

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

**Herausgeber:** Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom

**Band:** - (1937)

**Heft:** 795

  

**Rubrik:** Unione Ticinese

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the

Nouvelle Société Helvétique.



\*\*\*  
A. F. SUTER  
President  
of the  
Nouvelle  
Société Helvétique.  
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Some thirty members were present at the Annual General Meeting of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique (London Group) which took place at the "Foyer Suisse," 15, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1, on Friday, January 15th.

The proceedings opened by the report being read by the President, Mr. A. F. Suter, giving a full and concise *exposé* of the activities of the Society during 1936. (This report was published in full in the Swiss Observer No. 793 of January 23rd.)

The re-election of the Council then took place, the following members being unanimously elected:

W. Beckmann, C. Campart, Dr. H. W. Egli, Dr. Ch. Ferrière, G. Godet, R. H. Hoffmann-de Visme, G. J. Keller, F. Kibiger, M. Roethlisberger, P. R. Savoie, J. A. Seiffert, A. F. Suter, J. Weber, O. E. Wetzel.

(Mr. J. Hausermann who resigned from the Council was substituted by Mr. J. A. Seiffert.)

The following dates have been fixed for the monthly meetings and lectures of the Society:— 1937

February 26th, 8 o'clock, at Swiss House:— Mr. E. Wepf on "Alpine photography."

March 19th, 8 o'clock, at Swiss House:— Dr. Ferrière, "Insect Pests in Switzerland."

April 16th, 6.30 p.m., at the Foyer:— A. F. Suter, "The Swiss Abroad."

May 21st, 6.30 p.m., at the Foyer:— No lecture fixed yet.

June 18th, 6.30 p.m. at the Foyer:— No lecture fixed yet.

July 16th, 8 o'clock p.m., at Swiss House:— No lecture fixed yet.

October 15th, 6.30 p.m., at the Foyer:— No lecture fixed yet.

November 19th, 8 o'clock p.m., at Swiss House:— No lecture fixed yet.

January 21st, 1938, Annual General Meeting at the Foyer.

All the above dates fall on Fridays and each meeting at the Foyer is preceded by a simple but ample supper. It is very necessary that all members wishing to partake of the supper should telephone not later than the previous day at noon. (Mansion House 0348). We particularly draw attention to Mr. Wepf's announced show of Alpine photographic slides in February. He possesses an almost unique collection of magnificent alpine panoramas, the cream of which he has had specially transposed into diapositives for his lecture.

We regret to announce that it has been found impossible to procure sufficient interesting films for a February show. The Society reluctantly abandons the spring show of A TRAVERS LA SUISSE as they have not been able to substitute it by any other event likely to appeal to the Colony to the same extent.

— UNIONE TICINESE —

Domenica, 31 gennaio, si riunì la prima Assemblea Generale del 1937 dell'Unione Ticinese, alla Sede Sociale. Lo scarso intervento di soci beneficia questa volta di parecchie scuse: il maltempo, eagine dello straripamento di fiumi in tutto il paese; l'epidemia d'influenza la quale benché di forma benigna si è accaparrata un numeroso stuolo di vittime (talune anzi molto disposte a lasciarsi accaparrare) ed in fine quei soci, incolpabili da queste calamità, saranno caduti facili vittime alla propria modestia, dovendosi procedere alla nomina del nuovo consiglio direttivo.

Presiede il Signor Oscar Gambazzi che il passar degli anni sembra ringiovanire, presenti circa cinquanta soci fra cui alcuni veterani.

Approvato il verbale della precedente Assemblea Generale, il socio Giuseppe Delmù presenta il rapporto della Commissione di Revisione per l'esercizio del 1936, rapporto quanto mai conciso chiaro dal quale risalta la solidità dell'assetto finanziario nonostante ingenti spese di carattere straordinario siano causa del lieve disavanzo.

In una dettagliata relazione, cosparsa di qualche gemma retorica, il Segretario, socio Pietro De Maria passa in rassegna il lavoro svolto dalla Unione Ticinese nel corso del 1936 — l'anno dei tre re come già lo designa il popolo. Rileveremo soltanto la lusinghiera riuscita delle tre feste sociali. I soccorsi versati sono stati normali e le scomparse di soci per decesso sono state controbilanciate da altrettante ammissioni. Due collette in seno al sodalizio diedero risultati brillanti, una a favore dei compatrioti vittime della guerra civile in Spagna fruttò circa venti sterline e l'altra per l'arredamento di una camera "Ticino" presso lo "Swiss Home" ne raggiunse circa settanta.

A Presidente provvisorio durante il brevissimo interregno venne scelto per unanime acclamazione il socio più anziano presente, l'ottuagenario ex-Presidente, Alpino Bolla, mentre la Direzione per il nuovo esercizio risultò ben poco diversa da quella uscente, l'assemblea compiacendosi a confermare in carica la vecchia guardia:

Presidente: O. Gambazzi  
Vice Presidente: G. Eusebio  
Segretario: P. De Maria  
Vice Segretario: C. Ferrari  
Cassiere: C. Berti  
Esattore: A. Moresi  
Membri: E. Ferririo, D. Lunghi, E. Moresi, R. Orelli e C. Togni.

Vengono quindi votati i limiti dei sussidi da concedersi nel corso dell'anno a soci ammalati, nonché confermate con qualche aumento le elargizioni agli ospitali ed altre opere di beneficenza cui conterranei meno fortunati fanno ricorso.

Fra un subisso d'applausi il Presidente dà lettura alla lettera di ringraziamento giunta dal Presidente della Confederazione, Cn. Giuseppe Motta, in risposta al caloroso telegramma inviatogli in nome della Colonia Ticinese di Londra in occasione della sua elezione, per la quinta volta alla carica di Primo Cittadino elvetico e della ricorrenza del suo giubileo di governo.

ensj.

WATER-COLOURS OF SWITZERLAND.

This charming collection is being shown at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street. The artist, John Smith, known as Warwick Smith, passed through Switzerland on his way back from Italy in 1781. He saw Lugano, the Grisons, Glarus, Zurich, Lucerne, the Bernese Oberland, the Valais and the Lake of Geneva, and everywhere he painted pictures that delight by their clearness and freshness.

Many of them were acquired by his great admirer and patron, the Earl of Warwick, and at Warwick Castle they have remained these hundred years, rarely shown or even exposed to the light. Now they have emerged as fresh as when they left the artist's hands, attracting the interest of connoisseurs and endearing themselves to those who love Switzerland, not only the Switzerland of beautiful mountains, rivers and lakes, but also the Switzerland of sturdy old towns and lovable old wooden bridges.

J. H. M.

LA POLITIQUE.

Fâcheux atteroiements.

Il faut le dire sans réticence: si le peuple suisse n'est pas capable de mettre le communisme hors la loi, d'en interdire non seulement les manifestations publiques, mais l'existence même sur tout le territoire de la Confédération, et cela sous peine de sanctions sévères, eh bien c'est qu'il n'est plus digne de garder son indépendance, et qu'il mérite d'être asservi.

Nous sommes du reste profondément convaincu du contraire. Nous savons pertinemment que la très grande majorité des citoyens est hostile à la propagande moscovite, qu'elle repousse avec dégoût l'idéologie bolchévisante, qu'elle demeure attachée à nos traditions démocratiques — haïes et sournoisement combattues par les communistes, malgré l'hypocrisie de leurs récentes déclarations. Les sectateurs de cette doctrine empoisonnée forment une infime minorité, mais une minorité agissante, habile, audacieuse, et qui jouit de deux grands avantages: l'argent venu de l'U. R. S. S., grâce auquel elle peut éditer des journaux, imprimer des tracts, entretenir des agents, payer les frais de secrétariats, etc.; puis, la longanimité, devenue coupable, des autorités qui la tolèrent encore, sous le fallacieux prétexte du respect de la

liberté d'opinion. Comme si la gale, la peste, le choléra avaient droit à la liberté!

Oui, notre peuple eu a assez du communisme. Mais il est trahi par ses représentants. On s'en rend compte: seul un mouvement populaire, résolu et puissant, aura raison des hésitations stupides, des craintes chimériques de légistes à œillères, qui ne comprennent pas qu'il s'agit de sauver le pays contre une invasion plus redoutable que celle qui se ferait les armes à la main. On vote des crédits pour la défense nationale, afin de protéger les frontières contre un ennemi lut-tant à visage découvert, et c'est fort bien; mais on laisse le territoire helvétique se transformer en champ d'expérience pour les révolutionnaires à la solde de Moscou; et c'est un scandale national. Que l'on attende encore quelques mois, et la voyoucratie d'extrême-gauche sera maîtresse chez nous. Ce ne sont pas des conjectures d'"hallucinés" — M. E.-P. Graber appelle ainsi les patriotes —, mais des constatations de fait: les tristes événements de La Chaux-de-Fonds ne sont pas des rêveries, mais de tragiques réalités.

Or, que font les Chambres par l'organe de leurs commissions? Celle du Conseil des Etats ergote sur les textes et redoute d'être accusée de partialité si elle accepte que le communisme soit clairement désigné dans l'arrêté urgent proposé par le gouvernement! Eh oui, nous en sommes là! Le communisme menace nos libertés, prétend détruire par la violence notre ordre politique, se targue d'y parvenir en usant de la licence que lui accorde notre libéralisme; et l'on n'a pas le courage de le reconnaître et de défendre l'Etat. Au sens strict du terme, au sens latin, c'est de l'imbécillité, c'est-à-dire une coupable faiblesse de caractère.

Il va de soi que si d'autres groupements menaçaient sérieusement la sécurité de nos institutions, nous demanderions aussi des mesures contre eux. Mais ce "péril de droite," ce "péril fasciste," que le splunitif d'extrême-gauche invoque à grands cris, n'est qu'un épouvantail dressé pour les besoins de la cause. Les quelques entreprises tentées ici ou là pour introduire chez nous les idées de certains régimes dictatoriaux ont sombré dans l'indifférence ou le ridicule. Au lieu que, de mois en mois, le communisme devient plus arrogant.

Des commissions parlementaires, dont la pléuterie nous est connue, nous'espérons rien. Mais le Conseil fédéral a eu tort, lui aussi, de présenter un projet alambiqué, timide, confus, par lequel, cherchant, dirait-on, à "noyer le poisson," il vise aussi bien la libre critique (dans un article vague et gauche, modèle de galimatias double), que les ennemis jurés de la patrie.

Une fois de plus, c'est à l'opinion publique de réagir, d'exprimer sa volonté, de montrer aux autorités responsables la voie à suivre. Cette voie est simple et droite: un arrêté urgent proscrivant toute organisation communiste sur le territoire suisse. Un point, c'est tout.

Léon Savary.

(La Tribune de Genève.)

WHAT OTHER'S THINK OF US.

A Language Problem.

"— and I have three national languages." Thus spoke Major Bluntschli, Bernard Shaw's "Chocolate Soldier" in "Arms and the Man." I wonder how many readers of that admirable farce, which first showed the great Shaw for what he was, realised to what an extent that one remark of the "Chocolate Soldier" enshrines in Switzerland both a truth and a difficulty — a difficulty, by the way, admirably overcome.

At the present moment Belgium is trying to solve a problem that has arisen about the language for the army. The Walloons and the Flemings are not in agreement, and the Government do not seem quite clear about it. A similar difficulty arose a great many years ago in Austria-Hungary.

Switzerland, it may seem to many, must also have had the same sort of problem concerning the German, French, and Italian languages.

Theory and Practice.

But when we say that Switzerland is a trilingual country, including citizens who speak French, German, and Italian, how far do we realise what such a statement means in practice? We think instinctively — I know I did myself until I lived in the country — that every Swiss citizen is really trilingual: that you can always expect to find a Swiss completely versed in French, German, and Italian. This is very far from being the case. The real truth is that there are very few Swiss who have more than a working knowledge of two of the three national languages, and there are quite a number, especially in the country districts, who know nothing but the language of their particular district.

It should also be remembered that Switzerland is a federal country, a Confederation of twenty-two independent but mutually interdependent Cantons. The sole exception is the Republic and Canton of Geneva, which, under the Agreement of 1814, has, alone of the twenty-two Cantons, the right to secede, if it wishes, from the