## **Design: Remo Mascherini**

Remo Mascherini was born in Florence, Italy, in 1958 and grew up in Kehrsatz in the canton of Bern after his parents moved to Switzerland. After he finished school, he completed four years of vocational training in engraving under the renowned Bernese relief engraver Klaus Graber. He also attended the Bern School of Arts and Crafts (now called the School of Design), where he completed courses in the subjects of engraving, drawing and three-dimensional design. Having spent many years working for companies in the packaging and graphic arts industry, he has a wealth of professional experience, particularly in his specialisation of relief and steel-plate engraving. Since 2009, he has been designing his engraving templates and reliefs on the PC using a CAD/CAM system. In 2013, Remo Mascherini took up the post of engraver at Swissmint. He is primarily responsible for converting the coin designs of a wide range of artists into virtual, three-dimensional models. The 3D data obtained in this way is used as the basis for creating the coin dies. Remo Mascherini adds the finishing touches to the milled stamp blanks by elaborately re-engraving them by hand.







## Official commemorative coins

Each year, the Federal Mint Swissmint issues a small number of commemorative coins featuring carefully selected subjects. The coins in bimetal, silver and gold bear an official nominal value and are available in various minting qualities – as collectors' pieces in their own right or as an exquisite gift.

## Switzerland, a land of wind music

All over the country, there is hardly a large festival where a wind band does not ensure a lively atmosphere. These bands enrich village and town life with their performances and contribute considerably to a sense of community among the local population. Switzerland has a well-deserved reputation as a country of wind music. Almost every village and town has at least one wind band. Unlike other countries, where civil wind bands copy the ensemble of military bands, what is most commonly found in Switzerland is Harmonie music (with woodwind and brass instruments) as well as pure brass ensembles, mixed brass ensembles (brass and saxophone instruments; *Metallharmonie*) and brass bands in the English style.

The first civil wind societies were founded as early as the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the style of a military corps. Some of these organised a music festival in Zofingen in 1862, which led to the founding of the «Federal Wind Band Federation». By 1865, the federation had 14 societies. Nowadays, the Swiss Wind Band Association, as the umbrella organisation, has over 2,000 societies of various sizes, organised in one of the seven national and 24 regional or cantonal associations. Overall, these associations represent some 80,000 musicians, i.e. young or young-at-heart musicians, directors and youth band members. In addition, there are also many other ensembles such as wind orchestras, brass bands, big bands or «Guggen» musicians, who do not belong to any association.

Sources: FOC, www.livingtradition.ch and Swiss Wind Band Association (Schweizer Blasmusikverband SBV), www.windband.ch Photo © Tobias Kühn