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vanished and Switzerland had become a centralized State; nevertheless the unity was looser than that of other European States and it was with considerable difficulty that a central criminal code was accepted as recently as 1938. Cantonal feeling still remains strong, but equally intense is the loyalty of all citizens of every tongue to the federation; the threat from Nazi Germany has only served to increase this loyalty and it is probable that fewer Quislings would have been found among the German-speaking Swiss than anywhere else in Europe if Hitler had chosen to "intervene" in that country; in any case it is certain that such intervention would be met with armed resistance which, however ineffective at the moment of aggression, would secure the ultimate resurrection of Switzerland and keep alive the spirit of 1291.

Switzerland provides many lessons for those who will be responsible for the reconstruction of Europe; and in particular it shows that reconstruction must be the result of an organic development, with its roots deep in the past; it must be deeply Christian as all Europe once was Christian and must respect the rights of man, not merely as they were enunciated in 1789 but as they were engraved on his mind by the Creator. If it destroys much of the evil of the past it must also resist the new revolution which would curb those rights and destroy the Christian spirit in order to set up institutions completely out of harmony with the natural tendencies of human nature and contrary to the true spirit of Europe.

If we describe Switzerland as the model democracy, that is not to suggest that it is perfect — for no human institution can be perfect — nor to recommend other States to adopt with slight modifications the Swiss constitution and the cantonal system. Rather is Switzerland after six hundred and fifty years an example of the conditions under which democratic government can be made to work most satisfactorily, conditions which arise largely from human nature and which have little or nothing to do with institutional forms.

Modern Switzerland, a genuinely neutral country in the midst of a war involving practically every other country in Europe and rapidly extending to the nations of the whole world, has succeeded in maintaining law and order and in creating a unique harmony amongst four distinct language groups and a variety of Christian confessions. This happy state of things has not been attained through revolutionary methods, but through a very gradual development of a system worked out by men who had a proper respect for the dignity of their kind and who were moved by a deeply Christian spirit.

In the old Swiss confederation at times of great danger the members received what was called a "*Mahnung*." The exact meaning of this word is so difficult to convey that de Reynold does not even translate it into French; to understand it completely one would have to be a Swiss. We must be content to understand by it not merely a warning, but a summons, a challenge to the tardy and neglectful. And in wishing well to the Swiss on this great anniversary day we may also thank them for the *Mahnung* which they are giving to us tardy and neglectful Europeans.

### LOUIS DUCHENE †.

Mr. Louis Duchene died in London on August 17th at the age of 49. Born in Geneva he settled down in London at an early age in the Hotel line and at the time of his death was general manager of the Ritz Hotel where he had been in an administrative position for sixteen years; previous to that he was general manager of the Carlton.

Mr. Duchene took little part in the activities of our Colony but he has been a member of the City Swiss Club since 1921, and a founder member of the Cercle Genevois.

### SWISS HONOUR FOR ENGLISH SCIENTIST.

(*"Daily Telegraph,"* August 7th)

M. Thurnheer, the Swiss Minister, presided at a pleasant function at the Dorchester on August 6th. This was the lunch given in honour of Sir Robert Robinson, the famous scientist. At it the Minister handed to Sir Robert the first Paracelsus Medal of the Swiss Chemical Society. It was awarded to Sir Robert in 1939 when he was in Switzerland on a climbing holiday.

War broke out and he had to return to London to take up his job as member of the scientific advisory council of the Ministry of Supply. Thus it was not until yesterday that he actually received his medal.

The Swiss Minister confessed himself no scientist and no great authority on Paracelsus, who, he said, was at one time at Oxford. He drew attention, however, to the fact that this was the first award of its kind and that the recipient was one whom the Swiss Chemical Society regarded as having made the most important contributions to chemistry in the world.

Sir Robert, in an admirable impromptu speech, replied that he had not known until then that Paracelsus — his favourite reading when a boy — had been a member of Oxford University.

(The 400th anniversary of the death of Paracelsus will be celebrated at Einsiedeln from Sept 27th to 29th.)

### OUR NEXT ISSUE.

We hope to publish our next number on September 26th, 1941.

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