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The Americans have sufficient means to have two or three types of aircraft satisfying the original specifications laid down by the Military Aircraft Commission. The Swiss Air Force could never afford having two different jet fighters on a single mission, one being used to protect the other. Engineers will readily point out that the original specifications were contradictory, because manoeuvrability and high payloads are in conflict with the high speeds and acceleration required for self-defence or interception. It is likely that engineers will also agree that the model which approaches these all-round qualities is the Mirage-Milan.

Many observers believe that the evaluators have not only been motivated by technical reasons. Many Air Force chiefs are biased against the Mirage, either because it reminds them of the trouble of the IIIS version, or because of possible anti-Gallic or pro-American feelings. This should be more apparent, for cultural reasons, among German-speaking officers.

The leader of the pro-Corsair faction, Mr. Heiner Schultess, Head of the Arms Supply Division, has worked for many years as an engineer in the American aerospace industry. According to an article in "La Suisse", this has influenced his decision and introduced emotional elements in the selection process. The paper also says that the Head of the Political Department may be inclined to please the Military.

One of the firmest supporters of the competing Milan is Mr. Nello Celio. His reasons are political: Asking for a large order in a Common Market country would be a good way to start Swiss-E.E.C. co-operation.

(PMB)

COMMENT

VOTING HOLIDAYS

According to Article 45bis of the Federal Constitution, voted by the people in 1968, the Confederation may, taking account of the special situation of the Swiss living abroad, enact regulations determining their rights and duties, in particular with respect to the exercise of political rights, the carrying out of military obligations and to assistance.

Four years later, nothing practical has been undertaken to realise the political aspect of these provisions. It is well nigh impossible, for a host of technical reasons, to allow the 300,000 Swiss citizens abroad to take part in federal votes, let alone on cantonal ones. In fact, this is officially out of the question. When three Swiss societies in Great Britain were called to debate this issue two years ago, they overwhelmingly rejected the idea, mainly on principle (it was not fair that people exempt from Swiss taxation should be fully privileged voters) and also because it was feared that political strife would have been thus induced in the Swiss Colony.

However, to please the Swiss living in France and to a lesser extent those living in Germany, who miss their national political rights, new proposals are currently being worked out in Berne to institute an *Aufenthaler-stimmrecht*. According to this scheme, a Swiss abroad would be entitled to vote after having remained for three weeks in Switzerland. They would thus be given the privilege of mixing holidays and politics.

Such a proposition is rejected with even more vigour than the former prospect of full political rights by several members of the Swiss societies who have studied this problem because of its added disadvantage of geographical inequality. It is obvious that only the Swiss living in neighbouring countries, above all in France and Germany, would be able to avail themselves of this new sight. The representatives at the Commission of the Swiss Abroad in Berne will pull their full weight to fight the scheme. There is no doubt that the majority of residents in this country, many of whom have survived without voting for forty years or more, would not feel particularly despoiled if the idea were abandoned. But Article 45bis would remain a dead letter as far as its political aspects are concerned.

(PMB)

SWISS EVENTS

FEDERAL

Stalled progress in E.E.C. negotiations

Switzerland's negotiations with the Common Market are due to be completed by the end of July. Her efforts to work out a free-trade agreement that would not be disadvantageous in the agricultural field have been somewhat frustrated by the E.E.C. Executive Commission while it met in Luxembourg during a special session on the agricultural aspects of the future agreements with the three non-candidate countries.

The original difficulties standing in the way of a free-trade agreement have not been completely resolved. They are threefold. First, the Common Market would like to obtain unilateral agricultural concessions. Switzerland, Sweden and Austria are thus asked to import more Common Market wine, vegetables and fruit without the compensation of an expanded market for their own agricultural production. Switzerland has excess dairy products

which it would like to sell to her Common Market neighbours, and Austria has too much meat. Yet the E.E.C. is adamant on this point, and considers that the industrial advantages already awarded are a sufficient sop to please the three non-candidates.

The second point relates to the "safety clauses". Should a disagreement occur between the E.E.C. and one of the three future associates over the implementation of an agreement clause, then the two parties can either voluntarily discuss the matter, or the "injured party" can unilaterally disrespect the contentious clause, pending an enquiry by a joint commission. The Swiss feel that they could too easily be the victims of such an arrangement and insist that consultation (a kind of cooling off period) should be made mandatory before the event of a dispute.

The third point concerns the "origin" of the industrial products which the associate countries will or will not be allowed to export and of tariffs into the Community. This subject is highly technical and has been debated at considerable length, parti-