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and in 1529 this body was made permanent. Thus, while there is doubtless some exaggeration in the remark of Salat that Zwingli was "burgher-master, secretary, and Council in one," he found himself in an exceedingly strong position. In the face of the Anabaptist movement he remained unshaken in his conviction that the meaning of the Scriptures was plain to all who had eyes to see. But it was none the less clear that even among the ranks of the reformers there were men who, actuated, as he says, by pride and lack of charity, were prepared deliberately to misinterpret them, and had found many who were willing to accept their opinions. The people had shown themselves unequal to their trust, and he was thrown back upon the only body upon which he could rely. In consequence we find the Council regulating cultus, doctrine and discipline, until by an ordinance of December 15th, 1526, it claimed the power to exclude from the Lord's Supper, a right which Zwingli had in the plainest terms conceded in the congregations. Yet in a letter of the same year to the Church of Esslingen Zwingli not only maintains the principle that each congregation is an autonomous body, but even cites the Church at Zurich as an example of its application, arguing that the Council acted solely as the delegate of the Church. The action of the Council was indeed in complete accord with the principles which he had laid down in a most important passage in the *Subsidium de Eucharistia* (1525), where he had urged that the Council of the Two Hundred represented the Church of Zurich as surely as Paul and Barnabas at Jerusalem had in earlier days represented the Church of Antioch. Whence he concludes, "Sic utimur Tiguri Diocessorum senatu, quae summa est potestas, ecclesiae vice." But when in 1528 Blaurer wrote to him from Constance to enquire whether the Council was justified in introducing the reform into that city, he answered that it could only do so with the authority of the Church.

But Zwingli's explanations have left many of his critics dissatisfied. Egli argues that this theory of delegation was no more than an accommodation to circumstances and Hundesbagen dismisses it as a convenient fiction. On the other hand, Oeschli points to numerous cases in which the Council ascertained the views of local churches before proceeding to a decision. Kreutzer holds that a synthesis between the two views brings us nearest to the truth. The co-operation of the congregations in the work of reform was an important element, and the deference which the Council showed to their wishes cannot be regarded as a mere formality. At the same time the delegation theory developed naturally from that system of church government which had long existed at Zurich. For at least a century the Council had administered the affairs of the church. On the very eve of the Reformation it orders certain offenders to make a pilgrimage to Einsiedeln and to produce upon their return certificates that they had duly made their confession there. A man sees a picture in a tavern of "the figure

of Our Lord God on the cross and under it on the one side Our Dear Lady and on the other St. John." He strikes a dagger through it crying out that "idols avail nothing." The Council orders him to be beheaded, as it does also another offender who had sworn by "the five wounds of God." If then it had exercised such powers in the days of Catholicism, it is little surprising that it continued to make use of them under the new dispensation. Nor is there any reason to suppose that Zwingli was in principle opposed to this state of affairs or that he had any wish to see it changed. His assertion of the autonomy of the congregations is a protest against the hierarchical jurisdiction of the Catholic church rather than against the Zurich system. He neither desired, nor indeed was it in his power, to disassociate the church of Zurich from the state. But the state, or rather, as he prefers to call it, the civil magistracy, was not the purely secular state of our own day. It was a body of "true believers" which could in fact be represented without violence as delegates of the church. Like Luther, Zwingli was unable to introduce his reforms without the aid of the civil power. But unlike Luther he felt not the slightest compunction at invoking its assistance. The civil magistracy at Zurich does not take charge of the affairs of the church as a *Notschhof* or by virtue of its position as *praecipuum membrum ecclesiae* but as a body of Christian people who belong to the church and are invested with authority by its members. As we have seen, Zwingli agrees with Luther and Calvin in his dual conception of the church. The invisible church belongs to the sphere of faith. Christ is its head and with it no human agency can have anything to do. But it is externalised in a visible organisation which like all other organisations stands in need of direction and control. Only by virtue of its spiritual character the church possesses no coercive authority, for the power of the sword belongs to the State. Hence it must look to the state as its natural protector. But the extent to which the reformers were prepared to welcome its co-operation depended in the last resort upon the importance which they attached to the visible church as against the invisible, and upon how far the views of the civil authority coincided with their own. One further consideration deserves attention. Wherever Protestantism came to attach to the Sacraments only a symbolic value, the direction of Church policy tended increasingly to pass into the hands of the State. This is particularly noticeable in those controversies which occurred later in the century and in which Erastus played a leading part. For if, as Zwingli taught, as he did at least during the period of his controversy with Luther, that the Lord's Supper is simply an act of remembrance, and is no more a channel of the divine grace than was the Passover of the Jews, there was little reason why the right to determine who was to be admitted to or excluded from it should not be exercised by a body upon which the ministers were not, of necessity, even represented. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that Calvin, sacramental doctrine possessed a fuller content than Zwingli's, would not tolerate any such arrangement and was not satisfied until, after a long struggle, he had wrested the power to exercise judgement in these matters from the hands of the Council.

Zwingli's portraits represent him as holding a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, and this very well symbolises the dual rôle which he played at Zurich. He aimed at a regeneration of society by a reformation of church and state alike, and it was because he was a religious and a political reformer in one that his actions are not always easy to follow and at times involve him in inconsistencies, which are, however, more apparent than real. But he did not always get his way. The Reformation at Zurich was followed by an inevitable reaction. The five Catholic cantons used every means to obstruct its further progress, and in the face of the somewhat half-hearted policy of the Council they were successful in so doing. So it was that in pursuance of a policy which he had strongly opposed, the greatest statesman whom Switzerland has ever produced met his end upon the field of Cappel. His body was seized by his enemies and was burned; his ashes were scattered to the winds. But he had done his part, and if after his death Zurich failed to maintain the political position to which his statesmanship had raised her, under his successor, Bullinger, the work which he had begun was firmly established, and the Swiss Church was secured in honour at home and abroad.

R. N. CAREW HUNT.

WHEN YOU COME TO LONDON TOWN.

Visitors to a town often select the wrong Hotel whereat to stay unless they have been previously advised upon the subject by some friend who "has been there before."

When all is said and done, half the enjoyment of any trip, whether it be merely a day's outing or a fortnight, consists in the selection of the right place whereat to obtain one's food and rest.

Indeed, the selection of the best Hotel is equally important upon all occasions—whether on business or pleasure bent. The friend who "has been there before" when reference is made to London invariably says: "Be sure you stay at the Gower Hotel." Anyway, this is what several of our friends told us when we mentioned that we were putting a week or two in London Town, and, therefore, the first day there saw us en route for the Gower Hotel.

We must admit that we were somewhat prejudiced as often recommended places fall short of expectations, but we were very agreeably surprised on this occasion. We were served promptly and courteously, the cuisine was excellent and all that could be possibly desired even by the most soured connoisseur, while the prices were remarkably reasonable. The Hotel is fully licensed and the choicest wines and spirits can be obtained.

Apart from good cooking and an excellent service, there is much more that will interest the visitor to the Gower Hotel. This establishment is ideally situated for visitors from the Midlands and the North. It is in George Street, close to the main line termini, Euston, St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations, and is within close proximity, by bus or tube, to the City, the West End and Theatreland.

The interior appointments of the Gower Hotel are in keeping with the most up-to-date contemporaries.

The public rooms rank in charm and convenience with those of any other good-class English Hotel; the bedrooms are fresh and airy. A feature of considerable importance to gentlemen is the Billiard Saloon which is one of the best in London, having been refurnished and redecorated. There are two tables by Thurston with latest fast cushions and pockets.

Throughout the Hotel no effort has been spared in the endeavour to effect such arrangements as will be conducive to the general comfort of visitors. For instance, the hotel is now equipped with the most up-to-date gas Radiators and gas Fires in the bedrooms. The smoke-room is fitted with the latest demands for the comfort and convenience of smokers, and has been redecorated. The Writing-room is well planned adequately fitted and supplied; individual comfort being the chief characteristic.

The Gower Hotel is under the capable management of Mr. Edward Brullhardt, who has had many years of experience in the management of English and Continental Hotels. He is a homely personality, a very agreeable host, and is always there to extend visitors a warm welcome.

Mrs. Brullhardt and the daughter also have joined in the management, house, book and store-keeping, whose experiences are invaluable for the successful running of the domestic side of the establishment.

They are descendants of a well known English hotel keepers family, which has been engaged in the hotel business for nearly 100 years.

Mr. Brullhardt has been fortunate in securing the services of an expert Chef de Cuisine of repute.

The staff has been well chosen and trained with the result that efficiency is combined with courtesy.

In addition to being a delightful residential and commercial hotel, this establishment is also renowned as the headquarters of various lodges, and for its catering for parties, conferences, etc. There are a number of rooms set apart for this purpose and a considerable number of masonic lodges of instructions hold their regular meetings there.

In the various press reports of these meetings the accommodation provided is always spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

So when in London, remember you will always have a pleasant and economical stay at the Gower Hotel.

By Wanderer.

"The Traveller and Clubman."

LES BUTS SCIENTIFIQUES DE L'EXPERIENCE DU PROFESSEUR PICCARD.

Nous avons demandé à M. le professeur Tiercy quels sont les résultats que le professeur Piccard a cherché à atteindre.

Le directeur de l'Observatoire a commencé par nous déclarer qu'il n'en savait pas là-dessus plus que le commun des mortels. On devait se borner aux conjectures, le professeur Piccard étant un homme infiniment méfiant, qui prépare avec soin et lenteur ses expériences et ne met pas autrui dans le secret de ses préparatifs. Si l'on connaissait exactement le détail de l'équipement de sa nacelle sphérique et des instru-

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ments emportés par lui, on pourrait en tirer des déductions précises.

En tout cas on ne se trompe guère en admettant que le rayonnement cosmique, l'ionisation de l'air et sa composition aux hautes altitudes font l'objet essentiel des préoccupations du professeur Piccard.

Il est un point sur lequel il est bon d'insister : le savant explorateur de la stratosphère ne s'est préoccupé à aucun degré de battre un record d'altitude. Il les a tous battus, c'est entendu, mais ce n'est pas là ce qu'il cherchait.

Qu'il ait su prévoir tous les dangers et que ses mesures de précaution aient été bien prises, c'est ce que prouvent le succès de l'expérience et l'atterrissage des deux hommes sains et saufs après un séjour prolongé entre 10 et 16,000 mètres d'altitude.

Les principaux dangers étaient l'éclatement du ballon et celui de la sphère d'aluminium hermétique par suite de la diminution de la pression extérieure et de l'augmentation correspondante de la pression intérieure.

Le premier a été conjuré grâce à la suppression du filet et au gonflement incomplet du ballon. Au fur et à mesure de l'augmentation d'altitude, le gaz hydrogène emporté dans une enveloppe hermétique gonflée au septième de sa capacité seulement, se dilatait, et ce n'est qu'à l'altitude de 16,000m. que le ballon s'est trouvé complètement gonflé. Occupant alors un volume sept fois supérieur à celui qu'il avait au départ, le gaz a conservé sa puissance ascensionnelle au milieu d'un air raréfié au dixième de la densité qu'il a au niveau de la mer.

Il avait été paré au danger d'éclatement de la nacelle par l'épaisseur de la coque d'aluminium et par la forme sphérique. Des expériences de laboratoire très sérieuses avaient prouvé la force de résistance de la coque à la pression intérieure.

Le danger de gel : le thermomètre, dans la stratosphère, descend jusqu'à 55 et 60 degrés au-dessous de 0. Piccard y avait paré en peignant sa sphère métallique en noir mat d'un côté et en blanc brillant de l'autre. Un mécanisme ingénieux lui permettait d'exposer constamment à la radiation solaire le côté peint en noir mat, et le résultat a été, paraît-il, que même aux plus hautes altitudes, les aéronautes ont eu trop chaud!

Le problème de l'air respirable avait déjà été résolu pour les sous-marins.

Restait le danger d'atterrissage trop brusque. L'idée ingénieuse de Piccard a été d'emporter un lest très lourd sous un petit volume : du plomb en poudre. Et, en fait, grâce à cette précaution, l'atterrissage a pu se faire dans de bonnes conditions, sans que la nacelle et les instruments qu'elle contenait aient souffert. Il n'est donc pas exagéré de parler de réussite complète.

Le *Soir*, de Bruxelles, donne, du reste, au sujet des conditions de l'ascension, des détails précis que nous reproduisons ci-dessous.

Leur projet (celui de M.M. Piccard et Kipfer) consiste à atteindre l'altitude de 16,000 mètres pour y tenter diverses expériences, dont la plus importante consiste dans la mesure du rayonnement cosmique en fonction de l'altitude et en fonction de l'épaisseur de l'écran de plomb entourant l'appareil de mesures. Ils se proposent également de procéder à la mesure de l'ionisation de l'air et du champ électrostatique et à d'autres investigations que leur a demandées le célèbre physicien allemand Einstein.

Pour réaliser ce projet, M. Piccard a fait construire — grâce au Fonds national de recherches scientifiques — un énorme ballon de 30 mètres cubes. Ce ballon, qui n'a pas de filet, se distingue, par ailleurs, des aérostats ordinaires par sa nacelle, qui consiste en une sphère hermétique d'aluminium d'un diamètre de 2 m. 10 et dont la paroi a 0m0035 d'épaisseur. A l'altitude de 16,000 mètres, la pression atmosphérique est réduite à 0,1 atmosphère. Mais la pression intérieure de la cabine étant ramenée à 0,650 atm. — pression très supportable pour l'équipage — la coque métallique n'a à supporter qu'une pression de 0,55 pour 2 atm. au banc d'essai. L'intérieur de la cabine a été spécialement aménagé pour emporter de nombreux appareils scientifiques.

Etant donné que c'est pour soustraire les aéronautes au froid et à la pression atmosphérique, mortelle à cette altitude, qu'une sphère a été construite, la grave question de l'aération a été résolue au moyen d'un appareil régénérateur d'air comme il en existe dans les sous-marins et qui, à volonté, dosera justement l'atmosphère ambiante de la quantité d'oxygène nécessaire tout en absorbant l'acide carbonique et les autres gaz toxiques de la respiration.

Notons également que, pour éviter les grands froids ou la chaleur, la sphère est peinte moitié en noir moitié en blanc et qu'une hélice extérieure peut la faire tourner de façon à ce qu'elle absorbe ou qu'elle résorbe les rayons solaires.

A départ, le ballon n'est gonflé qu'à un septième — 2,000 mètres cubes — de son volume total : le gonflement de l'enveloppe doit s'opérer au fur et à mesure de l'ascension, par suite de la dilatation du gaz hydrogène résultant de la raréfaction de l'air.

La Tribune de Genève.

Ed. C.

SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

We are informed that a special competition for the "Donegal" Badge and the "Bell" Medal will be held at the Shooting Range on Saturday and Sunday, June 20/21st. It has been arranged that these trophies, which secure special privileges at the Bisley Meeting to the respective winners, will be handed over on Sunday evening, 21st inst.

As in previous years Season Contests will take place on both the 100 yards and 300m. targets, and for which the Entrance Fees payable by the competitors are 10/6 for each category. Application for this contest after August 1st cannot be entertained.

The S.R.A. intends to make special efforts to arrange an attractive Meeting of a patriotic character on Saturday, August 1st to which all Members and friends will be cordially invited.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

On June 14th, it was 40 years ago since the terrible Railway disaster happened at Münchenstein; it was the most serious railway accident which ever occurred in Switzerland, causing the loss of 73 lives.

The passenger train No. 174 of the Jura-Simplon Railway consisting of two locomotives and thirteen carriages, left Basle on June 14th, 1891, at 2.20 p.m. with about 540 passengers, who were on the way to Münchenstein to attend a local singing competition. When the train, which was heavily loaded, arrived at the bridge outside Münchenstein, the same suddenly collapsed, and the two locomotives, together with four carriages containing about 210 passengers, fell in the river Birs, which is about 2m. in depth at that spot. Another carriage with fifty excursionists was suspended over the river, five wagons with 280 passengers remained on the track.

This accident caused a great commotion throughout Switzerland, and the festivities at Münchenstein came to an immediate close. On the day of the disaster fifty bodies were taken from the river, and 19 bodies were extracted from the débris during the following days. Ten days after the accident bodies were still found miles away from the spot, having been washed down the river.

Whole families were wiped out altogether. Over 114 persons were more or less seriously injured. An investigation proved that the construction of the bridge did not allow for such heavy traffic, it was built in the year 1874/75 and the iron construction was supplied by a foreign firm.

FROM OUR WATCH TOWER.

A REMARKABLE ANIMAL.

A prominent member of our colony is the owner of a dog which has suddenly developed a liking for razor blades. When we were informed of this quite abnormal taste, we somehow hesitated to quote the news on to our readers, as even a "Bernois" knows by now that the 1st of April has passed; but we received such assurance from an independent quarter that we feel we ought to acquaint our friends of this fact.

Those of our readers, who are in possession of old razor blades (we are not quite sure whether he eats also rusty ones) are requested to communicate with us, when we will supply them with the address of the owner.

Our camera man is anxious to obtain a picture of this animal, which we are assured is a pedigree one, and is not a fugitive from the Islington World's Fair, but our reporter is somehow nervous to get near "Gilette" (this is the name, which we think, ought to be given to the dog) as he might leave some rather cutting marks on the legs of the member of our learned staff.

"GONE" BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

A car, belonging to a very popular member of the colony disappeared most mysteriously from outside an establishment in Charlotte Street, where the owner was on a business errand.

Great consternation prevailed, not so much about the car, that was a minor detail, but to the fact, that the vehicle contained the weekend shopping which the dutiful husband was supposed to take home. The police were informed, and no doubt set to work promptly but, that night our friend had to return to his abode minus a car, and minus his Sunday dinner.

Early next morning a ring on the telephone informed the owner, that the car had been found abandoned somewhere in the London district, and quite in good order, but that the provisions, with the exception of a parcel of sausages, had disappeared.

We are not informed which news pleased the owner more, the recovery of the car or the sausages, but we are somehow inclined to think that the leaving of the sausages is hardly a compliment to the supplier of same. Perhaps our friend could prevent his car being "removed" in future by putting the sausages around the bonnet.

CK's CORNER.

I want to congratulate the authors of "Die Engländer am Zürcherer Sechseleuten" on the articles which have appeared recently in the S.O. If anything I may say will encourage them, I hope they will send the Editor another contribution, for undoubtedly they have the gift of descriptive writing, by no means an easy accomplishment.

If I may be allowed one word, I would recommend them to be careful in the use of metaphors.

I congratulate them all the more as I know how difficult it is to find a subject about which to write. Truly it is impossible to please everyone, but some day I am really going to make an effort and endeavour to write a serious article just to prove that I can do so. The other day I received the following poem, needless to say it was sent anonymously.

LE BON MOT.

Le Pontificateur parlant au Pédagogue
Lui dit je vous en prie ne prenez pas de drogue.
De quoi vous plaignez-vous, d'avoir un cor au pied,
Le moyen de guérir est de marcher nu-pied.
Vous n'avez pas raison d'accuser la nature
Le mal dont vous souffrez vient de votre chaussure.

Notre fin Pédagogue de ce trait fut surpris
Il ne le croyait pas donné de tant d'esprit;
L'effet en fut si grand qu'il tomba sur son derrière.
Oh! dit-il, cette fois je me sens vaincu;
Mais ne vous vantez pas de m'épater toujours
Car de l'esprit aussi j'aurai un de ces jours.

I feel properly humbled although I must confess that some of the rhymes are distinctly weak. In these days of "vers libre" I suppose such liberties are considered permissible, but it is interesting to turn to the lighter forms of verse or lyrics such as the ballade, rondeau, rondel, pantoum, triolet, villanelle, etc., which depend for their success on a strict attention to rhyme and to certain rules of construction. An interesting little book on the subject was published over 30 years ago by Gleeson White, which gives the rules of construction and examples thereof.

As their names imply, most of these forms of verse were used by French poets and date back as far as the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, but many English poets, Swinburne, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse and others have made use of them. It would take up too much space to give details of the exact form of each but it may be said generally that each has a fixed number of lines and a fixed sequence of rhyme. Words of distinct spelling, but identical sound, as "sail" and "sale" must not be used and no syllable once used as a rhyme can be used again for that purpose throughout the poem, not even if it be spelt differently while keeping the same sound; nor if the whole word is altered by a prefix. The syllable that rhymes must always be a new one both in sense and sound.

The strict observance of these rules makes the composition of one of these forms of verse a most interesting mental exercise equal to the joys of solving cross-word or jigg-saw puzzles.

The following is an example of a Villanelle and will give an idea of the necessities of form and rhyme. It consists of nineteen lines divided up into six verses of which the first and third lines form the key lines while the second lines of each verse must rhyme.

VILLANELLE.

(To a successful but vainless pugilist).

The ladies after me do fly
For this I'm always very glad
For now a gentleman am I.

My friends often at me do cry
And say that I am passing mad
The ladies after me do fly.

At times, I wear my hat too high
And that indeed is truly sad
For now a gentleman am I.

To win a fight I likewise try
Yet even now, as when a lad
The ladies after me do fly.

Sometimes I wish that I might buy
Good manners, if they could be had
For now a gentleman am I.

And when it comes that I must die,
No one shall say it is too bad
The ladies after me do fly.

For now a gentleman am I.

"FUNNY CUTS"

The driver of a ballast lorry which had come to grief wanted to report the collapse to his employer. Going to a call box, he asked the operator for "Heelum 9207."

"What exchange?" came the reply.

"Heelum."

"Would you mind spelling it, please. A for Athur, B for Bob, and so on."

"Yus," said the driver. "E for 'Erbert, that's me, A what the horses eat, L where yer goes to, I what yer sees wiv, N what lays the eggs and G for gorblimey."