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(ROBINSON)

NOVEMBER 18, 1985

ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

PRESIDENT [FOORG-LER], I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND TO YOU AND TO THE SWISS PEOPLE MY APPRECIATION FOR HELPING TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE COMING MEETINGS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION.

NANCY AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO BE IN THIS MAGNIFICENT CITY ON THE SHORES OF LAKE GENEVA. ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THANK YOU FOR YOUR WARM AND FRIENDLY WELCOME.

MR. PRESIDENT, IT IS FITTING THAT THE MEETINGS OF THE NEXT FEW DAYS SHOULD TAKE PLACE ON SWISS SOIL, FOR SWITZERLAND HAS LONG BEEN A LEADER IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE AND THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM. AGAIN AND AGAIN, YOU HAVE PROVIDED YOUR TERRITORY FOR INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS, AND YOUR GOOD OFFICES IN THE MEDIATION OF DISPUTES.

IT WAS THE SWISS WHO FOUNDED ONE OF THE GREAT HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF OUR TIME, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS; AND IT IS SWITZERLAND THAT OFTEN REPRESENTS THE DIPLOMATIC INTERESTS OF OTHER NATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, IN LANDS WHERE THESE NATIONS HAVE NO FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THEIR OWN.

INDEED, IN YOUR UNSHAKEABLE COMMITMENT TO INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, AND HUMAN RIGHTS, THE SWISS CONFEDERATION IN ITSELF SERVES AS AN EXAMPLE TO ALL THE WORLD. THE MOTTO ON THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. PRESIDENT, IS "E PLURIBUS UNUM," OUT OF MANY, ONE. HERE IN SWITZERLAND -- A COUNTRY OF RICH RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL, AND LINGUISTIC VARIETY -- YOU PRACTICE JUST SUCH UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

PERMIT ME TO ADD THAT OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE BOUND TOGETHER BY FAMILY TIES.

AS EARLY AS 1562, A SWISS CITIZEN APPEARED IN FLORIDA, AND, IN 1670, A SWISS SETTLEMENT WAS ESTABLISHED NEAR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. EVER SINCE, AMERICANS OF SWISS DESCENT HAVE PIONEERED AND LED THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATION.

TODAY SWISS-AMERICANS NUMBER IN THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, AND I WOULD BE REMISS IF I FAILED TO EXPRESS THEIR AFFECTION FOR YOU, THEIR SWISS COUSINS.

INDEED, JUST LAST MONTH, THE GOODWILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TOWARD THE SWISS WAS FORMALLY EXPRESSED IN A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

RECENTLY, MR. PRESIDENT, BOSTON UNIVERSITY AWARDED YOU AN HONORARY DOCTORATE OF LAWS. IN YOUR ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS, YOU STRESSED THE OBLIGATIONS INCUMBENT UPON THE WEST TO DEFEND ITS VALUES AND WAY OF LIFE.

"IT IS," YOU SAID, "PART OF THE DEFINITION AND VOCATION OF THE HUMAN BEING TO BE FREE...."

MR. PRESIDENT, EACH IN ITS OWN WAY, OUR TWO NATIONS STAND AT THE FOREFRONT OF THIS STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY. EACH STANDS DETERMINED TO DEFEND THE FREEDOMS OF ITS OWN PEOPLE AND TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. AND EACH RESTS CONFIDENT IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT FREEDOM WILL ENDURE, AND PREVAIL.

IT IS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THIS GREAT WORK ON BEHALF OF HUMAN FREEDOM CAN GO FORWARD IN PEACE THAT I HAVE COME HERE TODAY. AS I STATED LAST MONTH BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS, I AM CONVINCED THAT AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS NEED A FRESH START -- A GENUINE GIVE-AND-TAKE ON REGIONAL CONFLICTS, ON HUMAN RIGHTS, AND ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMS.

- 5 -

AMERICAN AND SOVIET DIFFERENCES ON
THESE MATTERS RUN DEEP. MR. GORBACHEV AND
I CANNOT SURMOUNT THEM IN ONLY 2 DAYS.
BUT I AM HERE IN THE FERVENT HOPE THAT --
ON BEHALF OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD --
WE CAN AT LEAST MAKE A START.

PRESIDENT FURGLER, ONCE AGAIN,
TO YOU AND THE PEOPLE OF SWITZERLAND,
OUR FRIENDSHIP AND DEEPEST GRATITUDE.

#

(Robinson/BE)
November 14, 1985
3:45 p.m. *RR*

Ro

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

President Furgler [FOORG-ler], I would like to extend to you and to the Swiss people my appreciation for helping to make possible the coming meetings between representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nancy and I are delighted to be in this magnificent city on the shores of Lake Geneva. On behalf of the American people, thank you for your warm and friendly welcome.

Mr. President, it is fitting that the meetings of the next few days should take place on Swiss soil, for Switzerland has long been a leader in the search for peace and the defense of human freedom. Again and again, you have provided your territory for international meetings, and your good offices in the mediation of disputes. It was the Swiss who founded one of the great humanitarian organizations of our time, the International Red Cross; and it is Switzerland that often represents the diplomatic interests of other nations, including the United States, in lands where these nations have no formal diplomatic relations of their own.

Indeed, in your unshakeable commitment to independence, democratic government, and human rights, the Swiss Confederation in itself serves as an example to all the world. The motto on the Great Seal of the United States, Mr. President, is "E Pluribus Unum," out of many, one. Here in Switzerland -- a

country of rich religious, cultural, and linguistic variety -- you practice just such unity in diversity.

Permit me to add that our two countries are bound together by family ties. As early as 1562, a Swiss citizen appeared in Florida, and, in 1670, a Swiss settlement was established near Charleston, South Carolina. Ever since, Americans of Swiss descent have pioneered and led the development of our Nation. Today Swiss-Americans number in the hundreds of thousands, and I would be remiss if I failed to express their affection for you, their Swiss cousins.

Indeed, just last month, the goodwill of the American people toward the Swiss was formally expressed in a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States.

Recently, Mr. President, Boston University awarded you an honorary Doctorate of Laws. In your acceptance address, you stressed the obligations incumbent upon the West to defend its values and way of life. "It is," you said, "part of the definition and vocation of the human being to be free...."

Mr. President, each in its own way, our two nations stand at the forefront of this struggle for liberty. Each stands determined to defend the freedoms of its own people and to advance the cause of freedom throughout the world. And each rests confident in the knowledge that freedom will endure, and prevail.

It is to make certain that this great work on behalf of human freedom can go forward in peace that I have come here today. As I stated last month before the United Nations, I am

convinced that American-Soviet relations need a fresh start -- a genuine give-and-take on regional conflicts, on human rights, and on the reduction of arms.

American and Soviet differences on these matters run deep. Mr. Gorbachev and I cannot surmount them in only 2 days. But I am here in the fervent hope that -- on behalf of all the people of the world -- we can at least make a start.

President Furgler, once again, to you and the people of Switzerland, our friendship and deepest gratitude.

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NO. 2

The Future

OUR COMMON CAUSE

By KURT FURLER, *President of Switzerland*

Delivered to the World Leaders Forum, Boston University, Brookline, Massachusetts, October 4, 1985

I WISH to thank you respectfully and warmly for the high tribute you are paying me. By awarding me this honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, you have not only honored my work as Member of Parliament and member of our national government. You are conferring a particular honor upon my country, Switzerland, as well. Your magnanimous gesture touches me.

I am proud to be connected, from now on, with Boston University, a place of research, teaching, and exchange of ideas that has given, and will certainly continue to give, much to your nation and to the world. For its accomplishments, you deserve both praise and recognition.

I feel fortunate to be among you. The names "Boston," "Massachusetts," and "New England" have a particular ring in Europe. They remind us of that part of America whose thinking stands closest to ours. We hope that this region will continue to carry its leadership into the world. Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," and the "Freedom Trail" are not only spiritual and historical witnesses of the American past. They are also a starting point of decisive stimuli for the political configuration of your country and all countries of the world that were fortunate enough to take advantage of the political and economic opportunities of liberty. Perhaps nowhere more clearly than here in Boston were innovative powers recognized, powers evidenced by liberalism. We may recall Lowell, the first factory town founded in 1840, the merchant fleet of the three-masted Yankee Clippers that were built here, the research centers and the tremendous development of hi-tech industries in Massachusetts.

I deeply respect the accomplishment — unique in history — that millions of people achieved by settling and industrializing the immense expanses stretching from New England to California without losing either liberty or order. Unequalled flexibility and creativity has enabled your community of free men and women to come to grips with enormous societal, economic, and technological changes — changes that you have carried over to the rest of the world. The USA: stronghold of liberty, innovation and hope for the world.

From the ideas of Christian ethics, the European Enlightenment, and Anglo-Saxon tradition, America's pragmatic genius created in its Constitution a well-balanced work that has proved astonishingly vital and that has had an influence on the formation of numerous political systems, among them, the Swiss.

Whoever in the course of only two hundred years achieves this kind of importance, whoever in so short a time has been able to bring liberalism to a fruitful tradition, and whoever has made of the melting pot of ideas the true recipe for economic success has no ground for considering faint-hearted protectionist ideas.

European-American relations are of a special nature because, from the beginning, the United States was not only the country of immigration of European ideas, but also the country of emigration of liberal convictions. This is still the case today. Allow me to refer to the example of Swiss-American relations.

Swiss were involved in the settlement of North America from the outset. In 1562, a Diebolz from Erlach surfaced in Florida. In 1607, Bernese natives participated in the foundation of

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Jamestown. In 1770, a General Haldimann held office as Commander of New York. Later, Swiss colonists founded villages and cities, to which they gave Swiss names. Many Swiss fought on the side of the North during the Civil War; from the South came word of the deeds of a solitary general, Felix Zollikofer from Altenklingen. The tragic story of General Suter, who played a role in the opening up of California, is notorious. At Harvard University (just across the river), Louis and Alexandre Agassiz, from Môtier, shone as naturalists in the nineteenth century. One of your oceanographers is called Iselin, not to mention the cultural, intellectual, and technical bridge-builders such as Ammann, Buchser, Barth, Brunner, Einstein and Jung.

We count those few names, selected among many, as ours. You count them as yours. Their bearers created more than simply relations between two countries. What happened here is a true osmosis of thinking and acting.

Governmental structures can be spoken of in similar terms. Switzerland came into being as a loose confederation about seven hundred years ago. Its goal was and still is freedom and independence. Fascinated by the example of the United States, reported on by Swiss home-owners, we Swiss introduced in 1848 a constitution similar to yours. It is still full of vitality today because it respects the public interest of the nation and the independence of the cantons, our states. Accordingly, we have copied our bicameral system from the United States. In turn, almost half the American states followed the Swiss example and prescribed, between 1898 and 1918, those fixtures of direct democracy, the referendum and the right of popular initiative. In addition, the American government emulated the idea of arbitral jurisdiction, which was formed in Switzerland in the thirteenth century, by submitting to the arbitration of the Swiss Government in the Alabama, Baltimore and Delago deals. The concepts of the rule of law and democracy are, as these examples show, contagious and easily cross the seas, regardless of the power of the State advocating them.

This osmosis has stood the test of time. And you may be sure that we Swiss are well aware that we have you to thank for some of these basic tenets. During the First as well as the Second World War, the victory began to emerge only when American troops entered Western Europe. What Roosevelt and Churchill did for the liberty of Europe remains unforgotten.

Perhaps you are wondering whether the centuries-old commitment of Switzerland to liberty is consistent with its neutrality. The answer can again be found in history. Caught between world powers, Switzerland has only been able to survive in its strategically sensitive position by pursuing a policy of armed neutrality, a neutrality which was and still is recognized as being in the interest of the community of nations.

All Swiss serve in the military. Our militia of approximately 600,000 men who keep their weapons at home in times of peace can be mobilized at short notice. The army defends the Swiss territory against any aggressor, wherever he comes from.

Our domestic and foreign policy behavior is predictable. Our democratic order, our libertarian rule of law, and the free social market economy, in which employer and employee do their utmost for social peace — in a word, Switzerland as a federal State is a known quantity, committed to what has been proved and nevertheless open to what is new, a democratic nation rooted in political will in the heart of Europe, meeting-place for North and South, East and West, part of the West, part of a world in the throes of change seeking more justice and peace in freedom.

I have just spoken of Switzerland as a meeting ground. It is in the Swiss tradition to offer hospitality to international organizations and conferences. Acting as intermediary and searching for non-violent solutions to international conflicts is not only part of our political philosophy, but is also deeply rooted in the historical experience of our Confederation.

I am deeply gratified to have the honor of welcoming President Reagan and Secretary General Gorbachev to their summit in Geneva in the middle of November. This historical meeting represents an encouraging step towards hope for a lessening of tensions.

~~The will to liberty is the cornerstone of the European~~
~~partnership.~~ President Kennedy spoke about this in his famous Philadelphia address on the Fourth of July, 1962. From a western point of view, this partnership should be firmly based on two pillars: the United States and an integrated Europe.

It does not surprise me that you Americans sometimes develop a certain impatience with the sluggishness of European progress or a certain irritation with the quarrels of the old continent. Nevertheless I ask for your understanding of the fact that the historically developed diversity of Europe could not grow into unity in the same way as did this vast country of immigrants. Europe, an individualistic and idealistic conglomerate of former world powers and small states can only reach the desired combination of strength if the particular character of the individual countries that have developed over the centuries is respected. I am aware of existing weaknesses in Europe. It is nevertheless apparent that the old continent, precisely because of its diversity and in spite of all the guilt and destruction, still radiates singular energy.

This energy stems from a common source that determines our present as well as our future; it will guide us in the future provided we do not ignore the lessons of history. At the core of this energy stands the person as a unique individual. From Plato and Aristotle to Augustine and Thomas Aquinas and up to more recent times, the liberty of the thinking human being has been a central theme for thought. The individual determines the relationship with the supernatural, with the state, the community, the environment, the economy. The more we endeavor to plumb the inner depths of our souls, the more we thus experience their non-rational basis, the more urgently we resent the need of a fixed point of reference. Where do we find such a point? Augustine, like the sages of India before him, and Descartes twelve hundred years after him, finds it within each of us, that is, in what is inchoate and unformed, in uncertainty and doubt. If I can question everything, yet not question that I am in doubt, that means that I think, and that I am a thinking human being. And so for Augustine, as for Descartes, the assurance of thinking becomes the unshakeable starting point. Whoever is anchored in such a philosophy will never be able to accept the collectivization of the individual.

Nonetheless humans are social beings. In the further development of Augustinian ideas, Thomas Aquinas has thought through the basic principles of human coexistence in a way still valid today. Political order is necessary. If it is natural for a human being to live in a community, then there must also be something in the individual through which a plurality of individuals can be governed without loss of freedom. Given so large a number of humans and given also the striving of individuals for their private interests, human society would come apart at the seams if there were no one whose duty it was to look

after the public welfare of society.

"The duty of the wise is to order." The work of Thomas Aquinas comes under this motto. To order, to differentiate, to classify — to order dissimilarities according to anticipated or inherent values: Herein lies the greatness and significance of his work, which guided the intellectual evolution after him. I do not need to speak about the great philosophers of the Enlightenment and of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, who influenced the political thinking of the American nation. You certainly know them well.

The essence of the world is humanity, and world history is not only the advancement of liberty, but also the realization of this liberty. It is part of the definition and vocation of the human being to be free, to safeguard his basic rights, and to develop talents as an individual, within the family circle, the economy and the arts, as well as within the political community. Like the individual, a nation is also called to liberty and longs for a life of peace in freedom. Regrettably, only part of them have been granted the experience of this happy condition. Yet, ultimately, liberty can neither be given nor taken away from a person, for each person has liberty within him. Herein lies our confidence.

This confidence and the trust in human genius should be a means for us to come to grips with the enormous political, social and economic changes of the present time.

I have alluded to the radiating power of Europe. It is the task of all Europeans to make use of this power. Our common legacy and congenial understanding have been the foundation of the partnership between our democracies, of the friendship between Switzerland and the United States, between the U.S.A. and Europe.

The partnership of democracies must be based on common responsibility. An evolving partnership can withstand conflicts; it may even grow through them. Europe perfectly illustrates this assertion.

What a long way, ladies and gentlemen, from the treaties of Rome to the present day, from the six to the twelve members of the European Community, but also from the Stockholm Convention establishing the European Free-Trade Association to the first meeting of the EC and EFTA-ministers in Luxemburg in the spring of 1984. Not ministers alone, but 18 governments representing 350 million free people are willing to work closer together. Yes, there is progress in European cooperation.

Europe has ambitions. A European vision of peace with freedom and justice is called for: that should be the European contribution to the new millenium.

Freedom and independence, the creativity and perserverant energy of our people, has put Switzerland into a remarkable economic position: twelfth trading nation, fourth financial center, a small state, but highly advanced in industry and technology. The lack of raw materials has at all times compelled us to be imaginative and inventive, to focus on the efficiency and innovative capacity of man.

Switzerland earns more than half of its Gross National Product abroad. The world is the sphere of the Swiss economy. Without the international market we would never reach a yearly *per capita* income of more than 16,000 dollars. We trade with just about every country in the world, supplying not only high-quality products and technology, but also know-how. Switzerland is among the leading investors, and Swiss companies provide about a million jobs abroad. A significant part of world investment capital flows through our financial system.

There are further challenges at stake. Let me just name world

trade and the open multilateral trading system, the international debt crisis and the challenge of the technological revolution.

At a time of reemergence of protectionism, President Reagan has proposed a comprehensive new round of world trade talks. The main purpose of these negotiations will be to rejuvenate the contractual world trading system and to adapt it to a changed economic world. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was created in 1948. Since then, the realities of the world economy have changed fundamentally.

This changed economic environment has made trade liberalization more difficult but all the more urgent. We need to find a way out of the kind of sectoral and bilateral protectionism that was generated by this new environment and not a way back to an old system that has become obsolete.

The achievement of this goal requires American leadership. President Reagan's recently reaffirmed aggressive free trade policy — and this in a climate of protectionist pressures not seen since the thirties — gives me hope that America will assume this leadership. It is vital to the survival of a free world trade and economic system.

We need growth in order to create jobs — you Americans have created many more than we did in Europe — we have to say yes to new technologies, we have to use technological progress as a vehicle for structural adjustment which is key to growth. The Silicon Valley and Route 128 are living examples of that recipe. Thanks to your extraordinary human resources, your state has become an important center for high technology manufacturing. The 122 universities and colleges in the Boston area have helped to create hundreds of new companies and to train thousands of managers, engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs.

Innovation is the way out of protectionism. Protectionism is also a symptom of an increasing indebtedness and fragility of our national and international financial structures. We have to help the developing countries to find ways out of debt, poverty and stagnation. Helping them is not only a human duty. It is also the only cure for world economic problems, in other words, to our problems, yours and mine. The family of nations cannot afford to have outsiders.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our countries, we ourselves, on national and international levels, have to work for a system of international relations capable of ensuring human survival and the existence of a free society, without resorting to violence. Five billion people want to live — and that, in the face of this rapid social change, this constrained economic growth, and this quick succession of technological innovations. We need to look at science and technology as the source of hope, not fear. We want to be competitive in the next century.

It is important that we manage the great potential for conflict and solve these challenging, elusive problems within the context of carefully considered democratic rules. These are tasks demanding leadership. They do affect us all, and we cannot withdraw from them. They are of concern to governments, parliaments, international organizations, entrepreneurs, employers and employees, universities, yes, to each free citizen on every continent of the world. I count on our youth, on you, dear students.

We need a deepened and new understanding of realities, and we should not fear thinking in new ways. Our education must be geared to new developments. We also need to encourage the intellectual curiosity of our youth, who are "homesick for the future."

The poet Saint Exupery once said: "If you want to build a

ship, don't gather men to provide wood, to make tools and to assign the different tasks; no, just kindle the yearning for the wide-open, endless sea!"

Within each man and woman lies a not fully developed, yet infinitely valuable potential for understanding, imagination, creativity, innovation, tolerance and a sense of solidarity with others. If we understand, if we support and unleash this great

human potential, then we can also make progress politically, socially, and ecologically. People after all have to champion the cause of humanity. That is, the development of the economy, science and technology must serve people. This is the greatest potential challenge to humanity.

Let us take this challenge and run with it, with united effort, beyond all frontiers. The future is our common cause!

Television Coverage of the Senate

PUBLIC SCRUTINY

By WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG, *United States Senator from Colorado*

Delivered before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Washington, D.C., September 17, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN, it is an honor today to address the Rules Committee and the distinguished Chairman on the need to televise the proceedings of the Senate, an issue the Chairman has been so influential in bringing before the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, the irony of the situation today is inescapable. Here I sit before several television cameras pleading the case about why the full Senate should televise its debates. Yet, television coverage is prohibited if I were just a few steps away in the United States Senate. However, if I were at the other end of the corridor in the Capitol, in the U.S. House of Representatives, television cameras would record all my remarks, as well as the comments of those who agree and disagree with me.

Mr. Chairman, in my judgement, it is a shame that the television cameras are not yet able to cover Senate proceedings. As the Chairman well knows, all our debates are important to someone, no matter how small the number of people affected.

But, it is particularly in those times when the Senate is debating something of great historical significance, an issue that affects everyone and the future of his country, that one becomes most alarmed at the limited role the average citizen is allowed in the debate. The occasions that come to mind even since the advent of television is long: the Civil Rights Act in 1957 and 1964; the Voting Rights Act in 1965; the debates on the Vietnam War from 1969 to 1971; the Panama Canal Treaties; or more recently the debates on taxes, the budget, the MX missile, the nuclear freeze, El Salvador, or Nicaragua.

It is in the Senate that the views on these issues have been articulated most effectively and extensively. The Senate is capable of disseminating information and divergent viewpoints unlike any other institution in the world. Its functional brilliance can be credited to our Founding Fathers and it is truly a national treasure, yet its benefit is essentially confined to 100 Senators.

While television cameras are still prohibited in the Senate Chamber, nearly all of our state legislatures have opened their chambers to the television camera. Neither is this a uniquely American innovation. National legislatures are televised in England, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Israel, Australia, Japan, and Canada. Even the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council is covered on a gavel-to-gavel basis by television cameras.

At issue in the effort to televise Senate proceedings is how

best the men and women of our country — those who pay the bills of the government over which the Senate presides — may freely know and discuss the issues so critical in their own day-to-day lives.

For us to deny, as we now do, the people we serve the tremendous advantage of televising Senate proceedings, in my opinion, is a great national disservice.

To correct this disservice, I introduced this session S.Res. 81, that now has 17 co-sponsors, to provide gavel-to-gavel television and radio coverage of our U.S. Senate. This, I might add, is identical to legislation sponsored by the prior majority leader, Howard Baker, and reported out favorably by this Committee. I believe this legislation is long overdue. The Senate has been studying some form of legislation to broadcast Senate proceedings by radio or television since 1922. Three years ago Senate Resolution 20 was passed, which approved gavel-to-gavel radio and television coverage, but was contingent on legislation to clarify the implementation procedure. That legislation has been studied extensively by the Committee and what I have, in fact, introduced is the product of the Committee's previous work. The Senate, however, since passage of S.Res. 20 has failed to pass the implementation legislation and, in fact, has only debated the matter once, briefly, last fall.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Sergeant-at-Arms does not undertake to count every visitor to the Senate galleries, but let us speculate for a moment. There are 611 seats in the Senate galleries, and several of these are usually reserved for staff and friends of Members of Congress. But let us suppose that all 611 seats were continually occupied during Senate sessions — on average 7 hours a day and 157 days a year — and people were rotated out every 15 minutes, then at most 2.7 million people would be able to see the Senate in session in one year. In other words, even if that many people could find the time and money to come to Washington, D.C., still 99 percent of the population could not catch even a brief 15 minute glimpse of the Senate in session during a typical year.

By contrast, it is estimated that 50 million people will watch the network news programs every night. If the television networks and the independent stations and the burgeoning satellite TV network industry had access to the highlights of action in this Chamber, more people would be able to see Senate debates of major legislation in 1 day than would be possible in half a century, if we limit the access to this Chamber just to the physical gallery, as we do now.

The advent of television in the last half century has changed the way Americans communicate and learn, and in some re-

Who's Spanish?

Music: Carlos Montoya (1903–), flamenco guitarist.

Government: Elwood Quesada (1904–), first head of the Federal Aviation Agency, and former vice-president of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Letters: Truman Capote (1924–), born in New Orleans of Spanish descent; Anais Nin (1903–1977), the diarist, was of Spanish-French descent.

Entertainment: Martin Sheen (1940–), of Spanish and Irish parents; Raquel Welch (1940–), whose real name was Raquel Tejada—her father was

a Bolivian immigrant of Castilian extraction; Imogene Coca's father was a musician of Spanish descent; Xavier Cugat (1900–), the "Rhumba King" was born in Barcelona.

Sports: Rosemary Casals (1948–), top tennis player, is the grandniece of cellist Pablo Casals.

Science: Severo Ochoa (1905–), biochemist.

Politics: Joseph Montoya (1915–1978), U.S. Senator from New Mexico whose parents were descended from eighteenth-century Spanish immigrants.

THE SWISS IN AMERICA

Some 350,000 Swiss people found their way to the United States between 1820 and 1975. The Swiss are one of America's smaller foreign-stock groups: according to the 1970 census they comprised 0.7% of our foreign-stock population.

Despite their rather small numbers, the Swiss have managed to make their mark on America in many different fields of endeavor. From the other side, the Swiss gave us: Swiss chard, a leafy green vegetable that was first cultivated here in 1806; dotted Swiss fabric, for curtains and party dresses; Swiss cheese; and the Brown Swiss cow, first brought to New England in 1869 as a dairy breed.

The Swiss immigrants and their descendants in America gave us: Hershey's milk chocolate; Sutter's mill; the Chevrolet; Waldorf salad; Lobster Newburg; the Lincoln Tunnel; and an assortment of Nobel Prize winners, diplomats, pioneers and military men. There were even two U.S. presidents of Swiss-German extraction—Hoover and Eisenhower.

The first Swiss citizen in America was Diebold von Erlach, a mercenary soldier in the service of Spain who fought and died in Florida in 1562. But despite the early arrival of a few scattered Swiss citizens, it wasn't until 1670 that the first Swiss settlement in America was established, near

Charleston, South Carolina. In 1683, Swiss immigrants settled in Pennsylvania at the behest of William Penn, who assured them of religious freedom. It has been estimated that almost 25,000 Swiss came to America in the 1700s, during which period they established colonies at Germanna, Virginia; Puryburg, South Carolina; and New Bern, Dakota, a settlement founded by Christopher de Graffenried (1661–1743) in 1710.

According to the 1970 census, there were over 49,000 Swiss-born residents and almost 169,000 children of Swiss immigrants living in the United States.

♦ ♦ ♦

1765) was the hero of Fort Pitt, and a military genius during the French and Indian War.

_____ served as Secretary of the Treasury under both Jefferson and Madison, and enjoyed a full career as a diplomat, senator, U.S. Representative and, later, banker. He also founded the American Ethnological Society and New York University.

♦ **Ferdinand-Rudolph Hassler** (1770–1843) was the first Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

♦ **Swiss-born Louis Agassiz** (1807–1873)

late Sutter's account of the discovery of the Gold.

I was having our afternoon tea, just after my sister, engaged in a letter to a relative of mine, I was interrupted by Mr. Sutter with whom I had frequent transactions—business hurriedly to come. From the unusual agitation of manner I imagined that something had occurred, and as we were sitting in this part of the world, I at once glanced up if my rifle was in its proper place. I should have known that the more nervous I should be at that moment in the fort, enough to interrupt me, as he had but one option: not to make some elaborate call for having my rifle, which he ran up for me, some miles higher up the camp. When he had recovered himself, he said to me: "I have great news to tell you, my friend, it is the intelligence of finding gold." "Intelligence," he added, "I preferred to, would put both of us in a hundred thousand millions and millions of dollars." I frankly own, when I heard something had "leached," the mail's baggage were put at an end to by a handful of scales of pure virgin gold, and asked him to explain what all this according to my instructions, he had the help of the writer on the days, find a paper to carry on the writer to the necessity of performing us work for the day, and a great variety of by the force was walking along the left bank to spend a day in the morning, every thing away of the bank. It paid to be abroad several times a glittering fan of them up. I do not know, said whether I should take the trouble to go when further on another place, considered to pick it up, and to be in pure gold. He then gathered some impressions were right. The first some more, I think, to be, perhaps, some, and only showed me this, one of which are scattered about the in spot. He discovered that it was not here, and rode down to me as fast as he could. The conclusion of Mr. Sutter had brought with him, that it was not to be lost. Some of the gold was people through narrow passages. We arrived early the next day for the mill. The various places, and before long, we were up with a great deal of gold, some little distance up the road, only in the end of the train, several and more. I agree I think it more than a small knife, rather a lump of gold, with weighed more. Mr. Sutter's account of the working of the mine, one of the Indians who tried out the mining to me some

Let's & Pub by Strillon

John Sutter's
York Historic

and his son, Alexander, came to America in 1848. While the father taught natural history at Harvard University, the son studied there, and together they contributed much of our basic knowledge about the natural sciences, by studying animals, fossils and geological structures.

The senior Agassiz established the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard and, after his death, his son was appointed curator.

♦ The Swiss brothers Peter and John Delmonico, founded their famous restaurant, Delmonico's, in 1827 in the financial district of New York City. It was here that Americans first became acquainted with elegant Continental dining, and such dishes as Baked Alaska, pie à la mode and Lobster Newburg. Lobster Newburg started as Lobster à la Wenberg when it was first concocted by Charles Delmonico, a nephew of John and Peter, in 1876. He named it after his seafaring friend Ben Wenberg, who gave him his inspiration for preparing lobster with heavy cream, egg yolks, cognac and sherry. When Ben and Charles had a falling out, Delmonico changed the name on his menus to read Lobster à la Newberg, by reversing the first three letters of Ben's name.

♦ John A. Sutter was a Swiss-German immigrant who gave not only his name but his fortune to the Gold Rush of 1848. When gold was discovered at Sutter's mill in Sacramento, California, on January 24, thousands of gold prospectors, half-crazed with visions of dollar signs dancing in their heads, trampled Sutter's crops, slaughtered

his livestock and squatted on his land, plunging Sutter to the depths of poverty.

♦ Henry Clay Frick (1849-1919), the industrialist who was influential in the 1901 merger that formed the United States Steel Corporation, left his home and art collection to New York City as a museum after his death.

♦ James William Good (1866-1929) was Secretary of War under Hoover's administration.

♦ Ernest Bloch (1880-1959), a Swiss Jew from Geneva, came to the United States in 1916 and became a naturalized citizen in 1924. His musical contributions include: *Macbeth*, an opera first produced in Paris in 1910; *Solomon* (1916), music for cello and orchestra; and *America*, a symphonic poem, first performed in New York on December 28, 1928, for which he won a \$3,000 prize.

♦ *Oscar of the Waldorf* . . . Another famous "inventor" of Swiss origin was Oscar Tschirky, better known as "Oscar of the Waldorf." He was maitre d'hotel at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City from 1893-1943, and it was there that he first combined apples, celery, lettuce and mayonnaise—better known to the world as Waldorf salad.

♦ Felix Bloch (1905-), a Swiss-American physicist, won the 1952 Nobel prize in physics for developing a method of probing atomic nuclei with radio waves.

♦ Walter John Stoessel, Jr. (1920-), former United States Ambassador to Poland, is a third-generation descendant of Swiss immigrants who came to America in 1860.

Facts About the Other Side:

<i>Country:</i>	SWITZERLAND
<i>Capital:</i>	Bern
<i>Official Name:</i>	Schweiz (in German); Suisse (in French); and Svizzera (in Italian). The name, <i>Switzerland</i> , is derived from "Schwyz," one of the three founding cantons. Helvetia, the Latin name of Switzerland, is used on coins and stamps to avoid having to print it in three languages.
<i>Official Languages:</i>	German, French, Italian. In addition, 1% of the population speaks Romansch, a Swiss dialect.
<i>National Anthem:</i>	"Swiss Hymn"
<i>National Flag:</i>	A white cross on a red background; each arm of the cross is one-sixth longer than its width.
<i>National Holiday:</i>	August 1, Swiss National Day
<i>Major Religions:</i>	Roman Catholic (49.4%); Protestant (47.8%)

EVERYONE C

Facts About

Immigration to t
Peak Decade

1970 Census
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Facts About Swiss-Americans:

<i>Immigration to the U.S. (1820-1975):</i>	346,468
Peak Decade (1881-1890):	81,988

1970 Census

Foreign-born Swiss	49,732
Native-born, 2nd generation	168,976
Total Foreign-stock Population	218,708

Main Ethnic Epicenters:

California	44,483
New York	23,773
Wisconsin	14,316
New Jersey	13,219
Ohio	12,337

U.S. Cities with Most Swiss:

New York	15,281
Los Angeles	10,153
San Francisco	9,968
Chicago	7,207
Paterson, N.J.	4,729

There are only 160 Swiss-Americans of the first and second generations living in the state of Mississippi.

THE SYRIANS / LEBANESE IN AMERICA

It has been estimated that the total Arab-American population is somewhere between 1.5 million and 2 million persons. The immigration records are vague, however, since many Syrians and Lebanese who emigrated to the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries came here with Turkish passports. Their nations were part of the Ottoman Empire until 1918.

The term "Arab-American" is not a racial or religious designation, but a cultural one, applying to anyone who is from an Arabic-speaking country. However, the majority of the Arab-Americans in the United States today are Christians from the portion of Syria which became Lebanon in 1941. They belong mainly to the Maronite and Melkite Rites of the Catholic Church, or to the Syrian Orthodox religion. In recent years the number of Arabic-speaking Moslems has been on the rise, but the majority of second- and third-generation Arab-Americans are Lebanese Christians.



◆ The first Lebanese immigrant to America was Anthony Bishallany, who arrived in the United States in 1854.

◆ The first Arabic newspaper in America was *Kawkab Amerika* (The Star of America), founded in 1892 by Ibrahim and Najeeb Arbeely. The first daily newspaper was *Al-Hoda*, founded in Philadelphia in 1898 by Naoum Anthony Mokarzel. It became a daily in 1902 when the paper's offices were moved to New York.

◆ In 1915 the first Melkite Catholic Parish, St. George's, was established in New York. By 1931 there were also 34 Maronite-rite churches, with more than 9,000 members.

◆ In 1919, there were an estimated 400,000 Syrians and Lebanese living in America. One of the largest colonies was centered on Washington Street in New York, and encompassed almost seven city blocks of lower Manhattan. When the financial district began to expand the Arabs were forced to move, and many journeyed across the Brooklyn Bridge to Atlantic Avenue. This is still one of the largest Arab communities in the United States.

◆ When immigration quotas were imposed in 1921, the quota allotted for Syrians and Lebanese was 925 per year, three percent of the Arabic population enumerated in the 1910 census. The Immigration Act of 1924 lowered the quota to 2% of the 1890 census,

1984
11/3/84
164



THE ETHNIC ALMANAC

by Stephanie Bernardo

Dolphin Books
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
Garden City, New York
1981

Ro
(Robinson/BE)
November 13, 1985
5:30 p.m. ER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

President Furgler [FOORG-ler], I would like to extend to you and to the Swiss people my appreciation for helping to make possible the coming meetings between representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nancy and I are delighted to be in this magnificent city on the shores of Lake Geneva to see and greet all of you, [including our good friend, Ambassador Faith Whittlesey,] and to say on behalf of the American people, thank you for your warm and friendly welcome.

Mr. President, it is fitting that the meetings of the next few days should take place on Swiss soil, for Switzerland has long been a leader in the search for peace and the defense of human freedom. Again and again, you have provided your territory for international meetings, and your good offices in the mediation of disputes. It was the Swiss who founded one of the great humanitarian organizations of our time, the International Red Cross; and it is Switzerland that often represents the diplomatic interests of other nations, including the United States, in lands where these nations have no formal diplomatic relations of their own.

Indeed, in your unshakeable commitment to independence, democratic government, and human rights, the Swiss Confederation in itself serves as an example to all the world. The motto on the Great Seal of the United States, Mr. President, is

"E Pluribus Unum," out of many, one. Here in Switzerland -- a country of rich religious, cultural, and linguistic variety -- you practice just such unity in diversity.

Permit me to add that our two countries are bound together by family ties. As early as 1562, a Swiss citizen appeared in Florida, and, in 1670, a Swiss settlement was established near Charleston, South Carolina. Ever since, Americans of Swiss descent have pioneered and led the development of our Nation. Today Swiss-Americans number in the hundreds of thousands, and I would be remiss if I failed to express their affection for you, their Swiss cousins.

Indeed, just last month, the goodwill of the American people toward the Swiss was formally expressed in a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States.

Recently, Mr. President, Boston University awarded you an honorary Doctorate of Laws. In your acceptance address, you stressed the obligations incumbent upon the West to defend its values and way of life. "It is," you said, "part of the definition and vocation of the human being to be free...."

Mr. President, each in its own way, our two nations stand at the forefront of this struggle for liberty. Each stands determined to defend the freedoms of its own people and to advance the cause of freedom throughout the world. And each rests confident in the knowledge that freedom will endure, and prevail.

It is to make certain that this great work on behalf of human freedom can go forward in peace that I have come here

today. As I stated last month before the United Nations, I am convinced that American-Soviet relations need a fresh start -- a genuine give-and-take on regional conflicts ~~like the war in Afghanistan~~, on human rights, and on the reduction of arms. X

American and Soviet differences on these matters run deep. Mr. Gorbachev and I cannot surmount them in only 2 days. But I am here in the fervent hope that -- on behalf of all the people of the world -- we can at least make a start.

President Furgler, once again, to you and the people of Switzerland, our friendship and deepest gratitude.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Ro

9180

November 14, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID CHEW

FROM:

for WILLIAM F. MARTIN *clm*

SUBJECT: President's Arrival Remarks in Geneva

The NSC staff approves the attached remarks as amended.

ATTACHMENT

TAB A President's Arrival Remarks in Geneva

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM URGENTDATE: 11-14-85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 p.m. TODAYSUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL REMARKS IN GENEVA

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	OGLESBY	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☐			
MILLER	☐	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☐	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☐
CHAVEZ	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CHEW	☐ P	☐ SS	SVAHN	☐	☐
DANIELS	☐	☐	THOMAS	☐	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HICKS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
KINGON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McFARLANE	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

I need your approval on the attached remarks by 1:00 today.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Robinson/BE)
November 13, 1985
5:30 p.m.

Received SS

1205 NOV
~~PRESIDENTIAL~~ REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

President Furgler [FOORG-ler], I would like to extend to you and to the Swiss people my appreciation for helping to make possible the coming meetings between representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Nancy and I are delighted to be in this magnificent city on the shores of Lake Geneva to see and greet all of you, ~~including~~ ^{including} ~~our good friend, Ambassador Faith Whittlesey,~~ and to say on behalf of the American people, thank you for your warm and friendly welcome.

Mr. President, it is fitting that the meetings of the next few days should take place on Swiss soil, for Switzerland has long been a leader in the search for peace and the defense of human freedom. Again and again, you have provided your territory for international meetings, and your good offices in the mediation of disputes. It was the Swiss who founded one of the great humanitarian organizations of our time, the International Red Cross; and it is Switzerland that often represents the diplomatic interests of other nations, including the United States, in lands where these nations have no formal diplomatic relations of their own.

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American and Soviet differences on these matters run deep. Mr. Gorbachev and I cannot surmount them in only 2 days. But I am here in the fervent hope that -- on behalf of all the people of the world -- we can at least make a start.

President Furgler, once again, to you and the people of Switzerland, our friendship and deepest gratitude.

(Robinson/BE)
November 12, 1985
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL CEREMONY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1985

[FOORG - 1er]

[FOORG-1er]

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on the Great Seal
from the

see Memo to Staff from J. H. H. -- Arrive at Le Reposeur 2:00 pm

Furgler: Pres see B10 see Schedule for RR's trip Memo from J. H. H. 11-19/20/85

See map in Background Notes 1985 Whittlesey sworn in April 24, 1985 Presdc.

RR's trip Nov. 16-21, 1985 see Itinerary

Switzerland p. 157 V. 26 Ency Am. also S.J. 227

p. 303-304 V. 23 Ency Am

see p. 2 of Sd. Res 227

Official Name Switzerland Background Notes p. 1 motto p. 520 V. 9. Ency Am

Background
Notes p. 3

many, one. Here in Switzerland -- a country of rich ~~religious~~, cultural, and linguistic variety -- you practice just such unity in diversity.

Jamestown Historical Center
Diane Stallings
Historian
(804) 229-1133

Permit me to add that our two countries are bound together by family ties. As early as 1562, a Swiss ~~settler~~ ^{citizen} appeared in Florida, and, in 1607, Bernese natives participated in the

"The Swiss in America" p. 134

founding of Jamestown. Ever since, Americans of Swiss descent have pioneered and led the development of our Nation. Today

Census Bureau
Statistical
763-8002

^{hundreds of thousands} Swiss-Americans number in the ~~millions~~, and I would be remiss if

Audrey Primas

I failed to express their affection for you, their Swiss cousins.

See S.J. Res 227
October 24, 1985
The Ethnic Almanac

Indeed, just last month, the goodwill of the American people toward the Swiss was formally expressed in a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States.

11-1-85
Vital Speeches
October 4, 85
delivered at
Boston D.

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It is to make certain that this great work on behalf of human freedom can go forward in peace that I have come here today. As I stated last month before the United Nations, I am

U.N. Speech
N.Y. 12/24/85

Assembly

single ancestor
981,543
mult
746,188

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See NSC
draft

General Secretary
Meetings
are 11-18/19-85
see Hoolcy
Memo

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/4/85

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MEMORANDUM

TO: ROBERT MCFARLANE

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

Time reserved for Pre-Geneva events:

MEETING: 11/7/85 - 12:00 m - 60 min - Lunch - Cabinet Room

DATE: 11/14/85 - 1:00 pm - 30 min - Meeting - Cabinet Room
11/16/85 - approx. 8:20 am - 10 min - Departure
Event - East Room

TIME: Time TBD - Arrival Event - Geneva

DURATION:

LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes, for departure and arrival events

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Yes, in departure and arrival events

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: K. Barun
P. Buchanan
D. Chew
E. Crispen
M. Daniels
T. Dawson
B. Elliott
J. Erkenbeck
L. Faulkner
M. Friedersdorf
C. Fuller
W. Henkel
E. Hickey
C. Hicks

J. Hooley
A. Kingon
J. Kuhn
C. McCain
B. Oglesby
J. Rosebush
R. Scouten
R. Shaddick
B. Shaddix
L. Speakes
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
N. Yates
W. Martin

Administration of Ronald Reagan. 1985

tive Conference of the United States for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

April 24

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

In the morning, the President greeted participants in the First Ladies Conference on Drug Abuse in the Blue Room.

In the afternoon, the President participated in the swearing-in ceremony in the Oval Office for Faith Ryan Whittlesey as U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland.

In the evening, the President attended a dinner given by Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada at the Georgetown Club.

April 25

The President met at the White House with

- members of the White House staff.
- the Cabinet and members of the White House staff, for lunch to discuss the upcoming economic summit:
- Anne Christa Cordrey, the 1985 Poster Kid for the Allergy and Asthma Foundation of America

April 26

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

Nominations

Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted April 22

Margaret DeBardeleben Tutwiler, of Alabama, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (new position—P.L. 98-549 of October 30, 1984).

Submitted April 23

J. Frederick Motz, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, vice a

Nominations—Continued

Submitted April 23—Continued

new position created by P.L. 98-353, approved July 10, 1984.

Gary L. Bauer,

of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Education, vice Gary L. Jones, resigned.

Douglas A. Riggs,

of Alaska, to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, vice Irving P. Margulies, resigned.

Submitted April 24

John Arthur Ferch,

of Ohio, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service. Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Honduras.

Submitted April 25

Abraham D. Sofaer,

of New York, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State, vice Davis Rowland Robinson, resigned.

Withdrawn April 25

John D. Ward,

of Colorado, to be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, vice James R. Harris, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 1985.

Submitted April 26

D. Lowell Jensen,

of Virginia, to be Deputy Attorney General, vice Carol E. Dinkins, resigned.

William Bradford Reynolds,

of Maryland, to be Associate Attorney General, vice D. Lowell Jensen.

Francis S. Blake,

of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice A. James Barnes.

THE
RECTUM

This irretrievable past is symbolized by the "red" in the title, while the "black" symbolizes the priesthood, which Julien decides to join, since, in time of peace, it is only through the church that he can realize his immense ambitions.

The figure of Julien, attractive and repulsive by turns, occupies the book's central position. But scarcely less fascinating are the portraits of the two women he loves: Mme. de R  nal, a tender, maternal creature, and Mathilde de La Mole, the daughter of Julien's aristocratic employer and an ardent, romantic, and highly unconventional girl. The book ends with Julien's execution for the attempted murder of Mme. de R  nal, who had tried to stop his marriage to Mathilde. The story was partly suggested to Stendhal by the case of Antoine Berthet, a theological student guillotined in 1828 for a somewhat similar crime.

F. W. J. HEMMINGS

Author of "Stendhal: A Study of His Novels"

RED BADGE OF COURAGE, a novel by the American writer Stephen Crane, published in 1895. The *Red Badge of Courage* is the story of a young Union recruit's first ordeal in battle in the Civil War: war, always and everywhere, as experienced by the man in the ranks.

Henry Fleming, still in his teens, has spent the winter in training camp. Neither he nor his regiment, the "304th New York," has ever seen action. Fleming is worried that when battle comes he may be afraid. His efforts to find out if his tentmates Wilson ("the loud soldier") and Conklin ("the tall soldier") share his qualms end with evasion or denial.

On the battlefield Fleming's regiment withstands the first Confederate attack, but when it is renewed, Fleming panics. His flight brings him among the walking wounded, who include Conklin, and all except Fleming bear a wound, "red badge of courage." He panics again, lest the others discover his cowardice. Then, ironically, he receives his badge—a blow on the head in a scuffle with another runaway. Fleming finds his way back to his regiment, where his absence had not been noticed. On the second day of battle he fights brilliantly: "He had been to touch the great death, and found that, after all, it was not the great death. He was a man."

Crane's narrative technique is naturalistic. Everything is told from Fleming's point of view: all he knows about the battle—Chancellorsville—is the fields and a tract of woodland where the fighting occurred. Crane had never seen a battle, but his imagination served him well.

DELANCEY FERGUSON, Brooklyn College

RED BARON, nickname of Baron von Richtofen, a German World War I ace. See RICHTOFEN, MANFRED VON.

RED BLOOD CELL, or *erythrocyte*, a tiny, round disk that forms the major part of the red component of human blood. It contains the pigment *hemoglobin*, which carries oxygen to the tissues and removes carbon dioxide. See *Composition of Human Blood*.

RED CEDAR, the common name for two species of *Juniperus*: *J. virginiana*, a tall, conical tree of the eastern United States; and *J. scopulorum*, called western or Rocky Mountain cedar, also CEDAR; JUNIPER.

RED CLOUD (1822–1909), chief of the Oglala Sioux and a leader of Indian resistance to white encroachment in the Wyoming region. He was born near North Platte, Nebr., in 1822. As chieftain of the Oglala he attracted notice among the Sioux for his feats of courage, and began to gather independent followers among the Sioux and Cheyenne. In June 1866, he attended a meeting at Fort Laramie where federal agents announced that the U. S. government would open the Bozeman Trail and construct three forts to defend it. A branch of the Oregon Trail, it led from Nebraska and Colorado through Wyoming Territory to the Montana goldfields. The trail crossed a favorite Sioux hunting ground east of the Bighorn Mountains, and Red Cloud protested that it would destroy the buffalo and the livelihood of the Sioux. He left the council at Fort Laramie, determined to go on the warpath.

Red Cloud, with other Sioux and Cheyenne followers, mounted a campaign of harassment against the Bozeman Trail and its forts for two years. He attacked work parties, led the assault against Lt. Col. William Fetterman's unit near Fort Phil Kearny in December 1866, and made other assaults in 1867. He so harassed operations that the government signed a treaty in 1868, abandoning the Bozeman Trail and the three forts.

After that time Red Cloud advocated peace, but following a quarrel with an Indian agent in 1881, he was ousted as chief of the Oglala. His tribe later was moved to the Pine River in South Dakota, where he died on Dec. 10, 1909.

RED CROSS, an international movement that endeavors to prevent and alleviate human suffering. The movement functions through the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Conference of the Red Cross, and national societies. Except in Muslim countries, which use the red crescent, its symbol is a red cross on a white background, the reverse of the Swiss national emblem. Iran uses a red lion and sun.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is composed of up to 25 Swiss citizens. It serves as a neutral intermediary in time of conflict to protect victims of war in accordance with the four Geneva Conventions. The League of Red Cross Societies was founded in 1919. Its primary role is to promote cooperation among its member societies and to coordinate health and relief efforts, particularly in meeting the needs of refugees and victims of natural disasters. Meeting every four years, the International Conference of the Red Cross is the highest deliberative body and includes representatives of governments signatory to the Geneva Conventions.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross is a private, voluntary service organization financed mostly by voluntary contributions from the American public. Its aims are to improve the quality of human life and enhance individual self-reliance and concern for others. It works toward these aims through national and chapter services governed and directed by volunteers. American Red Cross services help people avoid, prepare for, and cope with emergencies when they occur.

To accomplish its aims the Red Cross provides volunteer blood services, conducts community services, and serves as an independent medium of

Encyclopedia
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voluntary relief and communication between the American people and their armed forces. It maintains a system of local, national, and international disaster preparedness and relief and assists the government of the United States to meet humanitarian treaty commitments.

The governing body is a volunteer 50-member board of governors—eight appointed by the president of the United States, 12 elected by the board itself, and 30 elected by the chapters at a national convention. Administration and supervision are provided by a national headquarters in Washington, D.C., four field offices, and 60 divisions. Red Cross services are carried out by over 3,100 local chapters.

ORIGINS OF THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT

In June 1859, Henri Dunant, a young Swiss, arrived in northern Italy the day after the Battle of Solferino was fought. Dunant, horrified by the suffering of the thousands of wounded on both sides, established a temporary hospital in a church. Dunant returned to his native Geneva and wrote about his experiences in *A Memory of Solferino*, published in 1862. He proposed the idea of permanent, neutral, volunteer societies in all countries for the care of sick and wounded soldiers in time of war.

A committee of five Swiss, including Dunant, called an international conference that met in Geneva in October 1863. The International Committee of the Red Cross was established at this conference, and at a second conference in August 1864 the first Geneva Convention for the protection of the sick and wounded of armies during wartime was signed by 12 governments. Revisions of this convention and others protecting victims of sea warfare (1906) and prisoners of war (1929), as well as a new convention protecting civilians, were signed in 1949. Virtually every nation in the world is now a party to these four Geneva Conventions and has a national society.

ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Although U.S. observers attended the 1864 conference in Geneva, the United States did not sign the Geneva Convention at that time. It remained for a determined woman named Clara Barton to accomplish this. On her own initiative she went to the aid of the wounded in the Civil War and became known as "The Angel of the Battlefield." Learning of the Red Cross while in Europe during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, Miss Barton returned to the United States to urge the government to sign the Geneva Convention. Not until 1882 did President Arthur sign and the Senate ratify the treaty.

Clara Barton and a few friends founded the American Association of the Red Cross in 1881, and she was president until 1904. Miss Barton introduced the idea of disaster relief in peacetime and took supplies to Cuba for soldiers and civilians during the Spanish-American War in 1898. Both types of service became Red Cross obligations when the first Congressional Charter was granted in 1900.

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN, JR.
The American National Red Cross

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RED DEER, a city in Red Deer county, Alberta, Canada. Situated midway between Calgary and Edmonton, it is about 90 miles (145 km) from each city. Red Deer is at the center of a prosperous dairy, farming, and petroleum area. Industries include oilfield service firms and manufacturers of mobile homes, fire and ambulance equipment, drill bits, transformers, and food and beverages.

The explorer Anthony Henday was the first European to visit the area, in 1754, but the first settlement was not made until 1883. Town status was attained in 1894, and the community was incorporated as a city in 1913. Red Deer is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Population, 46,393.

RED DEER, a large deer, *Cervus elaphus*, found in many parts of England, Scotland, continental Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. Also known by many other names, including the Barbary stag in northern Africa, the maral in the Caspian region, and the shou in Tibet, it is very closely related to the American elk, or wapiti.

The numerous subspecies and races of the red deer differ in size, coloring, and antler development. The European race is reddish brown in summer and brownish gray in winter. An adult male, or stag, stands about 4.5 feet (1.4 meters) at the shoulder and may weigh 400 pounds (180 kg).

RED GIANT, a giant star whose red color results from its relatively low temperature. Red giant hood is a late stage in the evolution of stars of average size, such as the sun, during which the star expands greatly and becomes much more luminous. See *STAR—Stellar Life Cycles* (Old Stars).

RED GUM, the common name for *Eucalyptus rostrata*, a tall ornamental tree often cultivated in California. The name also is applied to the sweet gum tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). See also *EUCALYPTUS*; *SWEET GUM*.

RED HOT POKER. See *POKER PLANT*.

RED JACKET (c. 1758–1830), American Indian chief of the Seneca tribe, known for his skills as a politician and orator. He was born in Seneca county, N.Y., about 1758. Though his Indian name was Sagoyewatha, he received the English name Red Jacket because he wore a red coat given him by British troops during the American Revolution. He took the British side in that conflict but later made peace with the United States.

In 1792 he visited George Washington, who honored him and presented him with a silver medal. Red Jacket later supported the United States in the War of 1812. He clashed frequently with the government, however, because of his opposition to the introduction of foreign customs among his people. He also opposed the encroachment of white civilization and the sale of Indian land. After 1815 he advocated driving whites from Indian land, particularly white missionaries. Indian opposition to his policies as well as his own heavy drinking led to his removal in 1827 as chief of the Seneca. He later regained his position in a general Iroquois council. Red Jacket died in Seneca Village, N.Y., on Jan. 30, 1830.

e, in mathematics, is an irrational number (2.718281828459 . . .) with important applications in science. It is also called *Euler's number* for Leonhard Euler who introduced it in his *Introductio in analysin infinitorum* (1748).

Many processes in nature have the following characteristic: the rate of change of a quantity depends on the amount of the quantity present. The quantity may be the number of bacteria on a dish, an amount of radioactive material, or the strength of an electric current. In each case the basic equation describing the situation is $dy/dt = ky$, where k is the "rate constant" describing how fast the quantity changes. This equation has only one solution: $y = Ae^{kt}$, where A is a constant depending on initial conditions. Such behavior is called *exponential growth* (k positive) or *exponential decay* (k negative). The exponential function e^{kt} occurs in nearly all fields of physics and chemistry. Thus tables of powers of e , and also logarithms to the base e (called *natural logarithms*), are in wide use.

Euler's number may be defined by the expression $e = \lim (1 + 1/n)^n$ as n becomes indefinitely large. Alternatively, $e = 1 + 1/1! + 1/2! + \dots$. Complex numbers may be written in the form $re^{i\theta}$, where $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$. Euler was the first to relate the numbers e , π , and i through the rather simple equation, $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$.

J. DAVID TEAL, *Tougaloo College*

E PLURIBUS UNUM, e-plŭr'ē-bŭs ŭ-nŭm, Latin phrase meaning "from the many, one," used as a motto on the Great Seal of the United States, referring to the Union of the states. It has been traced to Vergil's poem *Moretum*. It appeared on the design for the United States seal prepared by Philadelphia artist Pierre Eugène du Simitière in 1776. The Continental Congress did not approve this design. The Great Seal of the United States, adopted on June 20, 1782, and designed mainly by William Barton, retained the motto on a scroll held in the eagle's beak. The motto appears on the seals of the President, the Senate, the Supreme Court, and the State and Treasury departments; on U.S. coins and the dollar bill; on the flag of North Dakota, and on the seals of Michigan and Wisconsin.

EA, ā'ā, was a Babylonian god, the father of Marduk, and was identified with the earth, whose Sumerian name was Enki. Ea first appears about 2200 B.C. as the patron god of the city of Eridu, one of the most ancient towns in the valley of the Euphrates, but later he became a universal deity ruling the waters surrounding the world. He became the patron deity of healers and magicians and of arts and crafts.

Ea was worshiped under the symbol of a monster, half fish and half goat. Many stories were told about his feats and how through cleverness or even deceit he was able to accomplish great deeds. In the Akkadian creation epic, Ea appears, together with Anu and Enlil, as one of a triad ruling the cosmos. He is also mentioned in a stele of Nabonidus, a ruler of Babylon in the 6th century B.C. Afterward, Ea shared the fate of other Babylonian deities and is remembered only in oracles and incantations.

RICHARD N. FRYE
Author of "The Heritage of Persia"

EADS, ēdz, James Buchanan (1820-1887), American engineer, who designed the first important steel bridge in the United States. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., on May 15, 1820. He left school at age 13 to work on the Mississippi River steamboats, and in 1842 he organized a company to salvage wrecked river vessels. This venture was a great financial success and displayed his genius for hydraulics and mechanics. An interlude in the glass-manufacturing business brought him heavy financial losses, however, and he returned to river work.

During the Civil War, Eads designed and built river gunboats for the Union. After the war he guided a company that was formed to build a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Congress required spans so high and wide that most engineers considered the project hopeless, but Eads' ingenuity prevailed. The bridge, completed in 1874, is still in use.

In 1875, Eads undertook a project to open the mouth of the Mississippi, which had become choked with mud and silt. He devised a system of jetties that concentrated the flow to make the river current itself remove the mud and silt. The project was completed in 1878. His last interest, a railway to carry ships across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, never came to fruition. Eads died in Nassau, Bahamas Islands, on March 8, 1887.

PAUL B. TRESCOTT
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

EAGLE, any of a diverse group of about 55 species of flesh-eating diurnal birds of prey that occur on all continents except Antarctica.

Large, spectacular eagles (especially the osprey, eagles, harpies, and large booted eagles) are becoming rare. They are killed by farmers and gamekeepers, who shoot them or put out poisoned carrion as bait. They are also in demand by falconers (see FALCONRY), zoos, and trophy collectors. In addition, the reproductive success of eagles may be impaired by pesticide poisoning. These artificial pressures, plus natural mortality and the eagles' low reproduction rate, place many species in serious danger of extinction.

Description and Behavior. Eagles vary in size. Ayres' eagle (*Hieraeetus dubius*) is 18½ inches (42 cm) long, while the harpy (*Harpyia harpyja*), the monkey-eating eagle (*Pithecopogon jefferyi*), and Steller's sea eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*) are 36 to 40 inches (90-100 cm) long—among the largest of flying birds.

Eagles have long, massive, hooked bills and powerful toes with long, curved claws. Their eyes, although located laterally, are directed forward, thus allowing good binocular depth perception. Their wings are broad, and their breast muscles are powerfully developed. Most species are various shades of brown, black, or gray, but some are white or streaked on the underside or have light markings on the head, shoulders, wings, or tail.

The relative length of an eagle's wings and tail and the covering of its legs vary with the habitat and food habits of the species. Species that inhabit forests generally have relatively short wings and long tails that permit them to maneuver among the trees. Open country eagles, on the other hand, have relatively long wings enabling them to soar in search of prey. Species that feed mostly on birds or mammals have feathered tarsi (lower parts of the leg).

while snake heavily-scale, follow them

Most eag species watch feeding territories for miles range and dive at and rely on speed or agility to catch their prey. They are not above occasionally carrying off their prey.

Reproduction. Eagles build nests on cliffs or in trees or shrubs. Eagle eggs are usually laid in pairs. The incubation period is about 35 to 45 days. The young are usually fed by the parents for a long time after they leave the nest. Most eagles are monogamous. Although eagles are active at night, they are usually seen during the day.

Eagles do not classify as hawks, but the family includes eagles, hawks, and falcons. Eagles are found in most parts of the world, but they are most common in North America. They are also found in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

GOLDEN EAGLE. Found in many parts of North America. It is a large, powerful bird of prey. It is often seen perched on a rock or a tree branch, looking out over the landscape. It is a very common sight in many parts of the world.

background notes

Switzerland



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

January 1985



Official Name:
Swiss Confederation

PROFILE

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Swiss (sing. and pl.). **Population** (1984 est.): 6.5 million. **Annual growth rate:** 0.1%. **Ethnic groups:** Mixed European stock. **Religions:** Roman Catholic 49%, Protestant 48%, Jewish 0.3%. **Languages:** German 65%, French 18%, Italian 12%, Romansch 1%, other 4%. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—100%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—9/1,000. *Life expectancy*—men 70.3 yrs., women 76.2 yrs. **Work force** (3.1 million): *Agriculture*—7%. *Industry and commerce*—39%. *Services*—50%. *Government*—4%.

Geography

Area: 41,288 sq. km. (15,941 sq. mi.): about twice the size of New Jersey. **Cities:** *Capital*—Bern (pop. 145,000; metropolitan area pop., 286,000). *Other cities*—Zurich (375,000; metro area, 707,000). *Basel* (183,000; metro area, 365,000). *Geneva* (157,000; metro area, 336,000). *Lausanne* (128,000; metro area, 227,000). **Terrain:** Plateau, hills, mountains (Switzerland straddles the central ranges of the Alps). **Climate:** Temperate, varying with altitude and season.

Government

Type: Federal state. **Independence:** The first Swiss confederation was founded in August 1291 as a defensive alliance among three cantons. **Constitution:** 1848; extensively amended in 1874.

Branches: *Executive*—Federal Council, collegiate of seven members, one of whom is elected president for a 1-yr. term. *Legislative*—Federal Assembly (bicameral: Council of States, 46 members; National Council, 200 members). *Judicial*—Federal Tribunal.

Administrative subdivisions: 23 cantons (states) with considerable autonomy (20 full and 6 half cantons).

Political parties: Radical Democrats (conservative), Social Democrats, Christian Democrats (conservative), *Volkspartei* (Peasants' Party), and six smaller parties representing views from extreme left to extreme right. **Suffrage:** In federal matters, universal over age 20.

Central government budget (1984). \$10.1 billion. **Deficit**—\$626 million.

Defense (1984): 2.1% of GDP.

National holidays: Jan. 1, Jan. 2, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whitmonday, Aug. 1 (National Day), Christmas Day

Flag: Square, white cross on red field.

Economy

GDP (1984 est.): \$93.7 billion. **Annual growth rate:** —0.1% in real terms. **Per capita income:** \$14,408. **Avg. inflation rate** (1984): 3.0%.

Natural resources: Waterpower, timber, salt

Agriculture (4% of GNP): *Products*—dairy products, livestock, grains, fruit and vegetables, potatoes, wine. *Arable land*—45%

Industry (40% of GNP): *Types*—machinery, precision instruments, watches, drugs, chemicals, textile, tourism, banking, insurance.

Trade (1984): *Exports*—\$25.5 billion: power equipment and electric appliances, instruments, watches, chemicals and dyestuffs, drugs, industrial machinery, yarn and textiles, foodstuffs. *Major markets*—FRG, France, Italy, US, UK. *Imports*—\$29.6 billion: crude oil and petroleum products, industrial machinery, iron and steel, foodstuffs, grains, tobacco, motor vehicles. *Major suppliers*—FRG, France, Italy, US, UK, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria.

Official exchange rate (avg. for 1984 IMF): 2.29 Swiss Francs = US\$1.

Fiscal year: Calendar year.

Membership in International Organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Council of Europe, European Free Trade Agreement, Bank for International Settlements, Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, International Energy Agency, INTELSAT, Economic Commission for Europe. Though not a UN member, Switzerland belongs to many UN specialized agencies, such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Court of Justice, World Health Organization, and International Atomic Energy Agency.

PEOPLE

So many cultures have influenced Switzerland that it is impossible to define ethnic groups there. In 1982, resident foreigners totaled 14.9% of the population. No minority groups exist in the generally accepted sense of the term.

More than 75% of the people live in the central plain, which stretches between the Alps and the Jura Mountains and from Geneva to the Rhine River.

Switzerland has three official languages—German, French, and Italian, and four national languages—German, French, Italian, and Romansch. Romansch, based on Latin, is spoken principally by a tiny minority in Canton Graubünden. Spoken Swiss German differs substantially from regular spoken German, varying from canton to canton and even from town to town. The standardized written language, High German, is used in broadcasting, on the stage, and in university lectures. French is spoken in Fribourg, Vaud, parts of the Valais, Neuchâtel, Geneva, and Jura Cantons. Italian is spoken in Ticino Canton. Many Swiss speak more than one language.

Almost all Swiss are literate. Switzerland's 10 universities had a total enrollment of 63,900 in academic year 1981–82, including 12,400 foreign students. Two technical universities and many lower engineering schools provide excellent training for engineers and technicians.

Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the 1874 constitution.

GEOGRAPHY

In the alpine highlands of Western Europe, Switzerland is bounded by the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Italy, and France. Its position has been described as the crossroads of northern and southern Europe.

Switzerland, where many rivers originate, forms the great European watershed. The Rhine flows to the North Sea; the Inn feeds the Danube; the Rhone empties into the Mediterranean; and the Ticino, which runs through Lake Maggiore, is the source of the River Po.

The Alps mountain chain runs roughly east and west through the southern part of the country and constitutes about 60% of Switzerland's area. The Jura Mountains, an outspur of the

Alps, stretch from the southwest to the northwest and occupy about 10% of the territory. The remaining 30% comprises the lowlands—actually a plateau between the two ranges—where the larger cities and the industrial sections of Switzerland are concentrated. The highest point in the country is the Dufour Peak on Mont Rose—4,635 m. (15,217 ft.)—above sea level. The lowest point—192 m. (633 ft.)—is the shore of Lake Maggiore in Canton Ticino (Tessin).

Switzerland's climate is temperate but varies with altitude. During January, the average temperature in Basel—277 m. (909 ft.)—is 0°C (31.8°F); on the Saentis—2,501 m. (8,202 ft.)—it is -9°C (16°F). In July, Basel enjoys an average temperature of 19°C (66°F), and the Saentis, an average of 5°C (41°F). Average annual precipitation ranges from 61 centimeters (24 in.) in Canton Valais to 200 centimeters (79 in.) near Lucerne. Bern and Zurich receive about 101 centimeters (40 in.) per year.

HISTORY

Originally inhabited by the Helvetians, or Helvetic Celts, the territory comprising modern Switzerland was conquered by Julius Caesar during the Gallic wars and was made part of the Roman Empire. It remained a Roman province until the fourth century A.D. Under Roman influence, the Helvetians reached a high level of civilization and enjoyed a flourishing and peaceful commerce. Important cities, such as Geneva, Basel, and Zurich, were linked by good military roads that also served as trade arteries between Rome and the northern tribes.

After the decline of the Roman Empire, Switzerland was repeatedly invaded by Germanic tribes from the north and west. Some of these tribes, such as the Alemanni in central and north-eastern Switzerland, and the Burgundians, who ruled western Switzerland, settled there. In A.D. 800, the country became part of Charlemagne's empire. It subsequently passed under the dominion of the German emperors in the form of small ecclesiastical and temporal holdings until 1291, the date marking Swiss independence.

Foundations of Modern Switzerland

In August 1291, on the shores of Lake Lucerne, representatives of the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden signed the Eternal Alliance, which united them in the struggle against foreign rule. At the Battle of Morgarten in 1315, the Swiss defeated

the Hapsburg army and secured their independence as the Swiss Confederation. During the 14th century, the confederation grew, adding five more cantons, including Zurich and Bern.

By the beginning of the 16th century, Switzerland comprised 13 autonomous cantons and several subject communities. During this period, the Swiss gained renown throughout Europe as excellent soldiers, not only in protecting their own country but also as mercenary troops throughout the continent.

After the disastrous battle at Marignano in 1515, in which Swiss mercenaries fought on both sides, the confederation abandoned mercenary soldiery and adopted neutrality.

The religious struggles of the Reformation, although severe in Switzerland, failed to sever the union, and the country was spared the horrors of the Thirty Years' War. Under the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, Swiss independence and neutrality were recognized by the other European nations.

Switzerland remained neutral until 1798, when it was invaded and conquered by the armies of the French Revolution. The Treaty of Vienna and the Second Peace of Paris in 1815 reestablished Switzerland as an independent country, and the powers participating in the Congress of Vienna agreed to recognize Swiss permanent neutrality.

Constitutions of 1848 and 1874

Organized as a confederation of 22 cantons in 1815 under the Federal Pact, Switzerland adopted a federal constitution in 1848, modeled in part on the U.S. Constitution. The Swiss amended their constitution extensively in 1874, establishing federal responsibility for defense, trade, and legal matters. Since that time, continued political, economic, and social improvement has characterized Swiss history. Determined to preserve their neutrality, the Swiss stayed out of both World Wars.

GOVERNMENT

Switzerland is a federal state composed of 23 cantons (20 full cantons and six so-called half cantons) that retain attributes of sovereignty such as fiscal autonomy and the right to manage internal cantonal affairs. Under the 1874 constitu-

Further Information

These titles are provided as an indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse an official publication.

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tion, the cantons hold all powers not specifically delegated to the federation. In 1978, a new, 23d canton—Jura Canton—was created from part of Bern Canton.

Switzerland's federal institutions are:

- A bicameral legislature, the Federal Assembly;
- A collegial executive of seven members, the Federal Council; and
- A judiciary consisting of a single, regular court—the Federal Tribunal—in Lausanne and special military and administrative courts. In addition, the Federal Insurance Tribunal is an independent division for social security questions. Although its seat is in Lucerne, it is part of the Federal Tribunal.

The constitution provides for separation of the three branches of government. The two houses of the legislative branch, the only national governmental element having a direct mandate from the people, have equal powers in all

respects including the right to introduce legislation. Legislation may not be vetoed by the executive nor reviewed for constitutionality by the judiciary.

Federal Assembly

The Federal Assembly is the primary seat of power, although in practice the executive branch has been gradually increasing its power at the expense of the legislative branch. The Federal Assembly has two houses—a Council of States and a National Council.

The 46 members of the Council of States (two from each canton and one from each half canton) are elected by methods determined by each of the cantons. Direct elections are held in all but three cantons, where the State Councilors are designated cantonal legislatures. The 200 members of the National Council are elected directly under a system of proportional representation. Members of both houses serve for 4 years.

The Federal Assembly meets quarterly and may be legally dissolved only after a popular vote calling for a complete constitutional revision.

The constitution stipulates that all Swiss citizens aged 20 or older have the right to vote unless disqualified by a cantonal legislature. Women were granted the franchise in 1971.

The emphasis on the initiative and the referendum arises out of the traditional Swiss belief that the will of the people is the final national authority. The constitution provides for

- A constitutional initiative exercised either by a group of 100,000 voters or by one of the houses of the Federal Assembly;
- A compulsory referendum whereby every constitutional amendment or revision is submitted to popular vote; and
- An optional legislative referendum under which certain types of laws, upon petition by either 50,000 voters or 8 cantons, must be submitted to popular vote following adoption by the Federal Assembly.

As a limitation on the power of referendum, however, the Federal Assembly can declare an act to be too urgent to allow time for popular consideration.

Executive

The top executive body is the Federal Council. Although the constitution provides that the Federal Assembly shall choose and supervise the council, the latter has gradually assumed a preeminent

role in direction of the legislative process as well as in execution of federal law.

The Federal Council has seven councilors elected for 4-year terms by the Federal Assembly. Each year, the assembly elects from among the seven a president and vice president of Switzerland. The member who is vice president 1 year traditionally is elected president the next year. No canton may have more than one representative in the council, and a rough balance is maintained among the major political and linguistic elements. The three major parties, the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, and the Radical Democrats, are represented by two federal councilors. A fourth party, the *Volkspartei* (Peasants' Party), has one federal councilor.

Each federal councilor heads one of the seven federal departments and is responsible for preparing legislation pertaining to matters under its jurisdiction. The president of the Federal Council has limited prerogatives and is actually only the first among equals, presiding over the Federal Council and acting on its behalf in certain emergencies. The president of the council also officiates at ceremonial functions and receives foreign representatives. The president may not be recalled or impeached.

New governmental responsibilities arising out of an increasingly complex society have been handled by the creation of new central agencies and institutions, rather than by the formation of new departments. These agencies fall under the general supervision of one of the federal departments.

Judiciary

The administration of justice is primarily a cantonal function. The only regular federal court, the Federal Tribunal, is limited in its jurisdiction. In recent years, the tribunal's principal function has been hearing appeals of civil and criminal cases. It has authority to review cantonal court decisions involving federal law but does not have the power to review legislation for constitutionality. The Federal Tribunal sits at Lausanne and is composed of 30 members elected for 6-year terms by the Federal Assembly.

Local Government

Local government is regulated by the 23 cantons. The basic unit of local government, that which administers a village, town, or city, is the commune or

municipality. Swiss citizenship is derived from membership in a commune and can be conferred on foreigners by a commune.

The Swiss cantons are subordinate to federal authority, although they retain a few vestiges of their former sovereignty. The structure of the cantonal government varies from canton to canton, but in all of them the legislature plays the predominant role. Cantonal legislatures are unicameral. In five cantons and half cantons, the legislative function is still performed directly by all the voters in a traditional annual meeting, the *Landsgemeinde*. The cantonal executive is a governing board of five to nine members. Communal governments are organized in roughly the same manner as on the cantonal level—a small executive grouping and a larger executive council.

Principal Government Officials

Federal Departments

Public Economy—Kurt Furgler¹

Finance—Otto Stich

Foreign Affairs—Pierre Aubert

Interior—Alphons Egli²

Justice and Police—Elisabeth Kopp

Defense—Jean-Pascal Delamuraz

Transport, Communications, and

Energy—Leon Schlumpf

Ambassador to the United States—
Klaus Jacobi

Switzerland maintains an embassy in the United States at 2900 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also consulates general at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, and New York.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In spite of the diversity of its society, Switzerland has one of the world's most stable governments. Most of its well-educated and politically sophisticated voters support the government in the armed neutrality underlying its foreign and defense policies. Domestic policy poses no major problems. Disaffected elements such as the communists form only an insignificant minority. Elections held in 1975 and 1979 resulted in few major changes in party representation, demonstrating the stability of Swiss political life.

Although the constitution limits the influence of the confederation in the for-

mulation of domestic policy and specifically emphasizes the role of private enterprise and of the cantonal governments, the confederation has been compelled to enlarge its policymaking powers in recent years to cope with national problems. The increased size of federal subsidies to education, necessitated by the inability of the cantons to finance modern institutions, has resulted in greater federal influence

within the cantons. In 1947, the confederation acquired constitutional authority to formulate agricultural policy and since that time has used guaranteed prices, import quotas, and other devices to strengthen the economic position of Swiss farmers. In 1960, the confederation took from private industry responsibility for the principal Swiss project for nuclear energy development.



The Clock Tower is one of Bern's most famous landmarks.

¹President for 1985.

²Vice president for 1984.

ECONOMY

Switzerland was one of the few West European countries to emerge from World War II with its economic structure virtually unimpaired. Although almost totally lacking in raw materials, it is a well-developed manufacturing country. Its highly skilled labor force forms the backbone of the economy, and the Swiss transportation and communications networks are efficient. Raw materials are imported and high-value finished products exported. Typical Swiss manufacturing and export products are those containing high labor value, such as watches and precision instruments; special quality products, such as chemicals, cheese, and chocolate; and items that do not lend themselves to mass production methods, such as generators and turbines. Other important segments of the economy, which counterbalance Switzerland's usually negative balance of trade, are the tourist industry, international banking, insurance, and transportation.

Switzerland depends on the world economy for its prosperity, as its small domestic market consumes only a fraction of industrial manufactures. Swiss exports of goods and services con-

Travel Notes

Transportation: Railroads connect the main cities and towns. The Swiss Federal Railway system is entirely electric. Trains are clean and run on schedule; fares are reasonable, with special roundtrip and holiday rates.

Geneva and Zurich are international flight centers, and both airports schedule daily flights to the US.

Local transportation systems—trams, buses, taxis, and commuter lake steamers—are efficient. Swiss roads are good, though often narrow and winding. Traffic moves on the right. An expanding system of limited-access highways joins the major cities.

Telecommunications: Direct dialing is in use throughout the country and includes international telephone calls. Telegraph service is also excellent. Bern is 6 hours ahead of eastern standard time.

Health: Immunization against disease is required only if the traveler has passed through an infected area. Health requirements change; therefore, check latest information. Special health measures are unnecessary in Switzerland. Swiss medical facilities are good.

stituted 36% of its GDP in 1984. The Federal Republic of Germany is Switzerland's most important trading partner; the United States ranks fourth. In 1984, the United States took 9.5% of Swiss exports (\$2.44 billion) and supplied 6.6% of Swiss imports (\$1.96 billion). Swiss trade with communist countries was less than 5%.

After World War II, Switzerland experienced practically uninterrupted economic growth for more than 25 years and now maintains one of the highest standards of living in the world. The influx of foreign workers—about 17% of the workforce—did not hamper this prosperity. Among the expansionary forces at work have been:

- A heavy influx of foreign capital;
- Intense investment activity;
- High individual consumption with an accompanying increase in imports;
- Expanding export industries; and
- High demand for construction.

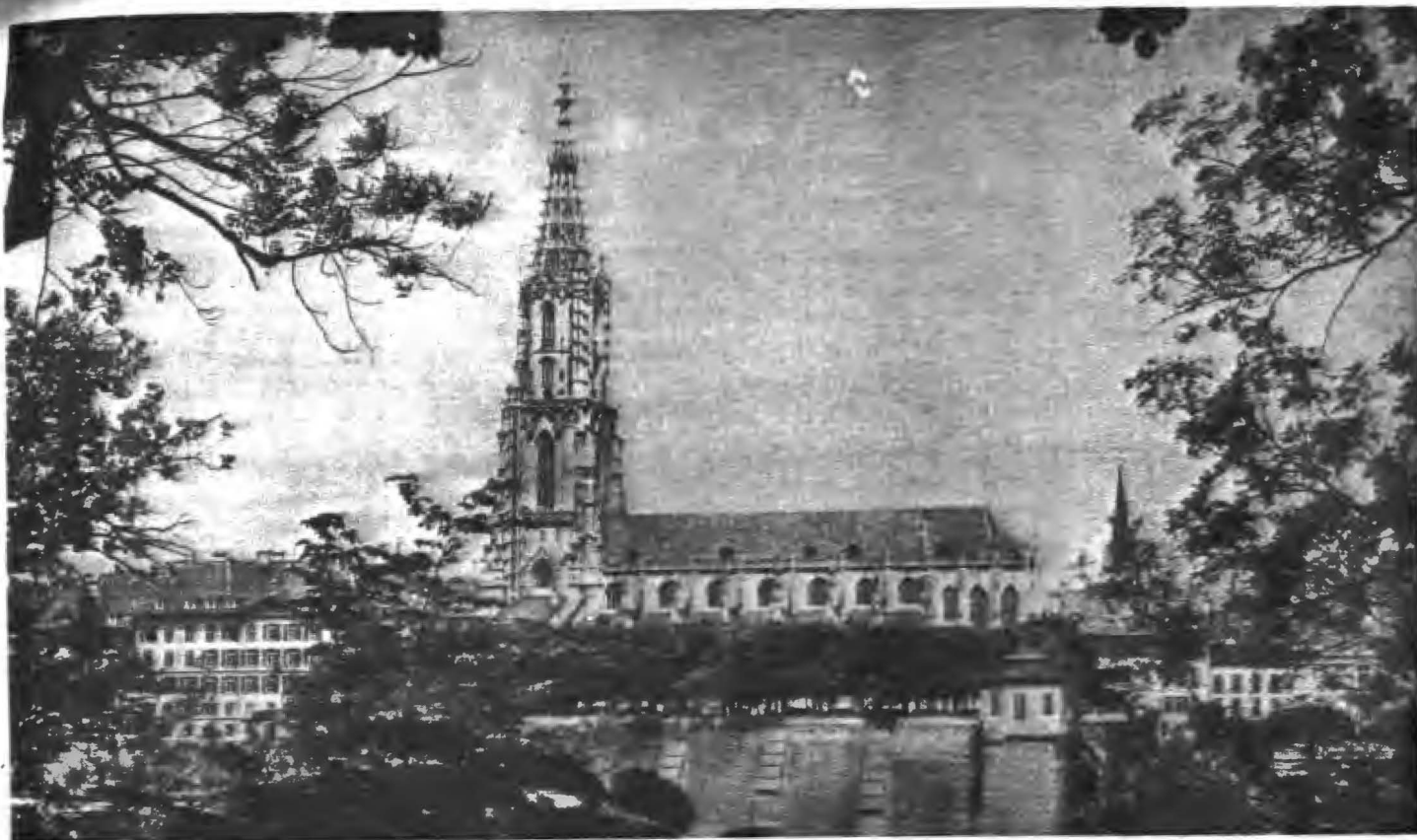
From late 1974 to early 1976, however, Switzerland experienced a deep recession. Real GNP in 1975 declined by 7.7% and, in 1976, by 1.3%. It grew again in 1977 by 2.7% and in 1978 by a modest 1.2%. The continuous appreciation of the Swiss franc (1978 average, +23%) kept import prices low. This accounts for the low inflation rate of 1.2% in 1977 and 1% in 1978. During the 1974-76 recession, the number of foreign workers in Switzerland fell by almost 25% (582,000 in 1978). The average unemployment rate in 1983 was 0.8%. Although Switzerland's economy contracted in 1981 and 1982, recessionary tendencies were less pronounced than in the mid-seventies. While real GDP declined slightly in 1982, this trend was reversed in 1983. Real growth in 1984 was 2.4%, and most observers expect this trend to continue into 1985.

In 1983, European Community (EC) countries supplied 66% of Swiss imports and took 49% of Swiss exports. In accordance with the terms of its trade agreement with the EC, Switzerland eliminated duties on industrial products imported from the EC in 1977. However, Switzerland has not applied for full EC membership because this has been considered incompatible with traditional Swiss neutrality and adverse to Swiss agricultural interests.

Switzerland plays an active role in international financial and trade matters. It is a member of a number of international organizations, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation



On a clear day, the view of the Alps is magnificent.



The Bern Cathedral dominates the Old Town section of Bern.

and Development (OECD), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and many UN specialized agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

DEFENSE

Switzerland has a 650,000-member militia army. All physically fit male Swiss citizens must serve from age 20 to 50. Civilians with certain occupations are exempt from duty after completing recruit training. There are no full-time active combat units, yet the army is capable of full mobilization within 48 hours. The army is organized into four army corps and an air force. The Swiss Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons either of Swiss design and manufacture or purchased from the West. The field forces are mobilized for training each year for 3 weeks.

Direct defense expenditures represent about 2% of the GNP. When the

cost to civilian industry of paid personnel absences due to annual military service is included in the calculation, the estimated defense expenditure is more than 3% of GNP. Switzerland is attempting to modernize its weapons inventory and is evaluating various weapons systems.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The principle of Swiss armed neutrality has not been seriously challenged since 1815. The rise of Soviet power, however, has compelled the Swiss to reinterpret their neutrality in light of circumstances radically different from those existing in 1815.

The Swiss have avoided alliances that might involve them in any military, political, or direct economic action against another state or group of states. In recent years, however, the Swiss have broadened the scope of activities in which they feel able to participate without compromising their neutrality. They have not joined the United Nations, but they maintain an observer at UN headquarters, and they belong to most UN specialized agencies. In addition, they have adopted a principle of

foreign policy—"solidarity and participation." They envisage solidarity as a moral obligation to undertake social, economic, and humanitarian activities that will constitute their contribution, as a neutral state, to the task of ensuring world peace and prosperity. Solidarity is manifested in technical and financial assistance to developing countries, readiness to extend good offices, humanitarian assistance, support for the extension of international law, and support for the UN specialized agencies of which Switzerland is a member.

Participation has been expressed by active Swiss membership in various international organizations and conferences. Since 1977, the government has adhered to a policy of working toward eventual UN membership. In 1984, both Houses of the Federal Assembly approved Swiss entry into the United Nations. During 1985, Swiss voters will have an opportunity to vote on UN membership in a referendum.

Switzerland maintains diplomatic relations with almost all independent states. Switzerland has no major prob-

lems in its bilateral relations with other countries.

Under a series of treaties concluded shortly after World War I, Switzerland assumed responsibility for the diplomatic and consular representation of Liechtenstein, the protection of its borders, and the regulation of its customs.

Switzerland is the headquarters for many international organizations, such as the International Labor Organization, the UN Economic and Social Council, the Bank of International Settlements, the Universal Postal Union, and the International Red Cross. (The flag of the International Red Cross is based upon the design of the Swiss flag, with colors reversed.)

U.S.-SWISS RELATIONS

Switzerland is a democratic country subscribing to many of the same ideals to which the United States is devoted. Communism has had virtually no success in appealing to the Swiss. Switzerland is stable politically with a healthy economy. It occupies an important strategic position and possesses a relatively strong military capability. All

these factors contribute to the well-being of Western Europe.

U.S. policy toward Switzerland takes these factors into account and endeavors to cooperate with Switzerland to the extent consistent with Swiss neutrality. The first official U.S.-Swiss consular relations were established in the late 1820s; diplomatic relations were established in 1853.

The U.S. Consul General at Zurich is also accredited to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—John Davis Lodge
Deputy Chief of Mission—James W. Shinn

Political Officer—Frank Tumminia
Economic Counselor—Richard A. Dugstad

Financial Attache—James Wallar
Commercial Counselor—James N. May
Public Affairs Officer—James H. Kirk
Administrative Officer—Jeffrey S. White

Consular Officer—Annette L. Veler
Agricultural Attache—Mattie R. Sharpless

Air Attache—Col. John Miki
Army Attache—Col. William Seechak

Consul General (Zurich)—Alfred Brainard

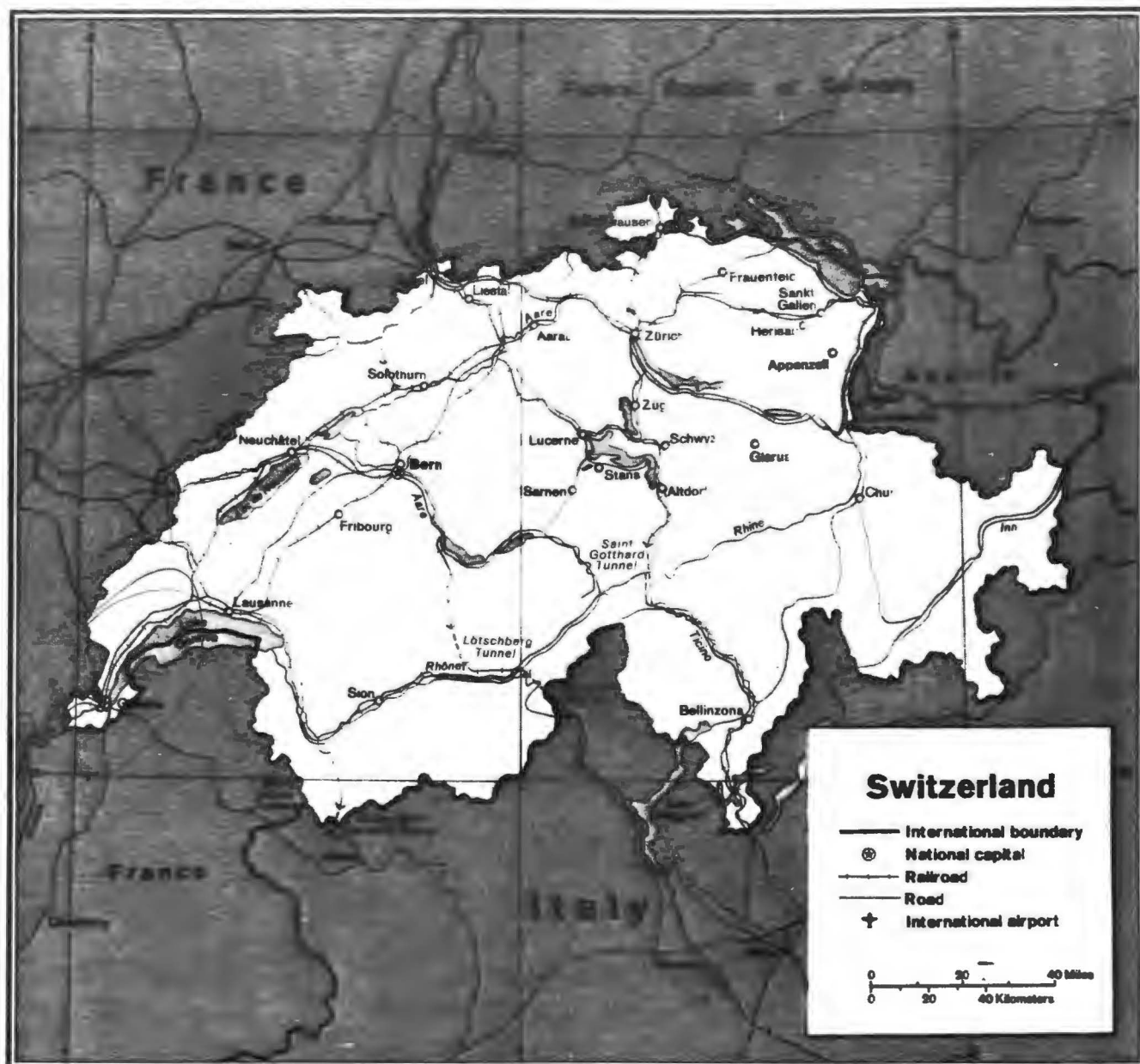
Consul (Geneva)—Kathleen M. Daly

The U.S. Embassy in Switzerland is located at 93/95 Jubilaumsstrasse, 3005 Bern. The U.S. consulate general is at Zollikerstrasse 141, 8008 Zurich. There is also a U.S. Mission to the European offices of the United Nations and other international organizations at 11, route de Pregny, 1292 Chambesy. The chief of this mission is Ambassador Gerald P. Carmen. ■

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