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HOME NEWS



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FEDERAL.

SWISS PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES.

The two Chambers met in session on Monday last, the principal talk in the lobby was the "Volksbank" affair, and the return of L. Nicole, who has since his imprisonment, been made head of the Geneva Government. Owing to rumours, that the friends of Nicole intended to demonstrate outside the Parliament building, a large Police force was in attendance, but no troubles occurred. The desk of the member for Geneva was ornamented by his friends and party partisans, with red carnations, much to the amusement of the House.

The National Council elected as its President, M. Johannes Huber (socialist). — M. Huber was born on the 25th of May, 1879, in Töss, he studied from 1898-1902 law at the universities of Zurich, Leipzig, Berlin and Berne. In 1903 he opened up a practice as an advocate at Rorschach, and in 1923 he settled down at St. Gall. He has been, since 1912, a member of the Grand Council, over which he presided in 1919/20. He entered Parliament in 1919. — The budget of the Swiss Federal Railways was then discussed.

The States Council (Ständerat) elected as President, M. Antonio Riva, the latter was born in 1870 at Lugano, he studied law at the Universities of Zurich, Munich and Freiburg. M. Riva entered the Grand Council in 1900, and for over 20 years was in the administration of the town and community of Lugano. He took his seat in Parliament in 1917, and belongs to the catholic-conservative party.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

National Councillor, Hermann Schüpbach has been elected Vice-President of the National Council. He was born in 1877, in Steffisburg (Ct. Berne), and studied law at various Universities. He is practising as an advocate; for many years he has been a member of the Grand Council over which he presided in 1917/18. M. Schüpbach entered Parliament in 1911, and belongs to the Liberal Party, he is one of the best known politicians in the canton of Berne and has rendered great services to his native canton.

* * *

The States Council, (Ständerat) has elected, M. Ernest Béguin, as its Vice-President. He was born in 1879 at Neuchâtel, and studied law at the University of Basle as well as at other Universities. In 1905 he was appointed President of the district Tribunal at Neuchâtel, four years later he succeeded to the post of Public Prosecutor of the canton of Neuchâtel. In 1918 he entered the cantonal government of which he is still a member. M. Béguin entered Parliament twelve years ago and belongs to the Liberal Party.

* * *

M. Ochsner, (Schwyz) who celebrated its 25th anniversary of his entry into Parliament (States Council) was presented with a bouquet of flowers, and received the congratulations of the President of the Council.

NEW " WAFFENCHEF " OF THE INFANTRY.

The Federal Council has appointed Colonel Jules Borel from Couvet (Neuchâtel), " Waffen-chef " of the Infantry, in succession of Colonel U. Wille, who has taken over the command of the 2nd Army Corps. Colonel Borel was born in 1884 and is one of the most gifted officers in the Swiss Army.

SWISS AERIAL ROPEWAY.

The Swiss Federal Department of Posts and Railways has granted a concession for the building of an aerial ropeway for transports of passengers from Schwagalp to the Säntis.

SWISS GOVERNMENT AND JOURNALIST.

Mr. Robert Dell, the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," has received a letter from the Public Prosecutor of the Swiss Confederation informing him that the attention of the Swiss Federal Government has been called to the way in which he commented upon the shooting affair at Geneva on November 9th, 1932, and on the judgment of the Federal Assizes Court in the matter of the trial of M. Nicole and others connected with the shooting.

The letter states that in consequence of the foregoing the Federal Government had decided to send to Mr. Dell a "serious warning" with a threat of expulsion in case he "repeated his offence."

GERMANY DISMISSES SWISS PROFESSOR.

M. Fritz Lieb, Professor of Theology at the University of Bonn has been suddenly dismissed; the reason of his dismissal has not been stated. Professor Lieb was born in 1892 at Rothenflieth, (Baste-County), as the son of Pastor Lieb, he studied at the Universities of Basle, Zurich and Berlin. In 1930 he was appointed Professor of Theology at the University in Bonn. The action of the Prussian Government has caused considerable surprise in Swiss theological circles.

BURGLARY AT THE SWISS LEGATION IN WARSAW.

Burglars entered the premises of the Swiss Legation at Warsaw, they tried to force the safe, but did not succeed. They took away a small number of stamps, as well as a revolver belonging to the Minister.

RADIO DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION FOR SWITZERLAND.

An organisation of representatives of the Swiss broadcasting authorities, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers has been formed to popularise radio.

Bona-fide retailers are paying so much to the organisation for every set they sell. This money is employed in advertising radio, the public being advised to deal only with properly qualified dealers.

WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Railways have decided to introduce a new kind of week-end ticket in Switzerland. It will be a return ticket at single fare, valid from Saturday to Monday.

Whereas last winter such "sport tickets" were issued only to certain winter resorts and sports centres, they will now be issued to any station of the Federal as well as all the smaller lines. There will also be round-trip tickets especially suited for certain favourite excursions such as the famous Parsenn run.

The spell of cold, rough weather a fortnight ago has covered the Alps with a splendid layer of snow, which measures two feet even in altitudes of three thousand feet above sea level. For the present the Swiss have all the fine runs, which will be crowded later on, for themselves, and the season for them has begun earlier than for many years.

If there is no spell of "föhn" to spoil it all, there is no fear of a "green" Christmas.

BERNE.

Professor F. Marbach has resigned his seat in the National Council, he was a member of the socialist party, but repeatedly disagreed with the policy of his party.

* * *

The Editor of the "Berner Tagwacht" the organ of the socialist party, has come to terms with Colonel E. Léderrey, in connection with the action, the latter commenced, concerning an article which appeared some time ago, when Colonel Léderrey was called a "murderer," for having given orders to fire on the mob during the November (1932) riots at Geneva. The Editor agreed to pay a sum of 500 frs. to Colonel Léderrey, as well as the costs incurred by the latter, the terms of the agreement are to be published in four Swiss papers, at the expense of the "Berner Tagwacht."

GENEVA.

The newly elected government of the canton of Geneva, took their oath of office at the St. Pierre cathedral on Monday last. Contrary to the age long custom, the newly appointed members, decided not to form a procession from the Town Hall to the Church, furthermore, no army officers were to take part at the ceremony, and the Bible was not to be used when taking the oath. M. Rossetti, (socialist) President of the Grand Council administered the oath, in his address he mentioned that it was the first time that a government, in which the socialists had a majority, has come into being. M. L. Nicole, President of the States Council then made a speech, saying that whatever statement he would make, only represented the majority of the government, as the three members of the minority could not associate themselves with him in his statement as to the policy to be announced. The speaker shortly mentioned the unfortunate happenings of November 1932, saying: "At the moment of taking office, the government remembers with deep emotions those 13 victims who have been mowed down by machine guns." — He then expressed the wish to work in harmony with the various international institutions which are centred at Geneva, he also voiced the intention of a sound financial policy in order to balance the budget; he promised to look after the unemployed, he closed his speech with the words "Nous vaincrons ou nous succomberons avec le peuple et pour le peuple! Vive la Genève du travail et de la paix. En avant vers plus de lumière et de fraternité."

FOOTBALL.

3rd December, 1933.

FIRST LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|----------|---|------------|---|
| Juventus | 2 | Luzern | 2 |
| Seebach | 3 | Winterthur | 1 |
| Monthey | 3 | Cantonal | 3 |

SWISS CUP.

| | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|---|
| Brühl | 8 | Wädenswil | 1 |
|-------|---|-----------|---|

INTERNATIONALS.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|
| In Florence: | 5 | Switzerland | 2 |
| Italy | 5 | Switzerland | 2 |

In Lugano:

Switzerland "B" 0 Italy "B" 7

I have a good mind to leave it at that. Still, it is a sorry specimen of a sportsman who begins throwing stones at his erstwhile favourites when things happen to go wrong. (Good old Chelsea, may you too soon see better days!) After all, Italy must be considered the equal to Austria in football and that does mean quite a lot nowadays.

What could be done with the material at our disposal was done, and no less than five changes were made from the team that lost to Germany. Huber in goal and Minelli and Weiler at back kept their places, of the halves only Hufschmid survived, Imhof (Bern) playing centre and Beiner (Biel) a new cap, right half. In the forward line only Xam and Kielholz found again favour, Laube (Servette) came in at outside right and Trelo (Grasshoppers) next to him, then Kielholz, Xam and another new cap, Bossi (Bern) at outside left. So it was not for the want of trying. Unfortunately neither Schéchey nor v. Känel were fit to resume their places and Passello (Servette) who was first chosen at inside right also had to cry off.

The game was witnessed by a mere 18,000 spectators and in the first half Switzerland held their own. After 10 minutes play Ferrari put Italy one up, Weiler being at fault. In the 30th minute Bossi equalized by a fine header, and two minutes later after a clever passing movement between Kielholz and Laube, our centre-forward scores, for Switzerland to lead 2:1. Just before haltime, Italy draw level, Pizzoli scoring with a mighty surprise shot. In the second half Italy now had the advantage of a stiff wind of almost gale force and made the best of it. Orsi scores in the 49th, Meazza in the 55th and Monti in the 66th minute from a corner. As the score shows, Italy were by far the better side in the second half. On rare occasions only could our Reds relieve the constant pressure on their goal and their spasmodic excursions into Italy's half led just to nothing.

Our defence again played well, particularly Minelli. Of the halves Imhof alone was satisfactory. Beiner too slow against the flying Orsi. In the forward line were Kielholz and Bossi the best, Laube fair and the two Abegglen for once somewhat disappointing. The Italian Eleven was a virile team, very fast and enterprising. They won on their merits.

M.G.