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FETE SUISSE 1951.

Thursday, June 14th, 1951, at Central Hall, Westminster.

This Reunion of the Swiss Colony dates back to 1864. It was started under the auspices of the outstanding centre of the Colony — which remains its oldest institution — the EGLISE SUISSE. Year after year all Swiss have come together to celebrate our Homeland, sing its songs, recall happy memories, show their great devotion to "la Patrie lointaine" as it must have been then! But it was also an occasion — as it still is — to meet old Friends and make new ones.

The Fête suisse has become a great annual manifestation of the Swiss in London. Outstanding personalities like Général Henri Guisan, Aleardo Pini, President of the National Council, important Groups such as the Pipers and Drums of Basle and other artists have come and brought to our Fête honour and greatness, but above all they have strengthened the bonds which unite the Swiss abroad with the "Heimat".

This year — which is that of the Festival of Britain — we are particularly proud and happy to have with us two outstanding Groups of Swiss artists, namely the Stadtmusik Solothurn and La Chanson de Lausanne, no less than 120 Performers, a great effort indeed. We are fortunate to have also the full support of the talents of our local Swiss Societies whose loyal collaboration has been such a great asset. We wish to express here our sincere gratitude to all those who have made this possible.

In 1948 several hundreds of people could not gain admission to a packed Central Hall; this may well happen again this year. So BOOK EARLY, do not wait.

An excellent Tea with many very tempting Swiss délicatesses will be served from 5 p.m. and during the Interval, you will enjoy them!

The times are not too cheerful, so let us unite, fill our hearts with joy and show our great and loyal love to Switzerland!

Au revoir . . . Uf wiederluege . . . Arrivederci . . .!

The Committee.



NEW SWISS GUARDS TAKE THE OATH.

(The following article has appeared in the issue of May 9th in "The Irish Press" and is herewith reproduced by courtesy of the Editor.)

A colourful ceremony took place in the Belvedere courtyard in the Vatican recently; the annual taking of the oath of service by the latest recruits to the Swiss Guards.

Seventy of the hundred Guards that make up the corps lined up and paraded the courtyard in full dress uniform with shining breastplates, helmets and halberds, and the nineteen new recruits of recent months took the oath: "I swear to serve faithfully and loyally His Holiness the reigning Pontiff, Pope Pius XII, and his legitimate successors, as well as to devote to them all my strength and, if needs be, to sacrifice my life for their defence. . . ."

May 6th is a sacred day for the Swiss Guards, the auniversary of the most glorious page in their history. On that date in 1527, only 22 years after the Corps had been established, all the Guards — 42 of them — lost their lives in defending Pope Clement VII against the forces of the Emperor Charles V.

Having sacked Rome, the German and Spanish troops attacked the Vatican Palace. They easily disposed of the Papal Gendarmes and the other Vatican Guards, but the little group of Swiss resisted valiantly against overwhelming odds. One by one they were slain in hand-to-hand combat as they covered thes Pope's retreat through the 500-yard covered passage that led to the fortress, Castel Sant' Angelo. The last Swiss Guard fell before the spears of the attackers as he banged the door of the fortress behind the Pope.

Twenty years later the corps was reconstructed and increased to the strength of 200 men. The massacre of 1527 set the headline for the fidelity of this chosen Corps, and in 1848, when Pope Pius IX was besieged in the Quirinal Palace by a Roman mob, the Swiss Guards were the only ones to remain loyal to their posts. On this occasion, too, many of them fell before the muskets of the crowd, but they managed to repulse the attack.

At the moment the Swiss Guards are a hundred in number. The commander is a full colonel, and he is assisted by a lieutenant-colonel, a major and four cap-

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tains, including the chaplain, Mgr Kreig, who has captain's rank. There are twelve non-commissioned officers — four sergeants and eight corporals — and the rest are all simple privates.

In their fancy mediaeval dress (designed for them by Michael Angelo himself), with their striped uniforms of red and gold and blue, these Guards are on duty at every entrance to the Vatican City, in the Pope's anteroom during audience hours, and outside his private apartments during the night.

At Papal functions in St. Peter's they are present in a body in their full dress uniform, flanking the Sedes Gestatoria as the Pope is carried into the Basilica, and lined all around the Throne and Papal Altar during the ceremony.

There is little in their daily lives to attract them to the service — no adventure, no booty, no gain. Their discipline is most rigid, their free time very restricted, their pay rather meagre, like that of soldiers everywhere. They sleep in their own quarters, in Vatican City, where they have their chapel, library and canteen.

Service at the Vatican gives them a chance of picking up a foreign language or two, in adition to their own "Schweizer-Deutsch", and this enables many of them to enter the hotel and tourist business in their native country when they return. Most of them use their free time to educate themselves: they study music and art, and one of them, Sergeant Scheiss, has made quite a name for himself in Rome's artistic circles as a painter and sculptor.

But those sturdy lads from the mountains of Swit-

zerland are all staunch Catholics, and they are not seeking material advantage or worldly gain: for them the honour of serving the Holy Father is ample reward.

Candidates for admission must be under 25 years of age, unmarried and at least five feet eight inches in height. But the most important qualification of all is the certificate from their local Parish Priest testifying to their moral character. They may retire at will on two month's notice. Ten years' service entitles them to half pension, twenty years to full pension.

Of all the different Corps of Papal Guards, the Swiss are the ones that give the unmistakable impression of perfect training and physical fitness, as they parade and change guard at their various posts, or as they jump smartly to attention at the sergeant's call of "achtung" whenever a high-ranking ecclesiastic passes by.

They are very faithful in their attendance at morning Mass and at weekly Communion. They run a St. Vincent de Paul Conference of their own for the benefit of the poor in the Roman Borgo, and each year they sponsor the education of a few students for the foreign missions.

On Sunday last, as the new recruits stepped from the ranks one by one, and, with their left hand on the Papal flag and their right hand raised to God, pronounced the solemn words of their oath, one felt that those mediaeval helmets and breastplates concealed heads and hearts that are worthy to continue the glorious and honoured traditions of which the corps can boast during its 400 years of service to the Vicar of Christ.

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