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CITY SWISS CLUB.

On Friday, November 23rd, the City Swiss Club is inviting their members and friends to participate in their Annual Banquet and Ball at the Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.

In view of the none too prosperous times, which, no doubt have affected many of our compatriots, in a more or less forcible way, we are glad to learn, that the committee has made every endeavour to keep expenses down and thus study not only the Exchequer of the club, but also the pockets of the would be participants.

We understand that the club has circularised its members regarding the coming Banquet, and it is therefore hardly necessary to enlarge here on the arrangements which have so far been made. We consider it however our duty, and a pleasant one at that, to bring this most important function to the notice of a wider circle, hoping that many of our compatriots will make it a point to be present.

Some of the Swiss Societies have decided to abstain from holding their customary Banquets, and the City Swiss Club function will therefore be one of the rare "affairs" during the season, a fact which should induce many to be present who otherwise might have considered that attending several banquets entails too much expense.

The City Swiss Club has a long and distinguished record, eminent members of the Colony have directed the destiny of the Society. Many famous visitors, both from our home — and adopted country, have been entertained by the Club, a fact which has added new laurels to the fame of the London Colony both here and abroad.

It is therefore our ardent wish, that this year's function should be well attended, the spirit of comradeship and patriotism has been through all these many years an outstanding feature and has made the Club a little corner of "Home" on foreign soil.

Tickets (18/6) and any information can be obtained at the offices of the Swiss Observer, 23, Leonard Street, E.C.2. (Tel. Clerkenwell 9595).

PERSONAL.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Gattiker of "Mon Desir," Boreham Wood, Elstree, on the entry of his brother M. A. Gattiker into the National Council.

We are sending our sincere congratulations to Dr. A. Schedler, Swiss Consul at Manchester, on having accomplished 10 years of office as Swiss Consul, and we hope that our distinguished countryman will remain for many more years amongst us.

und 55 Geschützen im Abschnitt Bären - Aarberg der durch den Jura gegen Solothurn vordrückenden Kolonne des Generals Schauenburg entgegen. Die 4. Division mit 1800 Mann und Artillerie lag im Unteraargau bis Brugg. In diesen Zeitpunkt fallen die Treffen von Neuenegg, Fraubrunnen, Grauholz, Aarburg, Les Ormonts, die Kapitulation von Bern, die Annexion von Genf, die Verteidigungskämpfe der inneren Orte, die Ereignisse in Nidwalden und im Wallis. Die Schweiz als Kriegsschauplatz Europas, erlebt, zufolge ihrer Uneinigkeit und Unentschiedenheit, die grösste Tragödie ihrer Geschichte. 1799-1801 streiten sich die Armeen der französischen Republik, der Oesterreicher und der Russen, unter Massena, Erzherzog Karl und der Generale Korsakoff und Suwaroff um die Alpenübergänge. Die Schweiz war geknebelt und musste, Gewehr bei Fuss, zusehen.

Am 21 September 1805, im Kriege zwischen Frankreich und den Alliierten, mobilisiert die Tagsatzung unter General von Wattenwyl 4 Divisionen und stellt sie im Raume Chur-Schaffhausen auf, um, nach der Schlacht von Austerlitz, am 10. Dezember wieder zu demobilisieren. Als Zeichen der kantonalen Freiheit sei festgestellt, dass das Tessiner Bataillon erst nach der Entlassung eintraf.

1809 bricht zwischen Frankreich und Oesterreich ein neuer Krieg aus. Der Feldzug beginnt mit einer Grenzverletzung unseres Gebietes durch ein französisches Reiterregiment, das bei Basel den Rhein überschreitet. Anfangs April wird das erste Kontingentsdrittel der Kantone unter General von Wattenwyl mobilisiert; das zweite Drittel wird auf Piktet gestellt. Diesmal kommen die Bündner 10 Tage zu spät. Die Aufstellung erfolgte an der Ostgrenze von Schaffhausen bis in den Tessin. Im Herbst kehrten die französischen Truppenkörper durch Schaffhausen, Aargau und Basel zurück. Napoleon anerkannte die schweizerische Neutralität nicht.

1813 wurden 18,000 Mann aufgeboden, als sich nach der Schlacht bei Leipzig der Krieg nach der Schweiz hinzog. Die Grenze von Basel bis Schaffhausen wird besetzt. Am 19. Dezember zieht sich die Armee auf Befehl der Tagsatzung auf die Aare und Reuss zurück, um am 24. Dezember entlassen zu werden. Inzwischen beginnt der

PERSONAL.

Nous venons d'apprendre que le Président de la République Française, sur la recommandation de son Ambassadeur à Londres, a conféré la Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur à Monsieur Alfred Brauen, fondateur et président de l'Union Chrétienne de jeunes gens de langue française de Londres.

Nous ne doutons point que tous nos lecteurs se joignent à nous pour féliciter notre compatriote de cet honneur bien mérité en reconnaissance d'un demi siècle de travail et d'influence bénie parmi la jeunesse de langue française à Londres.

WINTER-SPORTS LUNCH AT THE SAVOY.

On Friday last week Lord Conway of Allington, an old friend of our country, entertained, in conjunction with the Swiss Tourist Office, the British Press and a great number of prominent personalities of the English society, sporting world and tourist business. Amongst these high guests we may mention Lord Lytton, the King's physician Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Iliffe, Lord Donegal. Our Minister Monsieur Paravicini, accompanied by Dr. Rüfenacht, was the guest of honour. There were also present several well-known representatives of the Swiss hotel-industry.

The purpose of this function, for which the Savoy kitchen did its very best, was twofold: a token of our gratitude to the British Press for its mostly, if not without exception, very friendly attitude to Switzerland and our tourist interests, and a friendly start of the new winter season's propaganda campaign. After a charming introductory speech by Lord Conway, our Minister addressed the assembly in his best, witty yet purposeful, style. He spoke with gratitude of the excellent friendly relations, maintained for so long between Switzerland and England, he regretted that the economic crisis had in the last few years diminished the regular annual flow of British tourists, climbers, sportsmen and holiday-makers to the playground of Europe, and he appealed to our many old friends in this country to remain faithful to their well tried love of Switzerland, to return to it and to bring new friends along with them. Our people and our hotels appreciated only too well the financial difficulties that had for some time discouraged the tourist traffic, and Switzerland was not lacking in strenuous efforts towards helping to overcome those difficulties. Tariffs had been reduced drastically, the "extras" would be lowered where ever possible, and now the Swiss Hotel Association had decided to accept the English pound at a fixed rate of 16 Swiss francs in order to relieve the British visitor of all anxiety respecting the rate of

Durchmarsch der Oesterreicher; er dauert bis April. 1815 wird die Schweizergrenze von den Oesterreichern bei Basel und im Wallis verletzt. Der Oesterreichische General Frimont durchzieht Genf und französische Abteilungen dringen ins Pruntrutische ein. Die Tagsatzung übergibt den Oberbefehl an General Bachmann. Er verfügt über 41,000 Mann, nämlich 71 Bataillone, 14 Schwadronen und 112 Geschütze, mit welchen er den Jura von Basel bis Genf besetzt. Am 3. Juli rückt er in die Freigrafschaft ein, nimmt Blamont und Pontarlier und dringt bis Arbois vor. Im August nehmen 5000 Mann unter Oberst d'Affry an der Belagerung von Hüningen teil, das am 24. kapituliert. Ende September wird demobilisiert.

1831 werden unter General Giger de Prangins 5 Divisionen gegen Frankreich auf Piktet gestellt. 1838 stellt Genf 5000 Mann unter die Fahnen, verstärkt durch vier eidgenössische Bataillone und am 1. Oktober werden zwei Beobachtungskorps in der Waadt und bei Olten versammelt, gegen 37,000 Franzosen in Lyon, bereit zum Marsch auf Genf. Mitte Oktober können die Truppen wieder entlassen werden, nachdem Prinz Napoleon freiwillig die Schweiz verliess. Im Mai 1848 mobilisiert die Tagsatzung eine Division und beordert sie an den Rhein von Basel bis Konstanz. Durch die ins Grossherzogtum Baden eingedrunghenen Preussen und Hessen kamen Tausende von Flüchtlingen über die Grenze. Eine hessische Infanterie-Kompagnie verletzt die badische Enklave Börsingen, woselbst sie von Schweizertruppen eingeschlossen wurde. Am 3. Juli ruft die Tagsatzung zwei weitere Divisionen zu den Waffen unter General Dufour zur Verstärkung der Rheingrenze; der Rest der Armee wird auf Piktet gestellt. Ende September konnte die Schweizerarmee demobilisieren. Zu gleicher Zeit bewachten vier Bataillone und eine Schwadron die Tessiner Grenze, weil sich in der Lombardei die Oesterreicher und Italiener schlugen.

Im Winter 1856/57 ruft der Neuenburgerhandel die Armee neuerdings unter die Fahnen. 2 Divisionen, unter General Dufour, besetzen sofort die Grenze dem Rhein entlang von Basel bis zum Bodensee. 30,000 Mann, nämlich 39 Bataillone, 4 Schwadronen, 7 Batterien, 2 Park Kompagnien, 5 Genie Kompagnien und 78

exchange. This concession and the tariff reductions would give him for his pound in services every bit as much as he used to get when England was still on the Gold Standard.

This declaration regarding the fixed rate for the pound, which was received with great satisfaction, has since been misconstrued into some kind of back-door desertion of the Gold Standard by Switzerland. It is, of course, nothing of the kind, but only the shouldering of the risk of exchange fluctuations by the Swiss hotels in favour of the British visitor, combined with a slight rebate of some 3.5 per cent. For the sake of clarity we may explain that the fixed rate only applies to hotel bills in the Swiss winter-sports resorts and the extras within a reasonable proportion to the hotel bill. The period of application is limited from the 15th of December to April 15th. All the hotels in the winter resorts are granting this facility, which, of course, will also apply to Swiss nationals living in England.

The vice-president of the Swiss Hotel Association, Mr. Meisser, was in a position to announce another concession to the foreign visitor of our country: the free carriage of 30 kg of registered luggage on the Federal Railways, who are again granting tariff reductions of 30-45 per cent on the fares. The hotels, he said, had reduced their rates since the commencement of the crisis by some 30-50 per cent. Further, as from January 1st, 1935, the Swissair in conjunction with the Imperial Airways will run a regular direct air service between Switzerland and England at rates rather below the first class railway fare and with a great time saving.

Mr. Niederer, the manager of the Swiss Tourist Office at Zurich, brought the greetings and thanks of his organisation, and Mr. Arnold Lunn, the pioneer of Swiss winter sports among the British, and Sir Claud Schuster, whose writings on the Swiss Alps are attracting so many readers to our country, spoke with warmest sympathy both of the attractions of our country and the splendid hospitality it is able and ever willing to offer. Shortly there will be held a "Snow-Ball" in London with a view to stimulate the British interest and also a ski-school will be opened to prepare the intending visitor to the Alps.

Dr. E.

SWISS CLUB MANCHESTER.

The Swiss Club Manchester held its Annual Banquet and Ball on Saturday at the Midland Hotel, in Manchester, under the Presidency of Dr. J. Schedler, jun.

The Swiss Minister was represented by M. W. de Bourg, Councillor of Legation, accompanied by Dr. F. Vischer. There were also pre-

Positionsgeschütze wurden in den Befestigungswerken am Rhein aufgestellt.

Am 26. Januar 1857 konnte mit der Demobilisierung begonnen werden. 1859 kämpften Franzosen, Sardinier und Oesterreicher in der Lombardei. Unter Oberst Bontems besetzten 7000 Mann das Wallis und den Tessin, 2½ Bataillone Graubünden. Ein Oesterreichisches Bataillon, welches in Magadino landete, wurde in der Schweiz interniert.

1860 wurden wegen der Abtretung Savoyens 10,500 Mann unter Oberst Ziegler in Genf zusammengezogen. 1866 deckte Oberst von Salis-Soglio mit drei Bataillonen und einer Gebirgsbatterie Graubünden im Engadin und im Münsterthal gegen die Oesterreicher. Am 16. Juli 1870 waren fünf Divisionen mobilisiert, insgesamt 37,400 Mann, 3500 Pferde und 66 Feldgeschütze zum Schutze der Grenze wegen der deutsch-französischen Kriegsgefahr. Art. Oberst Herzog übernahm den Oberbefehl. Er besetzte mit drei Divisionen die Nordgrenze; die andern zwei behielt er in Reserve. Durch die Entfernung des Kriegsschauplatzes von der Schweizergrenze weg konnten bereits Mitte August alle Truppen entlassen werden, bis auf zwei Brigaden, die dann Ende des Monats ebenfalls entlassen wurden. Nur Basel erhielt einen Garnison von Bataillonsstärke. Kurz nachher musste aber, im Hinblick auf die Ereignisse im Elsass und um Belfort, Pruntrut besetzt werden. Ende Dezember, als sich der Krieg der Schweizergrenze näherte, wurden wieder eine Infanteriebrigade und eine Dragonerschwadron aufgeboden. Zur Deckung der Westgrenze folgten bis Mitte Januar weitere Aufgebote, insbesondere der Gegend von Verrières, wo sich die Reste der Armee Bourbaki näherten, die dann am 1. Februar, unter Abgabe des Materials, die Grenze überschritt und interniert wurde.

Die Internierung der 80,000 Mann dauerte bis in den März hinein. General Herzog, der nachmalige Waffenchef der Artillerie bis 1896, schuf 1874 durch sein Lebenswerk die Militärorganisation von 1874, die Grundlage für die heutige starke und von den Mächten wieder anerkannte und geachtete Armee.

E.

(St. Galler Tagblatt)

sent Dr. A. Schedler, Swiss Consul at Manchester, and Mr. A. Montag, Swiss Consul at Liverpool.

Both the President of the Swiss Club Manchester and M. Montag, Consul at Liverpool, extended heartiest congratulation to Dr. A. Schedler who has just accomplished 10 years service as Swiss Consul at Manchester.

The company numbered about 80 persons and the evening was a great success.

SWISS GYMNASIAC SOCIETY LONDON.

By a casual Observer.

When other Swiss Societies have restricted their activities, it is quite "refreshing" to see the Gymnastic Society going as strong as ever. This was proved by an excellent Display staged at the Swiss Club "Schweizerbund" on Sunday evening last. A numerous and enthusiastic audience was "treated" to a very fine exhibition of Gymnastics on the Horizontal Bar, Parallels Bars, Pommeled and Vaulting Horse as well as on the Rings, coupled with free exercises performed by the Junior Section which made its first appearance in public and showed the real reason why the Gymnastic Society flourishes. These children of 10-13 years of age performed the new Relaxation and Contraction exercises like veterans and worked together with admirable precision. They also showed their paces on the Parallels Bars revealing good training and familiarity with Swiss style and smartness. The seniors revealed a very good "average" and also they excelled on the Parallels Bars, their all round work is on a high plane. Special mention must be made of the young Ticinese campione A. Lepori who thrilled by his audacious and very difficult work on the Rings, Parallels Bars and on the Horizontal Bar. As he will compete for the Championship next month, there is every prospect of a Swiss carrying it off this year.

A second Display will take place on Sunday December 2nd, 1934, at the Union Helvetia Club, Gerrard Place, W.1, and if the performance is anything like the one of last Sunday, it should well be worth everybody's while to watch it.

EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, through the ages, has been noted for its culture and its respect for education. Probably it would be true to say that to-day the Swiss people are the best educated nation in the world, their universities, technical and commercial schools, being world famous, and attracting students of many nationalities. Owing to its geographical position the country had the advantage of both the Latin and Germanic culture, and the fact that French, German and Italian are the native languages in different parts of Switzerland has made the Swiss good linguists and has given the pupils in the schools great advantages in the acquiring of foreign tongues.

For a small country, Switzerland is well provided with universities, seven in number, some dating from the pre-Reformation and Reformation day, all most progressive and all offering to foreigners the advantages their own young people enjoy. And this welcome to foreign pupils and students and the special courses for the English at several of the universities and higher places of instruction has resulted in the attendance of many of our elder boys and girls at the various courses. Geneva, Zurich and Lausanne offer every type of higher education to both sexes — as indeed do all the university towns — at very moderate fees under distinguished professors. All the State education colleges and schools are non-residential.

In a brief article such as this it is impossible to do justice to the admirable State educational institutions of Switzerland. Mention must be made of the famous Federal Polytechnic School at Zurich, noted especially for its engineering courses, and of the Higher Commercial School of Lausanne, which also possesses one of the few hotel-keeping schools, which may be attended by both young men and young women of all countries. The larger towns in Switzerland have schools of music and art, domestic science schools of a most practical and efficient kind and every type of school for children from five upwards.

It is, however, the private boarding schools that attract most of our elder girls to Switzerland though quite a number have always lived with their own families or in good Swiss families in the various educational centres and attended classes at the university or the schools. Probably Lausanne and Geneva offer more educational facilities combined with healthy, suitable and delightful outdoor activities than any other places, and it is in these two towns that most of the boarding schools are situated. There are, however, many excellent private schools also in the various towns on the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding district, such as Vevey, Montreux; in the sub-Alpine environments in Berne, Basle, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

The climate of Switzerland is admirable and generally suits English people remarkably well.

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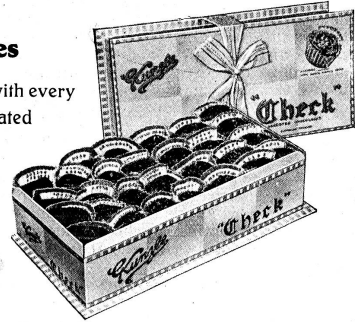
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The schools have many advantages to offer their pupils, not the least probably being in the view of these pupils all the joys of the summer outdoor life — mountain expeditions, bathing and boating and tennis, and the glorious winter sports. English girls are generally very happy in their Swiss schools, for the Swiss seem to have both a genius in educational work and in making young people happy and comfortable. They are a friendly nation, and as much of their prosperity depends on foreigners, it is to their interest to make their young students feel at home in a strange country. Food and accommodation are generally very good in the best boarding schools for girls, but as there are so many in both Geneva and Lausanne it is important to get first-hand information before making a choice.

It may be truly said that in Switzerland so varied is the educational system that there is a college or school or course to suit practically every type of boy or girl and the purse of most parents.

*F. B. L.
(Queen).*

WHERE TO SPEND XMAS HOLIDAY.

GREAT YARMOUTH. "The Royal Hotel," 100 bedrooms, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss cuisine — tea and dinner — dances every day. Special prices for readers of the Swiss Observer. Please ring Yarmouth 26, or write A. Widmer, Manager. (Late Assistant Manager of the "Carlton" London).

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, November 17th, at 2 and 4 o'clock — Nouvelle Société Helvétique — Lecture in French by Monsieur Charles Gos, on "La Conquête des Alpes on comment la montagne conquiert l'homme," with lantern slides, at King George's Hall, Caroline Street, Tottenham Court Road.

Tuesday, November 20th — Swiss Mercantile Society Ltd. — Cinderella Dance at the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.C.1. (Details to follow).

Tuesday, November 20th — from 8-12 o'clock — Swiss Mercantile Society Ltd. — Cinderella Dance, at the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.C.1.

Wednesday, November 21st at 7.45 p.m. — Nouvelle Société Helvétique — Monthly Meeting to be followed by a talk by Dr. H. W. Egli on: "Topical subjects of Swiss interest" — at Swiss House—34/35, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

Friday, November 23rd — City Swiss Club — Annual Banquet and Ball at the Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.

Sunday, December 2nd, at 8.15 p.m. — Swiss Gymnastic Society — Display followed by a Dance, at the Union Helvetia Club, 1, Gerrard Street, W.1.

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M. R. Hoffmann-de Visme reçoit à l'église, 79, Endell Street, W.C.2, le mercredi de 11h. à 12h.30 et sur rendez-vous à son domicile, 102, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.6 S'adresser à lui (téléphone: ARChway 1798) pour tous renseignements concernant les instructions religieuses, les mariages et autres actes ecclésiastiques.

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(Deutschsprachige Gemeinde).

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Sonntag, den 18. November, 1934.

11 Uhr morgens, Gottesdienst und Sonntagschule.

7 Uhr abends, Gottesdienst.

8 Uhr, Chorprobe.

Anfragen wegen Religions-bezw. Confirmandenstunden und Amtshandlungen sind erbeten an den Pfarrer der Gemeinde: C. Th. Hahn, 43, Priory Road, Bedford Park, W.4 (Telephon: Chiswick 4156). Sprechstunden: Dienstag 12-2 Uhr in der Kirche; Mittwoch 5-6 Uhr im "Foyer Suisse."