

**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:** - (1940)

**Heft:** 973

  

**Rubrik:** Swiss Relief Centre

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instances English. Young people who are planning to adopt business and especially the hotel industry as their vocation find it advantageous to even learn a fourth or fifth foreign language.

In Switzerland language frontiers have never been political frontiers. Quite the contrary — Switzerland owes her very foundation to divergent influences resulting from community of languages with neighbouring states.

Thus, for example, it was principally the German-speaking contingent who fought victoriously along the Rhine for complete separation from the German Empire in 1499. In 1512 the Italian speaking inhabitants of the present canton of Ticino severed their connections with the Dukes of Milan and put themselves voluntarily under the protection of the Swiss Cantons. In 1536 Geneva, threatened by Savoy, appealed to the strong canton of Berne for help. To-day, this brilliant French speaking district takes pride in emphasizing that it is 100% Swiss.

In the year 1815 Switzerland was guaranteed perpetual neutrality. This neutrality, as one Swiss writer puts it, was all the more important for a state with four different languages. The natural trend of adherents to four different civilizations had to be subordinated to one principle: the will for a common political existence in a Federal Democracy free and tolerant, the purpose of which is actually to guarantee the maintenance of those differences and to allow each citizen to live his own life in a manner compatible with his individuality.

Such is the strength of the Swiss democratic ideal, this writer continues, and of the spiritual ties that unite the Swiss, that the national frontiers are guarded — a fact that would appear paradoxical anywhere else — precisely by troops speaking the same language as spoken in the neighbouring country.

Switzerland, with four different languages, yet perfectly harmonious and in normal times very prosperous, is a present-day miracle, and a ray of hope for the world at large.

### A RELIGIOUS MANIFESTATION.

(“*Life of Faith*,” 3.7.40.)

Great interest has been aroused in Geneva by a large map exhibited in the window of the *Action Biblique* Bible House, representing the world situation from the spiritual aspect. Countries where the Bible is officially forbidden are painted black; those where it is tolerated or threatened, in dark grey, or in lighter colour according to the political situation affecting the Bible. Towns in which there are Bible Societies, depots or Bible Houses, are indicated; and where these have been closed, or are working in threatened circumstances, is shown by a cross. The countries where complete religious freedom obtains, are in white. The result is to demonstrate that night is falling upon large tracts of the world. The effect has been most striking. Opposite the Bible House a German “touring agency” has been opened, to the

indignation of most of the people of Geneva. Consequently policemen are stationed nearby constantly, and have commented upon the splendid witness and work of the Bible House. They say that they read every night the open Bible which is illuminated in the window.

Not only in Geneva, but in its other Bible Houses — particularly in France — the *Action Biblique* is distributing remarkable numbers of Scriptures. In his latest circular letter Mr. H. E. Alexander, the founder, tells of eager reception of the Word of God, by men of the Forces. “The need and demand,” he writes, “surpass anything we have seen.” One German-speaking Swiss regiment eagerly accepted 2,000 copies of the Gospel of John; in response to an approach to another regiment, the Colonel himself wrote gladly accepting 6,000 gospels and 500 New Testaments for his men; other detachments have received smaller numbers.

### SWISS RELIEF CENTRE.

The Colony will be glad to know that Swiss House is now fully organised to receive any compatriots who may become victims in the present emergency.

*The Committee are anxious that every Swiss now in Great Britain should know that the Swiss Relief Centre at Swiss House, Fitzroy Square, is open to any compatriot who may be rendered homeless either through air raids or any other cause due to the war.*

Whilst we appear to have been fortunate so far in not having any victims it cannot be denied that attacks on England may cause casualties amongst our compatriots at any minute, and the committee once more appeal to all Swiss to support the Swiss Relief Centre so that their work may be successfully carried on for the benefit of the whole Colony.

Donations so far have been coming in nicely, but all those of our compatriots who are in a position to do so are reminded that they should:—

1. Send their donations marked “Swiss Relief Centre,” to Swiss Benevolent Society, Swiss House, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

2. Send to the same address any of the following items which they may be able to spare, namely: Pillow-cases, blankets, quilts, rugs, sheets for single beds, hand towels, bath towels (in case of difficulty about despatching, advise us and we will try and collect).

3. Send to the committee full particulars of any accommodation they may have to shelter victims. As previously stated, Swiss House can only be regarded as a first shelter to possible victims after which these will have to be accommodated elsewhere.

It is the duty of every Swiss in Great Britain to co-operate in this patriotic effort and the committee look forward to the support of all.

PLEASE ACT NOW.