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The government of the Canton, the Municipality of Lausanne and the management of the EXPO gave a reception prior to the banquet at the spacious Palais de Beaulieu on Saturday evening. It was a pleasant evening, enriched by songs presented by the "Chanson de Lausanne", by folkloristic music performed by a Swiss family from Canada and by short, lively speeches including the official farewell by the President. Dancing went on until well past midnight, though only a fraction of the nearly 700 people who had sat down to dinner, remained to the end, for the next day brought the colourful procession of the costumes, which meant an early rise.

After the rain of the day before, Sunday was again sunny and warm, though luckily not too hot for participants and spectators. For three hours we were able to watch (from specially reserved seats) 4,800 people in colourful costumes from each Canton pass on their way to the EXPO. The afternoon and the next day were reserved for a visit to the National Exhibition, where there was a special meeting point at the Restaurant "Drei Eidgenossen".

And so the 42nd Assembly of the Swiss Abroad passed within the colourful frame of the EXPO and the Federal Costume Festival, an occasion not easily forgotten and a memorable event in a busy year.

Mariann.

DIE SCHWEIZ — HEUTE

A new book for young Swiss in and out of Switzerland

The Secretariat for the Swiss Abroad of the New Helvetic Society has published a new book in German of great interest to the young Swiss living outside their homeland. It contains articles by experts, covering history and geography, present conditions in all spheres of life and important problems of the future. It has been edited by Leonhard Röösli, a competent young man in charge of youth questions at the Secretariat. Karl Mannhart is responsible for the lay-out. The volume of 240 pages is attractively got up in red linen (21 x 21 cm.), illustrated with 69 photos, 4 colour plates, 23 drawings and charts. It is published by Sauerländer, Aarau and costs only Fr.10.—.

The reader is fascinated by the bright and forthright way in which old and familiar matter has been presented, and impressed by the intelligent manner in which every aspect of our country has been dealt with.

Prominent Swiss have contributed, such as Dr. phil. H. Bernhard on the Country and its People, Dr. phil. U. Im Hof on Switzerland in the Past, Prof Dr. oec. publ. I. Niehans on National Economy, Dr. iur. Alice Lüscher on legal questions and Divisional Commander Dr. iur. A. Ernst on defence. There are articles on Swiss art, language, Literature, drama, film and contemporary music. (A Swiss abroad, Dr. phil. A. Briner wrote the latter.) Two members of the Secretariat are responsible for articles, the editor of the book wrote on Swiss politics and the Director of the Secretariat, Dr. iur. H. J. Halbheer, on the Swiss abroad.

The book is excellent value and may be warmly recommended to young and old people alike. An edition in French is being prepared.

Please apply to Secretariat of the Swiss Abroad, Alpenstrasse 26, Berne.

THREE CONFERENCES — THREE FEDERAL COUNCILLORS

On Monday, 31st August, the President of the Swiss Confederation, Federal Councillor L. von Moos, opened the Third Conference on the **Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy** held in Geneva from 31st August to 9th September. The main object of the Conference was to take stock of the present state of progress in the use of atomic energy for the production of power. Eleven large reactors for non-military purposes exist at present in the whole world, and thirty are being built. In addition more than two hundred research reactors exist. Federal Councillor von Moos referred to the fact that since the last Conferences much progress had been made, and the use of atomic energy had now left the phase of research and entered that of economic realisation on a large scale. The powers with which the Creator had imbued the earth were destined to be of benefit to mankind, and all those concerned with it should co-operate in this sense for the good of all nations.

On 5th September, the **Swiss Federation of Bankers** met at Villars s/Ollon for their General Meeting. Amongst the over four hundred guests was Federal Councillor R. Bonvin who addressed the gathering on the financial and economic boom policy of Switzerland. He said that the result of the measures taken was generally positive. The inflationary pressure from foreign investments had decreased. The limiting of credit and the regulating of new issues seem to have had good results. Most opposition had been shown to the building restrictions, but it was too early yet to judge.

Federal Councillor Bonvin then referred to the construction of the national highways which still caused a great many worries. The cost of construction was mounting, partly also on account of rising land prices. He said the increased price of petrol would not deter a foreign tourist — Switzerland's petrol was still amongst the cheapest in Europe — but rumours that the tourist trade was no longer competitive would certainly influence would-be visitors.

On the other hand, land speculation except where road construction was concerned had largely been halted or at least normalised, even though no drastic reductions in prices had taken place yet.

Housing was another problem which created difficulties. The programme of the Federal Council plans five thousand flats per annum and generous grants of credit for mortgages.

The federal authorities, said Federal Councillor Bonvin, were trying to tighten the reins on expenditure by the state, and they urge Cantons and Communes to do likewise.

A Commission and two sub-commissions are at present examining proposals for encouraging savings. A report is expected in the autumn. In this connection, the question of the withholding tax and the savings book privilege was to be re-examined.

After referring to the "Couponsteuer" which brought in 85 to 90 million francs a year, and to the revised competences of the issuing bank which should remove the causes of over-expansion in the monetary field, the speaker concluded by assuring the banks that their confidence and co-operation would at all times be necessary.

On 8th September, Federal Councillor H. P. Tschudi, welcomed the delegates to the **Nineteenth International Congress of Medical History** in Basle. Switzerland, he said, had produced the fascinating personality of Para-

celsus, who had also taught in Basle, and with it an unforgettable name in the history of medicine. He referred to the new tasks facing the Swiss universities and revised examination requirements for medical graduates.

[A.T.S.]

FEDERAL NEWS

The **53rd Interparliamentary Conference** was held in Copenhagen from 20th to 28th August. Six hundred parliamentarians from over sixty countries met. Switzerland was represented by a dozen M.P.s under the leadership of the Head of the Swiss Interparliamentary Group, National Councillor W. Bringolf (Socialist) of Schaffhausen.

The Federal Council in answer to an Appeal by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, has decided to accept a further group of **handicapped refugees** and their families — a total of eighty people. The Confederation will bear the cost for the first three years.

On 21st August, the **new British Ambassador** to Switzerland, Monsieur Robert Spencer Isaacson, presented his credentials to the President of the Confederation and to Federal Councillor F. T. Wahlen.

Italy has eased the **restrictions** affecting the import of Swiss cheese.

On 27th August, the President of the Confederation invited the **Parliamentary Press** to an informal meeting at Kehrsatz.

A group of 43 **Arabs** from Ra's-al-Khaimah on the Persian Gulf were declared undesirable and, after internment, were repatriated via Italy and the Balkan countries.

The Federal Council energetically rejected **certain allegations** in Swiss and foreign publications, notably the "Economist", London, that arms were exported to Arab countries, with an anti-semitic bias on the part of the federal authorities. The activities of an Egyptian resident in Zurich and his firm were criticised, and the whole business was connected with the resignation of Minister E. Serra, Chief of Protocol of the Federal Political Department.

The Federal Council, as well as Minister Serra, have refuted the allegations and pointed out that the activities of Mr. Kamil were carefully watched and found legal, though there were no ways of checking on his business deals outside Switzerland. All export of arms from Switzerland is carefully controlled and is never permitted to belligerent countries or countries in danger of being drawn into war, and the embargo on the export of arms to the Near East has been in force since 1955.

The new **Agreement on Social Insurance** with Italy became valid on 1st September. It covers old age, dependents and invalidity, as well as vocational diseases and family allowances.

At the **International Fair** at Izmir (Smyrna) there was a "Swiss Day" on which the Swiss Ambassador in Ankara, Monsieur René Keller, and the Director of the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade (OSEC), Mr. A. J. Staehelin (both one-time residents in London), gave a reception to some three hundred people.

Early in September, 35 out of the 56 **diplomatic representatives of Switzerland** met for their Annual Conference in Berne. Following the meeting, the diplomats, accompanied by five Federal Councillors, went on the traditional outing to Obwalden, the home of the President of the Confederation.

(News received by courtesy of the
Agence Télégraphique Suisse.)

ONE YEAR AFTER THE CATASTROPHE AT DUERRENAESCH

On 4th September it was a year since the air disaster at Duerrenesch in which the Commune of Humlikon lost practically the whole of its working population — 43 farmers and farmers' wives — and became a village of orphans. The anniversary was marked by the ringing of church bells in the morning and a church service.

The Zurich Municipal President, Dr. E. Landolt, reported to a press conference earlier on that thanks to a great deal of voluntary and generous help from all parts of the country, but also due to a tremendous effort on the part of the remaining families, the farming life in the village has gone on. The danger remains that some of the orphaned estates may have to be liquidated on account of lack of labour, the children being too young to take over and the grandparents or other helpers not capable of carrying on long enough. This is where the special fund has been used to pay wages for additional help and rent for agricultural machinery. Two fully automatic washing machines were provided, and a kindergarten has been installed partly with the help of a London firm which donated a wooden building on the occasion of the British Fortnight in Zurich last year. The fund, incidentally amounts to one and a half million francs and is intended to provide training and education of the orphans. The aim of all assistance is to keep up the village community and to help the orphans to a happy farming future.

After the disaster an inquiry was held into the cause of it, and the findings have now been made public. There was a press conference at the end of August at Duebendorf and an exhibition of all the bits of machinery collected after the aircraft had been blown to smithereens. It was amazing to see the wheels 3 and 4 which played such an important part completely reconstructed from the fragments often found miles away from the scene of the crash.

The report covers 156 pages and reveals that the disaster was due to a fire which started during or shortly after take-off. The fire was caused through overheating of the brakes which in turn made the two back wheels on the left side burst and consequently damaged the hydraulic and fuel ducts. The overheating of the brakes happened while the aircraft was rolling along the runway and back before take-off, a manoeuvre during which the existing fog was cleared through the jet action. Such instructions are not listed in the flight handbook of the "Caravelle", but were still in the 1961 training handbook of Swissair. The report made it clear that the crew was familiar with the aircraft which was in flightworthy condition on take-off, but that visibility was below the necessary minimum. The crew cannot have had any indication of what had happened during the "rolling manoeuvre". The fire caused damage, too, to the steering apparatus, which impeded the flight. On crashing, the aircraft exploded. It is not known whether crew or passengers were ever aware of the damage because it is believed that towards the end things happened too rapidly even for alarm to be given over the wireless.

The enquiry commission consisted of representatives of many different bodies, including "Etablissement Aeronautique de Toulouse du Ministère des Armes", and various federal, military and scientific establishments. It was not up to them to decide on the question of guilt or negligence. This question will be dealt with by the legal authorities.

(Based on news received by A.T.S.)