

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 78 (2012)
Heft: [1]

Artikel: ETH Zürich
Autor: [s.n.]
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-943987>

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: 07.08.2025

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

ETH Zürich

The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich or ETH Zürich (ETHZ) is an engineering, science, technology, mathematics and management university. Like its sister institution École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), it is directly subordinate to Switzerland's Federal Department of Home Affairs. ETH Zurich is consistently ranked among the top universities in the world. It is considered the best university in continental Europe. Historically, ETH Zurich has achieved its reputation particularly



ETH Hönggerberg from the south, looking at the five "fingers"

in the fields of chemistry, mathematics and physics. It was founded by the Swiss Federal Government in 1854 with the stated mission to educate engineers and scientists, serve as a national center of excellence in science and technology and provide a hub for interaction between the scientific community and industry.

ETH is not selective in its undergraduate admission procedures. Like every public university in Switzerland, ETH is obliged to grant admission to every Swiss citizen who took the Matura. It also grants entry to foreign students with certain qualifications, but only in specific combinations. Most applicants from foreign countries are required to take either the reduced entrance exam or the comprehensive entrance exam.

There are no obligatory examinations during the first academic year which is divided into two semesters. However, the actual selection process takes place in the summer shortly after the second semester. Students have to pass the Basisprüfung. More than 50% of the students fail the Basisprüfung on first try and many of them choose to drop out after the failure. Education at ETH tends to be theoretically oriented with a high amount of mathematics involved throughout the courses. The main language of instruction in undergraduate (Bachelor) studies is German, while most Master's programmes and doctoral studies are in English.

ETH Zurich has two campuses. The main building was constructed in the 1860s in the heart of the city. As the university grew, it spread into the surrounding quarters. As a result, the Zentrum campus consists of various buildings and institutions throughout Zurich and firmly integrates the ETH in the city. The main building stands directly across the street from the University of Zurich. A new campus was built from 1964 to 1976 on the Hönggerberg in the outskirts of the city.

The History of the Nobel Prize

The Nobel Foundation was established by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, then known as 'Nobels safety powder'. His will stipulated that the interest from his foundation's capital be divided yearly among five categories to honour outstanding performance in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace. The first Nobel Prize award ceremony took place December 10, 1901.

ETH Zurich has association with 21 Nobel Prize winners, who at the time of their awards were engaged as professors at ETH Zurich, or had studied or researched there, and who received the Nobel Prize in recognition of their singular performance. A further 16 Swiss personalities and institutions have been honoured with a Nobel Prize.

Nobel Prize Laureates of ETH Zurich

1901	Physics	Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen
1913	Chemistry	Alfred Werner
1915	Chemistry	Richard Willstätter
1918	Chemistry	Fritz Haber
1920	Physics	Charles-Edouard Guillaume
1921	Physics	Albert Einstein
1936	Chemistry	Peter Debye
1938	Chemistry	Richard Kuhn
1939	Chemistry	Leopold Ruzicka
1943	Physics	Otto Stern
1945	Physics	Wolfgang Pauli
1950	Medicine	Tadeusz Reichstein
1952	Physics	Felix Bloch
1953	Chemistry	Hermann Staudinger
1975	Chemistry	Vladimir Prelog
1978	Medicine	Werner Arber
1986	Physics	Heinrich Rohrer
1987	Physics	Georg Bednorz/ Alexander Müller
1991	Chemistry	Richard Ernst
2002	Chemistry	Kurt Wüthrich

Recipe for Almost-Vermicelles

Boil a kumara with your Gschwellti. When cold, peel and grate finely; make sure you take the stringy bits out. Mix with one tablespoon of Drinking Chocolate and some whipped cream (and if you have, a bit of kirsch) - and that's it.

I have no tool to get it into worm shape, but it's nice like that, with more whipped cream and maybe meringue... not exactly diet food, but who wants diet food?

tb