

TEKTOPICS

Volume 5 Winter 1978

THIS and THAT

There really is no other way to start other than to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Pre Christmas social events such as the Presentation Dance, Test Dinner and Dance and the Victoria Avenue Dinner and Dance were successful occasions and were well attended.

At the time of writing plans are fairly complete for the childrens Christmas Party to be held at St. Peters Church Hall. I'm sure that when our courageous organisers read this they will be able to reflect on an earth shattering but nevertheless successful afternoon.

It seems to be somewhat in the past now but our Community Contribution activities were, I believe, a huge success, thanks to everyones efforts and generosity. We were of course very fortunate to have our President, Earl Wantland with us for the presentations to the St. John Ambulance and the National Trust. Both these organisations were very grateful for the contributions made to them.

So many people participated in the effort that I would not attempt to single out any individuals but once again, a big "thank you" to you all. I believe we all benefitted also from our "get togethers".

As I mentioned in our last issue, the work load ahead of us in the New Year is a heavy one and we will all have to put in a lot of good effort to meet our schedules. I feel confident however that we will achieve our targets due to the determination that I know we all have to meeting the demands placed upon us.

I understand that the last smaller version of Tektopics was well received, being a more manageable size. We have plans however for some further changes to bring you news of Tek activities that is more up to date. We value your comments as always. We want to know the things that you would like to read about, and the Tektopics team is enthusiastic about doing a good job for you in the future.

All the very best for the festive season.



Christmas Pudding

A rich fruit pudding, traditionally served after a British Christmas dinner. Rum or brandy butter sauce are served separately. The pudding should be made at least two to three weeks before required. Below recipe makes two puddings.

Ingredients

2 oz butter
8 oz self-raising flour
1 tsp salt
1 tsp grated nutmeg
1 tsp ground cinnamon
1 tsp ground cloves
12 oz fresh breadcrumbs
12 oz beef suet, shredded
1 lb light brown sugar
1 lb currants
1 lb sultanas
2 lb raisins
4 oz chopped, candied peel
2 oz chopped, glace cherries
2 oz slivered, blanched almonds
2 medium sized cooking apples, peeled, cored and shredded
Finely grated rind and juice of 1 orange
Finely grated rind and juice of half a lemon.
6 eggs
5 fluid oz milk
3 fluid oz brandy (optional)

Equipment

2 Three pint pudding basins
1 large mixing bowl
Sieve
Metal Spoon
Grater
Small bowl
Fork
Greaseproof or waxed paper
Aluminium foil
String
2 large saucepans with lids
Wooden Spoon

Method

1. Generously grease 2 three pint pudding basins using half the butter. Set aside.
2. In the large bowl sift together the flour, salt, nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves.
3. Add the breadcrumbs, suet, sugar and currants, sultanas, raisins, candied peel, cherries and almonds.
4. With a spoon blend the ingredients well together.
5. Stir in the shredded apple and the grated orange and lemon rinds.
6. Lightly beat the eggs with a fork in a small bowl.
7. Stir the milk, orange and lemon juice into the eggs.
8. Add the mixture to the large mixing bowl. Fold in until the dry ingredients are thoroughly moistened.
9. Spoon the mixture into the prepared pudding basins, packing it in well and doming the top slightly.
10. Cut out two circles of greaseproof paper about 4" wider in diameter than the rim of the basins.
11. Grease with butter. Cut out the foil as above.
12. Place the foil on top of the unbuttered side of the greaseproof side of the greaseproof paper, make a 1" pleat across the centre.
13. Place paper, foil up, over the basins and tie securely with string.
14. Place the basins in the large saucepans. With boiling water fill as far as the rims of the basins.
15. Cover the pans and place over a low heat.
16. Steam for 6 hours, topping up the water when necessary.
17. When they have been steamed remove them from the saucepan and leave to cool for 1 hour.
18. Cut out four more circles and replace the old ones. Store the puddings in a cool dry place.
19. To serve puddings place the basins in saucepans, filled with water to the rims and steam for 3 hours.

The Social Implications of the Microprocessor Revolution

Two hundred years ago 93% of the population of Britain lived on the land. Now 3 % of the working population operate the farming industry, producing far more food than their forefathers dreamt possible.

The revolution that occurred in farming over the last 200 years will now take place in industry in the next 20 years.

Giving evidence to the Government "Think Tank" Professor Stonier of Bradford University last month said that 10% of Britain's work force will supply the country's material needs.

Machines no longer of use can be scrapped; people cannot. What will happen to people whose jobs have been taken over by silicon chips?

Many new jobs will be created in the growing service industries; jobs in recreation, tourism, social welfare, medicine and education. New jobs may well be found in a growing Bureocracy, a field in which we British can compete with the world!

Nevertheless, the prospect remains, of one half the adult population in well paid jobs, paying heavy taxes to support the unemployed remainder. The taxed will feel bitter about punitive taxation, the supported will feel economically deprived, and will have the leisure time to make their resentment known.

We can't stop the future arriving. We can't smash the machines and go back to cottage industry. How do we escape for surely the microprocessor revolution should be benefitting mankind, not rendering half the population of the industrialized nations surplus to requirements.

I have an answer (well you know I would). We start by halving the hours worked. No one should work more than their ration of 1,000hrs per year. This is not going to halve the work done; remember when Britain went onto a 3 day week? Industrial production scarcely dipped. Workers rationed to 20 hrs per week are likely to be fresher working with more zest, and less likely to go on strike to relieve the monotony of a tedious and unpleasant job.

The British Medical Association recently calculated that over half the illnesses doctors saw in the 20 - 60 year old age group were work or work-stress related. We would anticipate a substantial drop in these health problems.

Pay (you thought this was coming?) would be two thirds of whatever is the full week's pay. The employer would find this worthwhile because of the aforementioned better work from a healthier, more alert and more contented workforce (Ford's told the Government last month that relief from unofficial stoppages would easily justify 12.5 % of the 17.5 % pay rise they were offering). And also worthwhile because every other employer would be offering the same terms.

"I can't manage on a full weeks pay, let alone two thirds", you might say. Consider the choice:- Either half will work and pay tax and social insurance up to 50 % of their wages, and the other half will receive unemployment pay which they will no doubt find inadequate; or everybody will share in the work available, receive less in wages, but take home far more of it because taxation will be lighter and social insurance will cost less given the

improvement in the nation's health.

Thus money will buy goods made cheaper by the low labour input requirements of the automated factories and automated distribution systems.

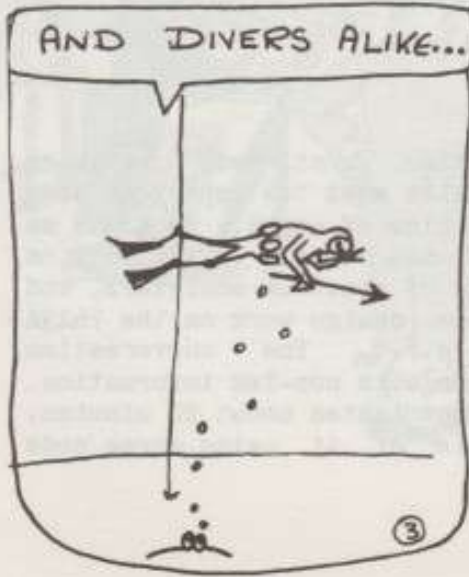
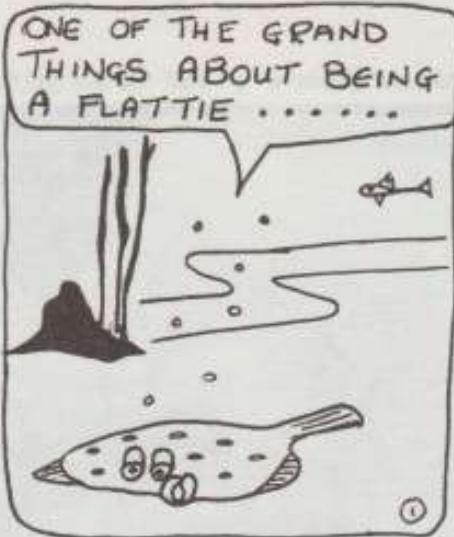
Thus both the standard of living and quality of life will be improved.

Utopian pipedreams? Perhaps, but consider the problems seriously and find me another solution which keeps the workers of the industrialized nations out of a dog-eat-dog jungle. a civilized society must look for a civilized answer to its problems.



AND HAVING SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED WITH THE UNION FOR A SHORTER WORKING WEEK YOU NEED NOW ONLY COME IN TO WORK ON WEDNESDAYS

WEST COASTERS



1987

On the Air

When one wishes to pass on information to another person remote from themselves such as someone overseas, there are various routes that can be taken. A letter can be written, a telegram sent, or the telephone can be used although often at considerable cost in the latter case.

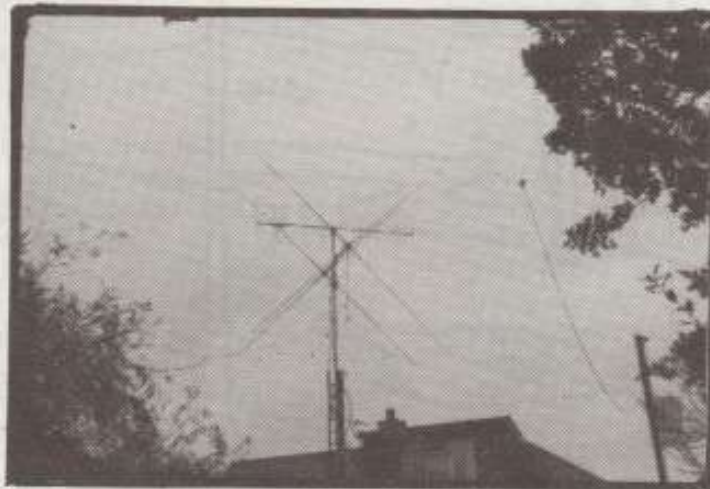
These methods are all very well but they either take time, or to overcome time, they cost money.

One large group of people distributed all over the world who do not use any of the above mentioned methods are Radio Amateurs, commonly known as 'Hams'.

The distance over which amateurs communicate is basically world wide, although there are definite factors which determine the maximum coverage, such as ionospheric layers, aerial efficiency and time of day but from then on it gets too technical for this article.

Many Hams work in the field of electronics professionally and in fact Tek has its own club based in Beaverton, of which I am an overseas member.

Quite often I speak to someone who has heard of Tek because they live near by, but the other evening I was working stations well into the west coast of America when one person asked if I worked for Tek on Guernsey! It turned out that I was talking to one of our design engineers, Wes Hayward. The



In most cases radio amateurs talk to each other over radio waves, although, in some cases (not in the U.K.) it is possible to involve third party traffic. This means talking to someone who is using the amateur's station instead of the amateur himself.

conversation continued, talking shop, (like most Tek employees seem to do outside of work). He told me that he had done a lot of work on our range of spectrum analyzers, and also some design work on the 7623A storage c.r.t. The conversation carried on with non-Tek information. The contact lasted about 20 minutes, the whole of it using morse code

(although Hams also use speech) roughly at the speed of normal handwriting. The conversation was not recorded however, as I 'read' morse as it is sent.

I have sent him one of my cards which confirms the contact giving him my callsign, address, time of contact (in G.M.T.), frequency, date and signal report etc.

Amateur radio need not be an expensive hobby and has many various topics too numerous to mention here, but if you are interested and want to know more please don't hesitate to contact me at La Villiaze 1.

You may be interested to know that Guernsey has its own radio club called "Guernsey Amateur Radio Society" which has about 30 members and meets twice weekly and also takes part in various activities as a group. Other members of "G.A.R.S." who are Tek employees and could probably answer your queries are:-
Ron Renouf, La V1, Dale Jones La V2 and Roy Stanford and Nigel Lihou at Victoria Avenue.

Mike Allisette
GU4EON.

" ---- not only by working harder but by working smarter ".

Harold Guilbert - November, 1978.



Sports Special

Heaven help the Guernsey United Euchre League during the 78-79 season, as they have had inflicted upon them two teams from Tek namely Tekniques and Treteks and as fate would have it their first league match of the season was against each other and an honourable draw was the result.

Tekniques made an early exit from the knockout the week before by going down 14-6 to Gabby's Own - a first division outfit. They fared a little better in the league after that by winning their next five matches on the trot. This kept them up with the leaders, being joint leaders until suffering their first defeat of the season which pushed them back into third place, but bounced back with a win against league leaders "Red Arrows" from the Red Lion. At the time of writing they are leading the division by one point. Star players of the team are Ricky Corbet and Wally Torode (having hung up his boots in favour of his bowlers) with a win rate of 67% and 64% respectively. Marion Mumby and Mo Saltmarsh form a useful midfield with 55% each, "Scoop" alias Brian Chalker (self elected coach) whom the rest of the team ignore, brings up the rear with 43%. He attributes this to the fact that he is continually drawn with duff partners against the oppositions strongest pair, but team spirit is high with promotion currently on the cards (on the cards get it?). Oh well, as I said team spirit is high and this has more than a little to do with Val Saltmarsh who keeps the team in smooth working order by supplying lubrication from the bar for which they are eternally grateful.

Treteks have not fared so well but at the time of writing are holding a place somewhere about the middle of the table which is not too bad, since the team was formed through no fault of their own and so I'm told, presented with a captain also through no fault of their own. They

have, however, managed to overcome these problems and are soldiering on despite everything. So far they have drawn 3 of their matches one of them against the one time table toppers Guernsey Aston Villa Supporters Club, and a win against Harbour Lights. Also on the 19th October sadly came their first defeat and another blow was to follow. They were also knocked out of the K.O. at their first match. Their last game up to the time of writing was against Brennans at the Dolphin Hotel an easy game as they are at the bottom of the division. It was raining, their captains car broke down and we felt sorry for them being at the bottom of the division, anyway we managed to get the match underway at 8.30, easy meat eh? Yes you've guessed it they lost 15-5 but morale is still high and everybody is happy and both teams are hoping for good cards and good luck in the future.

Thursday 7th December finds Tekniques playing GAVSC in a top of the table clash, we wish them luck.

Tekniques Team

Brian Chalker
Ricky Corbet
Doug Eley
Simon Hollyer Hill
Mick Marquis
Marion Mumby
Maurice Saltmarsh
Tony Shepherd (Captain)
Wally Torode

Treteks Team

Austin Cockram
John Corbet (Captain)
Rhona Corbet
Beverly Gill
Mike Hamon
Nigel Mann
Ken Queripel
Simon Tostevin

Chips with everything

Pre-War the "AD.MAN's" beloved Buzz-word was "Radio", then post-war "Atomic", then "Transistorised". You may well remember the slogan "contains up to twelve transistors", even if only six were actually connected into any circuitry. This was followed by "solid state", to "integrated circuits". At present and in the future, the most obvious "microprocessor".

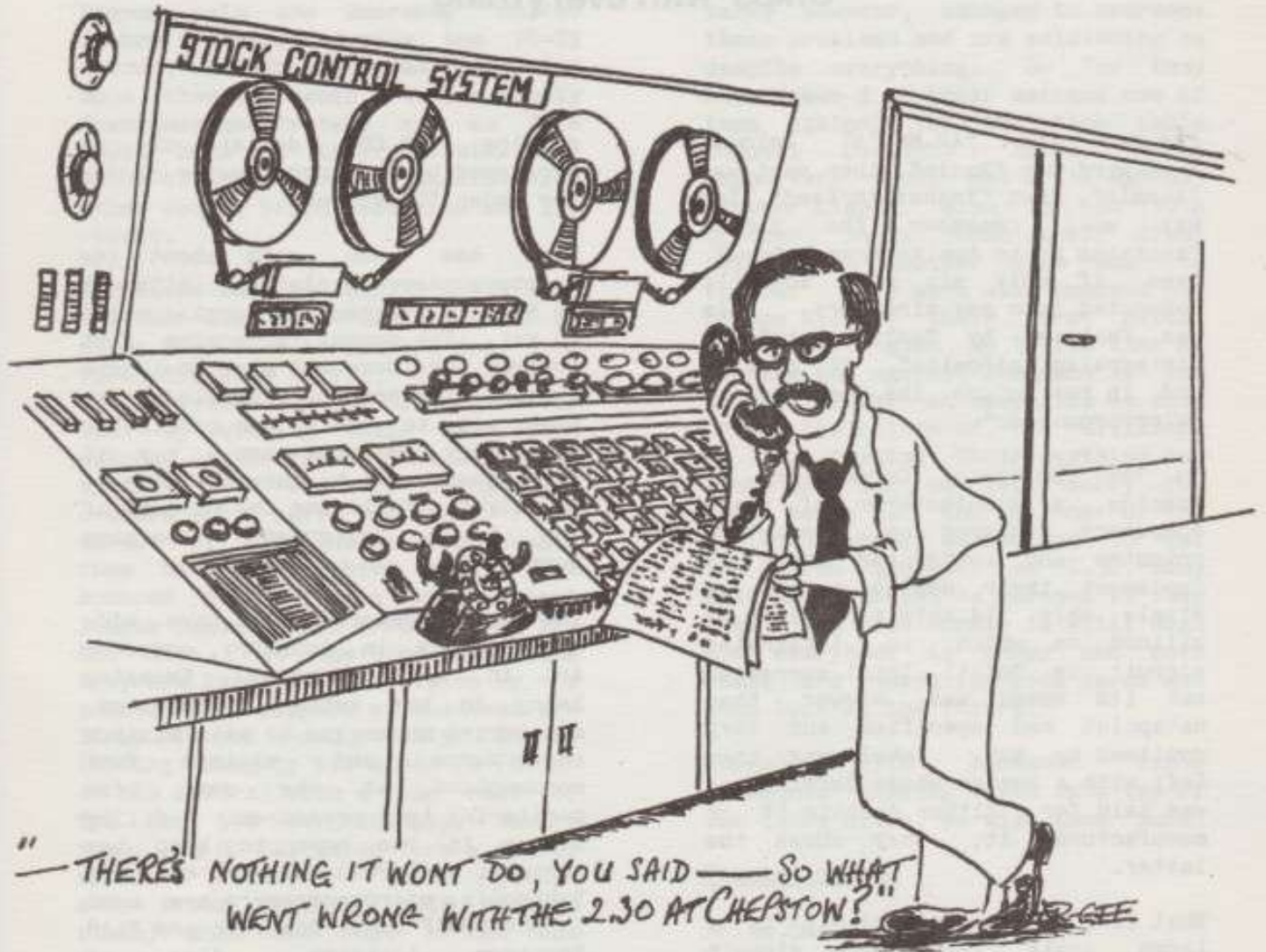
In 1969 Datapoint Corporation of America, a manufacturer of small computers designed an elementary computer and contracted Intel to implement their design on to a single chip. (A chip is a piece of silicon on which an integrated circuit is built). Intel succeeded but its speed was slower than datapoint had specified and they declined to buy. Intel was then left with a device whose development was paid for. Either dustbin it or manufacture it, they chose the latter.

What is a microprocessor? It is a large scale integrated circuit containing in excess of sixty thousand transistors. With these large amounts of transistors, it enables certain "tasks" to be accomplished and the controlling of these "tasks" is done by "software", that is by programming. So the same microprocessor can perform different tasks simply by re-programming at no extra cost except the initial programme. When the microprocessor functions are controlled by programming it enters the description of the computer and is indeed sometimes labeled micro-computer, the distinction between the two sometimes becoming difficult. Tasks performed by a computer a decade ago perhaps

costing 100,000 dollar can be performed by a microcomputer today for under 100 dollars.

Much has been said about the microprocessor revolution, although we haven't reached the turning point as yet. The moment is coming fast however as more and more designers acquire microprocessor knowledge and apply it to their own particular technology. As more people buy it the cheaper it becomes the more it is bought - following the pattern of the Texas Instruments 'learning curve'.

The microprocessor will have wide applications in industry, commerce and in entertainment. Examples being in the automobile industry, monitoring an engine to give maximum performance and minimum fuel consumption, at the same time monitoring tyre pressures. A filing system in the home to keep tax records, childrens homework etc. At Tektronix, microprocessors are used in the 7D01F Logic Analyser and 7L18 Spectrum Analyser. Also at Beaverton an automated stock system is being built in a new building more than likely using microprocessors where parts arrive, are loaded on trays and automatically taken away and stored. When a part is required the part number is punched onto a keyboard and is automatically retrieved from stock.



The Pundits forecast that with the coming of the microprocessor, it will have such a fundamental social change it will herald the second industrial revolution and that it may increase the unemployment to a permanent six million. But most Technological revolutions usually

take much longer to arrive and never reach the peaks predicted. The Government is already climbing on the crest of the wave and has put aside 15 million pounds for any person or company requiring funds to develop microprocessor applications. Anyone want to take up the challenge?

The Daredevils of Niagara

The 500m year old Niagara Escarpment is now a shelf of rock between the great lakes of Ontario and Erie but millions of years ago the lakes were great glaciers that had been advancing and receding for many millions of years as the earth's climate changed.

If we imagine 500 million years ago to be yesterday, then just 4 seconds ago the ice finally disappeared and the Great Lakes as we know them were born..... The vast quantities of fresh water began to overflow towards the Atlantic and one of the outlets became the Niagara River.

As the rushing water cascaded over the 250 foot escarpment it quickly wore away the soft shale and as a result, the escarpment alternately collapsed and reformed over the next several thousand years so that in fact Niagara Falls has been moving rapidly up-river for quite a long time. Since 1764 the Horseshoe Falls, the more vigorous of the two, has moved 865 feet upstream and at that rate, the smaller one, the American Falls, would dry up in about another 100 years as the Horseshoe took more and more of the flow.

However, man has slowed down this process dramatically by building great dams in order to more evenly spread the flow between the two. Power stations also are playing their part by taking up to 70% of the water and it would seem as if these and other remedial changes will succeed in stabilizing things for a long while to come.

Perhaps Niagara Falls more recent history is even more dramatic, acting like a magnet as it has to

stunters the world over. Stunts that started to take place some time after the bitter fighting during the war of 1812 about which Pierre de Garis wrote in a recent article.

Probably the very first stunt was that arranged between the owners of the various hotels that were springing up around the area. They hoped to attract more tourists by announcing that they were to send the condemned Lake Erie schooner "Michigan" over the Falls on September 28th 1827.....a dozen or so wild animals were put aboard and the event took place before an estimated crowd of 10,000 people.



A couple of years later Sam Patch arrived on the scene. His stunt was to dive from a flimsy 100 foot tower into the river, hitting the water in a 60 mph feet first entry. Sadly for Sam the crowds didn't seem to think much of this trick and his next one lower down the river led to his death.

Then came the Great Blondin, a stunter who achieved more fame than anyone before or since and when he announced that he would cross the Falls on a tightrope, no one believed him.

But he was no idle boaster and at 5-o'clock on the afternoon of June 30th 1859 he started on the trip that was to make history.

Not only was he a stunter but he was a showman, having been brought up in the traditions of the circus and on reaching the centre of the rope put on such a pretence of slipping and losing his balance that onlookers on both sides began screaming and fainting. The crowds watched spellbound as he lowered a rope down to "The Maid of the Mist" to bring up a bottle from which he took refreshment. 18 minutes after starting out he stepped on to the other side to be greeted by a shouting, cheering, sobbing crowd who whisked him away to a massive champagne reception. Duly fortified, he announced that he would return the way he had come and in a fantastic 7 minutes he skipped, lurched and ran back along the flimsy rope to his starting point.

All that summer Blondin repeated his crossing, each one more daring than the last. He'd cross with his hands and feet manacled, blindfolded, pushing a wheel-barrow, riding a bike and finally in August he announced the feat that nearly ended his life. He was to carry his manager, Harry Colcord across on his back.

Close on 100,000 people crammed every vantage point as the pair started on the perilous journey and things went fairly well until they reached the unguyed centre section. Here they started wobbling and swaying, and this time Blondin wasn't fooling.....he was fighting for his life. Desperately, he started to run for the first guy rope and just as they reached it, it broke.

Wobbling and swaying again he shouted to Colcord to get off his back. The manager slid down Blondin's sweat streaked back while he gathered his strength to go on. Six more times they had to repeat this while climbing the upward slope until at last they fell gasping into the waiting, cheering crowd.

Unbelievably, Blondin died in bed at the age of 73. Many others copied his feats, even a 23 year old Italian girl who made it look so easy she had to resort to walking backwards, crossing with a bag over her head and even hanging baskets on her feet, but none attained the fame and fortune of Blondin.

A NEW BREED

Then came a new breed of daredevils who tried to achieve fame by crossing the rapids. The first of these happened by mistake. One of the "Maids of the Mist" was sold by auction and was to be delivered to Queenston. After raising steam the captain and his engineer pointed the ship towards the rapids, a few minutes later she disappeared into the boiling waters and funnel and deck fittings were ripped off like matchwood. However somehow she avoided the jagged rocks and safely berthed in Queenston.

Things went quiet for a few years until in 1883 Captain Webb who had just recently become the first person to swim the English Channel, decided he would swim the rapids. He was taken out into the middle by boat from which he dived over the side. The first large wave took him to his death and it wasn't until four days later that his body was washed ashore at Lewiston. Others did manage this feat, however they resorted to using life preservers.

These were followed by people who shot the rapids in barrels, sometimes travelling two to a barrel. Most people got away with this method except for a Maude Willard who although getting through the rapids safely drifted around and around the whirlpool below the rapids for many hours before being rescued by which time she had died of suffocation. Many people built boats designed to beat the rapids, but most came to grief.

Then in 1900 Peter Nissen had the wild idea of starting a passenger service through the rapids in a boat called Fool Killer. It survived one trip but was so badly damaged that it couldn't be attempted again until the following year. Again it survived the journey only to drift round and round the whirlpool minus smoke-stack and deck fittings until, drifting closer to shore Nissen was able to dive overboard and swim to safety. Thus ended what looked like being the most unpopular passenger service in North America.

OVER THE TOP

Finally came those who decided that the only way left to fame now that everything else had been tried, was to go over the falls themselves in a barrel. The first of these was a school teacher name of Annie Taylor who first tested her theory by sending over a cat inside a barrel. The barrel survived but the cat did'nt. However Annie went ahead as planned and over she went on October 4th 1901. The impact after the bone shattering journey through the rapids was like hitting solid rock and she lost consciousness. Seventeen minutes later once she'd drifted close enough to the shore to be rescued, the barrel was opened and a bruised but triumphant Annie stepped out.

Ten years elapsed before anyone attempted the same feat. His name was Bobby Leach, an Englishman and unfortunately he wasn't as lucky as Annie..... he got such a battering he had to spend six months in hospital. However, he made money for the next fifteen years giving lectures about his trip until one



"ARE YOU SURE, HENRY? I KNC
IT'LL SAVE MOTHER ALL THOSE
STEPS BUT — "

day he slipped on a piece of orange peel, broke his leg and died from complications.

Then came Charlie Stephens, another Englishman..... he decided that the only safe way was to tie his feet to a 100lb anvil in the bottom of the barrel and his wrists to straps in the top. It seems his calculations weren't too accurate because on hitting the water after the 250 foot drop, most of Charlie followed the anvil out through the bottom, the only part ever rescued being one arm strapped inside the remains of the barrel.

George Stathakis, a Greek was also one of the unluckier ones. Although his 200lb barrel survived the drop he got trapped behind the curtain of water for 22hrs which was unfortunate because he only had enough oxygen for three.

Many people have made trips over the falls since then but perhaps one of the most incredible trips happened as recently as 1960 when Jim Honeycutt took his neighbours children Deanne and Roger Woodward for a boat trip in the upper Niagara river.

Approaching the falls in order to give the children a good view he passed what is known as the point of no return and realising his mistake quickly pointed the bows for the safety of the bank. Just at that moment the engine failed and with Honeycutt frantically trying to row them out of trouble the boat was soon in the rapids above the falls. Within seconds the small craft capsized and the three were thrown into the water. Fate was kind to Deanne and she was swept into the comparatively calm shallows near the bank where an onlooker managed to

lean far enough out to grab her wrist and pull her to safety.

In the meantime Honeycutt had managed to get hold of 7 year old Roger and both were swept over the brink losing their hold again with the force of the water. Honeycutt disappeared under thousands of tons of cascading water and it was four days before the river gave up his lifeless body.

250ft below the captain of the "Maid of the Mist" rubbed his eyes in disbelief when he saw an orange life-jacket bobbing about in the seething waters at the base of the falls and to his further astonishment to find that the little bundle was still alive. History was made that day, Roger was the first person to survive the Horse-Shoe Falls without a protective capsule.

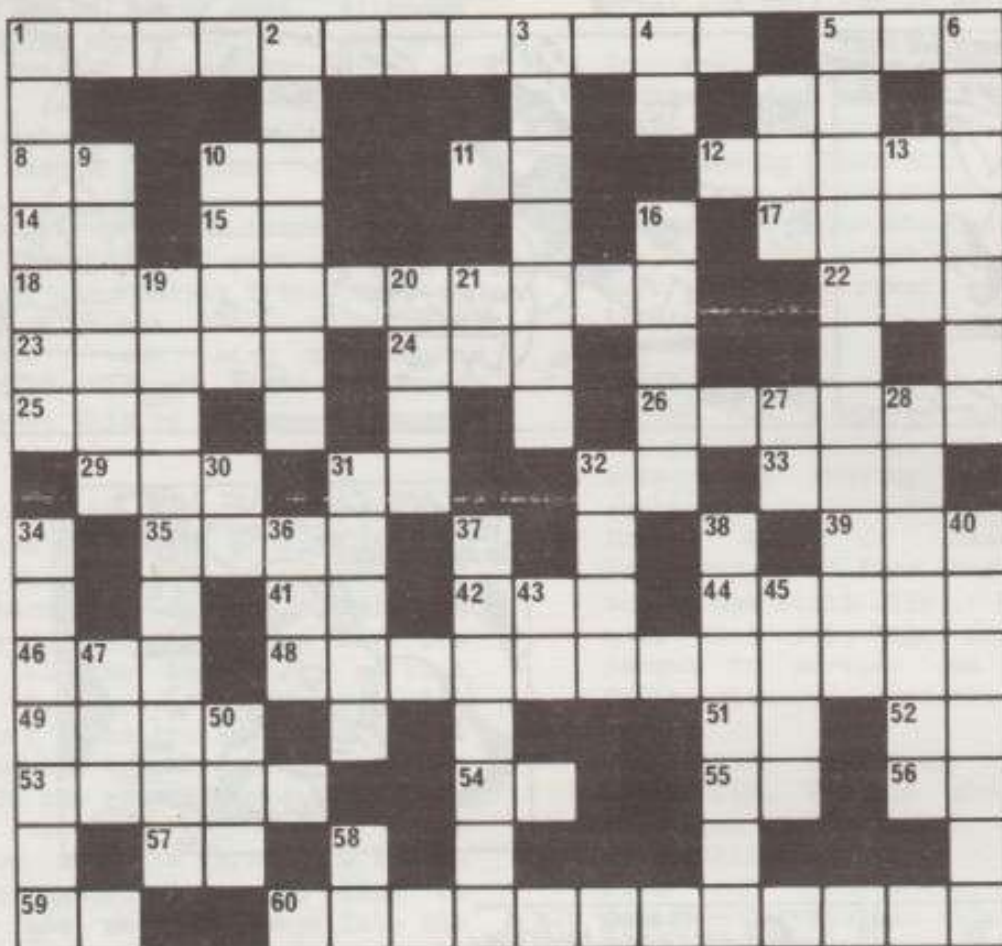
Since the days of the early daredevils, fooling about with the Falls has been stamped on by the authorities on both sides of the river but to touch those old battered barrels and to stand within feet of the brink one can almost see the figure of The Great Blondin teetering his way over that frightening cascade of roaring water.



GARF

space oddity





ACROSS

1. Complete, third person sing., related to Aries, gives a ruling body permitting no rivals. (12)
5. Flying mouse? (3)
7. Seventh note of a musical scale. (2)
8. Prefix for having two. (2)
10. For example. (2)
11. Diminutive advertisement. (2)
12. Upper Key male voice. (5)
14. Prior to midday. (2)
15. Exclamation. (2)
17. Close to (4)
18. Striking (11)

22. Abbreviation of the sixth day. (3)
23. Sounds like ready money hidden away. (5)
24. Imitate an anthropoid. (3)
25. Lubricate. (3)
26. One of two dozen points on a backgammon board, sounds like it's under the skin. (6)
29. Let her do this to make it go quickly. (3)
31. Similarly, to the same degree. (2)
32. Isle of Man big prize. (2)
33. Italian mine. (3)
35. Baked meat or fish dishes. (4)
39. Collection of sententious remarks about a person. (3)
41. Officer Commanding. (2)
42. World Health Organisation. (3)
44. Old Welsh minstrels. (5)
46. The shades of the French flag? (3)
48. The method used out of town. (7,5)
49. Group of people of common descent. (4)
51. Commanding Officer. (2)
52. Out of. (2)
53. Separately. (5)
54. Not out. (2)
55. United Nations. (2)
56. Type of carburettor. (2)
57. The French (2)
59. Second French person sing. (2)
60. Internal side surface of glazed opening. (6,6)

DOWN

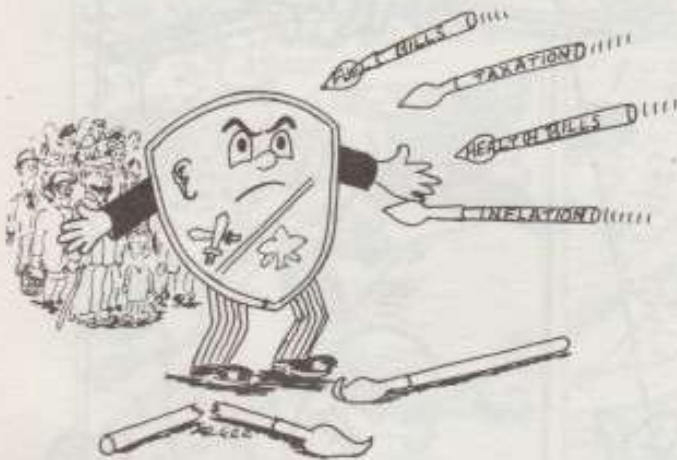
1. Pungent pepper of capsicum. (7)
2. A type of vessel, not heavier and not darker. (7)
3. To talk in this way is puzzling. (7)
4. Shortened physically fit sailor. (2)
5. The one who receives the goods. (11)
6. Earthenware pot, usually of pate. (7)
7. Half a score. (3)
9. Little devil, finish drying the washing, altogether weaken. (6)
10. This way bet for a place (4)
13. Long flat marine propelling device. (3)
16. One hundred on a floating platform, skill or cunning. (5)
19. Describing the shadow of the earth on the moon. (10)
20. Paper percussions for play pistols. (4)
21. Out of Bed. (2)
27. Prefix (2)
28. Takes charge of a Polic dog. (7)
30. Seventeenth letter of Greek alphabet (2)
31. Berkshire race-course
32. God of Scandinavia who carries a hammer. (4)
34. One who goes in for examination. (7)
36. European Operations Centre in brief. (3)
37. Posses seat of consciosness. Know one's thoughts to know this.
(3,4)
38. Indistinct. (7)
40. Without gender. (7)
43. High Tension (2)
45. Ancient Egyptian name by which the sun was worshipped. (4)
47. Blow on the knuckles. (3)
50. Before in poetry. (3)
58. General issue private soldier. (2)

The Deputies

Sometime in late March next year (perhaps Wednesday 21st) a wave of indifference will sweep Guernsey as election time comes round again.

Those who for the last 3 years have complained vociferously that the island is going to the dogs will profess indifference to any activity which could be construed as demonstrating support for the system, whilst those who believe we live in the best run island in the best of all possible worlds seem to feel that not voting expresses their acceptance of the status quo.

Indeed, despite heavy advertising, television appeals and forms delivered to each household, the percentage of the potential voters who were sufficiently interested to register on the voting lists ("Electoral Roll") was once again depressingly small.



The Deputy - As he sees himself.

Why do we in Guernsey not take a greater interest in our democratic process? One reason might be that lack of party politics which is so often cited with pride. Political parties can be identified with specific policies and blamed or supported. Can you remember which way your deputies voted two years ago?

Another reason may be that we have had our democracy too easy. What has to be achieved or protected is more highly valued.

However, a more serious reason for not being involved in the election process is unfamiliarity with the basic elements of government in Guernsey. More serious because it reveals a flaw in our education system. A flaw which I am glad to see is now being corrected in many of our island schools. Does it reveal something of the character of the Guernsey people that it required the interest of teachers from outside the island before the idea of teaching children the island history, economics and administration in even the briefest outline, surfaced?

For anyone unsure of their relationship to their Deputy however, a brief resume may encourage a deeper interest and (no harm in hoping) participation.

So here goes:-

Prior to 1948 there were fewer Deputies elected by the "Chefs des famille" or heads of each household. In 1948 a new constitution ("The Reform Law 1948") was drawn up by constitutional experts at the Home office in consultation with local dignitaries. These constitutional experts then went on to draw up constitutions of the countries emerging from the colonial territories, constitutions which have shown a high mortality rate. There are those who might say that our 1948 constitution should also have died the death. Wind me up on that topic and I'll go on for hours!



THE DEPUTY — as the people see him.

If, on the other hand, your parish has several deputies your choice is a little more difficult. You can place crosses against the names of candidates up to the number of seats available. A few elections ago the electors of the Vale were told on their ballot paper that they had to vote for five of the eight candidates. The election was later declared valid, although it might well have meant that people gave votes to candidates who defeated the candidates they preferred. So remember, only vote for the candidates you want. Don't feel you must get your moneys' worth and use all your votes, it could be counter-productive.

The constitution provides for 33 "Deputies of the People" allocated amongst the 10 parishes roughly according to population. I say roughly because a parish like Torteval would, in terms of potential voters, be only entitled to half a Deputy and it was felt that the number of candidates willing, if successful, to be halved might be insufficient. The distribution of Deputies can, and has been, altered to match the movement of population, particularly out of Town, since the late '40s.

Anyone can be a Deputy who is of age, British, resident for more a year, not in prison and of sound mind.

Anyone can vote for or nominate a Deputy who is resident, over 18 and has had their name placed on the Electoral Roll.

The voting procedure is not difficult. If your parish has only 1 deputy you have no problems, your name is checked on the Electoral Roll, you are given a voting list, you place a cross against the name of the candidate of your choice and place this ballot in the ballot box.



THE DEPUTY — as he really is.

How then do you choose where to place your vote? Well if he (or she) has already served, you may have some idea of his voting record. All candidates will make a statement to the Press. Best of all, attend the pre-election meetings. Form your own judgement; be wary of being stampeded by one headlined issue, or by innuendo and smear. (One candidate was asked at an election meeting if he was a communist! None of the the other candidates were asked if they were Methodists or Freemasons etc, another was the victim of a whisper campaign that her father was communist!) Do you feel the person

you vote for would be responsive to the matters that might trouble the people he or she represents in the next 3 years? What should sway your deputy? The interests of the community or those special interests he may be more closely connected with; growing, tourism, farming, finance etc.

Choose carefully; if you are sometimes unhappy about your representatives it could be because we are not electing the right people. Use your vote and use it well.

THE STONE-AGE TEKS



by Or-Gee

Miss Tektronix 1979

Jane Donaldson was crowned Miss Tektronix 1979 at the Presentation Dance held at the Hermitage Hotel on Friday November 24th.

Congratulations Jane, also Patsy Sanagan and Charmaine Torode who placed second and third respectively. We must also mention all the other beautiful girls who entered the competition. Thanks girls, you all did very well and as usual the judges had a difficult task.

Our judges this year were Mrs Carol Le Marquand, Mr Tony Bran and Mr Peter Carre, We are indebted to these people for giving up their time to be with us on this occasion.

The newly elected Miss Tektronix was crowned by Peter Fulwell - lucky lad - and later in the evening Jane presented the trophies to the winner of the Sports club competitions.

Thank you everyone who had a hand in organising this successful evening.



Sporting Awards

The winners of Sports Club internal completions during the year are as follows.

SNOOKER-MIKE HAMON, BAR-BILLIARDS -PETE SIRETT, TABLE TENNIS-RON BRIDEL, MENS DARTS-MIKE HAMON, LADIES DARTS-JUNE ALLEN, INTER DEPARTMENTAL DARTS- DOUG'S DOLLIES, PAIRS DARTS-TONY SHEPHERD AND MARTIN VENNARD, EUCHRE PAIRS- REX MARTEL AND PIERRE DE GARIS, EUCHRE TRIOS-COLIN LE PAGE, DAVE STONEBRIDGE AND MICH LE CRAS, BRIDGE-TERRY BLACK AND COLIN TOSTEVIN, DRAUGHTS-TED THOUME, DOMINOES-TED THOUME, MENS SHOVE HA'PENNY-GERRY SIMON BADMINTON SINGLES- GEOFF JORDAN, BADMINTON PAIRS-PETER BOTT AND ROGER GILL,

TENNIS-RON BRIDEL, 5-A-SIDE FOOTBALL-PRIMA DONNAS (WALLY TORODE, KEVIN LE GALLEZ, COLIN SOLWAY, JEFF DE LA HAYE AND MICK FALLA) SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR BASED ON POINTS AWARDED FOR DARTS, BAR BILLARDS, SNOOKER, TABLE TENNIS AND SHOVE HA' PENNY WAS PETE SIRETT, RUNNER-UP WAS MIKE HAMON. THE SPORTSWOMEN OF THE YEAR TROPHY WAS NOT AWARDED DUE TO LACK OF ENTRANTS.

Lists inviting entries for next year will be posted daily in January. These competitions are only open to sports club members.

Members are reminded that the AGM of the sports club will be held early in February, if you have any proposals please submit them in writing to the secretary, Pete Sirett, as soon as possible.

Shunting Puzzle

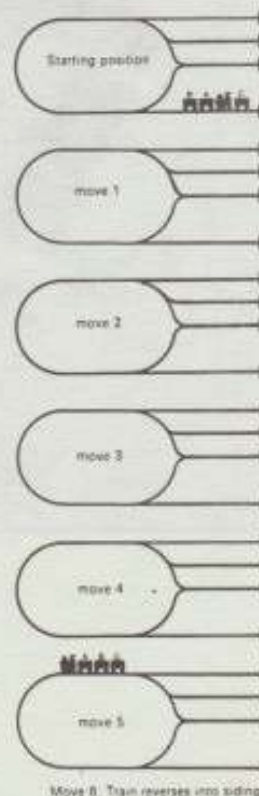
Transfer waggons in 4 moves.

Wordplay

Well we thought we were pretty good with 58 words from "TEKTOPICS" but one of you managed nearly 70, and another 74.

Top honours however must go to Denise Green, from Wire Prep who managed a fantastic 85! Well done Denise.

While you're relaxing over the holiday period we thought you might like to play with the word OSCILLOSCOPE. Lets make it a little harder this time - 4 letters or more, no names, plural or singular but not both.



10 year 'TEKS'



PHIL TROALIC



MARGARET LEE



PAUL OGIER



ALAN CHUBB



SUE BOUGOURD



PAT BAILEY



DAVE STONEBRIDGE



GWEN DE LA MARE



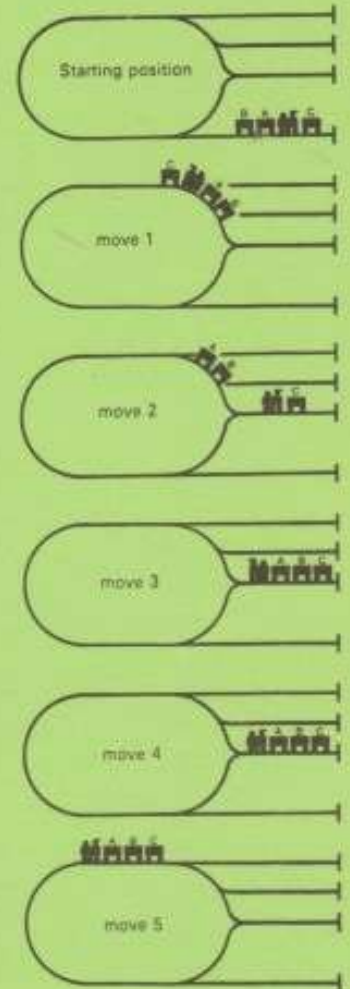
DAVE BRADSHAW



EMILY SMITH

Puzzle Answers

T	O	T	A	L	I	T	A	R	I	A	N		B	A	T	
A				I				I		B		T	E		E	
B	I		E	G			A	D				T	E	N	O	R
A	M		A	H			D		C			N	E	A	R	
S	P	E	C	T	A	C	U	L	A	R				F	R	I
C	A	C	H	E		A	P	E		A				I		N
O	I	L		R		P		S		F	L	E	C	H	E	
	R	I	P		A	S			T	T			M	I	A	
E		P	I	E	S		O		H		O		A	N	A	
N		T		O	C		W	H	O		B	A	R	D	S	
T	R	I		C	O	U	N	T	R	Y	S	T	Y	L	E	
R	A	C	E		T		M				C	O		E	X	
A	P	A	R	T			I	N			U	N		S	U	
N		L	E		G		N				R					A
T	U			W	I	N	D	O	W	R	E	V	E	A	L	



Move 6: Train reverses into siding.

