

Communications of the secretariate of the Swiss Abroad

Objekttyp: **Group**

Zeitschrift: **The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK**

Band (Jahr): - **(1975)**

Heft 1707

PDF erstellt am: **20.09.2024**

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Communications of the Secretariate of the Swiss Abroad



53rd Assembly of the Swiss Abroad in Basle from 29th to 31st August 1975

This year, the Swiss from abroad will meet in Basle for their annual gathering. The large industrial and commercial town has always played an important part in the Organization of the Swiss Abroad. With its glorious cultural tradition it will be the perfect venue for the 53rd Assembly whose theme will be «The Swiss Abroad as Representatives of Swiss Culture».

We hope that this year once again we may welcome an impressive number of compatriots from far and wide. The stay in Basle will definitely be well worth-while.

Detailed information regarding programme, accommodation etc. may be asked for by means of the coupon below.

Our address: Secretariat of the Swiss Abroad, Alpenstrasse 26, Post Box, CH-3000 Berne 16.



Preliminary announcement

This year's **General Meeting of the Solidarity Fund of Swiss abroad** will take place in Basle on **29th August 1975**, on the occasion of the Assembly of the Swiss Abroad.

53rd Assembly of the Swiss Abroad 1975 in Basle

Please send programme and application form.

In block letters please

Name and Christian name(s): _____

Address: _____

Country: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Communications of the Secretariate of the Swiss Abroad



The Solidarity Fund of the Swiss Abroad

sends you

a bunch of adages

Banks and safes can well go bust;
Fickle fortune never trust.
Soli Fund alone, no less,
Keeps you free from fear and
stress.

Temps, vent, femme et fortune
se changent comme lune.

Glück und Glas, wie leicht bricht
das.

Il mondo è fatto a scarpette:
chi se le cava e chi se le mette.

Il mund ei sco ina scala:
igl in va ensi, igl auter va engiu.

And what else can you think of?

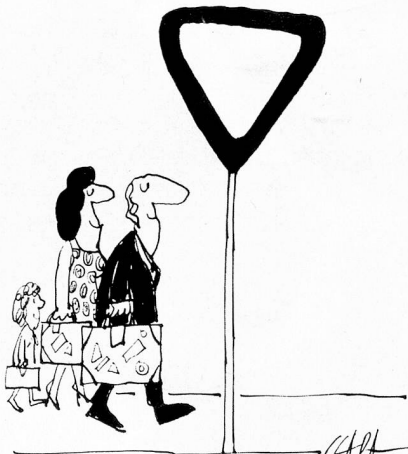
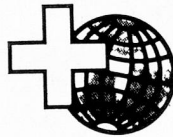
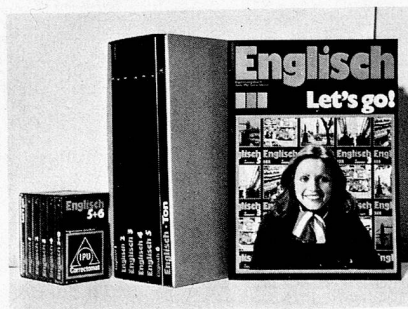
We have received many interesting
and funny contributions after pub-
lishing various texts in the issue
of October 1974. Many thanks!

On the Subject of Further Education : Institutions, Courses, Diplomas

Special opportunities

Even 20 years ago, a pupil in his
early school-age was already des-
tined to attend higher educational
establishments or not, according
to his performances and perhaps
even more in accordance with the
social station of his family. In our
highly mobile society, *educational
possibilities and opportunities
right to adult age* have become
available. In Switzerland today,
apart from cantonal middle schools
and teaching colleges as well as
traditional boarding schools, there
exist a large number of *private
educational establishments* which
enable the ambitious man or wo-

man, even without or only par-
tially attending school, to get fed-
eral matriculation, cantonal teach-
ing certificate, commercial diploma
in individual subjects etc. Exami-



Priority to the Solidarity Fund

If it goes on like this, we shall
soon be able to publish a bunch of
adages sent in by readers!

Address: **Solidarity Fund for
Swiss Abroad**, Gutenberg-
strasse 6, CH-3011 Berne.

nations take place in spring and
autumn alternately in Swiss im-
portant towns.

Programmed Tuition

For the Swiss abroad there is the
interesting method of preparing
for the above examinations by
programmed tuition planned about
50 years ago in America (Skinner,
Crowder etc.), which has sub-
sequently enriched all fields of
educational research all over Eu-
rope. In Switzerland today the
possibility exists at the Institute
for Programmed Tuition to pre-
pare for the above-mentioned
matriculation, teaching certificate,
commercial diploma and individ-
ual subjects by way of program-
med teaching material. The ad-
vantages of programmed tuition
are that the student not only gets
the teaching material, but also the
teacher who leads him step by
step, by questions and exercises
to the answers (first hidden and
only revealed after working out)
and thus safely to the goal.

Continuation of Studies in Switzerland

A Swiss from abroad who is not
in possession of a federal matri-
culation certificate but who would
like to *continue his studies at a
Swiss university* has to pass some
so-called *admission examinations*
in certain subjects (e.g. history,
civic and political knowledge etc.).
Nowadays, programmed courses
can be followed in all matricula-
tion subjects as well as commer-
cial subjects, which will allow the
student to prepare for a diploma
of matriculation standard in every
subject (admission examinations,
preparatory examinations for ad-
mittance to universities, ETH etc.).
But anyone who would like to
get a matriculation certificate first,
has the chance of preparing easily
and safely for the federal matri-
culation certificate; with that one is
admitted without further examina-

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tion to universities in Germany, America, France etc.

Summer Courses

For those interested in holiday tuition, there is a possibility to attend summer courses (by way of holiday camps) in which preparatory teaching for examinations is provided.

AHV/IV and sickness insurance

Your questions – our answers

A repatriated Swiss woman is of opinion that the AHV should be made compulsory for all Swiss abroad considering the difficult situation of many Swiss living abroad.

Only a voluntary insurance is possible abroad. Switzerland cannot compel Swiss citizens residing outside their homeland to join a Swiss insurance.

Are there any Swiss sickness insurances abroad?

There are no recognized sickness insurances outside Switzerland. In art. 3, par. 1 of the federal law dated 13th June 1911, which concerns sickness and accident insurance (KUVG), it is stated that «insurances must be established in Switzerland».

Swiss events in retrospect

5th January

In the course of the third downhill race at the World Skiing Championship at Garmisch, the Swiss Bernhard Russi managed fourth place behind Franz Klammer and two other Austrians.

8th January

It was announced that the price of bread would be increased by 25 cts a kilo.

10th January

Following the rejection of the finance proposals by the electorate on 8th December, the Federal Council was compelled to work out considerable new measures for improving federal finances, involving a saving of 1,238m francs in public spending. These measures will result in decreasing subsidies, in reduced defence spending and a reduction in passing on federal taxes to the AHV.

12th January

The Chief of the Federal Department of Finance, Federal Councillor Georges-André Chevallaz, the President of the Board of the Swiss National Bank, Mr. F. Leutwyler, as well as the General Manager of the Swiss National

Bank, Mr. Alexander Hay, went to USA in order to attend the first meeting this year of the «Groupe des Dix». They were instructed to examine questions of investing Petrodollars during the two days of the meeting.

16th January

The Head-Physician of the medical station of the Triemli Hospital in Zurich was dismissed from his post. He was accused of having deprived chronically sick people of nourishment and of having given them only water.

17th January

In Berne, the Swiss congress on

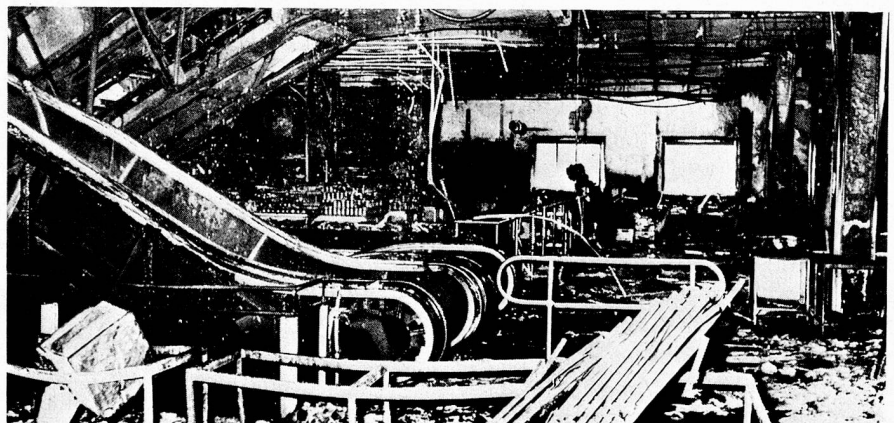
the occasion of international woman's year was opened.

22nd January

The development of the foreign exchange market brought with it a further move upwards of the Swiss franc, above all against the dollar. In agreement with the National Bank, the Federal Council tightened up the regulations for the protection of the Swiss franc.

25th/26th January

The largest store in Geneva, «Grand Passage», was gutted by fire in the night. It was the biggest fire in Geneva since the war.



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27th January

In order to take in children from «Fifth Switzerland» as every year, the Foundation looking after children of Swiss abroad organised a collection all over Switzerland.

28th January

The tenth Meeting of the Swiss Film – a complete review of film production in 1974 – was opened in Solothurn. In six days, 80 films of which 16 full-length, were going to be shown.

31st January

In the month of January alone Swiss women skiers achieved five victories: two downhill races for Bernadette Zurbriggen, one for Marie-Thérèse Nadig, a giant and a special slalom for Lise-Marie Morerod.

2nd February

At the pre-olympic contest at Seefeld, the long-distance skier Alfred Kaelin gained fourth place after completing the 15 km race, and Karl Lustenberger finished also in fourth place in the nordic events.

◀ Thanks to Walter Vesti, René Berthoud and Philippe Roux, a convincing triple victory was won at the Arlberg/Kandahar downhill race at Megève.

At the international competition for young dancers, organised in Lausanne by the Foundation in Aid of the Art of Dancing, two Swiss and two French won the «Prix de Lausanne 1975», viz. an amount of 5,000 francs and year of free tuition at one of the great dancing academies in Europe.

11th February

In order to lower prices for sleeping-car berths, Swiss industry has developed a new carriage T2S which allows for a rational arrangement of compartments.

In Berne, a draft proposal for value added tax was published. This is intended to replace the turnover tax (WUST). All being well, this reform should come into force on 1st January 1978.

Icehockey: the final placing in National League A is as follows: 1. Berne, 2. La Chaux-de-Fonds; 3. Langnau, 4. Kloten, 5. Ambri-Piotta, 6. Villars, 7. Sierre, 8. Geneva-Servette. The Berne Skating Club thus became Swiss champion for the second time.

12th February

The Federal Council decided to increase payments to the AHV as from 1st July.

It was announced in Berne that ▶ Mr. Charles Lutz, former Consul, had died at the age of 80. It is thanks to him that tens of thousands of Jews were spared the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

13th February

After winning the giant slalom at

Mosses, which she had won for the first time in 1972 and which had been ceded last year at Lauchenalp to Bernadette Zurbriggen, Lise-Marie Morerod won the special slalom at Les Diablerets.

16th February

The Swiss Alpine Skiing Championships for men ended in victory for Peter Lüscher (special slalom) and Philippe Roux (downhill). In the meantime, Bernadette Zurbriggen won the downhill race and the combined downhill race at the Women's Championships at Les Diablerets.

21st February

Federal President Pierre Graber and Federal Councillor Brugger met the Shah of Persia in order to establish economic contacts between Switzerland and Iran.

Simone Drexel became Swiss prize-winner in the Eurovision Popular Hit Festival. She would represent Switzerland with «Mikado» in Stockholm on 22nd March.



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23rd February ▲

On the run from Schwarzsee to Cervinia, Switzerland won the Bobsleigh (four) World Championship.

2nd March

The plebiscite on a Constitutional Article for regulating the economy was accepted by the electorate by 542,719 against 485,734. But as the Cantons were 11:11 and did not get a majority, the proposals were considered as rejected.

More than 20,000 workers demonstrated in over 30 villages and towns in Switzerland against reductions in pay and for the security of their jobs.

5th March

The Council of States, with 27 votes for, none against and one abstention, accepted the new filiation law intended to protect the unmarried mother and her child.

On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the Austrian poet and author, Rainer Maria Rilke, who had spent some of the most important years of his life in the Valais, a rose was given his name. The initiative came from the Canton of Valais where a rose had

been specially cultivated for this occasion.

It was confirmed that the origin of 28 fossils found near Yverdon date back to 2,000–2,500 years B. C.

6th March

The National Council rejected the federal law regarding prevention of pregnancy, as well as the new regulations on abortion. Voting was 90:82, with 12 abstentions.

10th March

The Federal Council announced that the wearing of seat-belts would be compulsory as from 1st January 1976.

13th March

After the double victory by Marie-Thérèse Nadig and Bernadette Zurbriggen in the donhill race at Jackson Hole, USA (counting towards the World Cup), Lise-Marie Morerod won her first giant slalom of the World Cup in Sun Valley.

14th March

The 1975 tour of the national circus «Knie» began at Rapperswil. At the top of the programme, there is a particularly difficult

dressage number in which Louis Knie succeeds in working together with tigers and elephants.

16th March

With a record voting participation of nearly 93%, the three districts of Southern Jura, Courtelary, La Neuveville and Moutier, decided to remain with the Canton of Berne.

20th March

Lise-Marie Morerod proved that she is the best woman slalom skier in the world, for she won the special slalom event in the World Championships at Val Gardena.

23rd March

The 45th Motorcar Exhibition in Geneva closed its doors. There had been 437,716 visitors, compared with 406,044 in 1974 and 461,717 in the previous year.

24th March

In Perth, Scotland, Switzerland became world champion in curling, beating USA, Canada and Sweden.

31st March

At the Wankdorf Stadium in Berne, FC Basle won the Swiss Cup Final against FC Winterthur 2:1 after two extensions. There were 28,000 spectators.

1st April

300 members of the non-violent action group occupied the building site of the atomic power-works at Kaiseraugst, in order to prevent further construction.

2nd April

According to the last census in 1970, Swiss couples on average have only two children compared with three in previous decades. This was announced by the Federal Statistical Office.

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Martha Keller

She is a young woman of 28, hailing from the German-speaking part of Switzerland, an actress who lives in Paris.

She was born in Basle where, as was her mother's wish, she took lessons in ballet dancing. She made her *début* with the *corps de ballet* at the Basle Opera, though with little enthusiasm. She was destined for a different career. At the first opportunity, she changed over to acting.

After Basle, she went to the «Schiller Theater» in East Berlin, the counterpart to the «Comédie Française». In Berlin she had her training as an actress and played in all classical dramas: Molière, Shakespeare, Marivaux, Schiller etc.

One day Martha Keller received a telegram requesting her to go to Paris for tests for a film. Without any hesitation she proceeded to the French capital, though without much hope seeing that she could hardly speak two words of French. Two days later, back in Berlin, she received a second telegram telling her that she had been engaged. Imagine her surprise! Convinced that she must not oppose fate, she finished with Berlin completely and even gave notice to the «Schiller Theater» and terminated her contract. She left for Paris to make the film «Le diable par la queue». She was so successful that she could keep her place next to such famous artists as Yves Montand, Madeleine Renaud and Maria Schell. She had phonetically learnt by heart her complete part. All the risks were rewarded: the film was a success, but it hardly impressed Martha Keller, for she was used to trusting her lucky star. After this initial success, she made a second film produced by Philippe

de Broce and played on the stage with Jean Rochefort in «Le jour de la mort de Joe Egg». She performed this part over 300 times in front of thousands of spectators who were surprised to discover a true actress in her. The acting tuition at the «Schiller Theater» had not been in vain: Martha Keller was awarded the Acting Prize 1970 as best actress of the year. Together with Annie Girardot, she played in Jean-Pierre Blanc's film «La vieille fille», and subsequently with Ray-



mond Devos in François Reichenbach's film «La raison du plus fou». Next came the film «Elle court, elle court la banlieue» by Gérard Pirès – a great popular success, and «La chute d'un corps» by Michel Polac. After that, Martha Keller had her great triumph in «La demoiselle d'Avignon», a serie of six films of an hour each, in which she portrayed the young Nordic princess Koba-Lee who was supposed to subject her fate to the good of the state.

That is how it came about; France discovered «La demoiselle» one evening, and for six weeks, Martha Keller played the part every Thursday with great success. The cinemas remained empty, for the viewers sat spellbound in front of their television screens. Yet for Martha Keller, this kind of fame was practically a hindrance. She did not intend to be prisoner inside a part and to play «La demoiselle d'Avignon» for the rest of her life. She therefore refused to have the sequel of the «demoiselle's» adventures filmed. She had higher ambitions. And her wish to play a part in a great picture was granted: Claude Lelouche engaged her for the super-film «Toute une vie», a film which tells the story of a family between 1900 and the year 2000. Martha Keller played the parts of the grandmother, the mother and granddaughter, the three heroines of this family saga. Three top parts in which she could demonstrate her great and versatile art; three parts for which every young actress would make a bid.

Leaving Martha Keller's career aside, we look at her private life. The actress gave up her flat at «Marais» and has moved to the «Parc Monceau». At the moment, she searches antique shops for Victorian furniture, for she dislikes modern interiors. As she gets bored at big social functions, she does not like to go out, but prefers to spend the evenings with her little son Alexander, three years old. To try and be happy and thus to find real fulfillment is the most important thing in life for Martha Keller.

From the June Number of «Bouquet 1974»