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**COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM
SWISS TOURIST TRAFFIC FEDERATION,
Authorisation Office,
1 Great Cumberland Place (3rd Floor), London, W.1.
Telephone: PADington 2451.**

It is regretted that, owing to the heavy demands on the limited funds available for the tourist trade between the United Kingdom and Switzerland during the current summer season, it has been necessary to reduce the amount of travellers' credit documents convertible in Switzerland.

As from 3rd of June, this office will, where necessary, reduce applications submitted for authorisation, to a sum which they consider adequate to cover reasonable expenses in Switzerland. Such expenses should not exceed £3.0.0 per day, and the maximum amount which may be granted is £50.0.0 for an adult and £40.0.0 for a child under the age of sixteen, inclusive of V-form payments and Swiss cash obtained in this country. The proportion of cash and vouchers obtainable against credit documents in Switzerland remains unaltered.

In exceptional circumstances, however, this office is empowered to increase the above maximum amounts, as for instance where the difference between hotel expenses and the total amount for which application has been made would leave less than £1.0.0 per day for personal expenditure. In such cases the applicant would have to produce, as proof, statements from the hotels in Switzerland confirming the period for which reservation has been made and also cost of accommodation.

Where V-form payment has been made by a traveller submitting his own application, such proof must also be furnished. Where V-form payment has been made and application for authorisation is submitted through a banker or travel agent in this country, the application will be considered sufficient proof in itself and no further documents need be furnished.

Bankers in this country from whom travellers' credit documents are obtained may, of course, issue such documents up to the full basic allowance, but payments in Switzerland will only be made in accordance with the amounts stated on the authorisations issued by this office.

We are pleased to inform you that the allowance of £12.0.0 per person for each seven-day period for tourists staying in private houses, up to the limit of the basic allowance of £75 remains unaffected by the new regulations.

SWISS TOURIST TRAFFIC FEDERATION
Authorisation Office.

London, 6th June, 1947.

**PESTALOZZI, AND THE PLACES WHERE
HE WORKED.**

By Dr. A. BURGAUER.

GIVER TO THE POOR AT NEUHOF,
VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IN
“ LIENHARD UND GERTRÜD,”
AT STANS FATHER TO ORPHANS,
AT BURGDORF UND MUNCHENBUCHSEE
FOUNDER OF SCHOOLS.
IN YVERDON TEACHER TO HUMANITY.
ALL FOR OTHERS ! NOTHING FOR SELF !
HIS NAME BE BLESSED !

So reads he epitaph at the Birr schoolhouse of Johann, Heinrich Pestalozzi, famous Swiss educator of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This at least is one epitaph that does not oversate* in its praise. Pestalozzi lives on in the memories of his countrymen, and the cities connected with his work still have evidences mutely testifying to the greatness of this man whose only concern was the welfare and happiness of others.

Pestalozzi was born on January 12th, 1746, in Zurich. The exact place of his birth is not known, but he was probably born either in the house of the Schwarzen Horn in Zurich Ruden, or in one of the houses of Obern Hirschengraben. Upon the death of his father, the family moved to that part of the city on the other side of the Limmat, probably in the Werdmühle quarter.

Later they moved to the house of the Roten Gatter, Münstergasse 23, which is the first place historians are sure Pestalozzi lived. Here young Heinrich passed the greater part of his youth. At the College Carolinum he was significantly influenced by Bodmer and Breitinger, and he also became interested in political meetings. Rousseau's "Emile" influenced him a great deal, and he finally decided to make teaching his profession. He wrote of his ambition, and for a time lived with his uncle in Richterswil. Many of his letters, back to Zurich, went to Anna Schulthess, a merchant's daughter with whom he had fallen in love. About this time, when he was twenty-two years old, Pestalozzi worked with Lavater, who soon became the young man's trusted counsellor.

Fond memories of boyhood bound Pestalozzi to Höngg, where his grandfather was minister. The place behind the church-yard was the play-ground of the poor children, and when, as a boy, he visited his grandfather, Heinrich used to join them in their play. It happened that the city councillors had ordered a "beggar-chase" by the mounted police each month, apparently their method of trying to rid the country of poverty.

Once, after having already been previously chased away, Pestalozzi bolted the churchyard gate in an effort to keep the police from entering. When his grandfather heard of this, instead of giving the boy the expected thrashing, he took the weeping lad in his arms and said, "There, there, you brave boy. I too wish the rich gentlemen from Zurich could find other means to deal with the poor than with police and beggar chases." When he grew to be a young man, Pestalozzi began to dream of his life ambition: the emancipating of the illiterate from their shackles of ignorance, the care of the homeless, and the rearing in homelike atmosphere of orphan children. But at

