

Zeitschrift: The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK
Herausgeber: Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom
Band: - (1939)
Heft: 926

Artikel: Swiss letter : a year which has commenced well
Autor: [s.n.]
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-694904>

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The Swiss Observer

FOUNDED BY MR. P. F. BOEHRINGER.

The Official Organ of the Swiss Colony in Great Britain.

EDITED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LONDON COLONY.

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 2321/2.

Published every Friday at 23, LEONARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegrams: FREPRINCO, LONDON.

VOL. 20—No. 926

LONDON, 19 AUGUST, 1939

PRICE 3d.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES	3 Months (13 issues, post free)	3/6
	6 Months (26 issues, post free)	6/6
SWITZERLAND	3 Months (13 issues, post free)	12/-
	6 Months (26 issues, post free)	24/-

(Swiss subscriptions may be paid into Postcheck-Konto
Basle V 5718.)



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(Compiled by courtesy of the following contemporaries: *National Zeitung, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, St. Galler Tagblatt, Vaterland, Tribune de Genève* and *Schweizerische Verkehrszentrale.*)

FEDERAL.

18th "AUSLANDSCHWEIZERTAG" IN ZÜRICH.

The 18th "Auslandschweizertag" started in Zurich on Saturday, August 12th. Dr. A. Lätt, President of the "Auslandschweizerkommission" welcomed the numerous visitors who came to Zurich from all parts of the globe. Amongst the various speakers were: M. Wirz, President of the Cercle Commercial, Paris, M. Bluntschli, Nice, Dr. Stucki, Swiss Minister in Paris, Dr. G. Schürch, Secretary of the "Auslandschweizerwerk" and Mlle. Cahn.

On Sunday morning services were held in the various churches of the town of Zurich. Afterwards a meeting was held at the "Kongresshaus" at which M. Motta, Switzerland's Foreign Minister made a patriotic speech, which was received with great enthusiasm, further addresses were given by Professor, Dr. Georg Thürer (St. Gall) and Army Corps Commander Guisan, who greeted the visitors on behalf of the Army.

A visit to the National Exhibition was then paid, where the "Auslandschweizer" were welcomed by Director Meili.

During the official Banquets speeches were made by Dr. Hans Zschokke (Basle), Town Councillor Dr. Hefti, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the town and canton of Zurich, Dr. Gianini, Central President of the "Pro Ticino," M. Musso, Federal Judge Pometta and others.

FRENCH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT VISIT NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

An official delegation from the French Parliament paid a visit to the National Exhibition in Zurich, they were entertained at a Banquet by the Exhibition authorities, amongst the guests was Dr. Stucki, Swiss Minister in Paris, and a number of members of the Swiss Parliament.

SEVENTH TOUR DE SUISSE.

Switzerland has won the 7th Tour de Suisse which came to an end on Saturday last. The result is as follows:

1. Switzerland (Zimmermann, Bolliger, Egli.)
2. Italy (Benente, Simonini, Mollo.)
3. Belgium (Somers, Dubuisson, Beeckman.)
4. Germany (Oberbeck, Sztraktati, Heide.)

The "Memphis-Bergpreis" was won by Mollo (Italy); the "Preis vom Schweizerherb" went to Egli (Switzerland) and victor in the "Preis von Bata" was again Egli (Switzerland).

NATIONAL-COUNCILLOR WUTHRICH TO RETIRE FROM PARLIAMENT.

National-Councillor Wuthrich, who represented the "Landesring der Unabhängigen" in the National Council since 1935, does not wish to stand as a candidate for the next Parliamentary elections which will take place in the Autumn of this year.

FIRE AT THE S.B.B. DEPOT IN RORSCHACH.

One electric locomotive and various carriages were either destroyed or heavily damaged in a fire which broke out at the "Maschinendepot" of the Swiss Federal Railways at Rorschach.

The damage caused is estimated to exceed one million francs.

SIMPLON LINE CRASH.

Six people were killed and fourteen injured when a local passenger train was derailed at 60 m.p.h. on the International Simplon tunnel line just outside Domodossola. (Italian-Swiss frontier station.)

The dead include one passenger, four Swiss railwaymen (Gaillard, Erb, Grieb and della Rosa) and one Italian customs official.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWITZERLAND.

According to figures just published, there were 25,185 unemployed registered at the end of July or 10,700 less than at the same period twelve months ago.

LEAGUE BROADCASTING STATION.

The report which appeared in various English papers, that the League of Nations is seeking to dispose of its broadcasting station is not strictly accurate.

The position is that the 10 years' agreement by which the Swiss postal authorities undertook the management of this station is now expiring. New negotiations are going on, but it is not likely that they will end in the sale of the station. The League has spent from £10,000 to £12,000 annually on the maintenance of the station, and it seems most likely that an arrangement will be come to by which the League is freed from this financial burden, and will accordingly give up control of the station.

The matter will be dealt with at the next Assembly meeting on September 11th.

SIX-WHEEL BOGIE TRAMCARS FOR ZÜRICH.

The Zurich tramway undertaking has ordered from the Swiss wagon works, of Schlieren, two new cars with six-wheeled bogies. Accommodating 80 passengers (29 seated and 51 standing), the cars will have two motors of an hourly output of 62.5 kw. and will weigh 15½ tons, or approximately 3½ cwt. per passenger. It is estimated that these cars will represent 70 per cent. less wear on the track than that of a four-wheeled tramcar of the same weight with a fixed wheelbase of from 2.6 to 2.9 metres. An eight-wheeled light steel car, carrying 95 passengers (34 seated and 61 standing) is also under construction. Its weight will be 16½ tons, or 3½ cwt. per passenger, and it will be equipped with four motors of an hourly output of 53 kw.

SWISS MIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Commonwealth Government has approved of the admission to Australia of non-Jewish Swiss migrants, including skilled artisans, farm workers, and domestic servants. This approval is the outcome of negotiations with the Consul-General for Switzerland in Australia. During the first year after their arrival in Australia the migrants will receive financial assistance from the Swiss Government.

SWISS SCIENTIST HONOURED.

The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine in London, has awarded the golden Chalmers Medal to Dr. Max Theiler, of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation New-York. Dr. Max Theiler is the son of our late countryman, Sir Arnold Theiler, of South African fame.

FORGED £20 NOTES IN SWITZERLAND.

Eleven persons, have been arrested in Switzerland for having tried to circulate counterfeit £20 notes.

They are said to belong to an international gang, with headquarters in France, who are making these notes and trying to circulate them in neighbouring countries.

SWISS FOOD STOCKS FOR WARTIME.

The Swiss Federal Council adopted on Tuesday a decree designed to ensure that adequate supplies of primary foodstuffs will be available in the country in time of war or economic blockade.

The decree, supplementing that of last March which ordered all households to lay in supplies of food sufficient to last two months, urges all firms dealing in foodstuffs to ensure that they have adequate stocks for an emergency.

It is pointed out that, in the event of war, sales of primary foodstuffs will be banned for two months, until a general rationing system can be put into effect.

SWISS NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN ZÜRICH.

Up to August 8th, 6,155,629 visitors passed through the turnstiles of the Exhibition. It might be mentioned that the Authorities had reckoned only with 4 million visitors for the whole duration of the Exhibition. (May 6th-29th October) The result therefore already achieved is a splendid one.

LOCAL.

ZÜRICH.

The death is reported from Winterthur of Dr. Robert Keller, late teacher and rector (1891-1916) at the "Gymnasium" and "Industrieschule" at the age of 85.

The deceased was at one time a member of the "Kantonsrat" and the "Grossen Stadtrates von Winterthur." On the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the University of Zurich, he was made a "doctor honoris causa."

M. J. R. Tanner-Luzi, since 1921 "Eidge-nössischer Bauinspektor" for Eastern Switzerland, died in Zurich at the age of 63.

BERNE.

M. Gottfried Kaufmann, from Grindelwald, for many years "Hüttenwart" of the "Berglöhle," has died. The "Berglöhle" is the property of the Swiss Alpine Club.

Colonel Bolliger, for the last twenty years "Chef der Sektion für Verpflegungswesen des Oberkriegskommissariates" has celebrated his 60th birthday.

A military aeroplane C3601 crashed at Herbligen near Konolfingen, the pilot saved himself by jumping clear with his parachute. The machine has been completely destroyed.

TICINO.

M. Jules Franconi, Garage proprietor in Locarno, who a few days ago was arrested when entering Italy, has been released, no reason for his arrest has been given.

VAUD.

M. R. Rubattel, Director and Editor-in-chief of the paper "Revue" since 1932, has retired from his post, having been elected Director of the cantonal hospital; his successor will be M. Paul Martinet, member of the Grand Council. M. P. H. Jaccard in Roche near Aigle has been appointed editor.

M. Paul Jatton from Villars-Mendraz, has been appointed chief engineer of the 1st arrondissement of the Swiss Federal Railways, in succession to M. V. Amaudruz, who is shortly retiring from his post on having reached the age limit. M. Jatton has been for many years in France, Spain and Greece, in leading positions as a railway engineer. He entered into the service of the Swiss Federal Railways in 1934.

VALAIS.

The annual dinner of the Association of British Members of the Swiss Alpine Club took place on Saturday last at Zermatt.

GENEVA.

The death has occurred in Geneva of Professor Albert Richard, formerly rector of the University in Geneva. The deceased held the army rank of colonel on the General staff.

Nearly 10,000 persons visited the Prado Exhibition on Saturday and Sunday last, which established a record. Amongst the visitors were Federal Councillor Motta and family.

SWISS LETTER.

A YEAR WHICH HAS COMMENCED WELL.

With the passing of the first six months of the year it is usual for one to cast a backward glance into our affairs in order to make out the Balance Sheet. Switzerland is able to examine the results of her first half-year without any feeling of displeasure: they are good.

Commercial exchanges with foreign countries have continued to develop. The total amount of imports has increased from 781.1 million Swiss francs, for the first six months of 1938, to 862.2 million in 1939, thus marking an increase of 81.1 million francs. Exports have increased at the same time by 51.8 million francs, from 618.1 million in 1938 (first half-year) to 669.91 million in 1939. The wholesale trade index, at the end of June 1939, attained 106.4% (July 1914 = 100%) or 74.3% (if the average of the years 1926-1927 is taken as 100%). In comparison to the preceding year, to the end of June, there is

noted a fall of 0.7% in the index, and in comparison to the price before the devaluation a rise of 13.9%.

As in former years, the Swiss Sample Fair was held at Basle during the month of March. Many foreign visitors were seen there and important business was transacted. The great manifestation of the year, however, is the Swiss National Exhibition, which was opened on 6th May, at Zurich, and which will remain open until 29th October. During three years Switzerland has prepared this imposing manifestation which was ready for the date announced, and which has already had a success far beyond all expectations: whereas it was estimated that there would be four million visitors during the whole of the exhibition period (six months) more than four million visitors have passed through the turnstiles during the first nine weeks! Zurich has, in fact, become the place of pilgrimage for the whole of the Swiss people and, by this fact, the Exhibition assumes a high national significance: in thus giving, on the shores of the Lake of Zurich, a complete picture of her 22 Cantons, Switzerland emphasises her diversity and originality but, at the same time, affirms her cohesion, her unity, her faithful attachment to the Federal alliance, and her strongly determined intention to safeguard and defend it.

This aspect of the Swiss National Exhibition is not the least striking. The sections devoted to industry occupy an important place and definitely prove that Switzerland, contrary to the opinion which is often held in foreign countries, is an essentially industrial country. In the social domain, Switzerland has made a considerable effort. M. Edm. Schulthess, ancient President of the Confederation, had the opportunity of emphasising this during the 25th session of the International Labour Conference, at which he was elected President, and which was held at Geneva during the month of June. Unemployment is rapidly on the decrease. In the month of May, Switzerland had only 30,000 workless, this figure representing only one-third of that for May 1936. If one takes into account the fact that unemployment is a permanent evil and that it only becomes a dangerous plague when it reaches too considerable proportions, one must admit that unemployment in Switzerland is on the point of disappearing.

It should, however, be mentioned in reference to this question, that, in June, the Swiss ratified a credit of 415 million francs voted by the government, one half of which is to be employed for the execution of important civil undertakings, and the other half to strengthen the military defences of the country.

From the financial point of view, the first half-year of 1939 has been influenced, in a great measure, by the uncertainty of the political situation. Export of capital, which has already manifested itself for a considerable time from European countries towards the United States, has in its turn overtaken the Swiss market. Considerable foreign capital, which had accumulated in our country in the course of the last few years has, in part, returned to foreign countries. To these movements must be added the outflow of gold from the gold-reserve which has been sent to foreign countries. Thus, the gold-covering of the National Bank, which was valued at 2,890 million francs at the end of 1938, was reduced to 2,470 million francs at the end of April. Since that date it has not varied to any marked degree.

This withdrawal of capital has taken place without in any way inconveniencing Swiss banking economy, which is capable of meeting withdrawals of even greater importance. An indication of the satisfactory position in which the banks find themselves, in spite of these withdrawals, is furnished by a recent financial operation: the banks have taken Treasury Bonds issued by the Confederation, at 2 and 3 years, for a total of 120 million francs, thus disburdening the National Bank by this amount.

In fact, on the 8th July, 1939, the Confederation debt to the National Bank had been completely paid off. The changes have evolved in a perfectly normal manner and have not caused any anxiety whatever. The only repercussion really visible arising from the international political situation, is to be found in a certain tension in the rates of interest for long-term loans. This rate which was 3½% at the end of 1938 was previously 3¼%. This slight tension must not be interpreted as a rarefaction of the financial stability of the country, but rather as an attitude of economic expectancy. As liquidity remained the characteristic of the money market during the course of the first six months of 1939, Swiss financial markets are armed to face the future without fear.

It can be seen that the first half of the year has been satisfactory. If the international political situation does not grow worse Switzerland may, at the moment, continue to face the future with confidence.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK OF US.

A FORTRESS OF LIBERTY.

The reorganization of Swiss national defence, begun three years ago, is now almost complete. It has meant the increase and fresh distribution of forces, the modernization of armaments, the development of the Air Force and of anti-aircraft defence, the building of fortifications along the frontiers, the lengthening of the periods of military instruction, and the reorganization of auxiliary services. All but the last object has now been achieved. Switzerland has during the past three years spent £46,000,000 on the reorganization of national defence, and a further £6,000,000 will be necessary for the current and following year — a very heavy burden for a small country.

Switzerland, with a population of 4,000,000, can now put an army of about 500,000 men in the field. According to the new law which came into force at the beginning of July, every Swiss citizen is liable to military service from the age of 18 to 60, and the initial period of instruction is now four months instead of three. As every officer and soldier takes home his arms and equipment — which are periodically controlled — and as each cavalryman becomes the owner of his horse, the whole army can be mobilized and ready to fight within two days at the most. Every young officer and private has to practise pistol or rifle shooting every year, and this will henceforward be compulsory for the older classes also.

Two Lines of Forts.

In an emergency, while the various Army units were being mobilized in their appointed places, the frontiers would be occupied by troops formed of men residing in the districts concerned, who could be at their fighting posts in or behind the fortifications within an hour. The two bases of the fortified system are the powerful mountain forts of the St. Gothard and of St. Maurice. A new line of concrete forts armed with modern machine-guns and heavy artillery extends all along the borders, and a second line is being erected some distance behind, these two miniature "Maginot" lines being permanently manned by a volunteer force of about 5,000. All the roads leading into Switzerland are defended by vertical rails dipped in concrete beds and covered by machine-guns. All the bridges, railroads, and roads are mined, and from any fort on the frontier all the mines can be blown up simultaneously from Basle to Sargans.

The auxiliary services, which were formed 40 years ago, are being reorganized, and are expected to reach a total of about 500,000 men and women, enough to meet the needs of the A.R.P., police, transport, Red Cross, public, and other services.

The Invader's Task.

In considering whether Switzerland could resist an invasion, it must be remembered that

any Power which would attack Switzerland would originate a general conflict. Moreover, the assailant would have to destroy the frontier fortifications which are in a position to resist for several days, even with their ordinary garrisons. If he then invaded the country, which is very broken, he would be faced with a second fortified line, which is now almost completed. Swiss roads do not allow the passage of heavy tanks and artillery.

Difficulties would become greater once the invader reached the mountain regions, where small units with a few machine-guns and light artillery could check the advance of whole divisions. Should he get hold of the so-called "Plateau Suisse", — the less hilly part of the country extending from the Lake of Constance to the Lake of Geneva, between the Jura mountain range on the north and the Alps on the south — he could not leave on his flanks the St. Gothard and St. Maurice fortified zones, which can each shelter two divisions for several weeks, which might harass his progress, endanger his rear, and cut off his communications.

Aerial warfare seems at first sight more to be feared by Switzerland, whose Air Force is not so far strong enough to meet the squadrons of a big Power, but it is not an easy task to fly over the mountains, and Swiss anti-aircraft defence is strong and supplied with guns which are said to be among the best on the Continent.

The Oldest Militia.

Any invader would, above all, have to reckon with the stubborn resistance of a well-armed and equipped Army of soldiers who are excellent marksmen, whose love of freedom is strong, and whose spirit is undaunted. The Swiss militia is the oldest in Europe. It has existed since the very beginning of the Confederation, when it was agreed that the Cantons should always be ready to assist their Confederates, and that every free man should be capable of defending himself and his country. That centuries-long tradition has never weakened, and — except in 1798, when the Confederates were divided — no foreign Army has invaded Switzerland during the past 300 years. Never were the Confederates more closely united than now. They have not been allured by foreign ideas and political systems, and all of them — whether they speak German, French, Italian, or Romansch, whether they are Conservatives, Socialists, or even Communists — are firmly resolved to defend their independence and democratic institutions to the last drop of their blood.

(Times).

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