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EDITOR: Pierre-Michel Béguin

Advisory Council: R. J. KELLER (Chairman)

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O. F. BOEHRINGER, J. EUSEBIO,

Dr. C. JAGMETTI (Press Attaché Swiss Emb.),

A. KUNZ, C. NATER, R. M. SUESS.

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COMMENT

NEUTRALITY AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Swiss neutrality has at times been both acclaimed, at other times highly criticized. It has been appreciated all over the world for its peace-fostering character. On the other hand, especially at the outbreak of wars, it has been practically despised as a means of being spared, as a show of indifference and aloofness. In the present day, Switzerland upholds her neutral principles in keeping out of any collective organisation of a political nature. She has also been criticized for this. It is argued that in staying out of the United Nations and not being affected by collective economic sanctions, she acts in a self-interested and uncooperative way. In maintaining trade with Rhodesia, she goes against the design of the majority of the nations of the world and puts commercial interest above moral principles.

Secondly, it is argued that neutrality is not incompatible with admission to an organisation such as the UN. Sweden is put forward as an example: she is a neutral country and finds no objections in participating to the decisions of the organisation, and willingly lends troops for operations in the Middle-East.

However, one may not compare Swiss neutrality with Swedish, or Austrian neutrality. Swiss neutrality is something far more ingrained and far more binding than Swedish neutrality. In the latter case it is a relatively recent agreement not to take part in any alliances, just compatible with international law's understanding of neutrality. In the case of Switzerland, it is something which was established

in principle as far back as the Confederal Diet of 1674. It is anchored in the Constitution. As the Swiss jurist Max Huber has put it: "Switzerland is a political nation; that is to say, it is a state which is founded not on a people united by language, race or religion, but on a visible, historical, voluntary act, and hence on a particular part of political culture". No description could indicate better why neutrality, a basic element of this "voluntary act", is an essential part of Swiss existence. This explains to some extent the apparent rigidity in the official attitude towards neutrality since the end of the war.

The Swiss have evolved the principle of "integral neutrality", which in effect means more than not taking part in a war and adopting a completely partial attitude in the case of conflicts. In practice, it means that neutrality is considered as incompatible with the adhesion to any international organisation with political or defensive overtones. The question of compatibility first struck hard in the days of the League of Nations. Integral neutrality pledges the state not only to do everything to preserve peace, but to boycott any endeavour that might involve it in war. On the other hand, nations bound in collective security also pledge to do everything in view of peace, including collective military operations against peace-breaking nations. Switzerland therefore refuses in the name of neutrality to fight for peace in other lands, although her neutrality is primarily designed for peace too. There is an undeniable contradiction there and Switzerland had to agree to ease the self-imposed strictness of her neutrality by accepting, as a member of the League of Nations, to participate in economic sanctions against other countries. She was however dispensed from participating in military operations and from granting free passage of troops through her territory.

The League of Nations found an untimely end and the same problems were met at the creation of the U.N. This time Switzerland was no longer prepared to compromise on the principle of integral neutrality and asked to be exempted from joining collective economic sanctions. Max Petitpierre, former president of the Confederation, represented Switzerland at the UN General Assembly of October 1945 and suggested that Switzerland's non-participation in economic sanctions be compensated by some other obligation towards the UN. The world organisation would however not admit this and the Swiss have stayed out of the UN from that day.

The reasons why they will not join a politically or militarily binding organisation today are threefold: Switzerland wishes to assume her own defence entirely by herself, she will not take position or be involved in the quarrels of other countries, and she is not prepared for the time being to

recognize the principle of supranationality. Integral neutrality remains the prime mover in this choice of policy.

In order to break loose from the unavoidable isolation such a policy would have meant, neutrality has been somewhat reinterpreted as "Neutrality with Solidarity", a designation pointing to an effort to preserve a traditional and highly cherished neutrality and at the same time to keep abreast of history. Switzerland has therefore joined a host of international organisations with purely material aims. Such are the subsidiary bodies of the UN — FAO, WHS, UNESCO, IRO, ILO, the International Court at the Hague, to mention the most important. This is a worthy show of solidarity, of help to others, but keeps the country free from all political encroachment.

This attitude can be contested in some of its aspects and there has been considerable political pressure within Switzerland for an adhesion to the UN.

After all, the tenet of neutrality is that each country should take care of itself. When everybody cares for his own troubles and refrains from interfering into the affairs of the neighbour, then there are fairly good chances for peace and harmony. What might hold for humans in a very small community, what might be true of relatively interspersed and independent nations is not necessarily true in the world today. The creation of power-blocks has changed the context in which integral neutrality was first affirmed. Taking the question of collective security agreements, there are sound reasons why Switzerland should join NATO. The first is that future wars will conceivably be waged between blocks of nations rather than individual countries. Switzerland is part of the Western World, believes in the same ideals as other NATO countries, is probably the most anti-communist of them all (e.g. the controversial civil defence handbook that is to be distributed to every household) and yet insists on fighting it alone. From a practical point of view, it seems more promising to join forces and adopt a common strategy. This would certainly permit stronger defences, should the Communists want to push a few steps west of Czechoslovakia. But then Switzerland, in view of her strategic position, would probably limp out of a conflict battered far more badly than if she had chosen to remain neutral. This is an argument which understandably has some weight. A possibility could be to align, in a tacit agreement, Swiss and NATO defence strategies. This is probably being done since it would be hard to believe that NATO staff-planners don't include Switzerland, that small but strategically vital tract of hill and mountains, in their scheming. One may also speculate that they take account of the Swiss defence system and their particular type of armaments.

The attitude is similar towards the Common Market. The Common Market has a philosophy which is contrary to the Swiss principles of foreign policy as they now stand. Switzerland considers that the time is not yet ripe for a united and supranational Europe. She is not prepared to join a community which works both imperfectly and heedless of immediate Swiss interests.

In all this one senses the guarded attitude of the small country afraid to be down-trodden by bigger and more influential partners in a collective organisation. It is true that small countries put more at stake than big powers when they join such an organisation. The latter still manage to remain independent and keep matters in their own hands, thanks to their sheer importance.

Probably the most valid reasons for a continuation of integral neutrality are the fruits which it has brought both to the world and Switzerland. Thanks to her staunch neutrality, Switzerland has been entrusted with an important rôle in the job of maintaining peace. She represents the interests of countless states and harbours innumerable peace conferences and international welfare institutions. She has gained stability and the financial confidence of other countries as a highly appreciated by-product. Switzerland can arguably play a more effective rôle in the fight for world peace by sticking to her special and unique neutrality. According to international law, the general behaviour of the neutral state is governed by the rule: "That it shall avoid any action which might undermine the confidence of other states in its will to remain neutral should war break out, and shall, on the other hand, do everything in its power to strengthen that confidence". Switzerland has strictly abided to this rule and other countries know it. Should this confidence in her neutrality be shaken, then it is her whole position in the world which is at stake and it explains why the heads of Swiss foreign policy

have always been loathe to tamper with neutrality in any way.

Still, the world is evolving towards a situation where every nation will be a member of a large *family*. No member of a family can remain inactive in a strife which may destroy it; if family life is something worth struggling for, then the would-be members must actively strive to create it. This is why, with the world changing, the question of a renewed interpretation of neutrality will seriously come to a head.

(PMB)

SWISS NEWS

CHRISTIE'S IN GENEVA

At the beginning of the month, Christie's held its first auction at Geneva, it took place at the Richmond Hotel and was attended by a wealthy clientèle that had come from all over the world. Total proceeds amounted to a total of 9 million francs, a Swiss record. Among the works which fetched particularly high prices, a work by Gauguin and another by Matisse held prominent positions. Works by Bonnard, Monet, Picasso, Chagall, Vlaminck, Braque, Giacometti and Kirchner were also on the catalogue. A good number of works were retracted from the auction because they did not fetch the price intended by their owners, in some cases with good reason, in some others less.

THE LITTLE RED BOOK

The little red civil defence handbook intended to find a place in every Swiss household has been causing some upstir among those who have had a chance to study it. The book gives all kinds of perfectly sensible information on the behaviour which civilians should adopt during the emergencies of war. One chapter however deals with psychological warfare and suggests that a hardly disguised Eastern power, wishing to subjugate the Swiss, would begin its action by undermining national resistance through the agency of the illustrative "Swiss Party for Work". Critics of the book have found that its authors have been backwards by a number of years in their political judgement and that their creation condemned rather than defended democracy. The Federal Council had given the green light to the publication of the book, a circumstance which many have found ironical in considering that the Council has two socialist members. The "Gazette de Lausanne" has discovered that the French, German and Italian translations of the text contained marked differences.

French-speaking Switzerland appears in it as having a higher potential of "bad Swiss", cowards and traitors and the "Tribune de Lausanne" has

been urging that this affront to *Romandie* be discussed in Parliament. Nearly all the authors of the book were German-speaking. The person who translated it in French, Maurice Zermatten, a nationally well known author, was publicly condemned by twenty writers who thought that, because of his involvement in such a tendential work, he was no longer in a position to remain president of the Swiss writers' association.

(ATS)

NEW PRO JUVENTUTE STAMPS

The Pro Juventute welfare organisation derives an appreciable portion of its livelihood through the 10 or 20 centimes surcharge on Pro Juventute stamps. Pro Juventute stamps are sold during the month of December and are offered from door to door by schoolchildren. The benefits of last year amounted to over six million francs and permitted the organisation to continue its task of helping families and children in difficulty. But besides this individual assistance, it is effective in providing for more marriage guidance, more child-rearing education, improved hygiene education, reformed adoption laws, equal professional formation for all and the creation of communal centres in towns and villages.

Mr. SCHAFFNER'S SUCCESSION

The Radical group in Parliament has unanimously voted Mr. Ernst Brugger from Zurich as successor to retiring Federal Councillor Schaffner. The French-speaking radical group has not presented any candidate in order to maintain a faithful linguistic representation in the Federal Council. It has however been agreed that a French-speaking candidate shall be accepted as a replacement of Mr. Celio, whenever he steps back. Mr. Brugger is the son of a peasant and was born in 1914. He succeeds to Mr. Schaffner as head of the extremely important Department of Public Economy, or Swiss Board of Trade.

(ATS)

THE VICTIMS OF AVALANCHES

The fourth international conference on Alpine rescue was recently held in the premises of the Swiss transport museum Lucerne and attended by 20 delegates from mountain-rescue associations, police and military organisations.

They have discovered during their first day's work that, in spite of the progress of science, avalanche dogs were still the surest way of rescuing victims of avalanches. Sounds were however acquiring an increasing importance in modern rescue methods.

One of the greatest Swiss experts in the branch, Mr. Melchior Schild, said that 15% of people carried away by avalanches were found dead when

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