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Front page:

The Swatch

Polo Hofer (Photo: Beat Krattiger)

The castle of Morges (Photo: Ch. Kern)

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PUBLICITY

Consulting

on the inheritance and the administration of Swiss corporations: financial planning and control, legal and tax advice, representation of absent members.



Treuhand Sven Müller

Birkenrain 4 CH-8634 Hombrechtikon-Zürich Tel. 055/42 21 21, TIx 87 50 89 sven ch The Inventive Genius of Swiss Watchmakers:

High technology at the lower end

However could a product be born into the world – especially the traditional world of watchmaking – which convulses the whole tradition of which it is the fruit? This is the adventure of the Swatch. Its history already reads like a legend. But nothing rises from obscurity, and to procreate a product you need, as in nature, not only a good soil and a little seed but also some water and some sun, a bit of luck, good fortune and the tenacity of life. Well then, once upon a time there was a transistor...

On the 23rd of December, 1947, three American engineers carried out an experiment which was to convulse the technologies of the second half of the 20th century: they passed a current between two gold electrodes fixed on a piece of germanium. They had invented the transistor. Thenceforth it was possible to control a flow of electrons in ultra-high-speed operations of the order of a millionth of a second.

The first Swiss quartz watch

Twenty years later this technology was tamed by a new generation of watchmakers who would manufacture, entirely in Neuchâtel, the first Swiss quartz watch. It was presented at the Concours de Chronométrie of the Neuchâtel Observatory in 1967, where it smashed all the records for accuracy ever won by a wristwatch. The same result was achieved by a Japanese watch. The world had entered a new era of horology, an age of physicists and chemists who no longer spoke the same language as the highly-skilled mechanicians of watchmaking.

The irruption of quartz into the watch was to have its effect on the pride and joy of Swiss watchmakers: utmost accuracy and ultra-high-precision were to become a commonplace.

This universal availability and sim-

ultaneous cheapening of extremely high accuracy came at the same time as the economic recession of the mid-seventies. For the traditional watchmaking firms it was a hurricane which hit them all over the world; rather few of them were to rise again.

So, something else had to be invented – something which would

