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been able to go into deeply; he realised that he had not even mentioned remote control, computer control and other new trends. The challenge was world-wide and the scope for ingenuity in marine engineering unlimited. Technical developments, he said, were, like the ships on the sea, serving all nations, and they were not limited by national boundaries. International co-operation was an essential prerequisite for progress. Mr. Sulzer ended his speech as follows:

The rationalisation and concentration process in shipbuilding and Marine Engineering is taking place in all industrial countries, and the thinking behind the Geddes report has an universal validity. As a consequence, the growth of monolithic structures encourages a greater measure of central government intervention leading ultimately to control and we must be prepared to face the challenge to private enterprise. I am thoroughly convinced that private enterprise cannot be replaced by any more efficient and stimulating system for the achievement of genuine progress, and we who are impelled by the nature of our profession to think on a world-wide scale, have a responsibility to ensure its continuation.

Much of what I have said in regard to new developments and new materials applies to warships as well as to the merchant ships, but one factor which does not change is the quality and loyalty—and sometimes even the sacrifice—of those men who man the ships in good times and bad and without whom we should find ourselves exposed to dangers and a shortage of those things we need to maintain our living standards. In this respect, the Royal and Merchant Navies of the British Commonwealth have an outstanding record and admirable tradition.

Mr. Sulzer then proposed the toast.

* * *

In the recent seminar on the "Image of Switzerland in the World" held at Castle Lenzburg, the duty and responsibility of the individual Swiss abroad was stressed by several speakers. Examples were given of Swiss personalities on visit to foreign countries,

who did little good to the image of Switzerland abroad, often due to their ignorance of local character, such as in this country the dislike of boasting, the inclination to understate and the typical brand of humour.

Mr. Sulzer's knowledge of language and people do him credit, and his speech is an admirable example of how a Swiss on visit abroad may do his country proud and thus further international relations. He knew what to say and how to say it.

(MM)

GONZAGUE DE REYNOLD

Gonzague de Reynold, the famous author and historian who died in Fribourg last April at the age of 89, can be considered as the champion of the greatness of Swiss history. He revealed with his vast poetical, historical and political work our expanding national history. A part which had been traditionally disdained in favour of the histories of Switzerland's bigger neighbours but which, under his pen, appeared with renewed colour. Gonzague de Reynold was also an indefatigable champion of federalism, which he understood as "diversity in unity".

He was born on 15th July 1880 in Fribourg, the son of Baron Reynold of Cressier and Nathalie-Victorine of Techtermann. He was educated by a French tutor and went to school at Saint-Michel, in Fribourg. He then studied literature at the university of Paris, at the Institut Catholique of Paris, at Fribourg in Brisgau and Florence.

In 1904, at the age of 24 and eager to start a literary career, he founded *La Voie Latine* with C. F. Ramuz and many others, a movement which was to bring about a renaissance of French-Swiss literature. The next year he married Countess Marie-Louise of Reding-Biberegg. Between 1909 and 1912 he wrote his first great work: *Histoire littéraire de la Suisse au 19me siècle*.

He held the chair of "Swiss Civilisation", a chair which he had founded himself, at Geneva University since 1910, and it was during that period he began to publish his *Cités et Pays Suisses*. With Alexis François, a colleague at Geneva University, he founded the Nouvelle Société Helvétique in 1912. In 1918 he was entrusted with his first diplomatic mission, which led him to England. The following year he founded the Secretariat of the Swiss Abroad. Throughout the first World War he had been in charge of public relations between the Army and the civilian population. The Council of the League of Nations elected him as member of the international commission for intellectual co-operation of which he eventually became Vice-President. He was among the promoters and founders of many national and international bodies, such as the Catholic Union for International Studies, the International Institute for Educational Cinema, the *Institut Fribourgeois* and, more recently, *Una Voce Helvetica*.

He was buried in the family vault. It lies under the porch of the church of Cressier sur Morat, near to the castle in which he had lived for so many years. Gonzague de Reynold was the most distinguished Swiss diplomat and man of letters of his time. A typically Swiss patrician and an aristocrat as well.

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