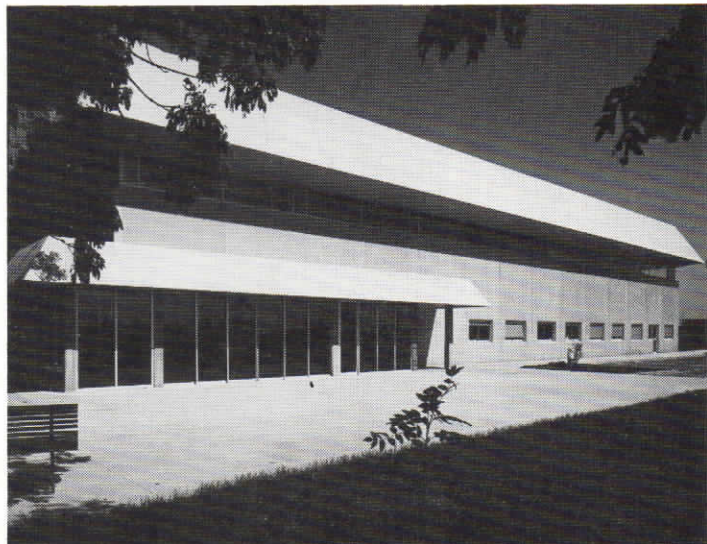


TEKTRONIX IN EUROPE



In many west European countries, Tektronix has its own established subsidiary company. In Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and of course, in the UK, Tektronix companies have been formed to sell and service our products. The European Marketing Centre, (E.M.C.) in Amsterdam has the task of co-ordinating the activi-

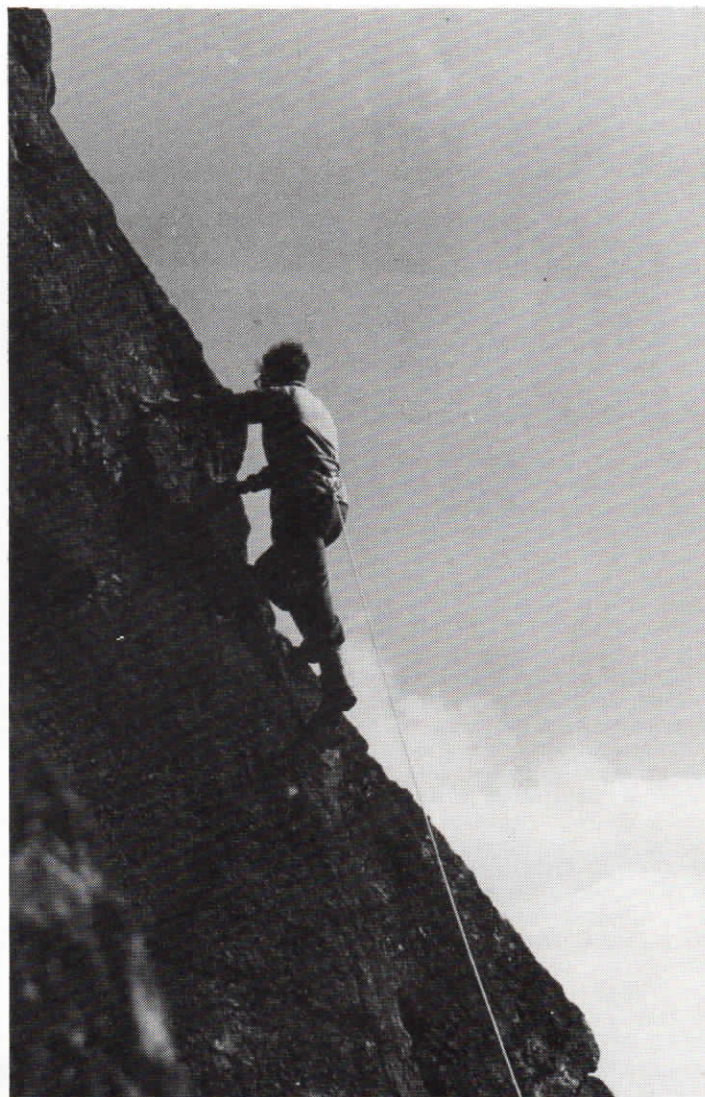
ties of all these companies, as well as those of our appointed distributors elsewhere in Europe and the Middle-East.

Tek Times has already published a photograph of the E.M.C. Headquarters, (*Tek Times*, September 1979), this month's picture shows the impressive offices of Tektronix in France, located at Orsay in Paris.

Cover Girl



Ann Collins D1000 Production joined the company in February 1979. Her interests include swimming, horse riding and playing netball for a team in the Hertford and Cheshunt league. She has just recently taken an interest in the growing and caring of plants.

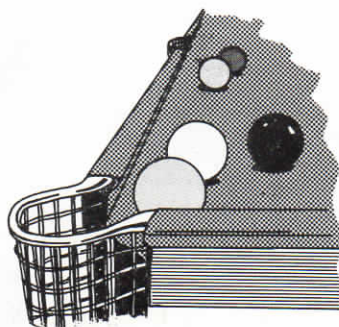


Paul Smith off duty. "Because it's there" — see page two

AREA REPRESENTATIVE MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for 11 a.m. on **THURSDAY MARCH 20** at Hoddesdon. The management representative will be John Thompson.

Only champions need apply . . .



Yet again the rolls open for the Second Tektronix Snooker Competition!

All those champions interested apply to Yvonne Wise, official referee, on ext. 237 at Southgate.

Entry fee is 50p. per head, prizes are $\frac{2}{3}$ of entry money to winner and $\frac{1}{3}$ to runner up (no pay, no play) and once again we will try to persuade the company to donate a cup.

Closing date for entries 31st March 1980.

“Because it’s there”

George Leigh Mallory, who disappeared on Everest in the twenties, is reputed to have said in reply to a reporter’s question why he wanted to climb it — “because it’s there”.

He ducked the question and I thought I would try and provide some reasons.

Firstly, let’s dispel two myths:— the rope between climbers doesn’t result in a situation that if one falls, all fall. With modern techniques and equipment a leader rarely advances more than 10 or 15 feet without being securely protected by running belays.

Secondly, rescue parties are, almost without exception, volunteers who do not regard it as risking their lives (to my knowledge no member has died on a rescue in Britain) but as aid to fellow participants. The Police do not take an active part and the RAF Mountain Rescue Teams, who provide an invaluable service, regard it as realistic, worthwhile duty compared with routine mock exercises.

So why do people climb? Some reasons can be categorised:—

The physical exercise, fortunately (or unfortunately, as some gutter climbers would say) most good crags entail a walk of 1 or 2,000 ft. uphill.

The majority of the crags are situated in beautiful areas, the Lakes, Snowdonia, Scotland etc. so there is the aesthetic appeal. Anyone who has stood on top of a peak in the Isle of Skye and seen a sunset over the

island’s speckled sea and has not been impressed, must be a very insensitive being.

Adventure? A new climb means that you have stood where no-one has been before and the route-finding exercises your skills and imagination.

Climbing is a gregarious activity and involves a wide variety of participants — two famous ones at each end of the social spectrum are Professor Norman Collie, the discoverer of Neon, and Joe Brown, a Manchester plumber. It is difficult to be class conscious when your life could depend upon the skill and co-operation of your fellow climber, it is a great leveller.

Like Rugby Clubs, the traditional meeting places are pubs, typically the Old Dungeon Ghyll in Langdale, the Pen-y-Gwryd in Llanberis (affectionately known as the ODG and PYG) where the line-shooting and repartee takes place — is this a reason?

I don’t know, but I feel sad when people knock the sport without knowing much about it — personally, I have never been attached to potholing, I don’t mind being wet, cold and in darkness, but not all three at the same time, but I respect the reason for doing it.

Maybe Mallory was right when he said — “Because it’s there”.

Paul Smith
Manchester



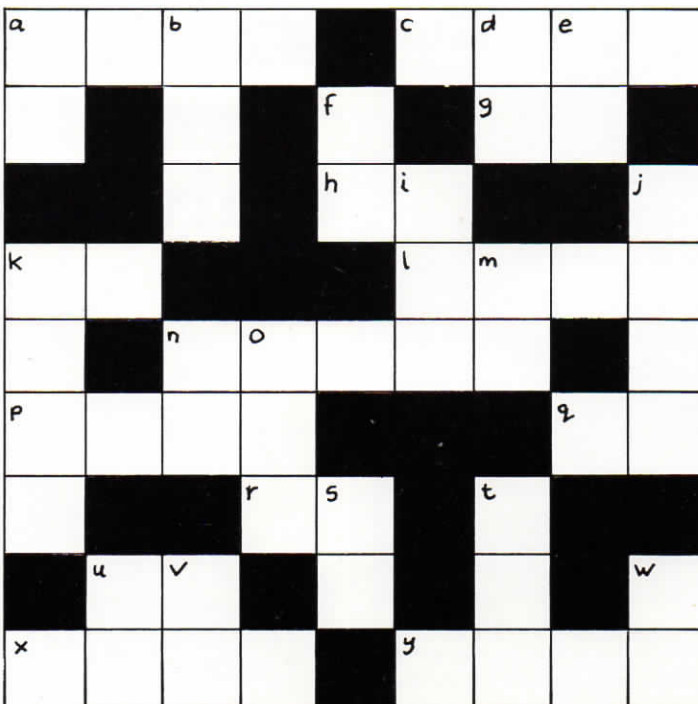
Crossnumber Puzzle

Pioneering as usual. *Tek Times* presents its first crossnumber puzzle. The clues are in words, but the answers are numerical.

ACROSS: a Battle of Hastings; c Famous Whitehall Police Number; g Alphabetic count; h At which water freezes (F°) k PM at home; l M Roman style; n Take 1140 from sum of other answers; p Orwell’s Leap Year; q Man’s expected span — according to the Bible. r One joker in this pack; u Inches per foot; x Last minute preparations for tomorrow in Europe; y Second rate — by the hour.

DOWN: a Leg’s? b Inverted emergency call; d Yards of cricket pitch; f Four square; f Unlucky, it’s said; i Where water boils (F°); j 7!; k Tchaikowsky, Napoleon and Moscow; m London’s STD; n When to start to vote; o Twenty-seven by Thirty-five; s Body temp. (if your well) (C°); t Days of this year; u Baker’s dozen; v Quarter century; w At which life begins.

Derek Smith



Guess Who?

A Blond in yellow passing by
My office chanced to catch my eye
Now that fair vision of mankind
Has occupied my eager mind.

When I am faced with pretty faces
Or curves in special curvy places
All concentration disappears
I halt until the vision clears.

I came to Tek because I must
Provide some butter for my crust
So evil thoughts must be diminished
Until the daily task is finished.

Eventually to my elation
She solved this shattering sensation
Because she promised she would be
Photographed! *Tek Times!!* Page Three!!!

Anon.

How Do You Read This?

AVCD



MANO



OSAR



UCDBDii's

(CLUE — The things on the right are goldfish)



I am a little goldfish
I swim all day and night,
Dashing here, dashing there
With oodles of delight.

The humans come and gaze at me
I think it rather funny,
I swim all round my little bowl
And roll on to my tummy.

Jonah and Toby, Maidenhead

Answer

YOU SEE DEE BEADY EYES.
HO ESS AY ARE GOLDFISH
HEM AIN NO GOLDFISH
AVE EE SEE D GOLDFISH

An increasing problematization

A few years ago an article in "Field Engineering News" asked our FEs to "increase their efficiency with improved time prioritization". When I first heard of it I thought it was a spoof, but it seems the writer was deadly serious and the disease which afflicted him is catching. It's a kind of linguistic inflation which was nicely satirized in Radio Times recently, where a modern-day Christmas Carol started like this: "Marley was dead; put in another way, he was no longer in an ongoing situation".

Over the years I've collected some gems which might amuse you. But don't be too self-righteous: it's not just an American or a managerial disease — we can all catch it if our defences are low. This jab should immunize you for a few months, though.

Still in FEN (Field Engineering News), a writer gave several reasons why we do not provide a switching facility in a certain instrument. Then he summed up:

We hope that these inputs will focus your attention to the problem as to why we do not provide switching.

How about this for inflated language from another issue:

The Service Organisation now

has a significant capability for calibrating and repairing DVMS. Complete capability resides in the Rockville Service Center.

I'd like to meet Complete Capability — is she a descendant of Capability Brown? Presumably she resides in the penthouse.

Complete Capability has a sister. Her name is Control Capability and she was also mentioned in FEN. It seems that the trace separation control knobs of our plug-ins do not work when the plug-ins are used in oscilloscopes with model numbers below 7704A. But, as FEN says,

the 7704A and all other higher model numbered mainframes support the plug-in trace separation control capability.

I'm sure Control needs that support — for her vital statistics, of course. Now let's try this for size: "But the control works in the 7704A and other mainframes with higher model numbers". Says the same thing, doesn't it?

Next a look at how managers explain things in *Tekweek*. This is where the modern jargon is seen at its best. "We have a growing level of on-site activity". "We are working to communicate and solicit support for several primary objectives for achievement by Field Operations

and to solicit real-time and on-going feedback communications". "Some things we hope to accomplish through field/Beaverton Interaction are . . . unique visibility of distinctive competence, optimum level of professional treatment through F.O.S., continued state-of-the-art high value products" and so on.

All these high-value products are then packaged. How does the packaging manager see them?

Every package design has three fundamental considerations:

1. The natural and induced environment that the package product must withstand.
2. The characteristics of the product.
3. The capability of the packaging system to protect the item from transportation, handling and storage conditions. To put it in other terms: The item will withstand a given force before failure. The packaged item will encounter some other forces (environment of the physical distribution cycle). It's up to the packaging system to make up the difference with some safety margin.

A veritable philosophy of packaging. Philosophy is the art of saying simple things in a complicated way.

The disease, as I said, is catching.

If you read enough of the stuff you'll start talking this way. Instead of saying "how do you mean" you say "could you articulate that conception a little further?" Alistair Cooke the well known broadcaster has a sharp ear for such outrages. He recently asked the owner of a motel what the weather was going to do, and was told: "We are expecting some precipitation activity this afternoon".

What a mixed-up lot we are. The Americans, who gave us such descriptive words as "awful", "boss", "boom", "commuter", and in our technical field "write-through" and "dribble-up", and whose constitution is written with almost biblical simplicity, have also pioneered today's inflated jargon. But we weren't slow on the uptake. Here's how a Tek UK manager asks, in an internal memo, for information:

All information relating to courses should be given, if possible before they occur, but most assuredly in a related timely manner.

One wonders how we would have fared in the war if Churchill had asked us for perspiration and maximized effort in a related timely manner. I reckon we wouldn't be in an ongoing situation now.

John Schmid.

TEKTRONIX U.K. LTD. INTERNATIONAL MARKETING FIELD REPORT

CUSTOMER	Datacorrupt Ltd	FIELD ENGINEER	Mark Sitkowski	BEAVERTON ROUTIN
ADDRESS	Fleet Service Area, M3	MONTH-DAY-YEAR	1-25-80	
GROUP & FUNCTION	Data comms			
RESPONSIBILITIES & NAMES	H D L Clagg, Ops Manager			
INSTRUMENT TYPE(S)	833			
PRODUCT USE		CUSTOMER REACTION TO PRODUCT	X	
MEASUREMENT REQUIREMENT		COMPETITIVE INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE		
REASON FOR PURCHASE		CUSTOMER REACTION TO BUSINESS PRACTICES		

The Company wanted a side-by-side comparison of the 833 with the HB1640A and, on arrival, I found the HB rep sitting in the computer room.

On connecting the two instruments to monitor a Bisync transmission, an immediate advantage of the 833 was the fact that it can be stood on top of the 1640A, but not vice versa, due to our cunning lid arrangement. Also, while in this configuration, paper cups of coffee, etc., can be stood in the lid without obscuring the invaluable hex-ASCII conversion chart.

While fiddling with the keyboard, the customer upset two of the cups of coffee, which poured through the ventilation slots, thus bringing to light some further benefits. Firstly, the ventilation slots in the underside permitted the coffee to run right out again and down the front panel of the 1640A, soaking, by capillary action, into the extraordinary arrangement of holes in their programming matrix (to their credit, the display did say "fault" before subsequent events took a hand). Secondly, our plastic case repels coffee admirably — a quick wipe, and it was clean — whereas HB's silk-screened metal panels took on a dingy brown colour that was impossible to remove. Thirdly, operation of the 833 was unimpaired, whereas I suspect that HB have an insulation problem on their on/off switch which, when contacted by the coffee, blew the line fuse.

All this I pointed out to the customer, but the HB rep, not having had the benefit of a Tack sales training course, became quite irrational and, while shouting at the customer, struck both instruments with his waving arm. The impact with the floor shattered the 833's plastic case and elicited a small explosion from the 1640A as its CRT caved in. Again remembering my Tack training, I pointed out to the customer that the 833 worked well without a case, while the 1640A wouldn't work at all without a CRT: quite apart from the safety aspects, well illustrated by the HB rep picking glass splinters out of his ear and nose, and bleeding profusely.

While I had his attention, I pointed out to the customer the excellent workmanship on the printed circuit board, and ran a few of the self-test routines for him. Since he wasn't saying much, I could tell that he was impressed by my salesmanship, but realised that his hesitancy in placing the order may have been due to the distracting effect of the moans and cries from the HB rep on the floor. Accordingly, I led him to his office to close the sale, as instructed on the Tack course.

He looked a little drawn when I mentioned ex-demonstration instruments, and I realised that this was probably a faux pas, but his hand did stop shaking long enough to sign my order, so the demonstration must have been more successful than I had thought.

BEAVERTON DATE STAMP

Quick and easy waistcoat to knit in two sizes

Once again *Tek Times* breaks new ground. We proudly claim that this is the first knitting pattern to appear in any Tektronix publication!

Mel Pearse not only worked out the design, but modelled the finished product shown in our photograph.

ABBREVIATIONS

K., Knit; P., Purl; Sts., Stitches; Tog., Together; Dec., Decrease; (By taking 2 Sts tog) W.R.N., Wool Round Needle; Rep., Repeat; Patt., Pattern.

MATERIALS

To fit 34"-36" and 36"-38" Bust. Allow 9 20gm balls of double knitting for size (34"-36") and 10 20gm balls for size (36"-38"). A pair of each of No. 7 and 9 needles. 6 buttons.

NOTE

Figures in brackets refer to the larger size.

BACK

Using No. 9 needles, cast on 66 (78) Sts., Work 12 rows K.1, P.1 Rib. Change to No. 7 needles and patt as follows:

1st row: *K.6, P.6, rep from * to end.

2nd row: *P.6, K.6, rep from * to end. Rep. 1st and 2nd row twice more.

7th row: *P.6, K.6; to end. 8th row: K.6, P.6, to end. Rep 7th and 8th twice more.

These 12 rows form the patt. Rep. until work measures 14½" from start of work.

SHAPE ARMHOLES

Cast off 3 sts. at beginning of next two rows.

Dec. 1 st. at each end of the next and following alternate rows until 34 (46) sts. remain. Work without further

shaping until work measures 8" from start of armhole shaping. Cast off 12 (15) sts. at beginning of next 2 rows. Patt. 1 row. Cast off remaining sts.

RIGHT SIDE

Using No. 9 needles, cast on 30 (36) sts.

Work as for back until armhole shaping.

1st row: Cast off 3 sts., patt. to last 2 sts. K.2 tog.

2nd row: Patt. to end.

3rd row: Dec. 1 st. at both ends.

Rep. 2nd and 3rd rows twice more.

8th row: Patt. to end.

9th row: Dec. 1 st. at armhole edge only. Patt. to end.

Repeat 8th and 9th rows until 12 (15) sts. remain.

Continue without further shaping until side measures same as back. Cast off.

LEFT SIDE

Work to match right side reversing all shapings.

TO MAKE UP

Join shoulder seams.

Pick up 60 (64) sts. round armholes and work 6 rows K.1, P.1, rib. (Use No. 9 needles).

FRONT BANDS

Using No. 9 needles. Cast on 7 sts.

Work 3 rows K.1, P.1, rib.

4th row: Buttonhole row. P.1, K.1, P.1, w.r.n. P2 tog. K.1, P.1.

Rib 11 rows.

12th as 4th.

Work this way until 6 buttonholes have been made.

Carry on in rib until band fits round work slightly stretched.

Sew on to work.

Sew up side seams, put buttons on.

Press and wear.

Mel Pearse

Product Control, Hoddesdon



POETS CORNER

The Tek Secretary

Your nose should be kept to the grindstone
Your head should be down in your work
Try always to look very busy
And never, if possible, shirk.

Your desk should be neat and most tidy,
Your papers all filed up to date.
Refrain from harsh comment and rudeness,
And endeavour to never be late.

Your hair will be groomed and well parted,
Your clothing so clean and quite smart,
With your shoes exceedingly shiny,
You'll work with a song in your heart.

Your career at Tek will then blossom
And you'll feel more efficient as well.
Keep it up for a few dozen years,
then —
Who knows? you can never tell!

Jayne Gerrard
(Maidenhead)

The truth about Philpott (— or is it Fillpot?)

Did you ever wonder how the Toby jug got its name? This little tale appeared on the back of a book of matches

In the latter half of the 18th century Toby, with three-cornered hat and brimming jug of beer, has symbolised worldly enjoyment and good cheer. Toby's inspiration is obscure, but many believe he is modelled on Henry Elwes, nicknamed Toby Fillpot, who drank 2000 gallons of beer without eating solid food and, resembling a "Dorchester Butt" died in 1761.

QUESTION

There are five houses; the Englishman lives in the red house; the Spaniard owns the dog; coffee is drunk in the green house; the Ukrainian drinks tea; the green house is immediately to the right of the ivory house; the Old Gold smoker owns snails; Kools are smoked in the yellow house; milk is drunk in the middle house; the Norwegian lives in the first house; the man who smokes Chesterfields lives in the house next to the man with the fox; Kools are smoked in the next house to the house where the horse is kept; the Lucky Strike smoker drinks orange juice; the Japanese smokes Parliaments; the Norwegian lives next to the blue house.

Now . . . who drinks water? Who owns the Zebra?

Keith Patterson,
Southgate

To Rosa

Long before man came to this planet, *Rosa lignitum* and *Rosa nausicaea* graced the shrublands of early existence. Geologists are undecided as to the real age of fossilised roses but there is a general agreement that they go back 35-70 million years.

From those early beginnings the five petalled flower has evolved, bred, cross-bred and come to us to be what is arguably the most commonly found cultivated plant in the domestic garden.

Perhaps the main reason for its popularity lies in the ease with which it can be grown, producing a wealth of beauty and asking little in return.

With winter on its way out, we hope now is the time to give a few moments thought and attention to that Queen of flowers which so easily repays the effort throughout spring, summer and autumn.

If you are one of the very few who don't have roses in your garden why not add a bush or two this year and see for yourself how quickly you will be rewarded. The investment is small and the choice is great. There are over seventy thousand varieties being grown and offered for sale each year.

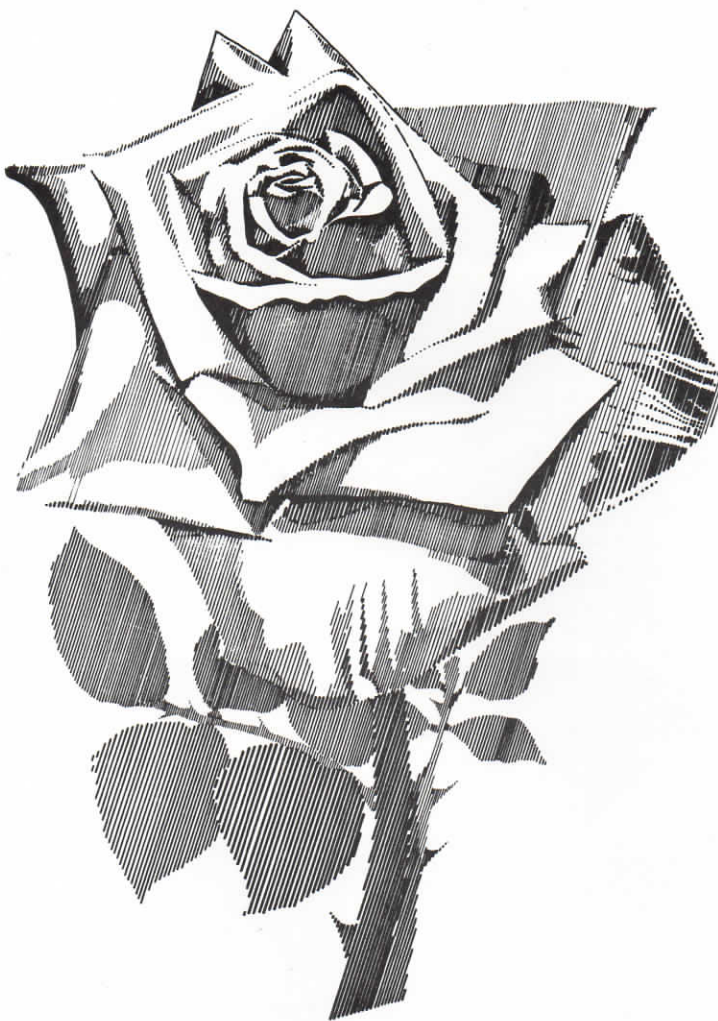
How to choose? It's not as daunting as it may seem. Your friendly nurseryman will be happy to recommend a suitable selection from the few dozen different varieties that he stocks, and with the modern trend in supplying container grown plants, any time is acceptable.

However, the traditional planting times are November to early December and February, March and early April. In fact, as soon as the ground is free of hard frosts.

Planting is simplicity itself. In all likelihood your rose supplier will provide planting instructions, but if he doesn't you can consult one of the dozens of rose guides available at the local library or bookstore. Prices range from 40p upwards. In essence, you dig a hole large enough to accept the roots without cramping, insert the rose and fill it in. That's easy enough, isn't it?

If your roses have been in the garden through the winter, the first task is to tread down the soil around the root area. This is to firm up the ground that may have been disturbed by the wintry gales pounding the shrubbery. If you did an initial pruning at the end of the growing season there is less chance of any wind damage.

Whether you did or not, the next task is to prune properly. Much has been written about pruning and the experts seldom agree about the "right time" to do this. Suffice to say that unless you are after exhibition blooms it probably doesn't matter too much and will be easiest



when the buds have just begun to sprout.

Up until now we have not differentiated between types of rose since, if you already have roses you will probably know whether they are climbers, ramblers, standards, bushes or miniatures. If you are about to purchase; look around the rose growers nursery and select, with his advice, giving due thought to the position in the garden that is going to become the home of your roses.

But back to pruning. If it is your intention to grow to exhibition standards you will be well advised to buy a good reference book which will discuss pruning in great detail. If you simply wish to grow healthy plants to give pleasure with the minimum of effort, pruning can be generalised according to plant type.

In all cases cut just above (about $\frac{1}{8}$ " - $\frac{1}{4}$ ") a healthy bud or eye that is pointing outwards. Never encourage growth towards the centre of the plant as this prevents good air circulation and aids the development of diseases.

Where to cut? If you have bushes of the Hybrid Tea (nearly always double flowers, often one per stem) or Floribundas (free flowering in clusters) or Standards of either type,

cut back to the second or third bud the first year, and cut back to control the shape and growth in subsequent years. See sketch.



The exception to this rule is for ramblers and climbing varieties. Here the aim is to only remove damaged wood and the top 2-3 inches of each stem.

Miniatures are generally "tidied up" according to the environment in which they are grown.

Always remove dead and damaged wood, otherwise pruning is largely a matter of common sense.

Pruning over, there remains just two further aids to the production of an abundance of bloom. Food and pest control.

Feeding is most easily accomplished with one of the many proprietary rose fertilizers that are readily available at all good garden stores. The packet or bottle will give instructions for use. Follow the maker's recommendation and nothing will go wrong. Feeding should generally be discontinued at the end of July.

Pest and Disease control is a major subject in itself but fortunately modern chemistry makes the task less arduous than it might have been for our gardening forebears.

Greenfly is the chief insect enemy of the rose and if left unchecked can do serious damage. There are many good insecticides to deal with this, and most other pests, in one spray. The systemic type of insecticide provides a lasting effect and can be mixed with the fungicidal treatment that is necessary on some varieties of rose.

Such fungicides are helpful to keep rust, blackspot and mildew in check.

Spraying should be done whenever the pest is observed, taking care to avoid heavy spray onto blooms if these are being worked by bees.

Yes, blooms and lots of them. That's all there is to do to produce a mass of colour and scent. As the petals drop, remove the old flowers to keep all the plant's efforts towards producing fresh flowers right up until the frosts set in.

If I have convinced you that the rose is an ideal plant for those with little spare time or inclination for the garden I have achieved what I set out to do. If you want to know more there are countless books, many in paperback form, written in a straightforward manner. For anyone able to get to St. Albans, a visit to the Royal National Rose Society's garden at Bone Hill, during the flowering season is a treat well worth the effort. Here, over 900 named varieties are grown and displayed by the experts.

Is it pure coincidence or is it by design that Tektronix in the UK has both its head office and marketing headquarters just a few miles from the R.N.R.S. and our parent, Tektronix Inc. in Beaverton, is within the confines of the Rose City of Portland, the home of the Royal Rosarian Gardens? Planned or accidental it is an association of which I, for one, thoroughly approve.

Derek Smith,
Harpden.



Chess

Solution to problem No. 4 January Edition

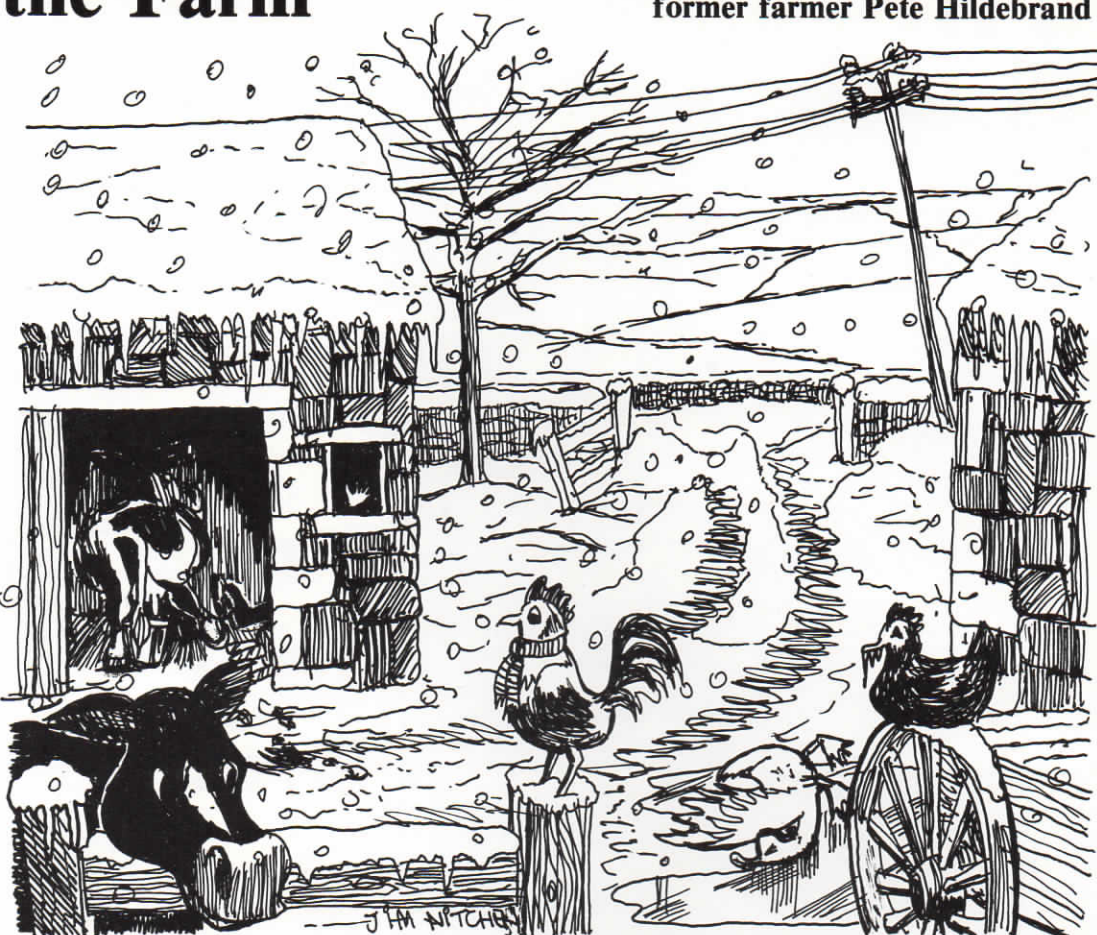
N-Q6, pawn cannot be moved, restricts movement to Q1 only.
Q-B8+ mate or B-N1 or B-R3 or Q-K8+ mate.

Down on the Farm

More rural reminiscences from former farmer Pete Hildebrand

The stone cob walls may have kept the warmth in but they certainly presented problems when we came to wire the house for electricity. We decided on surface wiring rather than digging channels out of the wall and replastering. It was not easy, for one was faced with either a rather soft plaster or rock hard stone, neither of which took very well to nails or the like. The lights in the cowsheds and other outside buildings were a lot easier to wire than in the house. We had decided on 110 volt D.C. system although all the wiring was suitable for 230 volts mains should we eventually get supplies. At first the system was run from an old Ford Motor-Car engine and storage batteries were not used. This meant that the generator had to be running all the time we wanted power. A switch on the upstairs landing allowed us to turn the engine off last thing at night without having to go outside. From then on we had to rely on torches and oil lamps until morning when the engine was re-started to provide power for the electric milking machines.

The electric milking system proved to be a boon in one way since it speeded up the milking time but also had the disadvantage that the cows didn't take kindly to the old-fashioned hand milking after they had got used to the machines. So when it happened that we were snowed in one winter for a total of six weeks on end and had exhausted our small stock of petrol, I had to walk to our local filling station every other day to obtain further supplies, a round trip of about three miles.; I solved the problem at first by carrying two-gallon cans joined together with a leather strap hung across my shoulders but I later built a sledge on which I fixed two five-gallon drums. It tended to get a little out of control on the down-hill bits when fully loaded but I don't recall any catastrophic accidents even when I was once offered a large glass of warm home-made elderberry wine on the way home by a local farmer. In the light of experience, we subsequently installed a diesel engine to generate our power together with a 200-gallon tank of fuel which was kept well filled during the winter. Storage batteries were also fitted



with an automatic start system for the generator when the load exceeded 5 amps.

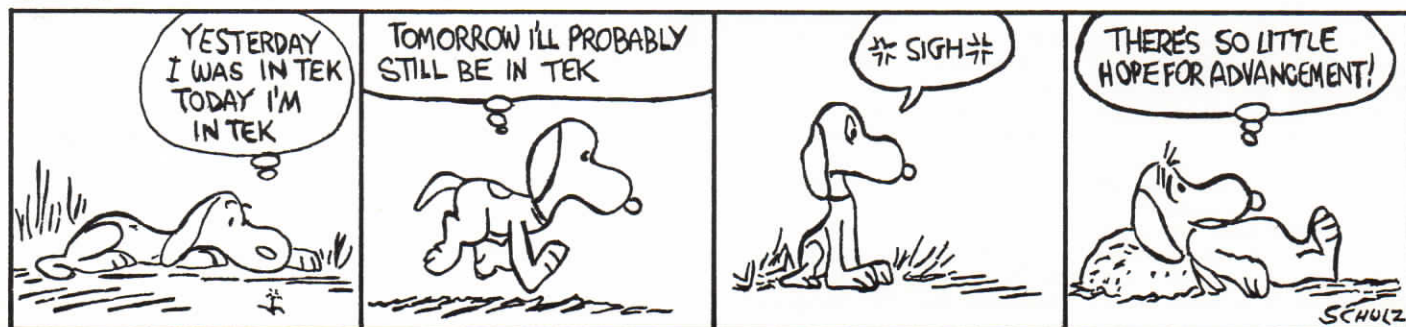
Milk collection was a problem at first during the long six weeks "snow-in". The first few days found us trying to use up our own milk production on and around the farm for cows in milk have to be milked twice a day without fail otherwise they contract mastitis which requires veterinary attention. As I mentioned in one of my earlier articles, the milk factory only pays you for the milk they receive and this still applies when the milk lorry cannot get to the farm due to severe conditions. So it was not long before one of the farmers in our valley organised a milk collection round with his tractor and trailer and met the milk lorry at a pre-arranged spot on the main road. At first it was a struggle, even for the tractor, to negotiate the lanes with the deep drifts of snow

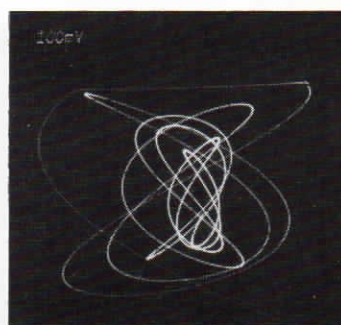
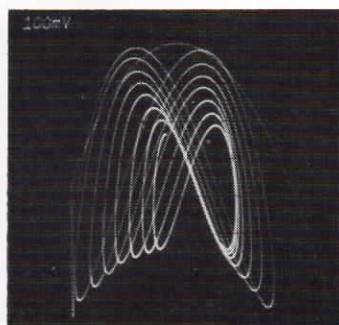
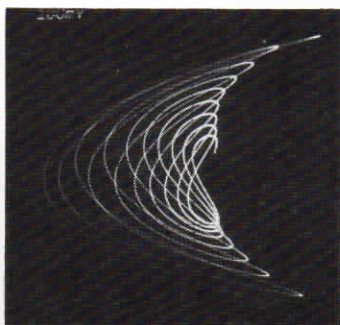
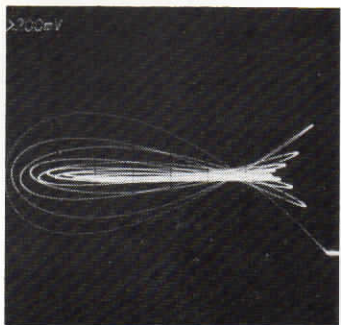
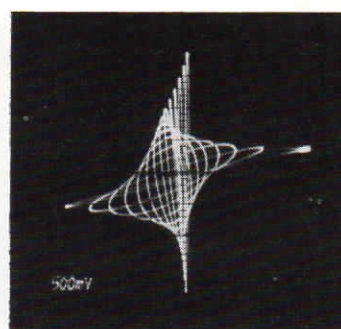
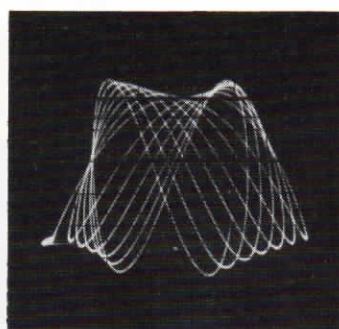
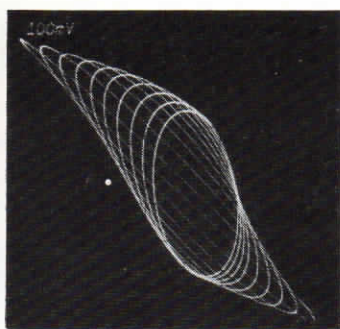
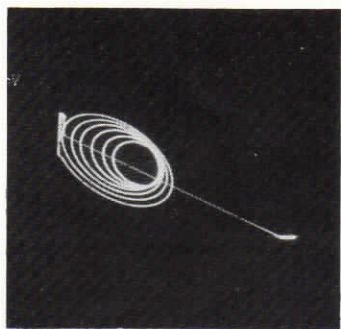
packed between the high banks on each side of the laneways but as the weeks went by it became easier. It was however the full six weeks before we were able to take our car out and get to the nearest town.

Although the winter was a hard time on the farm, it could have unexpected advantages. At the end of the farmhouse garden there grew a full sized walnut tree which alas had never borne very much in the way of fruit. The walnut in its early stages, by the way, is covered by a soft green growth and looks a bit like a green plum. It is at this stage of the growth that they are picked and pickled and that is why when you eat a pickled walnut you find no signs of a shell. As the autumn arrives the hard shell forms that we know so well and the green case dries up and cracks away. However one severe winter we had what I can only term as "frozen rain" where the rain

froze on anything it touched. Telephone lines became inches thick as the ice formed on the wires and they soon broke with the weight. Trees had massive build-ups of ice on their branches and the smaller branches just gave way crashing their way through the other branches as they plummeted their way to the ground. Our walnut tree did not escape either and when the cold snap was over and all the ice had eventually been shed a sorry sight all battered and bruised. And yet when the autumn came we had one of the finest crops of walnuts we had ever had during our stay in Devon. Some years later we heard an old country tale that walnut trees should be beaten with long poles in the springtime to ensure a successful crop. Just an old country tale maybe — but we thought not, for the ice seemed to have proved the point!

Apologies to Charlie Brown





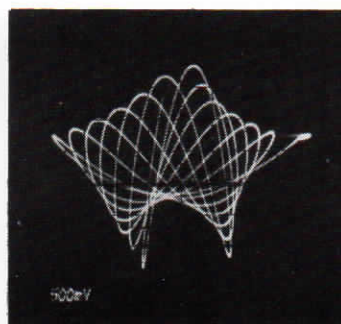
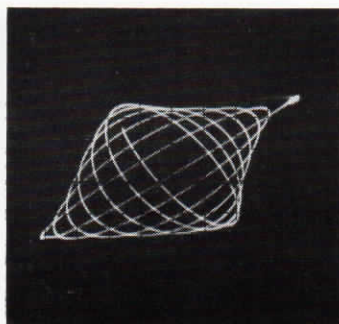
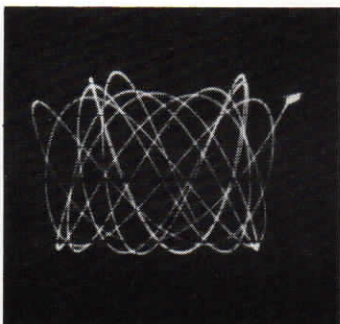
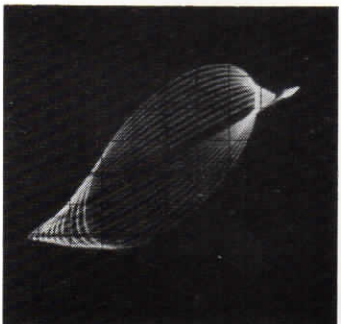
O — Scilly — Graphics

Bored out of your mind looking at straight lines on your oscilloscope? Then fear not, help is at hand! You need never look at another straight line on your CRT again.

Use an "Ashby-Suleyman" generator and look forward to a lifetime of fun and gaiety. These artistic waveforms were produced on a Tek 7104 oscilloscope by feeding two in-

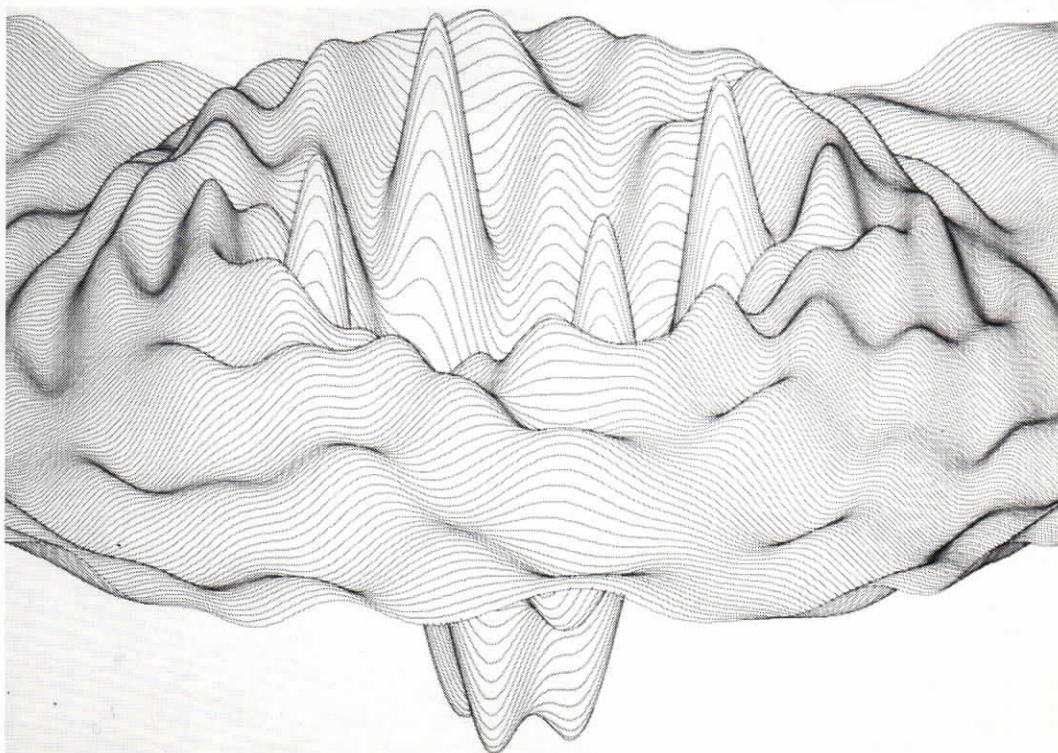
dependant damped oscillators to the vertical and horizontal amplifiers.

*P. Ashby and M. Suleyman
Harpden T & M Service*

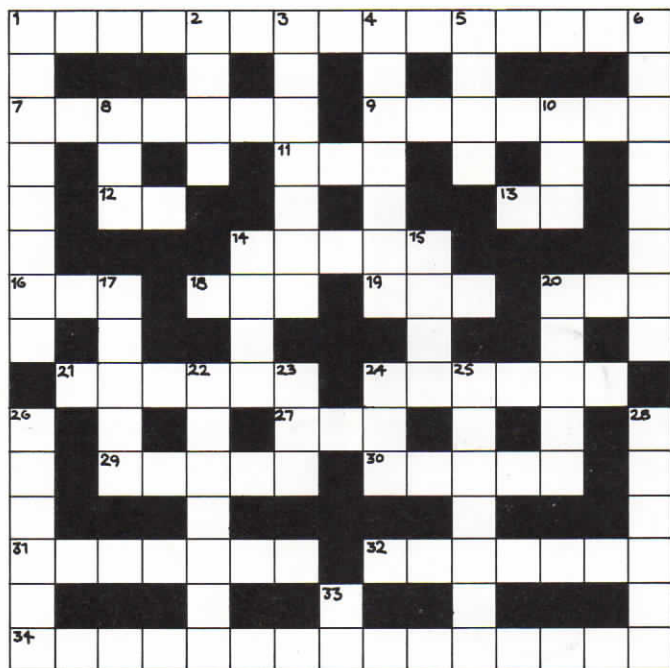


The Beauty of Computer Graphics

Whatever we may think of the intrusion of computers into our lives, there is no denying the complexity of their drawing ability. This drawing is derived from a series of mathematical relationships, recorded on tape, and played back through a Tektronix Disktop Terminal, like the 4051, and drawn on a Tek Plotter 4662. The process takes only a few minutes and can be repeated as often as required.



DOUBLE— CROSSWORDS



With only two exceptions, each clue gives two answers.

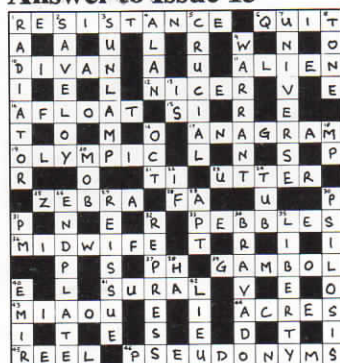
Pamper; 33 Introduces second alternative.

Derek Smith, Harpenden

ACROSS: 1 and 34 Reliable Qualities; 7 and 9 Describes a poem; 10 and 27 Two male, first names (usually foreign); 12 and 13 Plural pronouns; 14 Cads underfoot; 16 and 20 Quadrupeds; 18 and 19 Angular measures; 21 and 24 Feminine relations; 29 and 30 Obtain fresh supplies for the army; 31 and 32 Spot it.

DOWN: 1 and 6 Not adult; 2 and 5 Female names; 3 and 4 Rouses an emotion; 8 and 10 Yourself, a bovine lass; 14 and 15 Dig these; 17 and 20 Colours; 22 and 25 Instruments; 23 and 24 Spoil; 26 and 28

Answer to Issue 15



Loaves and fishes

It was a late Saturday afternoon in 1970. By the time I'd get back to Harpenden the bakery would be closed. So I popped into a little shop near St. Pancras, clutching my 1/3d, and asked for a wholemeal loaf. "Sorry", said the owner of the shop, "We've run right out. Why don't you make your own?" "Me, make my own?" I asked in the deepest voice I could muster in case he was short-sighted enough to mistake my sex. "Sure, it's easy", he said, selling me some flour and yeast. And it was.

I little knew, that Saturday night, that I would never again buy a loaf of bread in the UK. Making my own is cheaper and fills the house with mouth-watering smells. I do it once a fortnight, baking three 28oz loaves from a 3lb bag of flour. If you think this sounds too much like the story

of the loaves and fishes getting 84oz from 3lb bag: I don't quite know myself how I do it, but I weighed them most scientifically and it's true. You can try the miracle for yourself:

WHOLEMEAL BREAD

Main ingredients:

Allinson's stoneground plain 100% wholewheat flour (available from Sainsbury's. Prewitt's will also do.) Allinson's or DCL dried active baking yeast.

Preheat oven to 500°F and wait till kitchen is warm, divide 1.5kg bag* of flour into three bowls. Mix 1 teaspoon salt with each, then make a hollow in the centre and place a thin slice of butter in each.

Prewarm about 3 pints of water to blood temperature. In three mugs, mix a heaped teaspoon yeast and a

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editors

I thought you would be interested to see that some people appreciate our efforts.

Yours sincerely,

G Allen
Maidenhead

Tektronix UK Limited,
"Beaverton House",
PO Box 69,
Harpenden,
Herts., AL5 4UP.

2nd January, 1980

For the attention of Mr G Allen.

Dear Sirs,

The undersigned wishes to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the delightful Tektronix 1980 calendar and to offer my best wishes to everyone for the new year.

Yours faithfully,
for DOWTY ROTOL LIMITED

L F Moore
Chief Electronics Engineer
Works Engineers Dept.

The following letter was received by Peter Hildebrand, Field Support, Harpenden.

15 Thorpe Gardens,
Alton, Hants. GU34 2BQ.
26 Jan. 1980.

Dear Mr. Hildebrand,
Last November you sent me some information I had requested to help me in the writing of a report on Harmonic Analysers which forms part of the syllabus of the HNC Electrical Engineering A2 course at Guildford Technical College.

I have enclosed a copy of the remarks made by my instructor when reading and marking my report.

I wish to express my thanks to you for supplying such comprehensive information which helped a great deal in compiling my report and helped me gain such a good mark.

Yours sincerely
B. Johnson

Mr. Johnson,
This is such an excellent report I wouldn't dare write comments on it.

Just remember sources of harmonics are *not* confined to ELECTRONIC DEVICES remember IRON CORES, FLUORESCENT LAMPS, RECTIFIERS etc.

N. Carpenter
Instructor

50
50

heaped teaspoon of sugar in each.

At 2 minute intervals *half* fill a mug with lukewarm water and stir, then stand it in a warm place and cover. Grease and dust three bake tins of about 5x9". I use aluminium tins. For dusting I use the same flour: it makes a coarse non-stick coating so the loaves just drop out when baked.

As each mug of yeast rises to the top, first pour ½ pint of warm water in the hollow, then add the yeast. Mix and add more water as needed until you get dough consistency.

Forget all you ever read about kneading. Just transfer each dough to a bake tin. When you've done all three, put them in a warm place and cover for half an hour. That's the end of the hard work. It takes me just 30 minutes to get this far.

When risen, pop the tins in the oven. After 10 minutes, lower the temperature to 425°F. Put your feet up for another 40-50 minutes, then remove the loaves from the oven and drop them out of the tins onto a drying rack or wooden surface. Hide them from your guests or you'll be making some more tomorrow.

I can't help you with the fishes as I'm a vegetarian.

John Schmid

*No, you haven't caught me out. I know that's more than 3lbs but I weighed those loaves before metrication.

MEDIEVAL BANQUET

Know ye all men that by the portent
herin the esteemed and most affluently
bleffed journal DESIGN ENGINEERING
doth request the attendance of Alan Hutley
for a night of feasting and merrymaking
at a Medieval Banquet in ye older
market towne of Kidderminster on the
night of Wednesday, 27th February in
the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred
and Eighty.

All brethren and fifteene (?) must
assemble within the main entrance of
the National Exhibition Centre at fix of
the clock past meridian where
coachet will take all reveller to afore-
mentioned hostelry returning to
Birmingham Centre and/or NEC at
approximately 11.30.

RSVP BOB FOCKE 01-555 7777 EXTN. 423
MORGAN-GRAMPIAN (PUBLISHERS) LTD.

The above proclamation is a very elegant invitation, received by Alan Hutley. He wishes it to be known by all men (and women) that pressures of work precluded acceptance.