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battalions and auxiliary services, both male and female, are ever ready.

Switzerland has no "war aims," but should war come every Swiss will know why he is fighting: to safeguard a six-centuries-old independence, a small but precious homeland. And every inch of soil will be defended to the end.

Thus Switzerland, with a firm determination to maintain the country's historic independence found in every class of her population, possesses strength in defense, both technically and morally.

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TOLD SWISS IDEAL WILL LAST FOREVER.

"The ideal of individual freedom shared by America and Switzerland will last as long as Switzerland's mountains; as long as human conscience clings to justice and right," said Dr. Charles Bruggmann, Swiss minister to the United States. Dr. Bruggmann said that Switzerland had founded its federal government on a recognition of the personality of the individual man. The Swiss moral and political conscience demanded, he said, that every citizen must be respected, educated and trained to accept civic responsibility.

"Only when the idea becomes general will peace come to the world," he said. "Only justice and federacy can cure the re-opening wounds of war."

Dr. Bruggmann described how the Swiss spirit of political unity had overcome barriers in religion, language and customs and had given the world an example of a unified nation.

Although the war has caused Switzerland to mobilize an army of 500,000 and has greatly injured its trade, Bruggmann said he was confident Switzerland would remain neutral.

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THE SWISS UNIVERSITY.

Switzerland has seven cantonal universities, and one federal higher seat of learning: the Polytechnical College of Zurich. Eight higher schools of learning in a country with less than half the population of London! This is another proof that Switzerland not only exerted an important influence on contemporary education through the work of Rousseau, the philosopher, and Pestalozzi, the educator, but also that the Swiss people as a whole are ready to consent any sacrifice in view of the education of their own children, and of the children of the world's intellectual elite.

The Swiss universities received the definite impetus for their development from the 19th century idealism. One of them, the University of Basle, was founded forty years before Columbus discovered America. Basle's university was the child of the Renaissance which revived the classical spirit and marked a turning point in the history of mankind. The other Swiss universities came into existence as a result of the second wave of humanitarianism, an intellectual movement which followed in the wake of the French Revolution. The European regeneration of the beginning of the 19th century was not only political in its scope, but spiritual and scholastic as well.

All the Swiss universities are located in the principal old cultural centers of the country, that is to say, in the most important of the canton capitals. Four of them are found in the Germanic part of Switzerland: at Basle, Berne, and Zurich - both a university and a Polytechnical College being located in this latter city. The remaining four universities are to be found in the French-speaking section of Switzerland: at Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel, and Fribourg. Thus in educational matters, as in the other realms of Swiss life, there are no unprivileged minorities.