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SWISS EVENTS

A La-ROCHE EMPLOYEE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE

A former executive of the Vitamins Department of Hoffman La-Roche, the Basle chemical firm, was arrested at the end of last December and released on bail on 20th March under the suspicion of economic espionage in the interest of a foreign power. The whole case was clouded in secrecy and was not revealed until shortly before the release of the executive concerned, Mr. Stanley Adams, a Maltese national. La Roche explained in a communiqué that the case had been triggered off by the discovery of missing documents on the firms Vitamins research and policy. La Roche, the world's leading vitamins producer, lodged a complaint against persons unknown. If proved guilty, Mr. Adams could be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

As was later revealed Mr. Adams had submitted confidential documents to the European Executive Commission which was in the course of an investigation of possible anti-trust

activities in the pharmaceuticals sector. The amount of information supplied by Mr. Adams to the Commission is not clear. In an interview with Independent Television, he claimed that he had only written a letter notifying the Commission of activities which, in his view, constituted an abuse of Roche's dominant position in the vitamins field. He said that his action was motivated by his convictions that the company's policy was wrong.

The matter has been discussed by Head of Switzerland's Mission to the E.E.C., Mr. Claude Caillet, and Mr. Albert Borchett, member of the European Commission in charge of monopolies and anti-trust matters. It will be raised again at the next meeting of the joint Swiss-E.E.C. Commission set up by the Association Treaty between Switzerland and the Common Market.

Swiss officials stress that the fact that the Confederation is linked to the Community by such a treaty does not diminish the charges laid upon Mr. Adams. He is accused under a law on the passing of economic information to foreign powers. The affair also highlights that companies not based in the E.E.C. must abide by its regulations in their operations inside the Common Market. The 30,000-franc bail required for the release of Mr. Adams was supplied by the European Commission.

Mr. Adams' wife committed suicide during his detention. It appears from his

interview with English television that he had never been given the opportunity to communicate with her. She committed suicide after waiting in vain for a month to learn where her husband stood — leaving three children.

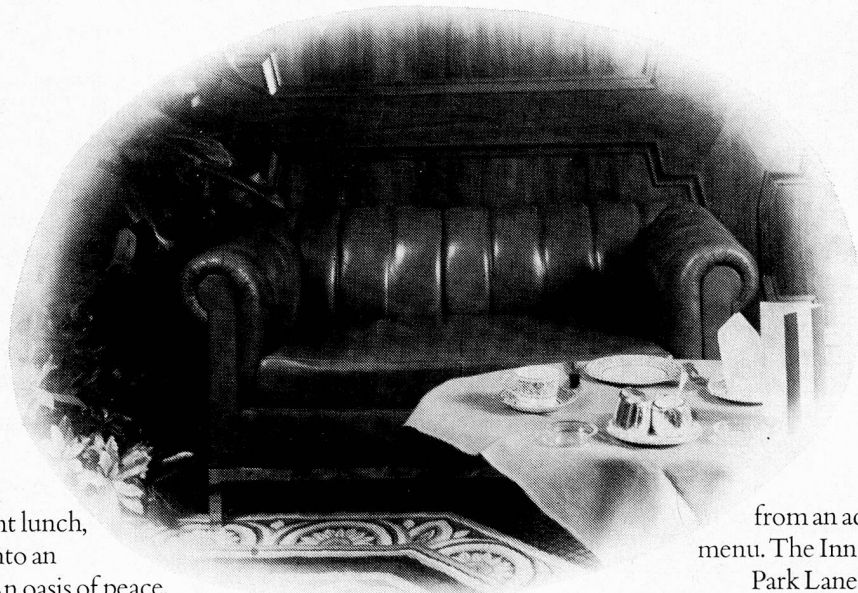
This tragedy raises the issue of Switzerland's laws of preventive detention. The practice of habeas corpus respected in Anglo-Saxon countries does not exist in Switzerland, and it is not infrequent for suspects to remain behind bars for weeks or even months and then be set free for lack of evidence. This aspect of the Adams' case does not appear to have aroused any reactions in the Swiss Press.

SOUTH AFRICA: THE FIRST CHOICE OF SWISS EMIGRANTS

The Republic of South Africa appears to have a strong appeal to would-be Swiss emigrants. An average of 900 compatriots go there every year. In 1973, for example, 920 Swiss emigrated to South Africa while the total number of departures for Australia and New Zealand was only 790.

The Office for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (OFIANT) insists that this trend has never been encouraged by the Swiss authorities. This had been alleged by some organisations, including the Europe-Tiers Monde Centre in Geneva. It is true that Swissair offer special reductions to emigrants leaving for

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Johannesburg. The ticket for this destination only costs them 1,225 francs against 1,901 for normal passengers. Emigrants also receive a 200 Rand refund from the South African government, thus reducing the cost of their journey to only 509 francs. But Swissair was one of the last airlines to offer such reduced rates and was moved into doing so by its competitors. Likewise, South Africa is not the only country to offer refunds. Similar incentives are offered by other countries, such as Brasil, eager to receive new immigrants.

The South African Embassy in Berne said it was highly satisfied with the present level of emigration of young Swiss to South Africa. It added that most immigrants were manual or semi-skilled people. In view of Pretoria's efforts to preserve the white-non-white balance, racial factors appear to be as important as considerations of skill to its immigration authorities. The Embassy claimed that South Africa's policy of encouraging white immigration had already attracted 30,000 young whites from Europe since 1961. About 40 per cent of these immigrants came from Switzerland.

The Office for Trade Promotion (OSEC) disclosed that trade links between Switzerland and South Africa have been growing steadily during the past few years. Figures show an increase of 140 million francs in Swiss exports to South Africa during the first 11 months of last year. Exports for this period totalled 459.7 million francs (about £80 million). Trade between the two

countries is in Switzerland's favour to the tune of 388.6 million francs. An OSEC official said that in times of recession, some "secondary markets" presented renewed interest.

This was obviously the case of South Africa.

MRS PESTALOZZI JUST RE-ELECTED AS CANDIDATE TO THE GREAT COUNCIL OF ZURICH

Mrs. Regula Pestalozzi, Zurich's health services chief at the centre of a violent storm early this year over her handling of a suspected euthanasia case, has just been re-elected as a Liberal candidate for the forthcoming elections to the Zurich Great Council. Mrs. Pestalozzi, who had been elected with an overwhelming majority in 1971, barely saw herself placed on the list of Liberal candidates for the next elections. The Liberal Committee entrusted with presenting the list of candidates was sharply divided. One camp was against Mrs. Pestalozzi's re-election, and the other in favour. The first group was worried that Mrs. Pestalozzi's reputation, which had received a bad knock after the Triemli affair, would prejudice the chances of the party. The other group maintained its support for the controversial candidate who had previously announced that she would resign from her job in the Executive if she were not re-elected to the Great Council. In the end, she was placed on the list by a majority of 44 to 31.

Mrs. Pestalozzi had summarily sacked from his post the head consultant of Triemli Hospital in Zurich after it was discovered that he administered only water to unconscious and terminal patients. The enquiry is pursuing its course but the affair, which has now died down somewhat, caused a great deal of emotion in the Canton and elsewhere in Switzerland.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN THE JURA

Now that the three northernmost districts of the Jura have decided to form a new Canton, their people will be called at the end of the year, or at the beginning of next year, to elect a Constituent Assembly of 50 members. This assembly was provided for by the constitutional article voted on 1st March, 1970, by the population of Berne — and which set the machinery in motion for the creation of the new Canton. The article stipulated that the elections to the future assembly will be organised in the same way as those to the Great Council. This means, theoretically, that all employees of the State — civil servants, teachers and ministers — would be debarred from being candidates. These provisions are already being questioned. It is generally felt that they should be altered or over-riden because the citizens that are prevented from drafting the future Constitution of Canton Jura are likely to be particularly qualified for such a task.



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DEATH OF THE SON OF THE LAST KING OF SPAIN

Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Alphonso XIII, the last King of Spain, died at the St. Gall Cantonal Hospital last month, following injuries sustained during a fall in the street.

Don Jaime had entered hospital on 26th February suffering from concussion. He had an operation on his head and was later submitted to a tracheotomy. He had been in a coma for several days before his death, which occurred a month after the accident.

Born in 1908, the former Crown Prince had renounced his rights to the throne of Spain in June, 1933, for health reasons.

A WAY TO BEAT HIGH RENTS

Mr. Emmanuel Burkhardt was so disgusted with the cost of renting a flat in the Zurich area that he built a shack with wooden boards and steel pipes and hung the flimsy construction from beneath the Loewenbruecke, the bridge which crosses the river Glatt at Glattbrugg. Burkhardt, 36, claimed that this was the only way for him to "own anything". The shack cost him 4,000 francs. It accommodated a sofa, some armchairs, a large table, a cupboard, a radio and a gas lamp. People crossing the bridge were welcome to descend a slippery ramp and visit this strange abode. Five hundred had already signed the Golden Guest book by the end of March.

Predictably, the authorities were not as enthusiastic and ordered him out with his "construction of boards and pipings" shortly after he had settled beneath the Loewenbruecke. But Burkhardt managed to get an appeal and brought the case to the Cantonal Court. He was thus enjoying some more weeks of highly publicised reprieve under the glaring eyes of the local authorities.

150 MILLION FRANCS OF TECHNICAL AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

It took two days for the National Council to vote an expenditure of 150 million francs for Swiss technical co-operation with developing countries over the next 18 months. During the semi-debate, the Lower House also voted funds of 200 million francs to the International Development Agency. Both government proposals were supported by an overwhelming majority of MPs but a handful of right-wingers, including Mr. James Schwarzenbach, slowed down the debate by making various counter-proposals to reduce Switzerland's aid to the third world.

EXHIBITION IN MEMORY OF A GREAT PSYCHOLOGIST

An exhibition to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Carl Gustav Jung was opened at the Wasserkirche in Zurich. The event was organised by the City of Zurich with the co-operation of

the C. G. Jung Institute and Zurich's Psychological Association.

Mr. Mario Jacobi, President of the Swiss Society for Analytical Psychology, introduced the event with a speech on the career of Switzerland's greatest psychologist and psychiatrist. The exhibition not only relates Jung's life, with documents on his childhood, his family and his studies, but also explains the development of his thought with emphasis on the important milestones of his career, in particular his work at the Burghoerzli psychiatric hospital and his encounter with Sigmund Freud.

The exhibition will in due course be shown abroad under the patronage of the Pro-Helvetia Foundation.

MAKING ENTRY TO UNIVERSITY EASIER

The University Council of Geneva is presently discussing a plan to allow students without their "Maturité" into the University. The plan, proposed by the Rectorate, would apply to young people over 25. They would have to pass an entrance examination. The idea is to allow young people who have already worked for some time without having completed their secondary schooling with the usual examination to switch course if they feel it can improve their prospects, and if they have the ability.

The scheme would also make the University more open to the working classes. The decision to go ahead with it has not yet been made. Some university



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officials are afraid that it would lower the standards of the student roll, but their opponents say that, on the contrary, the standards may improve as people entering the university at the age of 25 or 30 are likely to be more highly motivated. At any event, the Rectorate does not want the new facility available to people who have failed their "Maturité" and who just wait until they are 25 to try the entrance exam.

Until now, any young man or woman who, having left school at an early age, decides at a later stage to go to university must painstakingly work for the "Maturité Fédérale". This examination is considered to be more difficult than the "Maturité" taken by ordinary school-leavers and can mean years of correspondence courses and homework. The proposed scheme is already in operation in several European countries, including France and West Germany.

GENEVA MOTOR SHOW

Geneva's 1975 Motor Show opened its doors at the end of March. Despite the recession hitting the car industry, this annual event carried the usual novelties. It gave the British car industry its first opportunity to present the Rolls-Royce "Camargue" (£29,000) on an international platform. Vauxhall presented a new low-consumption model in tune with the demand for low-cost cars. Jensen-Healey presented a new two-litre coupé and Triumph presented its new low-pollution model, the TR7, intended primarily for the American market.

WORLD PRESS CONFERENCE MOVED FROM LAGOS TO ZURICH

The next Annual Assembly of the International Press Institute (IPI) which was due to be held in Lagos, will now take place in Zurich next May following the refusal by the Nigerian Government to grant visas to white South African journalists. The IPI headquarters in Zurich explained that it had to abide to the long-standing tradition that its Annual Assemblies should be open to delegates from every member-country. The IPI is an organisation devoted to the defence of Press freedom in the world. It has some 2,000 members among newspapers, radios and television stations.

The decision caused some angry reactions in Nigeria, where the government-owned Press accused the IPI of siding with the South African "racists and oppressors". It called on Nigerian and African journalists to boycott the future assembly.

PETITION AGAINST INDUSTRIAL POULTRY FARMS

A petition has been launched by the Swiss Federation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against the latest methods of poultry-farming. The petition aims at introducing legislation that would ban modern egg factories where

chickens are contained in a completely artificial environment specifically designed to optimise their production. The "petitioners" claim that these unfortunate hens "never see the light of day, never feel a drop of rain, do not know what a blade of grass is, have never felt the earth". They add that the production of these poultry-farms is not only of bad quality, but actually unhealthy. The move would follow a decision to ban this type of sophisticated poultry-farming in Denmark.

LEFT-WING TELEPHONE SERVICE IN ZURICH

Anyone wishing to receive news viewed from an angle other than that of the "Bourgeois Press" can now dial the number 39 11 12 in Zurich and obtain all sorts of information concerning the world of working men as well as world news seen from a leftist angle. This new service was started on 21st March by a group called "Leserkampf" founded some years ago with the express purpose of resuscitating the left-wing Press of Canton Zurich. It failed in its attempt to re-start the AZ newspaper in 1973. Realising that the re-emergence of a left-wing Press in the Canton was not economically viable, the group transformed itself into a body committed to the critique of the Swiss Press. It ran an office in Zurich with press cuttings and recommended reading material for the attention of callers. Its new telephone service was launched after a careful inspection of the legal situation. But there was nothing in the laws of the land preventing a private organisation to use a public utility for such a cause. Several other bodies — mainly in the religious field — already use the telephone service for helping people in difficult circumstances. The "Leserkampf" will send its service every day of the week, with only one edition for the weekend. This will cost the group some 450 francs a month.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

The Swiss Socialist Party held its annual congress in Zurich at the end of last month. Its debate centred on the party's stand in view of the forthcoming elections to the National Council, and on a new initiative on land reform. The Congress decided that next October's campaign should be based on three main themes: *Political Security*, *Social Security*, *Economic Security*. A political declaration approved by the delegates expressed this aim by the following alternative: "Uncertainty and crisis with the Bourgeoisie, Security and Justice with the Swiss Socialist Party".

At the end of a rather confused debate, the Congress approved the terms of a new constitutional initiative on land-ownership. Its main feature is to limit the price offered in any real-estate transaction by private companies to the fiscal value of the property. In other words, the Socialists want to strengthen the anti-speculation laws. Opponents

to the scheme felt that it didn't go far enough and asked that the new Initiative should provide for the complete "communalisation" of land. This was considered as unfeasible by the majority in view of the "structure of power in the majority of Swiss communes".

Commentators noted the particularly staid and unadventurous atmosphere that prevailed at this platform of the Swiss Left which had chosen "security" as its key-word.

15TH "GOLDEN ROSE OF MONTREUX" TELEVISION CONTEST, 1975

The "Golden Rose of Montreux" Television Contest will take place from 27th April to 3rd May, 1975.

This international contest for light entertainment programmes is being organised for the 15th time by the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) and the City of Montreux under the patronage of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

The entries will be judged by two different juries. The International Jury will be presided over by Mr. Paul Vandebussche, Director-General of Flemish-speaking Belgian Radio and Television (BRT). The two Vice-Chairmen will be Miklos Szinetar, Artistic Director of Hungarian Television, and Mahmoud Ja'Farian, Deputy Director-General of Iranian Radio and Television.

The Chairman of the Press Jury will be the British television critic Richard Last, of the *Daily Telegraph*, London.

The Golden Rose of Montreux Contest is open to organisations which operate a national television service. They can participate with an entry from the following types of programme: variety shows, light entertainment with scenario, songs, light music, jazz, pop music and "personality shows".

The prizes up for award are the Golden Rose of Montreux with 10,000 francs in cash, the Silver Rose, the Bronze Rose, the Special Prize of the City of Montreux for the funniest programme and the Special Press Prize.

SWISS SCIENTISTS DISCOVER PETROL-SAVING ADDITIVE

Three Swiss scientists announced that they had developed a chemical additive which could reduce car exhaust fumes and cut petrol consumption.

The three men, all practising chemists or physicists working for the Motor Research and Development Company in Nyon, told a recent Press conference in Geneva that the additive could cut exhaust fumes by at least 30 per cent. They did not specify the content of the additive.

Successful tests in the United States and Switzerland showed that it burned fuel more effectively by breaking down drops of petrol in smaller units, they said. This led to improved mixing of fuel and air in the carburettor and better combustion in the engine.

Tests showed that fuel consumption dropped between two and ten per cent with no loss of engine power. The three men – Dietrich Mohnhaupt, Bjorn Rump and Henri Dietlin – said the additive had been tested on more than a dozen different cars with some showing as much as 72 per cent reduction in exhaust fumes.

Talks on marketing the additive have begun with oil and motor manufacturers. The scientists said it would cost roughly one or two Swiss centimes per litre.

FOREIGN WOMEN HAVE FEWER CHILDREN THAN SWISS WOMEN

Figures released by the Federal Statistical Office tend to destroy the idea that foreign women, "breeding like rabbits", bring more children into the world than Swiss women and account for an inordinate part of the Swiss population growth. It turns out, however, that after five years of marriage, foreign women give birth on average to 1.4 children (excuse the decimals, necessary under the circumstances) while their Swiss counterparts give birth to 1.6 children. After ten years of marriage, the figures are respectively 1.9 and 2.2. The reason why foreign women do in fact give birth to a great many children (they amount to 15 per cent of all women in Switzerland but are responsible for 30 per cent of births) is that they marry at a younger age and that those that live in Switzerland are nearly all in the young-married and more procreative age groups.

CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

The third United Nations on the Law of the Sea is the most important conference currently taking place in Geneva. The 3,000 delegates from some 150 countries are working on a new code of the sea that will, in particular, re-define the economic rights of countries bordering on the sea. It is the third such conference since the U.N. Conferences of 1958 and 1960 which led to four international conventions on territorial waters, on rights on the high seas, on the rights of fishing and the problems related to the continental shelf. These conventions are considered out-dated – particularly by the developing countries – and it was decided to start the procedure anew several years ago following a speech at the 1967 U.N. General Assembly by the Maltese Ambassador, Mr. Arvid Pardo, who proclaimed that the sea-bed should become the "common heritage of humanity".

A U.N. special commission was entrusted with preparing a new conference charged with drafting and passing a new and far-reaching convention on every legal aspect of the use of the sea. The Conference first met for procedural matters in New York and put the axe to the grindstone last summer in Caracas, Venezuela. This first working session saw a violent confrontation between industrialised and developing countries. The Conference adjourned without reaching an agreement on any of the proposals set out in the draft convention. It began its present session in Geneva on

17th March and was due to end it on 8th May. The Conference will then hold its fourth and final stage in the Venezuelan capital. This should end, hopefully, on the signing of a new World Convention on the Sea.

The Conference has been divided into three commissions. The first is concerned with international problems such as the creation of an international and independent authority that would administer the sea-bed outside national jurisdictions. This commission is also examining the economic consequences of developing the mineral resources of the sea-bed outside national waters.

The second commission has the more delicate task of devising an adequate legislation on issues of national interest. The most important hurdle is to find agreement on the notion of territorial zone and economic zone. It seems that this hurdle has been partly overcome and that the future Convention will provide for a universal extension to 12 nautical miles of territorial waters, and for the institution of a 200-mile "economic zone" whereby the marine resources of that zone would belong entirely to the bordering country. The commission has also to examine problems relating to the free movement of shipping, the access to the sea of land-locked countries, preferential rights in national waters, use of the sea for radio-broadcasts and so forth.

The third commission is concerned with scientific research, the development of technology and the prevention of marine pollution. The economic importance of the sea is highlighted by the



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fact that one per cent of the world's petrol was extracted from the sea-bed in 1958, as against 18% today and 30% by 1980. The sea-bed is also rich in manganese nodules from which copper, cobalt, nickel and other metals can also be extracted. Production could reach 18 million tons within ten years. But the development of this immense wealth carries with it an increased risk of pollution. The enormous ecological damage which a sinking giant tanker could cause are well known. The Swedish explorer Thor Heyerdahl, has warned that "none of us will live tomorrow if we destroy the ocean's living species".

While the Conference was launched to vindicate the principle that the seas are a common heritage, there were strong disagreements on the ways of implementing this principle. The traditional seafaring nations (United States, Britain, Japan, Norway) hope to preserve the freedom of the sea as conceived by Thomas Grotius, one of the first thinkers on international law. The developing countries want to get as much as they can out of the supposed common heritage, and are the most ardent supporters of the exclusive "economic zone". The 200-mile zone would cover the continental shelf and most of the accessible riches of the sea. The part of the sea resources that would remain "common" could therefore be limited to fishes and algae. The claims of the countries with a seashore are considered as unjust by land-locked countries, such as Switzerland, who are demanding a share of the income derived from these resources, as well as a guaranteed access to the sea. Furthermore, the Soviet bloc countries have reacted strongly against the extension of fishing limits, particularly off the coast of Canada where their trawlers account for half of the catches.

The Conference is chaired by Mr. H. Shirley Amerashinge (Sri Lanka). Like so many assemblies of its kind, it has been plagued by political problems unrelated with the matter under discussion. The controversy has, in particular, led to the abstention of South Africa.

SIT-IN AT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE

Fifteen thousand people assembled at Kaiseraugst at the site of a nuclear power plant to demonstrate against what they called "the thickest concentration of nuclear power plants in the world".

At the time of writing, the Aargau cantonal government had decided to call for an urgent meeting with the governments of neighbouring Basle City, Basle District, Solothurn and Berne to discuss the political and legal aspects of the protest. All have atomic power stations planned or in operation on their territory.

One of the protest organisers, Mr. Daniel Wiener, said that they were preparing for a long occupation. He added that between 100 and 150 people were staying at the site and a refreshment centre had been set up. "We are also building wooden huts. We have asked people to bring caravans on the site and we are planning to start a mini-bus public transport service this week between the site and the railway station".

The Aargau Cantonal Government warned the protesters that serious legal steps would follow if they refused to quit the site, and ordered them to permit work to resume. The company building the Kaiseraugst power plant has laid official complaints against Mr. Wiener and three other organisers and participants in the occupation which began on 1st April. But Mr. Hansjuerg, President of a Committee against nuclear power plants, explaining his cause to the Press, said: "In all, ten nuclear power stations with 17-19 reactors are planned in the area, including France and West Germany. Five are within 40 kilometres of Basle, which is nearer than authorities in the United States would have permitted even under the old regulations. Kaiseraugst itself is only 10 kilometres from Basle".

Switzerland at present has three atomic power plants in operation with a total installed capacity of just over 1,000 megawatts. Three others, including Kaiseraugst, are under construction, all in north-west Switzerland.

ELEVEN KILLED IN AVALANCHES

A spate of avalanches hit the Swiss, Austrian and Italian Alps on the second weekend of this month. They were due to exceptional atmospheric conditions: snowfalls of 70 centimetres on Saturday were followed the following day by a sudden rise in the temperature which made conditions ideal for avalanches. At least 11 people were killed in Switzerland and up to 12 in Italy and Austria.

At the village of Acla, on the north side of the Lukmanier pass, rescuers dug out seven people, including a woman and four children, still alive after an avalanche buried them for more than 24 hours. Three people, including the Grisons State Councillor Battista Flepp and his 11-year-old son, died in the avalanche which virtually destroyed the village of some 15 houses and a chapel. All seven survivors were injured, some with broken legs, and ambulances hurried them to hospital over roads still only partially cleared from huge quantities of snow.

Three Swiss skiers were killed at Praetigau, to the north-east when an avalanche surprised them at 2,000 metres. In the Tessin, another snow mass, crashing down on a holiday chalet, killed five members of a Swiss family.

A young girl also died near Andermatt and a 25-year-old man walking in the Maggia Valley near Berne, was killed by an avalanche.

Several resorts, including Saas Fee and Andermatt, were cut off. All road and railway links with Italy were closed for several days.

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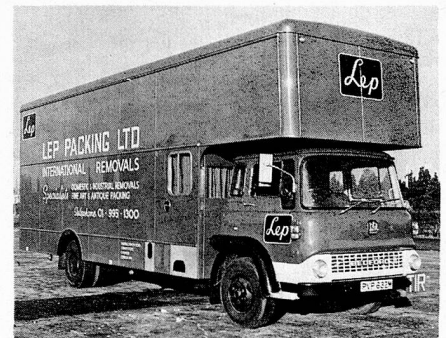
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FLOWER POWER ANGERS BURGERS OF WINTERTHUR

Adepts of a cult of brotherhood and spiritual fulfilment have managed to attract upon themselves the hatred of a whole town. The members of the "Divine Light" Centre in Winterthur have drawn upon themselves no fewer than 250 legal complaints and court actions in the nine years of their existence. Several proceedings are currently before the courts but the "Divine Light" appears to have unfathomable resources with which to pay its lawyers.

The group made its appearance in a residential area of Winterthur. Under the guidance of an Indian, they bought a number of houses which became their permanent centre. Dressed in blue robes (a colour propitious to meditation) they set about looking for the Truth and achieving spiritual realisation through

various practices which failed, however, to bring the Divine Light upon their neighbourhood.

Rather the opposite happened. Neighbours soon complained of the chants that troubled their sleep at four o'clock in the morning. They were annoyed by other habits of their strange neighbours. They claimed that the fringe religionists were taking pictures of them and defaming them in a magazine which they regularly placed in the letterboxes of the town.

For all that, the sect claims to have the praiseworthy purpose of seeking the Light. Its members are said to lead a chaste life and to spend much of their time reading mystical works. They earn part of their livelihood by making furniture.

SLIMMERS BEWARE especially in West London

Twickenham, a suburb to the south-west of London of international rugby fame, is definitely not the place for serious dieters. Why? Is the Thames Valley air fattening? Probably not. Then perhaps Dieter Uhlmann, a Zürcher, might just have to take some of the blame.

Mr. Uhlmann is the proprietor and chief baker of one of those fattening but pleasurable of establishments — he is a Swiss patissier!

His shop, Le Chalet, at 43 York Street, offers one of the most mouth-watering selections this side of the Bahnhofstrasse.

The perpetrator of these "crimes" bought his shop in 1968. Since then he has lived, with his English wife and two anglo-Swiss boys, in their comfortable house in Isleworth.

He is a third generation baker and confectioner. His brother is also carrying on the family tradition by running a bakery, established in 1856, in Kiel, West Germany.

Dieter Uhlmann decided to make his way in these islands in 1962 although it was not the first time he had been here.

Let us quote a Scottish newspaper, the *Arbroath Guide*, dated 11th March, 1961, when Dieter was studying British baking methods.

The paper, describing the centrepiece of an Easter display by

Messrs. Goodfellow and Steven Ltd., which included a Swiss chalet constructed from glazed chocolate, said: "Surely there is no one better suited to make such a chalet than a Swiss confectioner? This firm has been lucky because Mr. Dieter Uhlmann has been working with them for some months while studying British methods".

The report continued: "Dieter, a handsome, fairhaired Swiss, is now putting the finishing touches to his typical chalet".

The report then described the chalet's construction — glazed chocolate, marzipan and icing sugar. It was obviously quite a hit!

Today he is simply a businessman. He sells home-made patisserie and confectionery at competitive prices, ably assisted by a young German — Josef Schulze-Ahkle.

Perhaps Dieter's greatest asset is his training with Zürich's world-famous Honold.

This training has enabled him to establish a range of continental patisserie including "croissants", "Schnitten" and sundry gateaux.

However demoralising for the ex-patriot slimmer, Dieter's most devastating challenge is that he can, to order, produce almost any Swiss regional delicacy.

NEW SWISSAIR SERVICE TO CHINA

On 6th April, Swissair inaugurated a new Zurich-Geneva-Athens-Bombay-Peking-Shanghai line. It will be served once a week by a Swissair DC-8. The flight from Zurich to Shanghai takes about 21 hours, the actual flying time being 18 hours. This new Swissair connection undoubtedly contributes to the growth of trade relations between the two countries. Last year, trade totalled a value of about 270 million francs, with a considerable balance in Switzerland's favour. On the occasion of the first flight Swissair issued commemorative envelopes for philatelists, stamped with a special postmark by Swiss post offices in Geneva and Zurich.

WORLD-WIDE INTEREST IN THE THIRD EUROPEAN WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELLERY FAIR IN BASLE

The third European Watch, Clock and Jewellery Fair, which is taking place within the framework of the Swiss Industries Fair in Basle from 12th to 21st April, is meeting with world-wide interest from visitor circles; travel agencies and professional associations in overseas countries such as Japan, Canada and the USA, and also Finland, Great Britain and Sweden have registered groups of up to 100 persons and there are similar enquiries from Arab countries.

Trade journalists from North and South America who last year were invited by the Swiss Industries Fair and the exhibitors' committee of the European Watch, Clock and Jewellery Fair to a study trip in the watch, clock and jewellery centres of southern Germany, the French Jura and in Switzerland, have now, on the occasion of the Fair, advertised similar trips for their readers, whereby a several days' stay in Basle has been included in the programme.

As a result of the world-wide publicity campaign in all the leading trade journals, there are in addition already very many individual enquiries and registrations from about 50 countries, and these numbers are increasing every day.

BIG BLAST AT GERMAN EMBASSY IN GENEVA

Two bombs shattered the offices of the German Embassy to the International Organisations in Geneva. The two bombs were planted in front of the ground-floor offices of the headquarters of the German Delegation at No. 28 Chemin du Petit Saconnex. The blast caused heavy damage to the building and its offices and was heard in nearly every part of the canton. It shattered large windows at the Intercontinental Hotel 2,000 yards away, and caused doors to slam shut on the eighteenth floor of the building. The explosion caused a panic among the hotel's international clientèle.