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Rapperswil (21st July and 7th August) Château-d'Oex 25th July), Montreux (26th July), Montana-Crans (26th July), Signal de Bougy (28th-30th July and 2nd-4th August), Broc (29th July), Romainmôtier and Sion (29th July), Zurich (6th August), Rüschlikon (8th August), Klosters (10th August), Flims (11th August), and, on time off, excursions to various parts of the country. Two international grants will be awarded to particularly promising young musicians during the festival.

This year for the first time the Israel Sieff Violin Scholarship will be given and will allow the prizewinner to study for a year under the famous professor of music, Max Rostal in Berne. All Lausanne concerts will take place in the Théâtre de Beaulieu; the ballet performances of the American and South African troupes in the Théâtre Municipal and the choral concert in Lausanne cathedral. To celebrate 1st August, there will be an open-air concert with 350 young artists conducted by Janos Sandor in front of the Général Guisan monument.

Tobacco pipes in Oberhofen Castle

Under the title "Tobacco Pipes from Around the World", Berne's History Museum is staging a special exhibition this summer at the Oberhofen Castle, showing the role of smoking in social history. The exhibition puts on show the pipe collection of Oscar Amédée von Wattenwyl, which has been in the possession of the Berne Historical Museum for 60 years and has never been put on public show, though it has been continually referred to in specialist literature from the turn of the century. The famous collection has been expanded with pipes and smokers' articles from the ethnographic and historic department of the museum. The pipes, more than 300 from all parts of the world, and other exhibits offer a comprehensive survey of the origin, spread and development of the various kinds of tobacco use.

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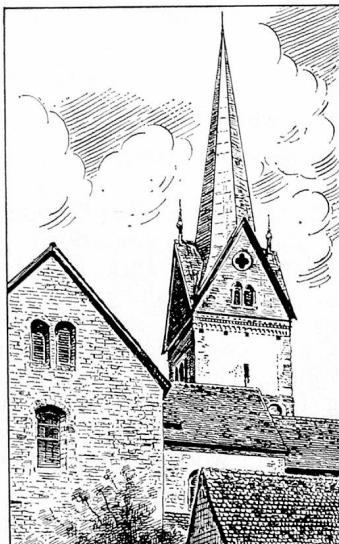
The delegates to the Great Council of Basle Country will soon be called to approve a master plan mapping for the next fifty years those areas of the Canton affected to building, industry, agriculture and recreation. In a Press Conference Mr. Manz, municipal councillor, said that although details would still have to be added to the project, its guidelines had been firmly established. These were to leave as much surface as possible for envi-

ronment and agriculture.

Only 21 per cent of the half-Canton's available land is reserved for housing. Over 9 per cent will go to natural reservations and 16 per cent to protected areas. Mr. Manz said that both half-cantons should have a concerted planning policy.

It is planned that no more than 21 per cent of the 465 square kilometres of both half-cantons should be built-up. This would leave room for three times more inhabitants in Basle-Country alone.

SWISS CATHEDRALS



SCHAFFHAUSEN: ALL-HALLOWS CATHEDRAL

From all sides, the town presents an interesting and picturesque sight, either from the boat coming down the Rhine, or from the neighbouring hills. The characteristic feature of Schaffhausen is the Unot fortress that dominates the Rhine Bridge, and the cathedral (Münster).

The abbatial church of All-Saints, or All-Hallows (Allerheiligen) is a fine Romanesque edifice of the 11th century; a Basilica with a wood ceiling and a quadrangular chancel and flat chevet. Still constructed after the ancient basilical model and built of beautiful ochre stone, it has undergone an important restoration in recent years.

The church has been provided with a ringing of new bells; two of the old ones, however, have been preserved; one, named the "Baptismal bell" in the church itself, the other, named "Schillerglocke" (Schiller's bell) and bearing the inscription *vivos voco*

mortuos plango, Fulgura Frango. "I call the living I mourn the dead; I break the lightning (stultifying misfortune)", and which inspired the German poet his "Ballad of the Bell", is now placed in a small courtyard close by, between the Chapel of St. Anne and the cloister, and is a tourist attraction. The cloister, backed against the South side of the church, is half-Roman, half-Gothic, and clad with epitaphs, as is also the West porch. One of the galleries of Gothic bays contains many tombstones.

Worth a visit is the adjacent ancient convent of All-Saints which has been transformed into an interesting museum, the "Allerkeiligenen museum", one of the most important of Switzerland.

In 1536, the Church was eventually organised with the adoption of a new ecclesiastical rule. Schaffhouse remained loyal to the Reformed faith and became with Zurich, Berne and Basel, one of the four evangelical towns which took a leading part in Protestant Switzerland.

In spite of the confessional divisions, the ever increasing dependence towards France, the deplorable system of the pensions and losses of men in the mercenary service, and other calamities which brought up the downfall of the ancient Confederation. Schaffhouse reached a flourishing period in the second half of the 16th century. It had at this time an elite of Statesmen, Churchmen, and of learned men and artists to lead the way.

Today Schaffhouse is mostly an industrial and commercial centre. These two branches of activity are expanding by all possible means and in all directions. We do hope that this inevitable transformation is not made to the detriment of the loveliness that the town posses—the Rhine and the Rhine-Falls.

Pierre Savoie