

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 77 (2011)
Heft: [1]

Rubrik: Recipe : Appenzell-style pancakes

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 16.05.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Secret wartime refugees

Some 500 Nazis, Italian fascists and supporters of the French Vichy regime found shelter in Switzerland at the end of the Second World War, says the Swiss historian, professor Luc van Dongen. His recently published book, "Un purgatoire très discret" (A very discreet purgatory), is based on ten years' work going through archives in Bern, Berlin, London, Paris and Washington.

Among the better-known figures he exposes in his book are Mussolini's daughter, Edda Ciano, "Italian Goebbels" Dino Alfieri, Gestapo chief Rudolf Diels, SS officer Franz Sommer, as well as numerous Vichy regime ministers, industrialists, intellectuals, scientists and collaborators.

Until now little was known about sensitive refugee cases who were officially - but secretly - let into the country.

One hundred Germans were mostly economic refugees; they had belonged to the SS and the Gestapo, but were not major players. Many fled Germany in 1944-46 when the Allies carried out automatic arrests.

The biggest percentage of the one hundred Italians was made up of industrialists from northern Italy - Volpi, Cini, Benni, Marinotti - who were rich and influential with strong historical links to Swiss industry. There were also fascists who turned against Mussolini in 1943, and important neo-fascists from repressive paramilitary organisations.

Among the three hundred French were supporters of Marshal Pétain, Vichy officials, collaborators and militia members, and women who had relations with Germans. Three-quarters of the French refugees had problems with the political purge in France in 1945. The majority of these refugees, 95 per cent, were unknown to the general public and the Swiss parliament.

Up to 1948, requests by politically sensitive refugees were

made to the public prosecutor's office, either via foreign consulates, at the border or once they had arrived secretly in Switzerland. The foreigners' police, the public prosecutor's office and the cantons dealt with them on a case-by-case administrative basis. The public prosecutor's office was the most centralised body, but no lists were kept. The cantons and police chiefs knew about the cases under their charge but not those in other regions, so knowledge about them was very sketchy. In all, a maximum of 20 federal or cantonal civil servants knew about all 500 cases.

They tried to avoid publicity, as publicity risked sparking controversy and pressures both at home and abroad. When a case came to light owing to an accident, or someone was recognised by a journalist or member of the general public, normally they were quickly expelled.

Luc van Dongen points out that Switzerland took part in a so-called brain drain - something that was little known up to now. He identified around 100 specialists, technicians, engineers and scientists who came to Switzerland and worked for Brown Boveri, Bührle and the Federal Institute of Technology.

From 1943 the Allies called on neutral countries not to welcome war criminals and to be strict and tighten up controls on trains.

But there was another side to the political coin, especially with the Americans, which involved recuperating and benefitting from the interesting political or economic cases that came to Switzerland. They put pressure so certain people were expelled; some even ended up in the USA.

The general trend was a return to their home countries, but there were those who didn't want to reintegrate back home. Many found lasting refuge in Latin America.

from swissinfo

Appenzell-style pancakes

Prepare 8 pancakes with
150g plain flour
¼ tsp salt
300ml milk
3 fresh eggs

Make a smooth batter, leave to stand for 30 min, then make 8 pancakes.

4 chopped tomatoes
150g Appenzell (or more realistically: Cheddar) cheese in 8 thin slices

Spread one eighth of the tomatoes on each pancake and top the tomatoes with a slice of cheese.

Fold the pancakes over and place them, overlapping, into a greased baking dish.

Cover the pancakes with a bit of grated cheese and a sauce prepared of

200ml cream
1 Tbs chopped parsley
1 Tbs chopped chives
Some salt and pepper

Bake for approx. 15 min in the middle of oven preheated to 220°C.

En quete!

Appenzöller Witz



En Appezöller ischt of Zöri abi zome bekannte Spezialischt. De het en uusgfrooget über sis Liide ond au über die Tökter, wo ee scho behan-

dled heiid. De Puur säät droff, zletscht sei er no bime Naturarzt z Tüüfe gsee. Do isch de Toktor uufbrused ond het gsäät: "Ond was för en Blödsinn het eu dee aag-gee?" De Appezöller droff: "Jo ebe, zue eu z goh!"