

Who's that with Beryl?

A few weeks before becoming Britain's first lady prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was at Avenue House in her own constituency of Finchley, North London, to present cars to two disabled people, one of whom was Beryl Ward, daughter of Tek UK employee Marjorie Ward.

Mrs Thatcher performed the ceremony on behalf of Mobility, a national organisation which helps disabled people use their Government mobility allowance towards the hire and running of a car, instead of towards bus or train passes.

In making the presentation, Mrs

Thatcher said, "We want to say how much we admire your courage and your tremendous cheerfulness. This is our way of expressing our tremendous admiration for you both. We hope these cars will bring a lot more cheer to your lives and we wish you every happiness in the use of them in the years to come."

Beryl's car, a yellow Mini 1000 with automatic transmission, has been specially modified so that she can operate the accelerator with her left foot and control the brakes by hand.



Cover Girl

Lin Holt joined us as receptionist/telephonist at Southgate in April. Lin, whose leisure interests are reading and horseriding, was previously with Monarch Airlines at Luton Airport.



Marjorie Ward, Southgate employee (right), with daughter Beryl, talking to Margaret Thatcher at the car presentation ceremony.

Testmex success

One of the most important exhibitions in the electronic instrument world took place at the Wembley Conference Centre on June 19th to 21st, and Tektronix was there, of course.

Nearly three years ago, Tektronix UK called a meeting of all electronic instrument companies in the UK to discuss ways of establishing an exhibition which would be regarded as a national event. The result was "TESTMEX 79".

The main Tektronix stand covered

nearly 500 square feet and our chief exhibits were the new 7104 oscilloscope, Microprocessor Labs, Signal Processing Systems and the Data Comms Test Set 832, as well as logic analysers, spectrum analysers and TM500 products. Telequipment products had their own separate stand and showed all instruments in the range.

The exhibition was very successful and exhibitors are already booking space for next year's TESTMEX.

Old (Grand) Father Thames

Among our family archives is a large album of photographs depicting the River Thames in all seasons and moods, taken at points between Canvey Island (the old Chapman Light) and Kew Bridge.

So what, you may ask. What makes this collection different is that the photographs are all over fifty years old, dating from times when the Thames was a bustling commercial highway, with large steamships from all parts of the world coming right up to the Pool of London, necessitating the raising of Tower Bridge several times a day. There are pictures of stately Thames sailing-barges, with their reddish-brown sails of peculiar "sprit-sail" rig, of which A. P. Herbert wrote so evocatively in the "The Singing Swan" and which, if you are very lucky, you may still occasionally see around the Essex coast.

Steam tugs were a familiar sight, either towing a train of lighters (barges) loaded to the gunwales, or possibly running alone to pick up their next consignment.

All these vessels appear in the album, and one can almost sense (or possibly smell!) the atmosphere of the old Thames.

One picture is there to remind us of the "Eagle" paddle-steamers, which ran daily trips (except Fridays) during the summer from the Tower and Greenwich to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, and even as far as Clacton, for the princely sum of five shillings return — or perhaps it was seven-and-sixpence. As a boy (in the 1930's) one of my favourite treats was a ride in the tram to Greenwich, where we could sit all day on what was grandly called "The Pier", watching the movement of shipping, and then seeing the evening return of the day-tripping "Crested Eagle" (later to be sunk at Dunkirk) or the more luxurious "Royal Eagle". It is good to know that, only just in time, at least one paddle-steamer, the "Waverley" has been rescued for preservation, and now runs occasional trips down the river.

You can still go and sit, with your picnic-bag, on Greenwich Pier, but you will only see pleasure launches bringing trippers from Westminster, and possibly one or two coasters. By way of compensation there are the dry-docked "Cutty Sark" and "Gipsy Moth IV" — and a sweeter smelling Thames.

Turning from the river to the banks of the river, there are pictures in this collection of docks and wharves, crowded with ships and bristling with cranes (now, alas, mostly idle), waterside lanes and steps, taverns, warehouses, all breathing the atmosphere of river and ocean trade.

The most noticeable characteristic here is to be seen in the skyline. St.

Continued page 4



Sailing barges at Greenwich



View from the top of the Monument



Freshwater Wharf

New distribution centre for Tektronix UK Ltd

With an annual growth rate exceeding 25%, Tektronix UK Ltd., has outstripped its present warehousing facilities in Harpenden, and from September of this year, will operate from a new distribution centre located on the main A4 road in Maidenhead, Berkshire.



Maurice Parker, Tek UK's company secretary signs the legal documents relating to our new premises at Maidenhead.

The new centre is conveniently close to London Airport, where the majority of Tektronix products arrive into the U.K., and will include the associated order processing and Southern Region Sales and Service



departments. Harpenden will continue to function as the head office for U.K. Sales. The larger premises

will also allow the introduction of modern mechanical handling techniques for our large range of

oscilloscopes, test and measurement products and computer graphics terminals.

Last of the line

In the Spring of 1973 the Telequipment Division of Tektronix UK launched one of its most popular and best selling Oscilloscopes the D61 series.

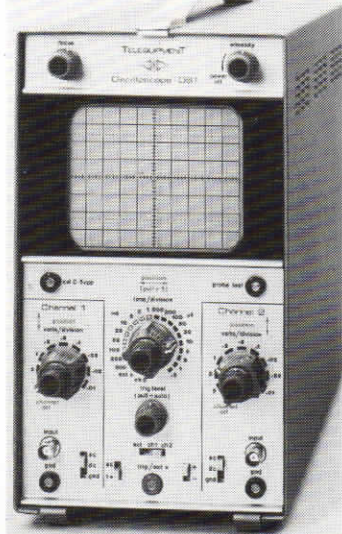
In the adjoining photographs we feature the first and last instrument to be made at Hoddesdon location.

This versatile instrument was modified during its course of production and became known as the D61A. Many thousands of these have been sold and can be found in regular everyday use throughout Industry, the world of Medicine, Universities etc, for with the launching of the totally new advanced D1000 series of instruments which is now in full flow

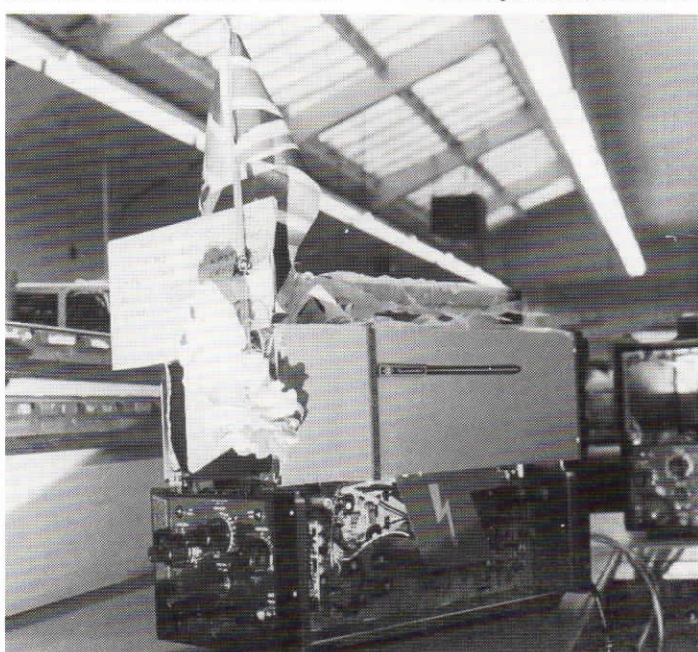
production at Hoddesdon, it is anticipated that with our ever expanding markets our new baby will exceed its predecessors grand total within its first two years of production.

*Reported by Dave Higgins
Product Control, Hoddesdon*

*Photographs by Simon Thenburg
Test Department, Hoddesdon*



One of the early versions of the D61 oscilloscope an instrument with a distinguished record since its first appearance in April 1973.



Hasty Batter

Heat 1 pint of milk with 3 bay leaves and a few pieces of lemon rind until well flavoured. Take out the bay leaves and pieces of lemon. Remove from heat and blend milk with flour into a thick sauce, then stir in $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of softened butter, 2oz. sugar and 4 egg yolks. Beat the egg whites until stiff and stir in separately. Whip the mixture lightly and bake in a deep, pastry-lined dish for 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Serves 4-6

Results to Musical crossword Issue 8

P	T	C	H	A	I	K	O	V	S	K	Y	N
I	U	D	E	O								
P	U	R	C	E	L	L	C	R	O	C	H	E
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A	E	A	A									
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Chelmsford Road under the Spotlight

Tuesday, January 23rd 1979 was a typical English winter's day, perhaps even worse than usual, but it was the day that a film unit from the Middlesex Polytechnic descended upon the Telequipment D1000 assembly area at Chelmsford Road to make a Sony video recording. The subject was to be the spot welding assembly process of the D1000 chassis. In no time at all, the Poly's team, had the floor covered with masses of wires for their equipment, the intense lighting adding a little brightness to the terrible weather outside.

The purpose of the visit was to produce a practical examination film for a Polytechnic Management Services Diploma Course. The Polytechnic make a film for this course every year and this year they chose Tektronix to supply a suitable subject.

The examination task for the students was to study a work-cycle of about five minutes duration and to derive a work unit value of the task. The examination film itself ran for about 30 minutes.

Don Ransome, Senior Lecturer at Middlesex Polytechnic and in charge of the film making was unable to be in attendance when the film was actually made, due to the bad weather conditions, but he mentioned how pleased he was with the final result. Don has kindly sent us a copy of the film and we will be glad to make it available to anyone interested in seeing it.

Jackie Small



Wally Milton, Telequipment's leading man in Middlesex Polytechnic's film of D1000 assembly.

continued from page 2

Paul's dome, the Monument, and some of Wren's church spires are about the tallest things in sight. Everything was of a more "human" scale, long before the tower-blocks and concrete cliffs dedicated to the worship of Mammon, and the "Scotch-Tint" clad windows reflecting vapour trails.

Little bits of history lurk here and there. For example, what is the "Eros" statue doing in Charing Cross Gardens? It was moved there while the station concourse and booking-offices were being constructed beneath Piccadilly Circus. And what about those single-deck trams rattling along the Victoria Embankment? They used to go through the Kingsway Subway to Bloomsbury, before it was enlarged for double-deckers in about 1928 — many years later to be shortened and turned into the "Strand Underpass" for cars and single-deck buses.

You would be surprised to see a picture of a very narrow suspension bridge labelled "Lambeth Bridge". In fact, the present bridge was opened in 1930.

There is material enough in this photographic record for a book. Have you any notions about making such a record of life in 1979, which might be the subject of a magazine article in 2029?

One point of interest to photographers. My father, who took these photographs, mostly on a quarter-plate camera with f:6.3 lens, was always careful to add details of exposure and the time of day or year. Films and plates were much slower than their present-day counterparts, and it is common to see a picture taken in broad daylight at f:6.3-1/50 sec! Evening or winter shots extended to several seconds, flash equipment being out of the question because of its bulk and its great cost.

I have a long-term ambition to go to as many as possible of the places shown in this album, and take pictures of the present-day scene. Then we would really have the makings of that book — the book which everyone is said to have in him.

Ron Tradgett, Accounts, Southgate



Cherry Garden Wharf

Hi-Fi

Part 3: Receivers

Last month we discussed the amplifier and its role in the audio chain. This month we mention it again, briefly, as part of a receiver. However, our main concern is the description of the radio part of a hi-fi system, usually called the tuner, although when the tuner and amplifier are combined in the same box it is called a tuner-amplifier or receiver.

Speech, music and other electrical signals can be made to travel, seemingly unsupported, in space from one central point (the transmitter) and received by anyone with a suitable aerial and receiver designed for the type of transmission. For hi-fi purposes, the information is somewhere in the audio band (20Hz-20kHz). However, in order to transmit signals through the atmosphere as electromagnetic waves, the frequency must be much higher than this and, depending on the location, of considerable power. The chosen frequency of transmission travels through the atmosphere and has the audio information impressed upon it. This wave is therefore called the carrier. The audio information is carried in various forms but usually as AM or FM. These terms indicate the method used to modulate the carrying wave (impressing the information). Amplitude and Frequency respectively. The theory behind these two methods of modulation is beyond the scope of this article but it will suffice to say that AM alters the amplitude of the carrier wave, and FM, the frequency. A pure tone, transmitted by

AM for instance, would alter the strength of the carrier. FM alters the frequency of the carrier. It follows that a device used for receiving either AM or FM or both must possess suitable circuitry capable of reversing the transmitting process (decoding) to extract just the information content.

The range of frequencies used for the transmission of audio material is very wide, but this may not be too clear to the novice since carrier frequency is not always used as a reference, but rather its wavelength (ridiculous isn't it?). For instance, a wavelength of 1500 metres converts to a frequency of 200 kHz and is used for the new BBC Radio 4. However, Radio 4 programmes are also transmitted as FM at a much higher frequency, 92-95MHz, or 3.26 metres. BBC-FM stations are available between 88 and 100MHz. As a matter of interest, television programmes are transmitted at about 500MHz. The picture signal is AM and the sound FM. (The sound signal is, therefore, of excellent quality; this is unfortunately not exploited by TV manufacturers).

To approach hi-fi quality, the frequency range of the audio signal should be sufficient to satisfy the minimum requirements of the ear, at least 12Hz to 15 kHz. AM transmissions do not allow this on the present AM broadcast bands, the maximum frequency being about 8kHz, hardly hi-fi. FM, however, permits almost double this range, 15kHz. Therefore, hi-fi reception can be achieved on a signal transmitted on FM. Stereo transmissions are intended for hi-fi reproduction and are, therefore, only transmitted on FM. A suitable

receiver will require the necessary circuitry to separate the left and right-hand sound channels (this is known as a stereo decoder).

Programmes, speech and/or music, is transmitted on a selected frequency (or wavelength) and is called a station. The range of transmission frequency can vary from a few hundred kHz to several hundred MHz. The modulation employed can be either AM or FM depending on the end usage of the information. The majority of stations are AM, FM being reserved for hi-fi and stereo transmission.

So much for the theory, now for some information about tuners — tuner-amplifiers and receivers.

The radio spectrum is becoming increasingly dense because stations are becoming closer together. One attribute of a hi-fi receiver is its ability to receive the chosen signal and reject all others (selectivity). Once selected, it should be capable of maintaining that setting, (stability) otherwise constant 're-tuning' will be necessary.

It must also be able to handle distant (weak) signals, as well as the very strong. Obviously it must be capable of tuning over the frequency or wavelength of interest long wave, medium wave, short wave or very short wave (VHF) and those required for stereo must have a decoder fitted. All hi-fi receivers will handle FM signals but not all will cover the low frequency stations such as medium and longwave. Some believe that a hi-fi user will not wish to listen to anything unless the quality is hi-fi. Unfortunately, if you like the "Archers"!

So far, I've used the term "receiver" loosely; in hi-fi parlance,

receiver and tuner-amplifier are synonymous. So, if you already have an amplifier only a tuner is necessary as this provides everything needed to receive the required radio station but only produces a small output signal, suitable for amplification. If, for whatever reason, an amplifier is required also it can be purchased in the same box, in which case it will be called either a receiver or tuner-amplifier. Many manufacturers make both options. Amplifier quality does not suffer and is often identical to the separate unit. Ideal for reducing space, but initially more expensive.

Receivers will possess various facilities but nearly always a signal strength meter. A maximum reading will indicate perhaps when the signal is tuned in correctly. A light indicating the presence of stereo transmission will also be supplied if the receiver has a decoder (and they nearly all do).

Tuning dials vary in design but essentially are horizontally graded scales with a travelling pointer indicating the tuned frequency. There is a trend, amongst some more avant-garde manufacturers, to offer a digital display of tuned frequency. This is sometimes provided in place of or as well as the conventional dial. A good quality stereo tuner will cost about £100-£150 and its companion receiver about double this figure. Some names to look for are Pioneer, Sony, Trio, National Panasonic and Armstrong.

One particular English receiver which has earned much acclaim for its unassuming looks and superb performance is the Armstrong 626.

Ray Ganderton, Harpenden



From Horsleydown New Stairs

Financial Report

In response to numerous requests for information on Tektronix U.K. Limited's financial progress, this issue of Tek Times includes an insert showing an illustrated balance sheet and profit and loss account, which is hoped will be of interest.

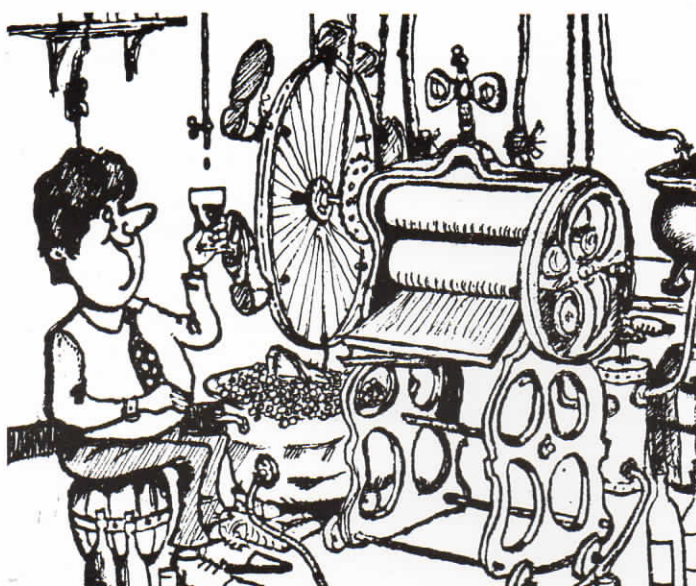
"Haway the Lads Bitter"

For many home brewers the step forward from brewing beers made from kits or malt extract to mashing techniques as used by professional brewers is a difficult and often a too complex method to contemplate. This recipe has been designed to bridge that gap, for it has the simplicity of brewing from malt extract and that grainy flavour of beer mashed from malted barley.

I have dedicated this recipe as the title indicates to the "Canny Lads" of Northumbria and Tyneside, who regard their beers in the North East with what can only be described as a religious fervour. Next time you visit "Geordieland" try a pint of "Exhibition" with a wedge of stotty cake and cheese and onion and if you listen very carefully you too might hear the Angels sing — so "wisht Lads and howd yer Gobs" and I'll tell you the story of Haway the Lads Bitter!

Ingredients to make four gallons

3lbs Light Dried Malt Extract
½lb Crystal Malt



1lb Brewing Sugar
3ozs Golding Hops
1lb Torrifed Barley
1 Cup Wheat Malt Grains
Beer Yeast

Method

Bring to the boil 1 gallon of water, rain or scatter in the wheat and let it boil for 3 mins then "Rain" in the torrifed barley and boil for a

further 7mins, no more, allow liquid to cool naturally and then strain, you will now have about 3-4 pints of this valuable liquid which must stand overnight. The following day the liquid is gently poured into the boiler leaving the starchy bottoms behind to be thrown away, all the rest of the ingredients except the yeast is added and made up to a total of 4½ Gallons with cold water, stir thoroughly and bring to the boil and maintain for 70 mins, strain wort into fermentation vessel and when cooled to 70°F pitch yeast and ferment for 4 days — carefully skimming excess yeast cake from the surface of the brew. The fermentation should by now have subsided so rack off the beer carefully into an Ex Wine 5 or 4 × 1 Gall demijohns and fine for 3 days. It is now time to bottle or cask our beer. If using a pressure barrel prime at the rate of 1oz white sugar per gallon or 1 rounded T/spoon sugar to a quart bottle and mature for at least 8 weeks.

Good Health!

Dave Higgins

Product Control, Hoddesdon

Dialect Corner

Elsewhere in this issue, you will find Dave Higgins recipe for "Haway the Lads" bitter. Followers of TV programmes about the North East of England, the Tyne and Wear area in particular, will recognise "Haway the Lads" as the battle cry of supporters of Newcastle United and Sunderland football teams. They will also remember President Carter's visit to Washington, Co. Durham a year or so ago during which he ensured the everlasting loyalty of the Geordies by an extremely spirited, one might even say inspired, rendition of "Haway the Lads".

The North East is renowned for its colourful dialect and its sharp, incisive humour, much of it having its roots in Viking invasions, the days of sailing ship traffic, the incursions of the Picts and the Scots, and the vagaries of heavy industry with its alternations between booms and recession.

It is no accident that the Emperor Hadrian decided to build his defensive Wall to the north of the river Tyne. He was clearly convinced that the Geordies were worthy of inclusion in the Roman Empire, even as far back as 122AD.

Stories are still re-told and songs are still sung in the region of events which have their origins in an obscure unrecorded history. The story of the Lambton Worme was first set down in writing at least three hundred years ago but it is believed to be much older than that. The more widely known song version quoted below dates from the late 1860's.

So, when your "Haway the Lads" bitter has matured, first drink a pint or two to get the vocal chords into the right shape, then practice your Geordie accent by reading aloud the saga of The Lambton Worme.

One Sunday mornin' Lambton
wenta' fishin' in the Wear;
An' caught a fish upon he's heuk,
He thowt leuk't varry queer,
But whatt'n a kind ov fish it was
Young Lambton cudden tell.
He waddn't fesh te carry'd hyem,
So he hoyed it in a well.

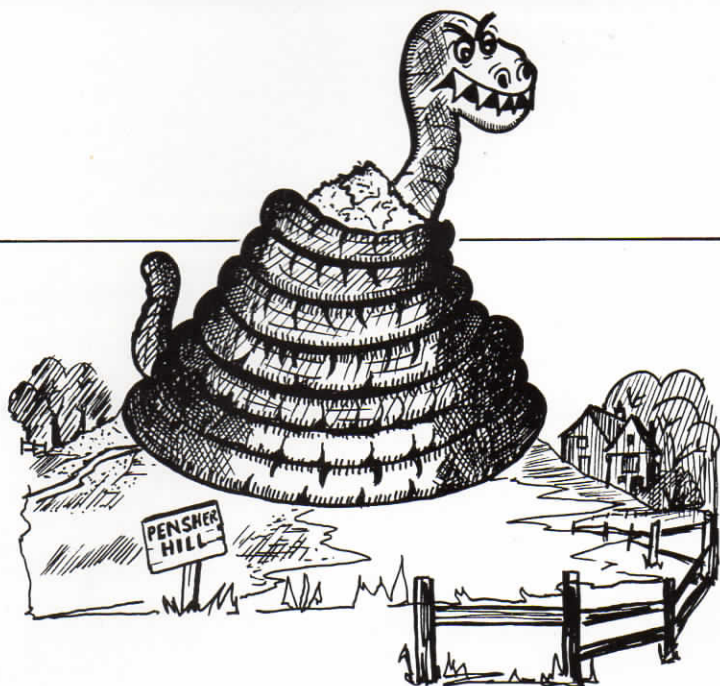
Chorus

Whisht! lads, haad yor gobs,
An' Aa'll tell ye aall an aaful
story,
Whisht! lads, haad yor gobs,
An' Aa'll tell ye 'boot the worm.

Noo Lambton felt inclined te gan
An' fight i' foreign wars.
He joined a troop o' Knights that
cared

For nowther woonds nor scars,
An' off he went te Palestine
Where queer things him befel,
An' varry seun forgat aboot
The queer worm i' the well.

But the worm got fat an' grewed an'
growed,
An' grewed an aaful size;
He'd greet big teeth, a greet big gob,
An' greet big goggley eyes.
An' when at neets he craaled aboot
Te pick up bits o' news,
If he felt dry upon the road,
He milked a dozen coos.



This feorful worm wad often feed
On caalves an' lambs an' sheep
An' swally little bairns alive
When they laid doon te sleep.
An' when he'd eaten aall he cud
An' he had had he's fill,
He craaled away an' lapped he's tail
Seven times roond Pensher Hill.

The news of this myest aaful worm
An' his queer gannins on
Seun crossed the seas, gat te the ears
Ov brave an' bowld Sor John.
Si hyem he cam an' caught the beast
An' cut 'im in twe haalves,
An' that seun stopped he's eatin'
bairns,
An' sheep an' lambs and caalves.

So noo ye knaa hoo aall the foaks
On byeth sides ov the Wear
Lost lots o' sheep an' lots o' sleep
An' leaved i' mortal feor.
So let's hev one te brave Sor John
That kept the bairns frae harm,
Saved coos an' caalves by myekin'
haalves
O' the famis Lambton Worm.

Noo lads, Aa'll haad me gob,
That's aall Aa knaa aboot the
story
Ov Sor John's clivvor job
Wi' the aaful Lambton Worm.

Strange Story

Way back before the War when I was a young man I knew a girl named Jean. She was very talented and played the Piano, Violin and Piano-Accordion well. At weekends she played in a dance band and her father had bought her a little Morris Minor with a hood that folded down to enable her to travel to the dances and carry her "squeeze-box" in the back.

My home was in Bournemouth and at the time I was living and working in Southampton.

One Saturday night I went to bed and dreamed I had gone to Poole in Dorset with Jean to a dance and we were driving home in her car.

One stretch of the road in those days was narrow with a ditch on each side, and without warning we skidded and went into the ditch.

In my dream my arm was trapped between the car and the bank and badly cut. I woke to find I had slept on my arm which was numb and for a moment I thought it was real, it had all been so vivid.

I looked at my watch and it was 12.30 am and I went back to sleep again.

Two days later I received a letter from my Mother — yes you have guessed it — telling me that Jean had had an accident travelling home from Poole the previous Saturday night. Her arm had been trapped between the car and the bank and had been badly cut.

I was at home the following weekend and Jean walked in with her arm in a sling. She started to tell me about the incident and I said "did it happen on the narrow road with the ditch about two miles out of Poole?" I described the spot and she looked surprised and said that was the place.

When she asked me how I knew I said Mother had told me in her letter.

I did not mention the dream, she would probably have thought I had made it all up. Funny wasn't it?

Norman William, Harpenden

Harpenden v Southgate

In response to Southgate's challenge in the previous issue of Tek Times, we offered them a game of seven aside football and on Thursday 14th June the seven, Gary Kent, Alan McHale, Gordon Knapper, Dave Westwood, Ian Simmons, Shaun Trott and myself met Southgate at Picketts Lock Sportscentre.

The talk in the changing rooms from Southgate was about the different teams they had played and how they hadn't played together for some six months. We didn't tell them that we had never played together before.

The atmosphere was electric, the conditions good, and we thought we were going to get hammered. Within 15 minutes, Southgate scored from a shot by Robert Falmer, but just before half time the smallest man on the field Gary Kent scored a terrific, solo effort goal (he told me to say this) and by half time the score was one all.

In the second half our superior fitness showed as we began to gain control of the game with the help of Alan McHale and his gold and black striped shorts! What a nice boy! Alan scored two goals in the second half and the final score was 3-2 to Harpenden.

Steve Yates

Who is the lucky man with the Swedish Secretary? Who drives the Aston Martin?

Five Southern Region salesmen occupy offices in Maidenhead which number 1 to 5 in sequence from the left. Each has a secretary of different nationality, drives a different car and sells a different product.

1. Harry has an Irish secretary.
2. Fred drives a Capri.
3. The man who sells computers uses the office next to the man with the Spanish secretary.
4. Tony sells power supplies.
5. Jim drives a red car.
6. The man who sells Oscilloscopes has an English secretary.
7. The man in No. 3 office drives a Granada.
8. The man who drives a white Cortina uses office No. 5.
9. The camera salesman uses the office next to the man with the French secretary.
10. The probe salesman drives a Volvo.
11. Joe uses office No. 1.
12. The man who drives the blue car sells cameras.
13. The man with the yellow car is in office No. 2.

Dave Fynn, Maidenhead

Gobbledygook

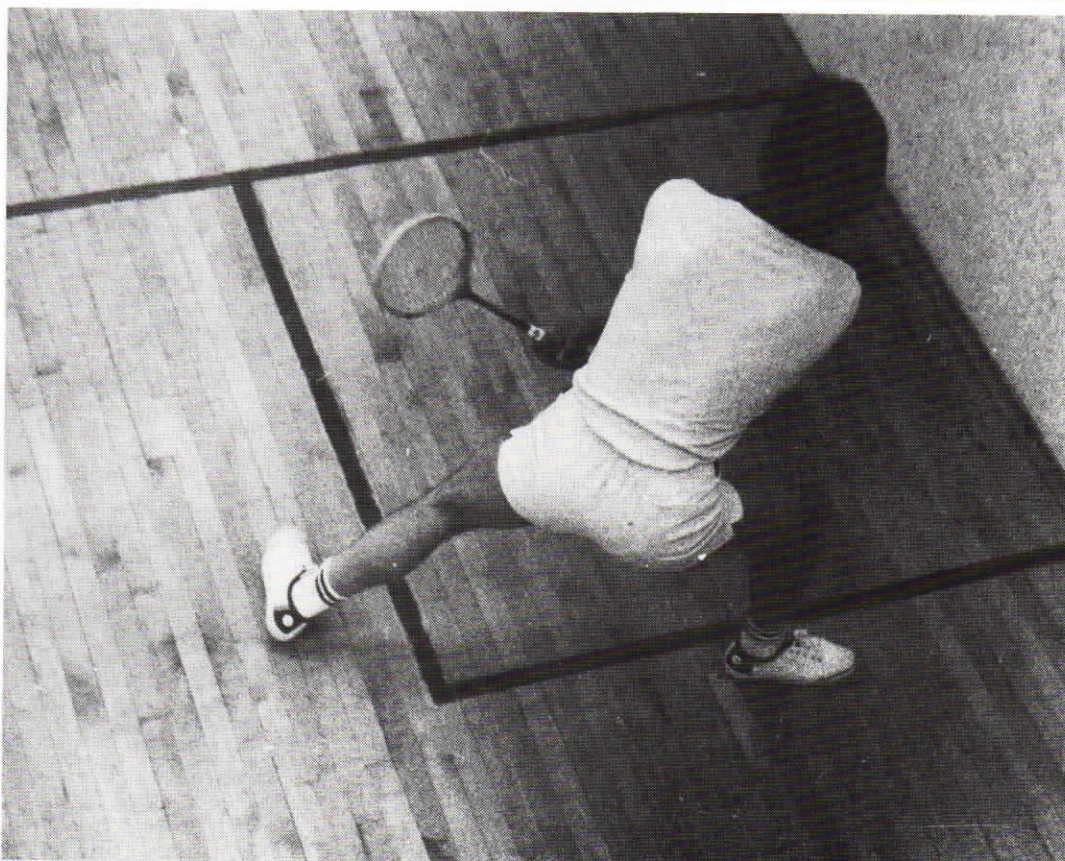
The answers to Tek Times crossword Issue 7 can be found in the space provided for the answers to Tek Times crossword Issue 6, in Issue 7. Whereas the answers to Tek Times crossword Issue 6, which should have been given in Tek Times Issue 7, are given in Tek Times Issue 8 with clues for Tek Times crossword

Issue 8, the answers for which will be published in Tek Times Issue 9, unless of course, the answers to Tek Times crossword Issue 8 are found in the space provided for the answers to Tek Times crossword Issue 6, in Issue 8, etc, etc, etc.

*Bob Orrock
Product Control, Hoddesdon*

Squash

Local "Hero" Bob Drennan, Materials Manager at Hoddesdon has become the Hertford Squash Club champion after a long and for some exhaustive series of competition. His opponent in the final was the much fancied Keith Evans from the Haileybury Club who Bob destroyed rather comprehensively. Materials Division now of course, regard themselves as the sporting leaders of the U.K.



Letters to the Editor's desk

Dear Editors,
Congratulations on your foresight and compassion in considering our less well informed readers by giving them the opportunity of seeing the answers before reading the clues (Tek Times issue seven crossword).

The introduction of this novel method of crossword deduction offers a whole new concept in the pursuit of learning and edification in which all age groups from the very young are able to take part.

Publications of Cassells, Oxford, Collins, Chambers and Britannica, hitherto valuable reference aids in the search for knowledge may now be discarded.

Nil Desperandum
Bob Orrock,

Product Control, Hoddesdon

Dear Ed.

Would you please remember to alter the item on Bob Orrocks Crossword for Tek Times to read issue 9 as he has written for issue 8 underneath, for as you pointed out to me it will in fact be printed in June 79.

Dave Higgins

The publishers wish to send their sincerest apologies to all Tek Times crossword solvers and especially to the long-suffering compilers, who have bravely withstood the indignities that their works of art have been put through in the past.

To show our appreciation of this stoicism on your part, we have ourselves composed this month's crossword — which you are at liberty to tear-up, put your coffee on, totally ignore, scribble on . . . or complete.

Tek Times 'v' Tek News!



Many readers of Tek Times are wondering if Tek News is the new name for our journal and if it heralds a change in the future of Tek Times. The simple answer to both questions is — NO. Tek News is for our thousands of UK customers and is part of our current advertising plans. Its contents are quite different to that of Tek Times, consisting of

information on new products, technical articles and news about exhibitions and the company's activities in general.

Although the first issue of Tek News has only recently been published, it has met with considerable interest amongst our customers. In the first seven days, we have received more than 200 requests for further

information on its contents. Issue No. 1 was timed to coincide with the opening of the Testmex exhibition in Wembley on 19th June. More than 3000 copies of the paper were distributed at the exhibition by our bowler-hatted newsboys!

If anyone would like a free copy of Tek News, contact Fred Rose at Harpenden (Ext. 298).

Crossword

ACROSS: 1 Be nice to Capone, my sweet (5); 5 see 2 down; 9 Curran comes to nothing in verse (3); 10 I get involved initially with American lawyer for this girl (3); 12 Would there have been no animal life today if this had been the case (2,3); 13 Hurt pride at getting a knock (5); 15 A precious type of 27 (4); 16 Tiffin loses volume to suit (3,2); 17 Not a rarified market (3); 20 French direction gives shelter (3); 21 Look after the net to hold the score (4,4); 22 See 33 across; 23 See 11 down; 26 and 24 down, Finished, concerning the penalty — much too subtle (4,6); 27 A type of 15 (5); 28 Last letter, shortly incorporating roofing material (4); 31 10 gets mixed in with this country (5); 32 Destroy a great number and bring the blame on oneself (5); 33 and 22 Feature of discontinued paper that continues — it's a puzzler (3,5,9); 34 Agree over two points from which leaves sprout (5).

DOWN: 1 Next of kin, make for impaired cordiality (4,9); 2 and 5 across Head of the table in the diners room (2,8); 3 A number can fortify against attack (7); 4 He deceives a number taking in the atmosphere (4); 5 Telescopic sights. . . (4,2,4,2,3); 6 Flappers in their time making a lot of noise over the scores (7,8); 7 You, in the morning are to meet a man in the Mosque (4); 8 Scotsman expresses surprise, over colour (6); 11 and 23 across He lacks the bedside manner (2,2); 14 Confusion as sheep dogs run into hen houses — making waves (13); 18 Go round the outside, or take a chance over a junction (5); 19 Softly turn my love to see the priest (5); 24 see 26 across; 25 Calorie counter runs amok to get at a wedding cake (6); 29 Modify the return of the sea (4); 30 The point at which you are able to read the rhythm (4).

