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When a man leaves prison, the social worker steps in not only to help him to adapt psychologically to his new condition, but also to settle the innumerable personal and family problems which will beset him. While Switzerland's favourable economic set-up will provide a prisoner with a ready job, this is not as simple in the case of accommodation. Few are the landlords willing to have an ex-convict as a tenant. Ex-convicts are moreover likely to mix with the people they have met in prison and never free themselves entirely from the fringe situation which led them to break the law.

An ex-prisoner needs special social attention because the majority of those that are sentenced to jail come from strife-ridden homes. They were unstable from the outset and find it difficult to live within the prescriptions of organised society. However efficient and devoted, the "patronage" system in force in Switzerland and developed over the years will not prevent a relapse, but has proved vital in bringing many people at odds with the law back to a normal and useful life. Far from being an ancillary aspect of the prison system, the probation and patronage apparatus remains essential if the prison establishment is to fulfill its role of improving the individuals in custody and protecting society.

Retired Swiss writes book on education

A compatriot and reader in Guernsey, Mr. C.A. Aeschimann, 81, has just published a series of essays under the title "*Oriana Book: Ultimate Education*". It is published by Hazely Ltd. rue des Fontelles, Forest, Guernsey, Channel Islands, and can be obtained for £1 including postage.

We should like to put our admiration on record that an eighty-year old Swiss, with a background completely unconnected with the writing game, should have endeavoured to enter his thoughts on a variety of subjects centering on education in a readable 103-page book. The endeavour was a remarkable one, considering that Mr. Aeschimann had to overcome the hurdle of the English language. Writing a short story, let alone a book, can hardly be improvised, even for an English-speaking person. That this should have been undertaken by a Swiss is all the more creditable. But Mr. Aeschimann's book also contains very true, simple and universal facts on life, behaviour, standards, faith, society, and mainly

education — the central theme of the work.

The author's main concern is that education today is completely deprived of a spiritual and moral component. The spiritual values of life, the reality of the invisible world, the teachings of the Gospels are not taught or not conferred with the importance which they deserve. As a result, youth are not only disorientated and brazenly reject the old beliefs in order to chase their own dreams, but they have lost all sense of discipline. Mr. Aeschimann illustrates his thesis with various examples taken from current affairs, such as Zurich's "Bunker Republic", violence at the LSE, and daily acts of vandalism at British summer resorts.

Mr. Aeschimann expresses his dismay at this state of things and offers solutions. They are basically a return to the values revealed to mankind in the Gospels and in the world's spiritual traditions. Mr. Aeschimann touches on such topical subjects as sex, industrial relations, family planning, law and order.

EAST GERMAN SPIES ARRESTED IN ZURICH

An important espionage affair has broken out in Zurich. It is believed that a Sulzer engineer naming himself Hans Kaelin and established in Zurich since 1967 was the head of the East-German Espionage Services in Switzerland. Mr. Kaelin and his wife were arrested on 12th September in their home in Zurich where several sophisticated radio transmitters, secret documents, cameras and coding devices were also found. The Federal authorities have not yet disclosed how the two spies, whose real name was Wolf, had been arrested.

In a Press conference, Mr. Kurt Furgler, Head of the Justice and Police Department and the retiring Federal Attorney, Mr. Hans Walder, said that Mr. Wolf had come to Switzerland in 1967 as an officer for the East-German WFK Services. He settled in Zurich with the help of perfectly forged documents attesting to his origins in the village of Einsiedeln. In Zurich he met a "journalist", Ursula Meissner, who also turned out to be an East-German having illegally entered the country.

"Hans Kaelin" then 45, found a job as a machines engineer in the vast factories of Sulzer Brothers in Winterthur. Later he switched to the computer and production department. As far as one knows at this stage, his activities covered the whole of

Switzerland and a wide variety of political, economic and military matters the content of which was revealed among the documents found at his Zurich home. Among other devices, police found a modern transmitter hidden inside a wooden chest. It could transmit long coded messages in a matter of seconds making detection and localisation particularly difficult. "Kaelin" was in regular contact with Headquarters situated 30 miles from Berlin.

The Federal Council met in special session to discuss the case and sent a note of protest to the East German mission in Berne.

Ironically, one of the most important post-war espionage cases in Switzerland also involved Sulzer Brothers. Three years ago, an engineer working in the firm's Turbine Department sold plans of the Swiss-built "Mirage" fighter to Israel for over 800,000 francs. But Sulzer's Press chief announced that the "Kaelin Affair" wasn't as serious as the "Frauenknecht Affair". He said that "Kaelin" had not had access to any secret material which was not the case of Alfred Frauenknecht, who had been an executive of the company. The Press officer added that it was not practical to step up security at Sulzer's as a company of this size could not operate without a minimum of trust.

It is not known how the East-German couple came to be arrested, but Sulzer's have said that they had never suspected their engineer of delving in illegal activities.

Three Englishmen rob 2 million francs from Uganda

Three Englishmen were arrested in Geneva at the beginning of the month on charges of attempting to rob 2 million Swiss francs from Uganda. The three adventurers, who were not named, learnt that a state-run textiles company called Nianza had ordered for about 2 million francs worth of linen and textiles in Britain. The money was to be transferred to a London bank and paid to the suppliers on delivery. The three men learnt of this deal and immediately asked the Ugandan officials concerned to have it postponed. By various devious means, they obtained the help of high-level officials who agreed to have the money deposited in a special fund in Kampala. The three men left for London, presented themselves as Nianza directors to a bank in the City, opened an account for the Ugandan company and had the money transferred to Britain. With the intention of swindling their Ugandan accomplices, they then had the money transferred again to a Geneva bank. They were on