

Zeitschrift: Helvetia : magazine of the Swiss Society of New Zealand
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of New Zealand
Band: 10 (1944-1945)
Heft: 2

Artikel: Swiss system for military training
Autor: [s.n.]
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-942740>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 15.03.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

On the other hand, melioration works in agriculture, the increased cultivation plan and also the national defense works are occupying a large number of workers.

Finally, the Swiss Army which is vigilantly guarding our independence also keeps a considerable number of men under arms.

The prices during the past three months have remained almost stable and the general cost of living has increased by only 0.9%. Since the beginning of war, Swiss tourist traffic has greatly changed its face. In this connection, it is interesting to learn that still in April, May and June 1937, the number of foreign tourists totaled 245,000 persons and that in 1944 this number has only reached 18,000.

The Swiss railways have continually seen the number of passengers increase during the first six months of this year. They have transported 95.9 million people, i.e. 9 million more than during the first semester of 1943. Freight traffic on the other hand has diminished by some 587,000 tons during the same period.

.

SWISS SYSTEM FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

When President Roosevelt recently put to the public the problem of postwar military training for the nation's youth, polls had already shown the public favoring such a proposal by a majority of nearly 2 to 1.

Below follow excerpts from the leading editorial in the New York Journal-American of August 25, entitled: "The Swiss System".

"What the American people truly and wisely want and need is a constructive and wholesome and democratic system of military training for all youth, which can be depended upon to maintain high physical, mental and moral standards and which can be relied upon to maintain an adequate and constant and competent reservoir of citizens prepared and trained for the defense of their country.

Fortunately, there is such a system, long established and efficiently functioning in one of the real democracies of the world, as the Hearst newspapers have often noted in the past.

It is the successful and democratic Swiss System.

With this system, the democracy of Switzerland has kept out of the two greatest wars in history which have raged all around her.

The safety of Switzerland has unquestionably been in the preparedness of the people. The peace of Switzerland has been the reward of her preparedness. And yet Switzerland has never been a military nation. The Swiss people have never been a military people.

Since the American people have become almost universally agreed upon the need for compulsory military training, let us be sure that we adopt a system that will protect and preserve our American democracy and not destroy it.

We have no better example before us, for the attainment of this essential and vital objective, than the beneficial example of provident Switzerland."

.

INTERNEED FLYERS SKI AND STUDY IN SWISS CAMP.

Life in Camp Maloney, where several hundred American aviators are interned in Switzerland, is described in a report recently received in New York from the neutral representative of the War Prisoners' Aid of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. The camp was named for the first American aviator to lose his life on Swiss soil.

Dorothy Dunbar Bromley writes in the "Herald Tribune":