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JEAN RODOLPHE VON SALIS



Jean Rodolphe von Salis

CONTENTS

- 2. Jean Rodolphe von Salis
- 3. Strikes in Switzerland
- 4. Interview with Mr. Guido Nobel
- 5. Official Communications
- 8. Communications of the Secretariat for the Swiss Abroad
- 11. Switzerland from day to day
- 13. Interview with Karl Odermatt
- 14. Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK
- 15. News from the Colony

If you require who are the ten best-known and most meritorious Swiss of our times, most of those consulted both at home and abroad would certainly mention Prof. von Salis. Yet he neither sat in Parliament nor on the Federal Council. He taught history at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich for a third of a century and distinguished himself as influential publicist and as leading adviser on questions of Swiss culture.

The Publicist and the "World Chronicler" on the Radio

J. R. von Salis comes from an old Grisons family and was born in Berne, the son of a doctor. He finished his studies by publishing two volumes on the farsighted Geneva economist and historian Simonde de Sismondi who lived in the early nineteenth century. During his Paris years already, Dr. von Salis was outstanding as correspondent of Swiss papers. His thesis was the essential qualification for his call as historian of French language to the ETH in Zurich in 1935. During the passionately turbulent second half of the 'thirties, the politics of the dictators put many values in question, and one expected an answer from the historians as to what was of lasting value in our State, and in what way a minor State could contribute to the political culture of our contemporary world. Prof. von Salis, too, put his sharp powers of observation, his feeling for correlation and his responsibility towards his country and the world to proof: he became "World Chronicler" on the Swiss Radio.

Thousands of Swiss families vividly remember the Friday evenings on Radio Beromuenster during the second world war, and the familiar voice of a clear-sighted compatriot who, between 7.10 and 7.25 p.m., described the world situation from his point of view. How did he see things? Where was there a glimmer of hope on the horizon obscured by brown-black clouds? "Von Salis said . . ." one heard next morning on the way to work, again and again.

Later one learned that his world chronicles had even more listeners abroad, although tuning in to Radio Beromuenster was most dangerous in totalitarian States. But thousands were eager to hear the truth from a country where words were not twisted and science was not politically co-ordinated. The Federal Council in no way instructed Prof. von Salis when it asked the scholar in the spring of 1940 to inform listeners once a week on the world situation. When the "World Chronicler", reduced to one-third, appeared as a book five years ago, the

author was able to confess: "My radio transmissions were in no way officially inspired. I received no hints from the "Federal Palace", no advice and no information. Neither had I any contact with the Army".

The Chronicler stood for freedom and human dignity, and he was deeply averse to the "demoniacal aspect of power". His weapon was the striking word. "Analysis is the best controversy", said Franz Werfel. Only too gladly would the National Socialists have replaced the uncomfortable man by a more accommodating one. But the Swiss authorities realised the resistance value of his voice, which corresponded to the mission of our neutral country.

Historian of our time

Prof. von Salis experienced that history and present time could be in fruitful reciprocal action. The publicist was not to be disconcerted by daily events, because, as an historian, he could see the permanent features of the centuries, and his alert grasp of the present animated his understanding of the correlation of historical forces in the past. This is the reason why he wished every historian "that he should be given a chance to comment publicly on history in the making".

His own field of research comprised mainly the last hundred years. Giuseppe Motta was born in 1871 and was a member of the Federal Council from 1911 to 1940. Prof. von Salis dedicated a biography to him with the subtitle "Thirty years of Federal Politics". His true life-work "World History of the most recent Times" also begins with 1871. It covers the period from the Franco-German War to the end of the Second World War and was published in three volumes in 1951, 1955 and 1961. One may say that the magnificent work serves as an encyclopaedia thanks to its register. Except that it does not put off the reader with a few key-words, but allows him to delve logically into the past. Is it surprising, therefore, to wish that the scholar should present history up to the present in a fourth volume?

On relinquishing his university teaching, J. R. von Salis began to study the relationship between "History and Politics". He knew that with all conscientiousness of scientific research, it was impossible to achieve a purely objective understanding of the past. In our thoughts concerning the matter, as well as in the written form of any findings (von Salis calls this an art), our own person is always involved. History and

politics are concerned with man, and thus historical science is of considerable service to political science, even to politics themselves. It classifies examples, points out generally valid criteria and sharpens the eye for analogies. It is true that no historic manifestation completely equals any other, but history teaches how previous generations mastered their problems. We must, however, not expect salvation from statisticians and technocrats only: we depend on the aid given by those who are knowledgeable as to the human soul, the conscious and the unconscious.

Head of the Foundation "Pro Helvetia"

Does the State have a soul? In ordinary good or bad times any inner values are denied it. But in times of emergency one senses something of a closer bond between members of one nation. By nation we mean neither mere blood language relationship — the very make-up and characteristics of this Nation of Confederates speaking four languages prevents us from thinking thus. Prof. von Salis loved the playing together of languages and, like Rilke in his years in the Valais, he used French as well as German. With his work on "Rainer Maria Rilke's Swiss Years" he made a mark, too, in literature.

After the presidency of former Federal Councillor Haeberlin (1939–1943) and Mr. Paul Lachenal (1944–1952) the authorities looked for a third President of the Foundation "Pro Helvetia", and in Prof. von Salis they found an admirably endowed personality. Culture means cultivation. The activities of the Foundation cover literature, dialect research, folklore and ethnological studies, popular theatre, adult education, academic questions; they comprise all the arts and the Foundation promotes cultural exchanges inside Switzerland, with special attention to the regions of the Italian and Rhaeto-Romanic languages. In addition, "Pro Helvetia" represents Swiss creative work abroad and endeavours to make it known adequately and — at the most favourable — effective in a worldwide sense. Thus "Pro Helvetia" is not an administrative body in the usual sense; that would not have been in accordance with the ideas of the first Presidents, nor of those of the two General Secretaries Dr. Karl Naef (1939–1959) or Mr. Luc Boissonas (since 1959). Both the second and the fourth President, Dr. Michael Stettler (1964–1970), as well as Mr. Boissonas have close connections with the arts. Dr. Naef was an expert in literature. Thus Prof. von Salis was in his element in this field of activities. Not the State as such creates culture. But where there is

genuine creation, it can be fostered by public enterprise.

To supervise such an extensive field of activities and to dispose of the means intelligently is a confidential task and requires profound education, deep reverence for creative work, and above all, knowledge of human nature. Prof. von Salis liked to call the Foundation "Pro Helvetia" his child, he took care of its worries in a fatherly way and was happy when efforts were rewarded, when a supported enterprise became independent, when a creator succeeded.

Whoever was lucky to work together with Prof. von Salis anywhere, is grateful to him for much encouragement,

all the more since conditions in Switzerland are not always easily discernable, and even less easy to mould. "Difficult Switzerland" is the title of one of the more recent works of Prof. von Salis, now a septuagenarian. Our Confederation is gift and obligation at the same time; again and again it needs counsellors and personalities of the order of a Jean-Rodolphe von Salis. May he be able to arrange his eighth decade in such a way as to enjoy leisure and creative work in balanced measure.

Georg Thuerer
Collection "Pro Helvetia".

STRIKES IN SWITZERLAND

When one talks about LABOUR PEACE in Switzerland, one thinks of the agreement signed on 19th July, 1937 between the Employers' Federation of the Machine and Metall Industry on one hand and the Union of Metal and Watch Workers on the other. This agreement contains a renunciation of "every kind of industrial action such as closed shop tactics, strikes or lockouts" to settle collective disputes.

Each party to the contract deposited a sum of a quarter of a million francs with the National Bank, and that sum is lost in case of breach of agreement. A method of arbitration has been worked out for the solution of any conflict which cannot be solved by negotiation. In the course of years, this labour peace has been extended practically to the whole of Swiss industry.

Thanks to this industrial peace, but also due to the continued boom, labour conflicts have gone back steadily since 1937:

From 1928 to 1937 there were an annual average of 32 labour conflicts with 4,325 participants losing 86,840 working days. Between 1958 and 1967, 320 working men on average were in-

volved in 3 conflicts every year causing the loss of 8,358 working days. 1970 saw three labour conflicts involving 320 persons who lost 2,623 working days.

Such labour conditions may no doubt be called gratifying, especially when compared to other industrial states. But even so one cannot help putting the question whether "Industrial peace is any more than employers' peace" — one of the accusations sometimes made against the collective peace instrument of 1937.

Almost imperceptibly, the number of complaints by employers to industrial courts has gone up by a quarter between 1955 and 1970, whilst the number of complaints by employees have gone down by 20%. Altogether, however, there has been an unmistakable falling off. Nevertheless, the shift in accent seems to prove that tensions continue to exist, even though in different ways. It has happened that employers have become advocates on behalf of their employees who had to go to court for various offences — this just so as not to suffer a reduction in staff! The economic state has also had its influence on sociology.



Scene from the General Strike of 1918: The Army takes over the running of the Post Office.