

**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:** - (1970)

**Heft:** 1589

**Rubrik:** Swiss Rifle Association

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## MAY

Sunday 3rd, 4.30 to 11 p.m. UNIONE TICIN-  
ESE DANCE, Dorchester Hotel — Harry  
Vardon's Band — Tickets (inclusive of Tea)  
25/- obtainable from Secretary, E. P. Mor-  
ganti, 10 Newport Buildings, Shaftesbury  
Ave.

Wednesday 13th. Swiss Mercantile Society  
monthly meeting.

MUSICAL EVENTS: On Tuesdays 7th and  
14th April, GEZA ANDA will be the solo-  
ists of concerts given at the Royal Festival  
Hall, 8 p.m.

## SCHWEIZERBUND

On 6th March, the Annual General Meet-  
ing of the "Schweizerbund" (Swiss Club) took  
place at the Glendower Hotel, attended by 16  
members. The Club, which despite the lack of  
premises of its own remains active with a Stand-  
ing Committee, had 44 paid-up members at the  
end of 1969. Mr. V. Berti, President, was in the  
chair, and he was re-elected together with his  
fellow officers (Mr. L. S. R. Asch, Hon.  
Treasurer, and Mr. J. Schmid, Hon. Secretary).  
After all business was settled, the Club's mem-  
bers and friends enjoyed an excellent dinner.

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## THE SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Swiss Rifle Association held  
its Annual General Meeting as usual at  
the Glendower Hotel. Unfortunately,  
only 12 out of 83 members were present  
and the Committee regretted the absence  
of such prominent members as Lucien  
Jobin and Bernard Jaeggi. Letters of  
apologies were received from the ab-  
sentees, many of whom were abroad.

Mr. J. C. Wetter, the retiring Presi-  
dent, greeted his guest of honour,  
Colonel Von Frisching, the Military  
Attaché at the Embassy, and made it  
known that I had been appointed as the  
Association's new Press reporter, in  
succession to Mr. J. Schmid.

The minutes of last year's AGM  
were read by Mr. Charles Abegglen, the  
Honorary Secretary, and approved.  
Mr. Wetter asked Mr. Peter Fischer to  
read out the President's Survey for  
1969. The brilliant results at the shoot-  
ing festival at Thun and the 6th Radio  
World Shoot were among the main  
events reported. The Association had  
met eight times and shot 5,620 rounds  
of ammunition against 3,360 in 1968.  
It had welcomed 16 new members and  
lost 12, 8 of them having left England,  
2 having resigned and 2 passed away.  
The balance-sheet was examined and  
showed a very satisfactory financial  
situation.

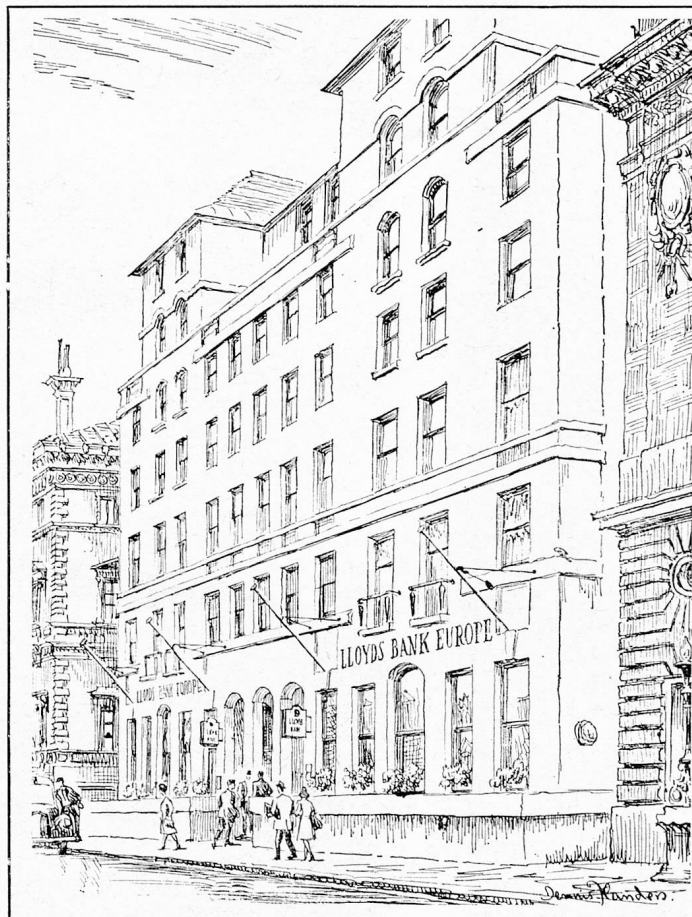
Mr. Wetter then announced his de-  
finite resignation from the presidency  
of the Association, thanked the mem-  
bers for their past support and an-  
nounced that Mr. Marcel Bucherer

would be ready to succeed him. Mr.  
Oscar Grob, who acted as interim chair-  
man, thanked him for all he had done  
for the Association and motioned his  
election as Honorary Past President.  
This was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Bucherer thanked the mem-  
bers present for their vote of confidence  
and outlined the programme for this  
year. He unfolded the new Feldschiessen  
target and expressed the hope that a  
match with the .22 rifle could be organ-  
ised between the Swiss Rifle Associa-  
tion and the Kensington Rifle and  
Pistol Club this season. There were un-  
fortunately too few members present to  
pass any decision about this.

Mr. F. Magnin suggested that Mr.  
Alfred Schmid who, at a lively 84, is  
the doyen of the Association, be elec-  
ted "second Vice-President" (next in  
rank after Mr. Peter Fischer, who re-  
mains Vice-President). Mr. Schmid  
wasn't showing much enthusiasm for  
this new honour and Mr. Wetter sug-  
gested that, by investing Mr. Schmid  
with this new and queer title, we would  
be creating an unnecessary precedent.  
He turned down the idea and got the  
approval of the meeting.

Mr. Schmid had brought the menu  
of the 7th Annual Meeting of the Asso-  
ciation, which took place in 1930, and  
we could all appreciate that its fantas-  
tic list of courses compared rather well  
with present AGM menus. He also  
showed us the booklet of the Swiss  
Rifle Association's rules. This booklet,  
now out of print, used to be given to all  
new members. Mr. Schmid also raised  
the problem of the Association's pub-



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licity and said that he would like to see more being said about the Rifle Association's activities in the Swiss Observer. Another suggestion was to reintroduce the badges carried in the old days by range officers. He had a few of these badges with him and they were passed among the members.

Finally, Mr. Abegglen distributed the medal of the "Association Suisse des Carabiniers" to four proud recip-

ients: Messrs. Wetter, Magnin, Fischer and Bucherer.

Mr. Bucherer then declared the meeting officially closed and we proceeded on for dinner. It was a quiet old boys' party which lasted from about eight to ten. Wine was being downed slowly but steadily and we had plenty of conversation on shooting and the virtues of the Sturmgewehr.

(PMB)

## MY VISIT AT THE CLAYTON ANILINE COMPANY

Three weekends ago I made an enjoyable trip to Manchester in order to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Manchester Swiss Club. Mr. B. Simon, the President, very kindly arranged an interesting programme for me. I was invited by Dr. H. R. Bolliger, member of the Committee, to the modern production plant of the company of which he is research manager, the Clayton and Aniline Company, and the following day, I was shown around some of the Geigy plants in the Manchester area by Mr. Simon himself. This tour ended with a lunch at the home of Mr. Rolf Born, the Swiss Consul in Manchester.

The Vice-Consul, Mr. W. A. Zellweger, was at Manchester's Piccadilly Station to greet me. He put me in the care of the Clayton Aniline chauffeur, who drove the company's shiny Zephyr to the factory, some three miles out of town. This was my first trip to the Lancashire capital and, with the mist and the snow, the slums which girdle the central area and are in the course of demolition gave me a dismal first picture of the city.

As the main road reaches the Mancunian suburb of Clayton, there are two modern groups of buildings, those of Ciba on the left, and, on the right, the imposing complex of the Clayton Aniline Company. The car had hardly stopped in front of the administrative block when Dr. Bollinger, coming across the wet tarmac from another building, arrived on the dot to greet me and invite me to have lunch with him and the other managers of the company.

We climbed up a flight of stairs and entered the managerial dining-room. Dr. Bollinger's collaborators were already there drinking their aperitifs. Time for a quick Dubonnet and a short conversation of the virtues of soft water fish with the production manager and we sat down. All managers enjoy a comfortable dining-room—one of the consolations of their heavy responsibilities and hard work. At Clayton Aniline's they had the additional advantage of having a choice of three menus. There were also wines and cigars in plenty.

As Dr. Bolliger later explained to

me, the company is run on the Swiss model. All decisions are taken by a board of seven managers, three of them being Swiss, including the Managing Director, Mr. E. P. Banderet, who comes from Neuchatel and who sits on the common board of Clayton Aniline's controlling companies.

After a very pleasant meal flavoured with plenty of good humour, Dr. Bolliger invited me to his office for a briefing on the history and the activities of his Company.

"The chemical industry", he explained, "and by chemical, understand the dyestuffs industry, began when Sir William Perkin changed benzine into nitrobenzene and nitrobenzene into aniline, thus discovering the basic component of dyestuffs. That was around 1860. The first dyestuff factories sprouted up during the last third of the 19th century and a company called the Manchester Aniline Company got started here in Manchester. One of its employees, a Frenchman called Dreyfuss, got the sack for some reason and decided to move outside Manchester, to Clayton, and founded the present company. The Manchester Aniline Company failed. The Clayton Aniline Company fell on the brink of bankruptcy a couple of times, and got properly bankrupt in 1911, when Ciba intervened and salvaged it".

"Then came the first World War, the company switched over to war production. Britain was absolutely unprepared for the war and was buying German explosives on the eve of the fighting. At the end of the war, the British Government voted a bill that was intended to be temporary, but which in fact lasted for over thirty years, to protect the home chemical industry by forbidding the import of all chemicals already produced in the U.K. This of course made life difficult for the Swiss chemical industry, particularly for the two other large Basle-based companies, Geigy and Sandoz".

"The Clayton factory being an ideal way of penetrating the British market, the three firms Ciba, Geigy and Sandoz agreed to control it in common in the 1920s. Ciba held 50% of the shares, the two other firms 25% each. The Clayton Aniline Company was to

produce their brand products but leave the marketing to them. Clayton Aniline has thus become solely a manufacturing plant responsible for the dyestuff production of three companies. It has no publicity and no marketing department and this is why the name is practically unknown".

I pointed out that the Ciba building across the road looked quite large and asked whether there was any production going on there.

"Ciba employs about two hundred people here", said Dr. Bolliger, "they are exclusively concerned with marketing and solving the particular problems of their customers, the dyers, and act as chemical consultants".

"How does this common ownership of one factory by three companies work out in practice? Aren't there some problems in co-ordination?" I asked.

"There were a few knots in the past. Nowadays there may be an occasional rub when one company is not content with its allocation of Clayton Aniline's production. The plant employs 1,200 workers, produces 10,000 tons of dyestuffs a year and 10,000 tons of various chemicals, some of which enter in the dyestuff-production process. This amounts to about ten tons of dyestuff per year per worker, which gives you an idea of our productivity. We are second in line after ICI, who produce roughly 18,000 tons of dyestuffs a year. There are about five other competitors well behind us. Much of our production is actually re-exported towards the parent company in Basle. This applies in general for what we can produce more cheaply in Great Britain than in Switzerland. This is also due to the acute shortage of labour in the home factories. As you know, Swiss employers have the right to a very restricted quota of foreign labour, with the result that their production is halted at a certain limit. This holds especially true of the big chemical companies, who are forced to expand through their outside subsidiaries. Our own production is in constant increase. Starting in 1952, we've accomplished a complete reconstruction and reorganisation of our plant and have spent over £10 million in capital expenditure".

"What about your research and development, is it linked with the work done in Basle?"

"We naturally work on Ciba processes but, as we have our own problems, we do quite a bit of independent development ourselves. I have a team of 60 chemists who are mainly concerned with applied problems like improving reaction yields".

"Are there any Swiss in your staff?"

"The scientific staff is British, apart from the occasional trainee".

"Are you difficult in the choice of your candidates?"

"We obviously try to get the best men. I'm always more happy to have men with doctorates. This isn't an absolute rule and we won't turn down a bril-