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der seinen Landsleuten im Jahr 1560 das "Nouf Sainc Testamaint da nos Signer Jesu Christi" schenkte. Sprachforscher urteilen, seine Leistung übertrage sogar Luthers Bibelfälschung an Selbständigkeit und als erster Anstoss, insofern er überhaupt der erste gewesen ist, der ein Buch in rätoromanischer Sprache habe drucken lassen. (Schon 8 Jahre zuvor hatte er den Churer Katechismus übersetzt und ihm eine romanische Bibel beigegeben). Der begeisterte Freund Zwinglis scheute auch eigene Geldopfer nicht, indem er sein Neues Testament unter Aufwendung von 200 Gulden (Fr.6,000.—) bei einem Drucker in Camogask dem heutigen Campovasto auf eigene Rechnung herstellen liess. Zwei Jahre später gab der unterengadiner Pfarrer Campell eine metrische Psalmenübersetzung und geistliche Lieder heraus. Bifrons Hauptwerk erschien 1607 zu Poschiavo in 2-Auflage und schon liess 1640 Johann L. Gritti von Zuoz, ebenfalls ein Mann aus dem Volke, eine nötig gewordene Neubearbeitung des Neuen Testaments folgen.

Die ladinische Vollbibel erschien — durch die fürchterlichen Wirren der Gegenreformation verzögert — 1679 als Prachtsband in Schuls. Die Verleger hatten zu diesem Zweck sogar eine eigene Papiermühle einrichten müssen. Schon für die Vorarbeiten der Uebersetzung des Alten Testaments, an der sich eine Reihe engadiner Geistliche beteiligten, hatten die Kirchengemeinden namhafte Beiträge an Geld und Naturalien zusammengesteuert.

Die Bibel im Oberland.

Unterdessen hatten auch die Gemeinden des Oberlandes "in ihrer Zunge die grossen Taten Gottes vernommen." Der Ilanzer Pfarrer Luc Gabriel, der Sohn des feurigen Psalmdichters Stefan Gabriel gab 1648 — also zu Ende des 30-jährigen Krieges — das "Nief Testament" im "Romansch de la Liguria Grischa" heraus, "das ganz abgesehen von seiner kirchlichen und religiösen Bedeutung zur Grundlage des sur-selvischen Schrifttums geworden ist." Doch dauerte es noch mehr als zwei Menschenalter bis auch die Oberländer ihre ganze Bibel erhielten. Wiederum waren es hauptsächlich Engadiner, welche die noch fehlende Uebersetzung des Alten Testaments besorgten, so vor allem ein Pfarrer Peter Saluz (ein Vorfahre der Schriftstellerin Tina Trug-Saluz) der mangels tatkräftiger Unterstützung durch die oberländer Gemeinden am Druck der schönen Churer Bibel von 1718 sein Vermögen einbüsste, sodass er seine Witwe mit ihren Kindern in grösster Armut zurückliess.

(To be continued.)

EMIGRATION OF SWISS INDUSTRIES.

By OSCAR WETZEL.

(Continuation.)

Conclusions.

In conclusion, it might be interesting to see in a general way whether, and how, Switzerland has been suffering through this expatriation of industry.

We find since 1908-1914 a steady growth of the number of factories in Switzerland. They have increased, slowly and steadily year by year, from 7,278 to 8,121 in 1914. In the same way we see a steady growth of export from 1894 to 1913, measured in millions of francs.

A careful analysis of these figures will show any student that in spite of what has been said before, and in spite of the fact that many individual lines of industries have suffered in Switzerland, up to the beginning of the Great War the successive growth of emigration of the Swiss industries has not detrimentally influenced the development of Swiss industries as a whole in Switzerland, neither has it reduced the prosperity of our national economy.

Difference between the Situation before the War and now.

If we consider what has already been said in connection with the situation of industry during the War and after the War, if we further consider that the development which started long before the War would naturally be accentuated after the War, we find it quite understandable that shortly after the cessation of hostilities to see more lively emigration of Swiss industries. Generally speaking, also though the complaints against that have naturally been increased, I should like to say that according to my opinion, it is more a result of the general unsatisfactory conditions under which industry as a whole, not only in Switzerland, but in all Europe and America, had to work during the last 18 years.

We can go back in the history, not only of industry but of peoples generally, and we will always find that in case of wars, revolutions, etc., everybody suffers and not only those who are directly connected.

Similar Movement of foreign industries and creation of foreign industrial enterprises in Switzerland.

In order to appreciate the whole position in its real light, we must also consider the "revers" of the "medallion" because we find that the

similar movement of industries is taking place to some extent. It will be interesting to mention, for instance, the soap factories of Lever Brothers, the subsidiary companies of Siemens & Holste, A.E.G., etc. The latest edition in this direction is General Motors who opened a substantial factory in Bienne, Firestone Basle. This proves that Switzerland is not the only country that is suffering under difficult conditions of national industries.

If we look again at the problem in quite a detached way and compare the pros and contras which have been explained and proved, I am sure you will come to the conclusion that in reality the fact that a great number of Swiss industries push ahead on foreign markets in spite of great difficulties and disregarding the great capital expense, risks, etc., must be a definite proof of the great vitality of the Swiss industries, the managing bodies as well as the supporting financial institutes. This especially seems to be proved by the fact that generally speaking the majority of these emigrants have been very successful in their new countries.

Is there any reason to believe that this vitality is missing in Switzerland to-day? Some say "Yes" and others "No." You all have met friends from our midst who have been in Switzerland during the last few years, either for holidays or on business. Some come back and say — "Oh, they will pull through alright, they did so before and they will do it again." Others come back and say — they are astonished to see how the Swiss have no more the old push — and that they have the feeling of everybody being depressed. I daresay both sides are exaggerating. But if the Swiss workers think that they have the birth-right to a comfortable and well paid life, without troubles of any sort, they will have to change their minds, and the quicker that sinks in the better for the future of themselves and the Swiss industry as a whole.

Our industry will have to fight and fight hard, and unless they are able to produce something which is better than the goods of the other fellow in every possible way of production, they will be out of it. But even if they are out of it they can still invent something quite different, and be in the running again.

THE END.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, February 16th — at 8 p.m. — Swiss Mercantile Society — Annual General Meeting — at Swiss House, 34/35, Fitzroy Square, W.

Thursday, February 17th — Symphonic Social Choir — Annual Fancy Dress Ball — at the Swiss Club, 74, Charlotte Street, W.

Friday, February 18th at 7.45 p.m. — Nouvelle Société Helvétique — Monthly Meeting to be followed by a talk by Dr. H. W. Egli, on "Topical Questions of Swiss Interest," at "Swiss House," 34/35, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

Saturday, February 19th at 2 and 4 o'clock — Nouvelle Société Helvétique — A Travers La Suisse — Film Show at King George's Hall, Caroline Street, Tottenham Court Road. Admission free.

Wednesday, March 2nd at 7.30 p.m. — Société de Secours Mutuels — Monthly Meeting, at 74, Charlotte Street, W.1.

Saturday, March 12th — City Swiss Club — Dinner and Dance — at the Mayfair Hotel, Berkeley Square, W.1.

Saturday, March 26th — Annual Banquet and Ball — Swiss Club Birmingham — at the Midland Hotel, Birmingham (Reception 6.30, Dinner 7 o'clock.)

Tuesday, March 29th, at 8.15 p.m. — Swiss Orchestral Society — Annual Concert, at Conway Hall (large Hall) Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

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SERVICE FUNEBRE.

Le 21 janvier ont été enterrées au cimetière de Willesden Cemetery, Kilburn, sur la tombe de son mari, les cendres de Madame Fanny Matthey, décédée dans sa 84ème année, mère de notre fidèle et dévouée collaboratrice Mademoiselle Ida Matthey.

Le Pasteur Emery reçoit le Mercredi de 11 heures à midi 30, à l'église, 79, Endell Street, W.C.2. S'adresser à lui pour tous les actes pastoraux. (téléphone : Museum 3100, domicile : Foyer Suisse, 12, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1.)

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(near General Post Office.)

Sonntag, den 13. Februar 1938.

11 Uhr morgens, Gottesdienst und Sonntagsschule.

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.