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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE LONDON GROUP OF THE NOUVELLE SOCIETE HELVETIQUE.



A. F. SUTER

President

Nouvelle Société
Helvétique
(London Group).

The Annual General Meeting of the London Group of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, took place on Friday, January 21st, at the "Foyer Suisse," some thirty members being present.

Mr. A. F. Suter, President opened the meeting, reading out a letter by the Swiss Minister, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, who was, owing to his departure for Switzerland, unable to be present.

The Presidential annual report was then read, and as same will be published *in extenso* in this paper, no comments are necessary at this stage.

The Treasurer's and Auditor's Reports, which showed a satisfactory result, were unanimously accepted.

The re-election of the Council for the new year of office then took place, under the temporary Chairmanship of Mr. W. B. Sigrist, all the former members being confirmed, namely:

Mr. A. F. Suter, President; Messrs. Wm. Beckmann, C. Campart (Hon. Secretary); Dr. H. W. Egli, Dr. Ch. Ferrière, G. Godet, G. Keller, F. Kibiger, Theo. Ritter, M. Rothlisberger, P. Savoie, J. A. Seiffert, J. Weber and O. Wetzell.

Amongst sundry items the Society decided, with acclamation, to support the official organ of the Swiss Colony in Great Britain, the Swiss Observer, by taking out five annual subscriptions.

After fixing up the dates of meetings and lectures, the meeting was closed shortly after 10 o'clock.

THE LONDON SWISS RIFLE TEAM.

The Annual Prize Distribution Dinner of the London Swiss Rifle Team, took place on Saturday last, at the Glendower Hotel, S.W. —

There is at present in the Colony a strong current of good will and better understanding prevalent. Only last week we were acquainted that the difficulties which existed between the two Church, have at long last been almost settled, and that a new era of mutual collaboration has dawned.

Now comes the glad tidings, that the differences, which unfortunately existed for some time between the old Swiss Rifle Association and the new London Swiss Rifle Team will be, before long, settled in an amicable manner.

This is indeed good news, and we hope, that another Swiss Society, which played for many years an honourable part in the Colony, will put its house in order too, so that the year 1938 will have started under a good augury. —

And so it ought to be, it is a most distressing picture to see Swiss living far away from their mother country, quarrelling amongst themselves, when unity should prevail. We are on this earth, for but a little time, requiring the warmth of human kindness and friendship, and we simply cannot afford, in this short span of time, to harbour grievances, over often trifling matters. The trouble is unfortunately that we think ourselves, at times, too important, and that differences which could be solved with good will and sound common sense, are made to look like unsurmountable barriers. —

After this homily, which I hope my readers will not take amiss, I will say right away, that last Saturday's dinner was one of the jolliest functions which I have attended in the Colony. These Swiss "sharp-shooters" are good company, and they make their guests feel at home. — When I mentioned to some of my friends, that I was going to "dine and wine" with my old friends of the shooting fraternity at the Glendower Hotel, they gravely shook their heads, saying, that I ought to have had enough by now, after having sat and eaten through innumerable Banquets, danced with a score of lovely ladies, shed tears over farewell parties, slept half way through cinema trade shows, listened to lectures, trying to look intellectual, shouted myself hoarse

at ice-hockey matches, felt sentimental at concerts of Swiss music, looked gloomy at funerals, sympathised with old age, feeling as old as they, told the youngsters of the Colony that I felt and drank every day "Younger's," spent a small fortune on Aspirin tablets and taxi's, etc.

Being always open to friendly advice, I reasoned with myself that there was some truth in their allegations. I have certainly swallowed a few gallons of *Consommé*, finished off at least half a poultry farm, depleted some of the Scottish salmon streams, ate more grass and salad than an average sized "vache," had ice cream to freeze a whole consignment of Canterbury lamb, drank cocktails, wines, spirits, and occasionally water (the latter principally early the next morning), and last but not least, added an extra stone to my already considerable weight, which caused much annoyance and perplexity in certain quarters.

What was there to be done? Well I simply could not refuse to attend such a friendly gathering. And oh! what a dinner, I can hardly restrain my enthusiasm, there was a lovely *Homard froid, sauce Mayonnaise* and a sumptuous *Hors d'Oeuvres* followed by a delicious *Scotch Broth*. Next course was a *Volaille Portugaise* with *Choux fleur Polonoise, Pommes Purée* and *Satade* and in conclusion *Poire Melba* and *Fromage*, indeed a fare fit for Kings; one of my table neighbours told me afterwards that he had never eaten such a fine dinner, so exquisitely cooked, and I gladly pass on the compliment to my good friend Mr. Alfred Schmid, who looked so well after the company.

It goes without saying that after such a fine feast everybody felt very happy, and presently the oratorical part was opened by Mr. H. Senn, who expressed his great pleasure at seeing amongst the company Mr. De Brunner, the President, and Mr. Ch. Strubin, the Treasurer of the Swiss Rifle Association, he hoped that, before long, the two institutions would again sail under the old flag, and that old scores would be wiped out. Mr. De Brunner, who replied to Mr. Senn, received a hearty ovation on rising, he too gave vent to a feeling of gratitude that a new spirit has animated both camps to try to solve their differences, and he sincerely promised to collaborate for a complete re-union. Various other speakers spoke in the same happy vein, and let us now hope that deeds will follow words.

The prize-distribution then took place and the company sat together long after Big Ben struck twelve.

A really fine and enjoyable evening.

MAN FRAEGT SICH!

The following article has appeared in our contemporary "Die Tat":

Feste aller Art werden gefeiert — an allen Ecken und Enden unseres schönen Schweizerlandes. Kaum ein ruhiger, festloser Sonntag mehr. Neue Pflichten werden durch diese Feste geboren — denn, so steht in den Zeitungen "es ist Pflicht jeden Bürgers" zum Gelingen dies und das beizutragen. Selbst die Regierungen, die Räte aller Art, die Vorsteher von Gemeinden usw. usw., sie alle nehmen teil und müssen teilnehmen an den Festen.

Nach und nach aber frägt man sich nun doch in ernsten Kreisen der Bevölkerung, wohin dieser Festtrubel unser Volk führen soll!

Alle diese vielen Feste, sie sind kein Kampfmittel gegen die Krise, sie sind ein Gift, das für eine kurze Zeit aufreizt, nachher aber um so unheilvoller sich auswirkt. Sind nicht viele dieser Feste einfach eine Gelegenheit, dem Volke das Geld aus dem Sacke zu locken für nichts? Noch nie ist ein Volk stark und widerstandsfähig geworden durch Spiele und Feste. Noch immer waren diese ein Zeichen des Unterganges. Das alte Rom stellt für ewige Zeiten das Beispiel, das grosse, warnende Zeichen.

In vielen Städten sind die ernsten Verdunkelungsübungen gar zu Volksbelustigungen ausgeteilt, und in Basel hat das Polizeidepartement Freinacht bis um 2 Uhr gegeben, damit nach Abbruch der Verdunkelung gebührend gefeiert werden kann. Wir sehen in solchen Vorkommnissen eine nicht zu leicht zu nehmende Demoralisierung des Volkes. Befürchtlich ist, dass offizielle Regierungsstellen der Sache noch Vorschub leisten — jedenfalls auf die Vorstellungen von Wirten hin.

We fully agree with the above statement, and it might interest our readers to know, that we have, as far back as August, 1934, (Swiss Observer, No. 669) written in one of our articles, dealing with these innumerable festivals as follows:

"... One often refuses to take these laments at their face value, when one considers that enormous numbers of our countrymen travel year in and year out to the various festivals. It is said that these arrangements are fully justified, as they create work and thus improve the economical situation of the country, but just the opposite is the truth, and the fortune of the public (Volksvermögen) suffers by these never-ending festivals, and they are certainly no antedote for the unhappy economical conditions at home."

We therefore come back to some of the statements which have been made by various orators, namely that it is the patriotic duty of every Swiss citizen to reduce unnecessary expenses and to live in a simpler way, in short to accommodate himself to the altered conditions, like other countries have had to do. This does not mean that our people should be less happy or would get less out of life; but it would go a long way to do away with the dissatisfaction of those of our countrymen, who through force of circumstances are debarred from earning their daily bread.

We do not think of those who are never satisfied, whatever you do for them, but of those thousands and thousands who do not know what the next day will have in store for them, of those unemployed who are getting on in years and whom nobody wants, of those who walk with embittered hearts through the streets, because they feel that they are outcasts and dependent. We think of all the young men, who must ask themselves, what will become of them, when they have to spend their best years in idleness. What must their thoughts be, when they see how in East and West, and in South and North the flags are hoisted for all sorts of festivals, when countless speakers tell the people what they should do to conquer the numerous obstacles, when they say that it is the patriotic duty of everyone to stand together in sorrowful and hard times, and to help those who have, often through no fault of their own, landed in Queer Street; when the result, say of a shooting, music, gymnastic or Yodel competition is far more important to the masses, than the warning given by some of our responsible statesmen. What does the country benefit, when on every possible occasion patriotic cheers are raised, and patriotic songs sung, when the very existence of the country is in danger?"

EMIGRATION OF SWISS INDUSTRIES.

By OSCAR WETZEL.

(Continuation).

We read, for instance, in the report of the Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., in 1919, the following passage which characterizes what I have just said:

"The consequences of the War, which in certain cases have been detrimental economically seen, have luckily not struck our Company in the same way. The geographical distribution of our centres of production has had, as a result, to distribute the risks owing to strikes, transport crises and shortages of certain raw materials. Our Swiss, Norwegian and Dutch factories have been working under the most disagreeable conditions, but those in other countries have on the contrary been generally favoured and their production has developed considerably."

In many cases, we find that the newly started factory abroad brings certain work to its Mother Company, in compensation of what has been taken away.

Remarks in this direction can be found in reports of a number of Swiss companies, like Gardy, when starting their factory in France, and Saurer in the same country — also Escher Wyss

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