Switzerland, whilst the actual manufacturing of the machines themselves is increasingly done overseas. This further reduces the need for factory workers in Switzerland.

It is therefore not surprising that these firms have to make more and more blue collar staff redundant in their Swiss factories.

As an example, Rieter has just reduced its factory staff in Winterthur by 700. This has hit Winterthur very badly since this city has lost over the past 20 years some 10,000 working places, mainly in factories such as Rieter and Sulzer.