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should be considered as highly satisfactory. As it is, this majority includes undoubtedly large parts of every category of the population. The Act has not been passed against the will of any of these categories or of important parts thereof. It is not a triumph of one over another. Peasants as well as workers, Conservatives as well as Socialists, French and Italian as well as German-speaking Cantons, have taken their share in the victory, and consequently in the responsibility it entails. It is well so. The Old Age and Survivors Insurance Act is a work of national solidarity. Its enforcement implies the willing co-operation of one and all. It will impose on this and on future generations a heavy financial burden. The Swiss people have, with unmistakable clearness, expressed the will to undertake the task and to accept the burden. Under these circumstances, there is no reason to doubt that any difficulties which may arise in the enforcement of the Act will be successfully overcome. "Where there's a will, there's a way."

As regards the new Articles of the Constitution on economic and social matters, the accepting majority is comparatively a small one of only some 60,000 citizens and of four Cantons. It is difficult, particularly from abroad, to analyse the reasons which have led more than 500,000 citizens to vote against. The Articles touch on manifold matters and therefore have given rise to manifold objections. Here again, it can hardly be said that definite groups as a whole have been 'for' and others 'against.' However, the general characteristic of these Articles is, while still proclaiming that freedom of industry and commerce is guaranteed, to increase the right of the Federal State to restrict this freedom in various respects. Obviously, there was no general enthusiasm for accepting these restrictions and for shifting to the State further responsibilities. The small difference between the "yes" and "noes" seems to indicate that the people accepted the proposals rather as a necessary evil than as a development which it considered desirable. This reluctance has not escaped the notice of the authorities concerned who have already, in commenting on the vote, voiced their intention to exercise their new powers with caution and restraint. This seems indeed to be the right conclusion to be drawn from a pretty even Poll. True democracy, does not only imply that the minority must submit to the majority but also that the opinion of the minority, particularly of a strong one, has to be duly taken into account when carrying out the decision.

The two votes of the 6th of July certainly rank amongst the most important the Swiss people have had to take in the last twenty-five years. By introducing Old Age and Survivors Insurance they have achieved a very great social progress, which was keenly expected by a large number of citizens. By revising the Articles of the Constitution on economic and social matters, they have brought the constitutional frame of economic and social legislation into harmony with the requirements of our times and opened the door to further progress.

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R E C I P E .

"BASLER BRUNZLI."

(re-christened "Basle Brownies.")

- Ingredients:- Two (2) whites of egg.
Seven (7) oz. sugar.
Nine (9) oz. Ground Almonds (or other nuts).
Four (4) oz. Dark Chocolate powder (or cocoa).
- Method:- Beat white of egg and sugar then add the ground almonds or other nuts and stir. Add the grated chocolate or cocoa. Knead lightly. Roll out on sprinkled sugar to a thickness of slightly less than 1/2". Cut dough into various shapes such as stars, half-moons, hearts etc., and bake in very low heat until dry; that is to say, until they no longer adhere to the tray.