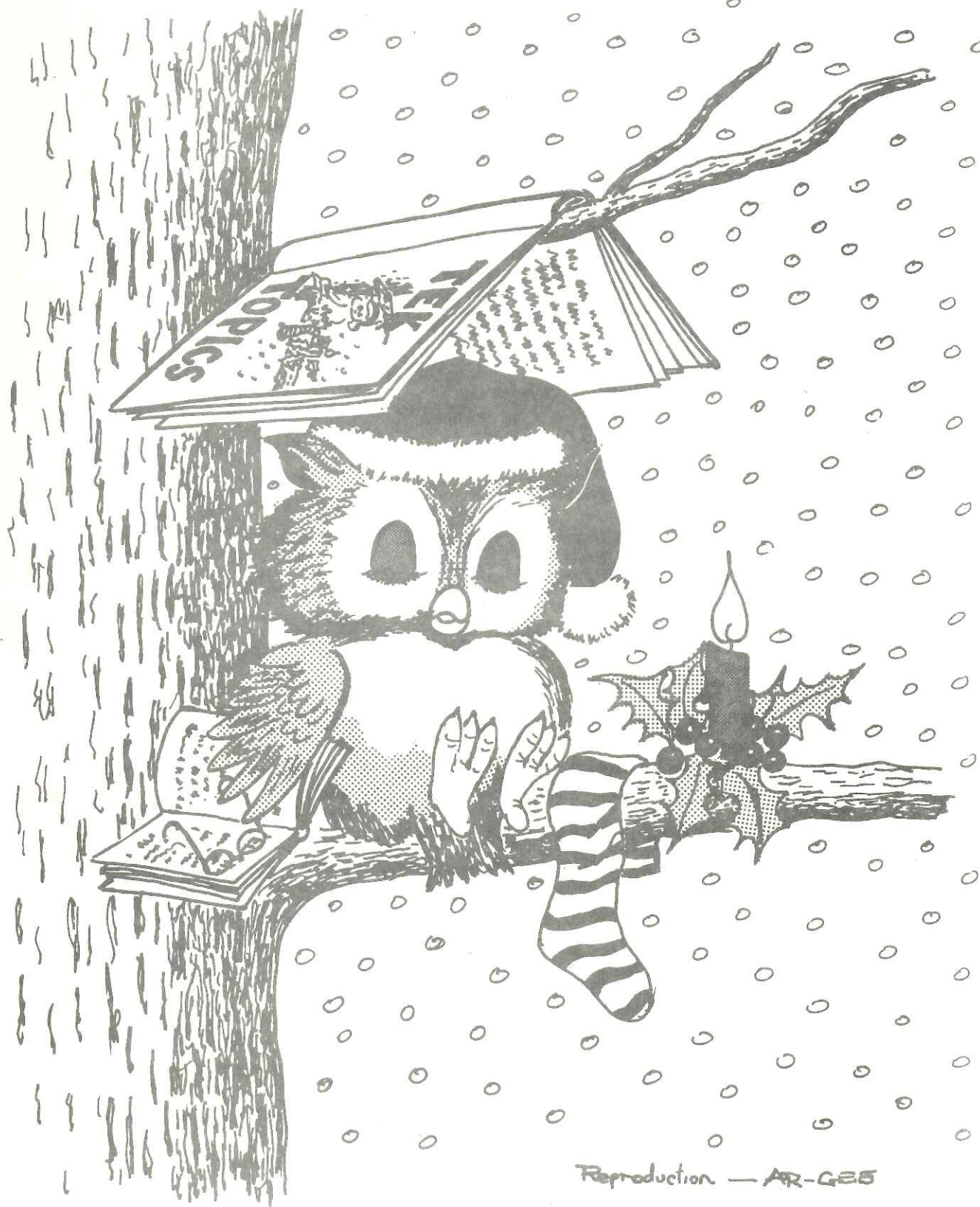


# THE TOPICS



Reproduction — AR-685



*The Editorial Staff*

*of*

*Tektopics*

*would like to wish all*

*Teks*

*A Merry Christmas*

*and a*

*Happy New Year*



## THIS AND THAT

It doesn't seem possible that Christmas is once again imminent, immediately to be followed of course with the end of 1975. It's difficult to sum up the year so far in a few words, but it certainly will not be looked back on as one of the best.

The economy has caused us to run down the total number of Tek's on Guernsey from 665 at the beginning of the year, to our current level of 575, and we have had to plan shutdowns to keep our output capability closer to the level of product demand.

As you know, our forecasts call for a further two weeks shut down in the New Year, but let's hope that the order pattern will soon show an upswing to the extent of giving us the confidence to anticipate and plan once again a growth pattern. This with all its attendant problems of fighting customer backlogs, hiring sufficient staff, and training them to the required standards etc., etc., would be a most welcome happening.

T900 instruments are now firmly established in Assembly and Test areas and like any other new product, it will take a little time for production to really get going. These instruments are already being demonstrated in the field in the U.S. and reports that have reached us so far are very favourable. We are confident that the response from our European customers will be favourable also.

The combined Presentation dance and Miss Tek competition turned out to be a very successful event, with eight entrants competing for Miss Tek, and I think almost a 100% attendance of trophy winners. This is very refreshing to see in contrast to the poor attendance that we experience at Social and Sports Club meetings in the canteen.

It wouldn't be a bad New Year resolution to make the effort to take a more lively interest in the coming year's programme.

By the end of the year we should be in a position to give the go ahead for building activities to start at La Villiaze, no doubt everyone will be interested to watch progress.

This issue of TekTopics covers a wide range of subjects, and a lot of people have worked very hard to get this one to you before Christmas.

A very big Thank You is due to all those who have made it possible.

Christmas is a time of celebration the whole world over and back home in the Bahamas the children look forward to the giving and receiving of gifts in exactly the same way as children this side of the globe.

Over there of course we have an all year round tourist trade and people of many nationalities enjoy the festive season with us.

As is the case here, during the last few weeks Bahamians are constantly being reminded of the number of shopping days to Christmas by the radio stations and the last few days are a frantic darting in and out of shops in a last bid to obtain all the essentials for the holiday.

Cards are sent and carols are sung, "I'm dreaming of a White Christmas" always gets an airing, the temperature is usually up in the upper seventies and most Bahamians have never seen real snow. Comfort in the home is not a log fire in the grate but an efficient air conditioning system.

Christmas Day arrives and like you we have a tree around which our presents are placed. After the presents have been opened it is time for breakfast. Fruit from the garden is usually the first course and this may consist of oranges, peaches, grapefruit and bananas followed by bacon and eggs - we're not so different!

Preparations are then put in hand for Christmas lunch, as distinct from your Christmas dinner, and ours will very likely be taken buffet style in the garden or patio. As the temperature is steadily rising the shade of trees will be much sought after under which to eat our lunch.

For the younger people the afternoon is usually taken up with swimming and drinks at beachside hotels.

Parties take place in the evening and these carry on into the early hours of Boxing Day. No one goes to bed because at 5 a.m. the Junkanu starts. This is a sort of carnival in which large numbers of Bahamians dress up in multi-coloured costumes and parade and dance through the main street to the sound of primitive native music.

The costumes consist of clothing which is totally covered by many strips of brightly coloured crepe paper carefully cut and placed to create intricate patterns and the music is provided by only four types of instrument, the goat-skin, drum, cowbells, bugle and whistle. The tune is traditionally the same one it seems not to matter how many groups of instruments there are in the parade, they all manage to keep in time.



The rhythm has a compelling primitive calypso-type beat that is so guaranteed to set your feet tapping that in no time at all locals and tourists alike are swaying and tapping through the streets alongside the cavalcade. This usually finishes at 9 a.m. and the rest of the day is spent recuperating from the excesses of the previous day.

As is the case here the local population return to work after Boxing Day while the tourist returns to the beaches for the sun and sand or the byeways and beauty spots to admire the riotous colours of tropical flowers along the hedgegrows.

New Years Eve is a round of private parties and dancing into the small hours until once again at 5 a.m. on New Years Day - the Junkanu festival begins. This time with new and differently decorated costumes but still with that haunting native beat that compels young and old alike to dance their way into the New Year.



Larry was born in Nassau the Bahamas, and lived there until 1974 when his family moved to Guernsey. Larry works with the 400 Series Group in Assembly.

This summer a number of people from the Test department have spent a few weeks with Tektronix A.B. in Stockholm, Sweden. The field office there had a large backlog of customer repairs which John Farnell, Geoff Diamond, Dave Stonebridge and myself helped to reduce.

Tek has had a field office in Stockholm since 1970 and due to expansion this facility has moved three times to their present office at Solna, a suburb of the city about 15 kms from the centre.

The technicians at Solna handle around 1,400 service jobs per year from customers situated in all parts of Sweden except the South Western corner, which is covered by the office at Gothenburg, supported by a staff of five people.

At Solna there are 50 staff including 14 technicians, 5 salesmen and supporting secretarial and other staff. I asked Sten Arkstedt, the Operations Manager, how many were employed at the office. He said, "About half of them." There are additional salesmen working from various towns in Sweden and they have an area of 175,000 square miles to cover, some of which is within the arctic circle.

Sweden is a relatively under populated country having 8 million people, 1 million of which live in Stockholm. The population density in Sweden is 45 people per square mile, which makes Guernsey look rather crowded with 2,080 people per square mile.

John Farnell and I went to Stockholm during the warmest summer in Sweden in living memory. The temperature during day time often reached 35°C (95°F), and we spent a lot of our leisure time at the beach. We discovered that not all Swedish girls are big, blonde and beautiful, just the majority! Certain aspects of Stockholm's nightlife are well known throughout Europe, but among the lesser known facilities is an "English Pub" called the "Tudor Arms". We bought Double Diamond there at the unEnglish price of 90p per pint. The pub is still packed to the doors most evenings.

Almost everything in Sweden is expensive with cigarettes at 70p per 20, parking fines from £5 and an evening at a restaurant with dancing costing a £2 entrance fee. Other more famous city night spots are very much more expensive (I was told). The pay scales in Sweden are approximately twice that in the U.K.

Swedish law tends to discourage drinking and driving since the legal limit is about two small weak beers. Penalties for drinking and driving start with about 12 hours in the cells and almost certain loss of the driving license. Any passengers in the car also having driving licenses can lose them.

We did not encounter many language problems in Sweden since most people learn English very well at school. The menus at small country restaurants gave us most trouble since the people there had few opportunities to practise their English.

Sweden and its neighbouring country Norway have the usual national rivalry as is encountered between Guernsey and Jersey. The usual type of jokes in circulation being such as:

"Do you know what is written on the bottom of beer bottles in Norway?"

"No".

It says, "Open at other end".

"Do you know why you can never use Swedes as elevator operators?"

"No."

"Because they can never learn the route".

Dave and I spent an interesting day visiting the world famous Wasa. This is an old warship 150 feet long which sank on its maiden voyage outside Stockholm harbour in 1628. She simply heeled over and sank when the first gust of wind filled the sails. She was salvaged after a lot of work lasting from 1956 to 1961, when she was finally re-floated after 333 years in the mud.

The Wasa now forms the centrepiece of a large exhibition in Stockholm and is the oldest ship in the world whose history is known.

My overall impression of Sweden is of a large, clean country. The Stockholm archipelago is particularly beautiful. The road systems are good and allow fast travel between the towns and in general seem to be almost clear of traffic.

The Swedish people are very friendly and those of us who have been to Tek. A.B. really appreciate the hospitality given us by those who work there. I'm sure that given the opportunity most of us would go again.



THE SERVICE AREA

Remember, Remember the Fifth of November,  
Gunpowder, Treason and Plot!

We didn't have any of the last two, but we did have plenty of gunpowder and lots of fun at the Social and Sports Club Bonfire Night.

For several weeks Barry Carre, ably assisted by Ken Queripel, Terry Black, Tony Miller, Mike Falla and John Symons, had scoured the Island for combustible materials.

These efforts met with fantastic success but everything hinged on Ken Queripel passing his category six driving licence. Baubigny Riding School had offered us the use of their mobile horsebox providing Ken was able to drive it. Fortunately he passed with flying colours and the collecting began; one of the first loads arrived at Victoria Avenue car park during the hours of darkness and the timber was stacked at the back of the plant. This resulted in the first and last casualty of November 5th. To wit, one flattened flower bed! (Still, it must have been neatly flattened because they still won the landscaping award!)

Fagin is apparently still alive and living near Victoria Avenue, because as fast as the material appeared his tribe of little horrors quickly removed it to their own bonfires!

Incidentally, some of them must have advanced their education considerably because their haul included copies of Parade (Yes, that one!) dating back to 1970!

Thanks to the generosity of Shepherds Limited and Munro, a vast pile of cardboard, tomato trays and wooden pallets was soon assembled.

The rain held off and on the evening the air was still, and the sky clear. A large crowd gathered and at 6.30 p.m. Peter Fulwell called for all the "Guy Fawkes!"; entries were up on last year and Peter had a job selecting the best three from the eighteen on show.

Finally, third prize went to Fiona and Tracey Black, second were Lauren and Robin Le Feuvre and the winner was a very sturdy "Guy" built by Martyn Sharman. The winning guy was installed in his chair on top of the enormous bonfire by a rather apprehensive Pete Sirett, who insisted on a guarantee of safety from the rest of the organisers!

Martyn Sharman had the honour of lighting up the bonfire and within seconds flames were leaping thirty feet into the air. The quarry area was lit up as bright as day, and it was necessary to wait a few minutes before the first fireworks were lit.

The first half of the display lasted about twenty minutes (&1 per minute!) with Roman Candles and Rockets causing much excitement. The natural amphitheatre of the quarry provided the perfect setting for a display involving large fireworks.

During an interval Denise Elliot and Alison Martel served up some welcome hot dogs and soup to more than two hundred and fifty people!



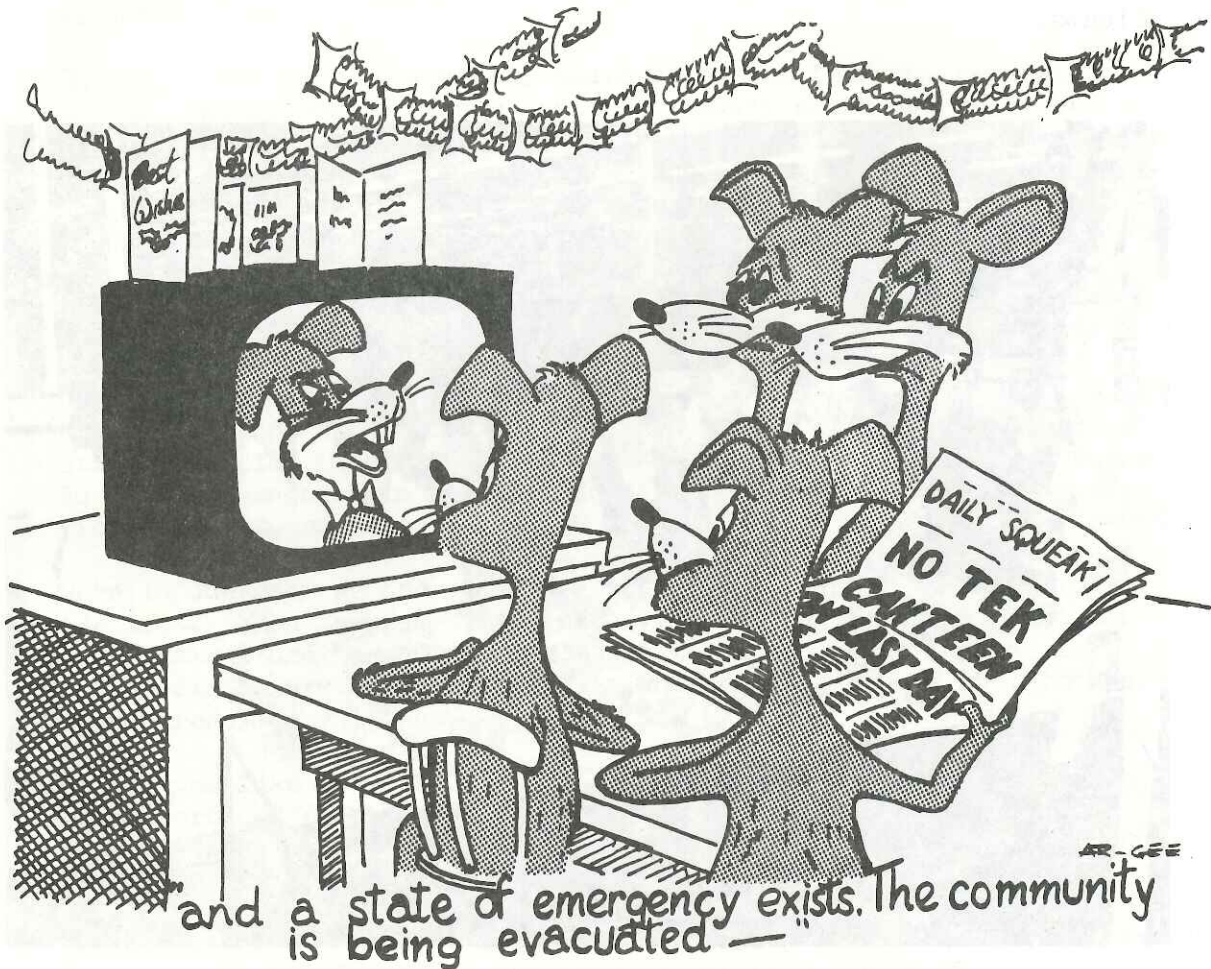
The best fireworks had been saved for the finale and as the last multi-coloured stars fell over the area, the large audience gave the organisers a much appreciated round of applause.

The crowd slowly dispersed leaving the smoke blackened gang to clear away the debris. Unfortunately someone must have been sitting on top of the litter bin, because very few people made use of it!

By now the bonfire had subsided to a huge pile of red hot ashes, some four feet high. Barry Carre put his chef's hat on and proceeded to knock up a most welcome supper of hamburgers, mash and peas. Sad to relate he discovered that Smash only works when you add water to it, not vice versa!

Still, when you're tired and hungry crunchy mash isn't at all bad!

Lastly, a very big "Thank you" to all the helpers and fuel providers, cooks and spectators who made "Guy Fawkes '75" such a great evening.



## CHRISTMAS PARCELS

Last Christmas there was much activity from Group 2 (Transformers, Coils, Resistors and Probes) Victoria Avenue. At this festive time it has been the practice for many years to have a collection and to give Christmas Fare to deserving folk. They also had the idea of raiding their mothers' cupboards (no prompting) and to bring in tins of food which made '74 the best year ever. There was sufficient for six fair sized cartons.

Harold Allen, Group 2 Supervisor, said that they always try to make sure that these parcels go to really deserving cases. The Salvation Army and "Meals on Wheels" have been able to supply the names and addresses, and the staff of Group 2 deliver these a few days before Christmas to the delight of the recipients.

A few people outside Group 2 also contributed money or foodstuffs as they thought it a really worthwhile cause.

Thanks are due to all who helped in any way to make the parcels so attractive.

If you feel this to be a worthwhile undertaking, we are sure that the Salvation Army would be only too willing to supply you with suitable clients.



## GUERNSEY FOLKLORE

In the past it was the custom in Guernsey at this time of year for friends and neighbours to gather together around one hearth and tell the stories and sing the songs handed down from previous generations.

It seems appropriate, therefore, as we approach Christmas, to welcome a new book, "The Folklore of Guernsey", by Mrs. Marie de Garis (noted for her efforts with regard to the patois dictionary).

The previous standard work by Mc Culloch, printed in 1903, has become a sought-after rarity; and was printed to a quality which would make a book too expensive for most pockets today! Furthermore, the studies known collectively as "Folklore", have broadened to include the whole range of inherited tradition.

In this new work one finds not just the tales of supernatural, the fairies, the witches, the black dog etc., but children's games, proverbs, songs and the "ditants" which make patois such a lively and colourful language.

Much of the material in this book was collected by the Authoress from people who first heard these stories when Victoria was Queen; people whose rich memories will soon be lost to us if what they can tell us is not recorded.

Though in the past folk memory could be passed from one generation to the next by word of mouth, this continuity seems now to be broken. Grandparents are visited on Sundays rather than living as part of the family unit, and, indeed for many of the next generation of Guernsey-men, this is the folklore of their predecessors rather than their ancestors. Why bother? Of what "use" is the recording of folk culture?

The dread word "culture" provides the clue to the importance which should be attached to this subject, ("When I hear the word 'culture' I reach for my revolver", H. Goering).

All over Europe subnational groups, drowning in the nation state's standardization, lost in the supranational organization of the future Europe, are engaged in a search for identity. This search can take violent forms, such as the Basque and the Breton nationalist movements.

Here in Guernsey we are as yet scarcely conscious of the need for identity. When the necessity arises, it will be important that our own folk-culture has not been allowed to vanish; for in its place may arise the ersatz nationalism in which truth, honour and compassion become ready casualties.

Those, who like Mrs. de Garis, take the trouble to listen, research and record are doing a great service for future generations, who perhaps, may look in vain for an inheritance of cultural identity unless we strive now to preserve our heritage.

Footnote: As evidence of interest in Guernsey folklore, it is interesting to note that Tektronix employees alone have bought more than 100 copies of the "Folklore of Guernsey".

## CHRISTMAS CANDLES

### Recipe for 6 people

$\frac{1}{4}$  pint double cream  
6 canned peach halves  
Angelica  
6 chocolate covered mini rolls.

### Method

Whisk the double cream stiffly, arrange peach halves on saucers - round side down, put a spoonful of cream in the centre of each peach half. Stand a mini roll upright in it pressing into the cream firmly. Cut narrow strips of angelica soak in hot water until pliable, bend into the shape of a handle, stick one end into base at the bottom of mini roll and the other end under half of peach. Put a blob of cream on top of each candle with a small strip of angelica for the wick. Complete with a trickle of cream down the side to resemble the wax.

## CHRISTMAS HONEY BISCUITS

### Recipe

1lb Self raising flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  level teaspoon cinnamon  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  level teaspoon ginger  
1 level teaspoon grated lemon rind  
6 oz butter  
7 level teaspoons clear honey.

### To Decorate

Glace icing -  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons lemon juice  
8 oz icing sugar  
Narrow ribbon.

### Method

Sieve dry ingredients together, add lemon rind, rub in butter until mixture resembles fine breadcrumbs. Melt the honey over a gentle heat and pour into the mixture. Work in by hand until it forms a dough. Knead lightly on floured board, roll out thinly, cut into fancy shapes and put on greased baking sheet. Use a very small cutter or floured knitting needle to make a hole near the top of each biscuit. Bake until a pale golden colour, approx. 25 mins. Decorate as desired with glace icing, thread ribbon through the hole and hang on the Christmas tree.

## NO KNICKERS IN ASSEMBLY?

Our own ace cub reporter investigates and promises to reveal all. The above headline did appear a few weeks ago in an Electronics Magazine where a semi-conductor factory in England manufacturing CMOS devices had insisted on the employees involved with handling these devices not to wear nylon clothing, which included underwear.

Here at Tektronix in recent weeks we have been tightening up ourselves on the handling and storing of CMOS devices because of their susceptibility to damage by static electricity (i.e. the cracking noise one can hear on removing a nylon garment is caused by static electricity of several thousands of volts).

Our cub reporter asked a Staff Engineer in Component Engineering "Would a ban on synthetic clothing be implemented here?". He said, he felt the new handling methods would be sufficient, but one never knows what can be "seen" in the future.



## PRESENTATION DANCE

This dance was held on Friday 14th November, at The New Hermitage Hotel, and was very well attended.

It is the occasion when the Social and Sports Club trophies are presented to the winners of the various sporting activities held during the year.

Our picture shows the winners grouped around the display of trophies. With them is Miss Tektronix 1975 and Peter Fulwell, who was also a trophy winner, was M.C. for the evening.

A list of the trophy winners is printed on Page 15 of this issue.



MISS TEKTRONIX 1975

The Miss Tek Competition was also held at the Presentation Dance and was won by Fiona Wylie. Fiona, pictured below, joined Tek in June 1974 and works in the Coils department at Victoria Avenue.

In second place came Kate Sarahs who also works at Victoria Avenue in the Telequipment Group.

Karen Osborne, Parts Provisioning Tek. Ltd., La Villiaze, was awarded third place.

John Landis performed the crowning ceremony very ably, the judges being Sue Landis, Bill Summer of Flowline Printers Ltd., and Graham Chippendale the drummer from Rex Moss Duo, who provided music for the evening.



## LANDSCAPE AWARD

On Tuesday November 4th, Harold Guilbert accepted on behalf of Tektronix Guernsey Limited the Landscape Award, awarded by the Guernsey Young Businessmen's Group of the Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of the competition was given in the words inscribed on the trophy, "for the commercial premises adjudged to have its immediate environment most suitably composed with living plants."

The award was won by our Victoria Avenue premises and was presented by Conseiller T.D. Ogier, President of the Island Development Committee.

The 'photo which appeared in the Guernsey Evening Press, shows left to right, Mr. Richard Edmondson Chairman of the Y.B.G. Landscaping Award Committee, Harold, Mr. Mike Jackson President of the Y.B.G., and Terry Le Huray Facilities Supervisor.

Les Luce, Gardener Facilities, was of course the man who did all the work!



Photograph courtesy of Guernsey Press Co. Ltd.



## TROPHY WINNERS

A record number of entrants competed in the Annual Sports Competitions during 1975.

The list of winners is as follows:-

Open Table Tennis -	Jenny Dye (Capacitors)
Singles Badminton -	Terry Mumby (5400 Test)
Pairs Badminton -	Terry Mumby & Peter Bott (T900)
Euchre Trios -	Greg & Mary Lihou, & Ken Queripel
Euchre Pairs -	John Rowe-Hagens & Dave Edmonds (T.Q.V.A)
Mens Darts -	Mike Hamon (5100 Test)
Ladies Darts -	June Le Noury (400 Assembly)
Open Paris Darts -	June Le Noury & Sandie May (400 Test)
Snooker -	Brian de Carteret (T.Q.)
Bar Billiards -	Dave Bradshaw (400 Test)
Cricket Trios -	Doug Eley (Machine Insertion) Maurice Saltmarsh (Audit) & Simon Hollyer-Hill (Materials Manager).
Bridge -	Bill Presland & Geoff Davison (T.Q. Test)
Mens Bowls -	Pierre de Garis (7000 Test)
Ladies Bowls -	Jean Hughes (Probes)
Angling (Points) -	Ken Queripel (400)
Fishing (Specimen Fish) -	Ken Queripel (400)
Mens Shove Ha'penny -	Gerry Simon (Tek.Ltd.)
Ladies Shove Ha'penny -	Mary Lihou (Training)
Interdepartmental Bowls -	Terry Black's team from the 7000 Group.
Sunflower Competition -	1st Angela Knight (7000) 2nd John Rowe-Hagens (T.Q. Vic Ave) 3rd John Fallaize (Training)
Chess -	John Sarchet (Tek. Ltd.)
Draughts -	Rex Martel (Production Support)

## THE PROTECTION RACKET

This short article is an attempt to describe some of the factors that in very general terms affected the development of armour. Armour, like clothes, has followed fashion, materials available, climate, technical skills, economics and not least practical necessity.

We will confine ourselves to Europe, iron as a material and as an arbitrary starting point the 1st and 2nd Centuries B.C.

Armour was extensively used by the Roman Army, made to order by contractors or the Army's own armourers to designs more consistent in style than had hitherto been seen.

Although the legionaries' equipment did change over the centuries, one could trace the development and a Legionary of the 1st Century B.C. would not look too different from that of, say, the 2nd Century A.D.

Armour used by the Roman Legionaries ranged from mail "LORICA HAMATA" to the familiar laminated cuirass "LORICA SEGMENTATA" so often associated with Imperial Rome. Other types used were the so-called muscle cuirass and types of scale armour "LORICA SQUAMATA" and lamellar armour.

Mail commonly consisted of small rings interlinked, usually each ring had four others linked to it and so on. It was made up into a protective garment, with long, short or no sleeves according to fashion; the body length varied. It probably looked like coarse knitting at a distance.

Scale armour was made up from many small plates about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " overlapping each other and attached to an undergarment of leather or linen. The appearance could be likened to that of a pangolin or fishes' scales.

Laminated armour looked like overlapping strips of metal and is often depicted in pictures showing Roman soldiers.

Outside the Roman orbit in Northern Europe at this time the well-dressed warrior usually wore a mail coat or coat of plates (scales) or leather, and quite often none at all, and this continued to be so throughout Europe when the great migrations of the Teutonic tribes were taking place.

The Teutonic races counted fighting as a vital art and pursued it with vigour. They looked upon arms and armour with reverence, the magical qualities of such and such a weapon being woven into stories. The word 'mail' is probably derived from 'macula' (Latin - mesh or net) and mail was often referred to as a net in sagas and legends from the period.

Helmets were by now mostly made from iron, although bronze ones were still around. Generally the most practical shape was that adopted by the Celts, incorporated by the Romans in their Montefortino style, and universally worn throughout Europe in its variant forms for centuries. This rounded conical shape seems to come out naturally when malleable metal is formed on a raising stake in the traditional way.

So the mail byrnie or mail hauberk was popular for centuries, it afforded reasonable protection to most edged weapons and although heavy by nature, enabled the wearer to be completely mobile; production was widespread and the skills required for manufacture readily available.

Its disadvantages apart from weight were that the wearer could still be maimed by severe blows breaking bones and causing serious internal injuries. This led to the addition of metal plates to give increased protection to vulnerable parts of the body, development continued until the "man at arms" was more or less completely fitted with plate armour. However, between say 1000 A.D. and 1500 A.D. there were transitional stages, mail and plate being mixed to a varying degree. A consequence of the increasing use of plate can be found in the type of sword that evolved for use against plate, the blade became much stiffer and more acutely pointed, and in fact almost became in its extreme variants a bar of steel with a sharp point, essentially a thrusting weapon. The longbow also helped to encourage the development of better and more effective plate armour. The longbow had been a great leveller, both the richly and poorly armed being vulnerable and so the nobles strove to improve protection for themselves. The complete harness (of armour) that evolved was a beautiful piece of craftsmanship and contrary to popular belief was relatively light, in fact the complete armoured man probably did not carry any greater weight than a soldier of 1st or 2nd World War in marching order.

He could easily fight, in armour weighing 60 lbs. distributed over his body, having practised since childhood the wearing of complete harness he could mount and dismount horses with ease.

A consequence of this striving towards perfection was that the armourers now had to be very skilled and specialized in one aspect or other of their trade, the result was that protection was now costly. It has been estimated that armour for a noble could cost as much as a Rolls Royce at today's prices and for a lesser man at arms the cost could be about equivalent to that of a medium priced car and so on.

So at a time when armour was approaching its zenith many fighting men were having to do without complete armour because of cost. Leather, padded jackets (gambesons) and mail were still used and this brought about a reversion to the cut and thrust sword which was more effective against the less well protected. So the general shape of swords in use in the 15th Century was closer to those used in the 10th and 11th Centuries, than to some swords used in the intervening years.

During this time the shield declined as a method of protection for the man of arms as the development of plate armour progressed.

The large rectangular shield used by the Roman Legionary was concave in horizontal plane and reached from chin to knee, to give maximum protection to the body. It was an essential defence for the foot soldier fighting as a disciplined body.

The round shield was used throughout by all fighting men, being adaptable for use on horseback or at sea.

The long kite shaped shield was also popular for it, too, could be used on horseback and the armoured horseman and tactics of impact dominated the battlefield from the 5th to the 14th Centuries A.D. As armour improved the shield got steadily smaller, the kite shape degenerating into the so-called shield shape. The shield was eventually dispensed with by the fully armoured men at arms. The more lightly armoured man, usually fighting on foot, continued to use a shield of larger dimensions.

A factor not mentioned before but which affected the type of armour worn during the Middle Ages was that of climate. In the warmer countries adjacent to the Mediterranean a more lightly armoured man at arms was found; Italy and Spain developing styles of armour that were more suitable for their climates than those countries in Northern Europe.

This very short summary barely scratches the surface of a subject about which our store of knowledge is steadily growing. The cunning hands of the craftsman attained skill levels difficult to emulate today, it could be said that the Technologist and Engineer are today's equivalent.



"YOU'RE NEVER GOING TO BELIEVE THIS, BUT —  
ITS A RUSSIAN 'SCOPE DEMO BUS, ON THEIR WAY TO BRITAIN."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

A little time ago you asked wot we fort of TekTopics, well I'd like to say I fink it's alright, in fact I will say I fink it's alright.

The first page wot I always go to is "This and That", I fink that's very funny. And that Doris Guilbert's page - she's a scream.

I sometimes read the stories but not too often 'cause it makes my head 'urt. I like the pitchers and the only thing wot I would say is - sometimes the spelings atoshus.

Signed G.B.H.

# THE STONE-AGE TEKS

by AR-GEE



## TEN PIN BOWLING

Many readers will remember Lynwood Bowl in Tower Lane, but what a lot of people wouldn't know is that during the time the Bowling Centre was open the Guernsey Tenpin Bowling Association came into being, the object of which was to enter a team in a world class competition.

During 1973 however, disaster came in the form of the closing of the only place where the members of the Association could practise on a regular basis, however, after the closure of the Bowl, the members of the G.T.B.A. met and it was decided to keep the Association going and a committee was elected to investigate the possibility of going ahead with the plan to send a team to the World Championships, which were to be held in the South of England in 1975.

After deciding it was possible, they looked at the problems that lay in front of them, not the least being the raising of sufficient funds to finance the trip, at first it was thought that £1,000 would do but as time passed inflation pushed this figure first to £1,500 and finally to £2,000 and so various schemes including a sponsored walk were used and the target was reached.

In the meantime, since the closure of the Bowl, members of the Association determined to keep their eye in were travelling to England at their own expense to bowl in Tournaments, but when this was not possible they took to the outdoors and had practise of a sort on the grass at Cambridge Park.

Finally a team of bowlers was selected and Bill Presland (T.Q. Test) was elected Team Manager, at last the day arrived and the team departed for England and assembled at Bexley Heath on the evening of September 27th. They spent the next five days practising at the Dagenham Bowling Centre but even as they prepared for the contest fate was to deal them another blow in the shape of a protest against the Guernsey team on two counts.

- (1) The Guernsey team did not have a bowling alley. (What's wrong with Cambridge Park anyway.)
- (2) That Guernsey was part of England. (Cor damme, haven't they heard of William the Conqueror and 1066.)

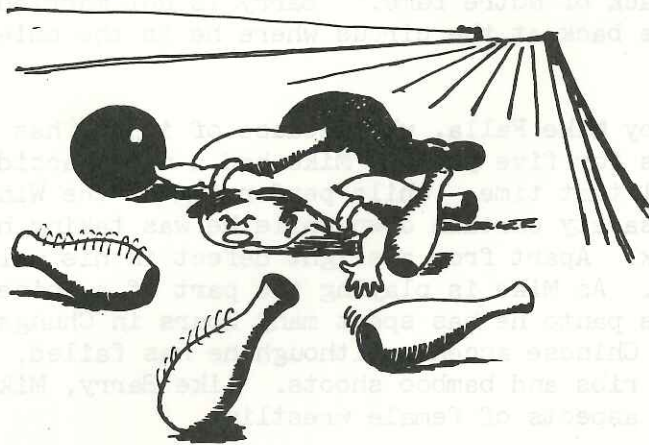
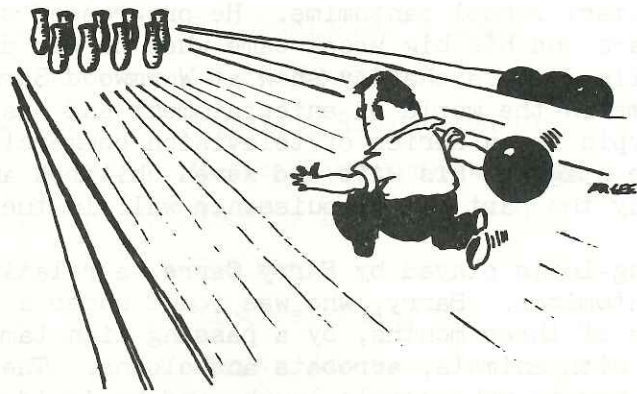
This problem was discussed at a meeting of delegates only four hours before the opening ceremony, it was proposed by Australia and seconded by Sweden that they should be accepted, votes were cast and Guernsey were in with only three votes against them.

The opening ceremony was a grand spectacle with teams from countries as far away as Australia, New Zealand, Venezuela and the Republic of China all resplendent in their uniforms, the assembly hall being turned into a kaleidoscope of colour. All the effort seemed worth while but better still to come, Guernsey was voted the 3rd best turned out team in the competition.

At last the time came for the Guernsey team to bowl the first game of the Championships, they started off very well but due to lack of regular match practise they could not sustain their performance over a six game series, and this pattern continued throughout the competition. Although Guernsey could not produce any world beaters, they gained the admiration and respect of most, by their efforts.

Although the team gained no honours it acquitted itself well and was voted in the top five for sportsmanship, social behaviour and effort. Since the Championship Guernsey has been invited to many countries to take part in both National and International Tournaments.

Finally, on behalf of the G.T.B.A. Bill would like to thank all people at Tek who contributed to the funds.



ST. STEPHEN'S PLAYERS PRESENTS

FOR YOUR PLEASURE

ALADDIN

A Pantomime in six corny acts.

Special appearances are being made by four of  
Tektronix own Oscilloscope Repertory Company.

Widow Twankey is played by Ken Queripel, who after many years of acting experience has now reached the peak of his career with this leading part. Ken, who comes from a very large theatrical family started his career at the age of five by playing the back half of a horse in his primary school pantomime. He progressed steadily through the following years and his big break came when he was discovered by Bruce Forsythe while doing a charity show at Wormwood Scrubs. Ken is now a familiar name in the world of entertainment and has just signed a contract with Harpic for a series of television commercials. His main interest off the stage is his wife and seven children and his main ambition is to play the part of the puissance wall in the Horse of the Year Show.

Sing-Lo is played by Barry Carre, a relative newcomer to the world of pantomimes. Barry, who was found under a rather large toadstool at the age of three months, by a passing lion tamer from the local circus, grew up with animals, acrobats and clowns. The latter gave Barry the basics on how to make people laugh, and he is ideally suited to this comic part in Aladdin. After this Christmas's performances Barry is flying out to Paris to join Columbia Pictures and many of the great stars in the shooting of a revived old favourite. As it is his first role on the big screen, Richard Attenborough, the producer has given him the part of the lump in the "Hunch Back of Notre Dame." Barry is not married but spends all his spare time back at the circus where he is the chief camel trainer.

Wishee Washee is played by Mike Falla, who because of injury has been off the stage in active roles for five years. Mike had a nasty accident which laid him up for all that time, while performing at the Windmill Theatre someone let the safety curtain down while he was taking his final bow and it broke his neck. Apart from a slight defect in his walking Mike has fully recovered. As Mike is playing the part of a Chinese laundry man in this years panto he has spent many hours in Chung's restaurant trying to pick up a Chinese accent, although he has failed, he now enjoys fried rice, spare ribs and bamboo shoots. Like Barry, Mike is unmarried but enjoys all aspects of female wrestling.

Prince Pekoe is played by Mike De La Mare, and like Ken, is a very experienced actor. Unlike the previous three burks Mike went through drama school and also spent twelve months at the Royal Academy of Music, but unfortunately was expelled when found in the ladies loo wearing a fairy's costume. Despite that episode the experience he had gained during that time stood him in good stead for the future. His voice will give pleasure to all those people walking their dogs on Cambridge Park at the same time, Mike is married, with one little actor already under his belt and his main ambition is to produce the B.B.C. programme - Grandstand.



All seats are bookable for this years pantomime at the Guernsey Press, High Street, and from Ollies Canteen, La Villiaze.

Prices £10, £5 and 10p (standing on beer crates looking through windows.)

Credits and Thanks go to the following:-

Produced and Directed by.....Bas Baker  
Prompt.....Patrick Moore  
Dancing Girls.....Pans People  
Scenery painted by.....Joe Guerin  
Lighting.....Rent-a-Candle  
Pianist.....Mrs. Mills  
Special Effects.....Ray Pople/Basil Brush  
Make-Up.....La Parfumerie  
Farmyard Smells.....Baubigny Riding School  
Cashier.....National Westminster Bank  
Hair Styling.....Hair by Davide  
Stage Manager.....Ted Heath  
Assisted By.....Margaret Thatcher  
Fight Scenes.....Eugene Hughes

A special thanks to "Lego", who without their help, we wouldn't of had a stage.

Please come and see Aladdin 1975.



## THE GOOD OLD DAYS

It's true to say, I think, that around Christmas the wife probably has to work harder than we do. Extra food has to be got in, there's the presents for the kids to think about and of course on Christmas day morning she probably spends most of her time in the kitchen.

While us males, well probably the hardest work we do on Christmas morning is a bit of elbow bending down at the local.

Yes, it's a bit tougher for the little woman, but is it so tough? She's got her 'fridge, deep freeze, automatic cooker. If the old man is good to her she may even have a dish washer and a fully automated, heat controlled, self filling, self destroying washing machine.

I was looking through an old book the other day, it could even have been a "Mrs. Beeton's" but the covers have long since disappeared, now it really was tough on our better halves in those days.

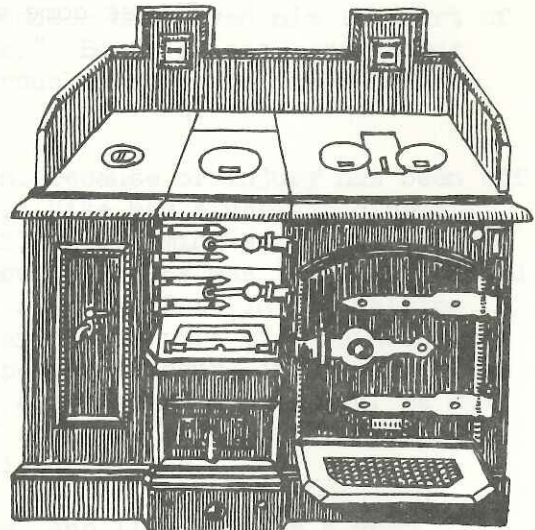
Not for them the all-electric, self-cleaning, automatic, glass fronted cooker with rotisserie, radio and fume extracting hood.

No, the very latest innovation was Mr. Crabtree's Patent Close - Fire Range ----

"Below the lower door is a hood with a door in it, the hood preventing the cinders from falling elsewhere than into the ashes drawer under the fire box as they will do in ranges in which there is no contrivance of this kind. Access to the fire chamber --- is secured by movable plates and every facility is afforded for ventilating the oven and regulating the intensity of the heat."

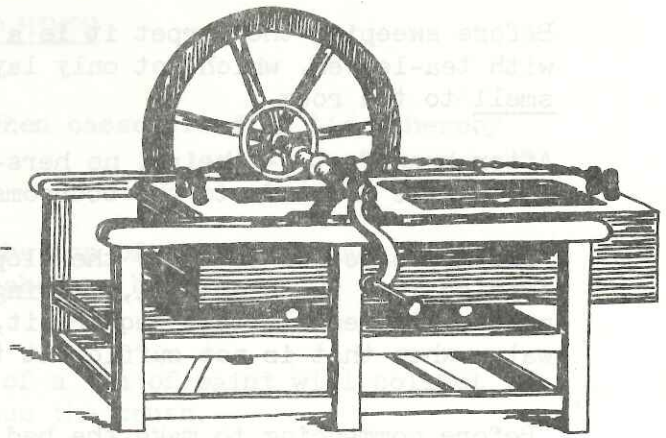
An even more expensive version of Mr. Crabtree's models priced at £15.0.0. offers an "automatic cinder sifter and an ash-pit, also the large cleaning doors promote thorough and easy clearance of the flues."

If she was very lucky she might own an Ash Self Feeding Cabinet refrigerator, -- "it is constructed so strictly in accordance with the laws of refrigeration that the ice is made by its own gravitation to form continuous contact with the whole surface of the well, moreover, a novel system of ventilation is introduced by which the atmosphere of the safe is rendered perfectly dry and free from dust and germinating animalcula. We have therefore, a uniform low temperature though the ice has been gradually diminishing, great saving in its consumption together with the convenience of having only to replenish the hopper at stated long intervals.



The annexed illustration is an interior view of a cabinet constructed for a block of rough ice showing (A) the hopper containing the rough ice when first put in.

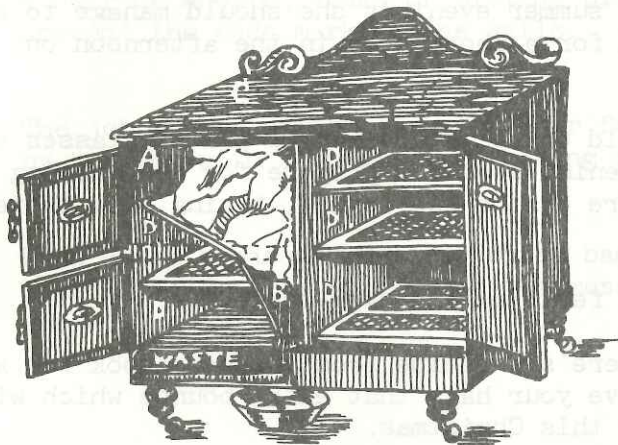
(B) shows the narrow V-shaped well into which the ice gravitates, (C) the tank for iced water, and (D) the compartments to contain articles to be refrigerated. This machine is made in well seasoned deal, painted and grained oak with patent metal water tank and silver-plated tap----



Sounds like it might look quite nice alongside the telly. This of course was somewhat of a luxury and not every home possessed one, a more necessary piece of equipment might have been a mangling machine.

Wives with a weight problem could do worse than acquiring one of these even today. These mangles could be guaranteed to get rid of those

extra inches and it wouldn't look out of place in any modern kitchen of approximately 30 foot square.



With all those new-fangled gadgets the newly-wed of eighty years ago would have even had time to go out to work herself in order to supplement hubby's pay packet --- she might obtain employment as a house-maid.

her work by 6 o'clock in the summer and probably 6.30 a.m. or 7 a.m. in the winter --- earlier than this would probably be an unnecessary waste of coals and candles in winter."

"The house-maid who studies her own ease will certainly be at

After numerous other jobs ---

"she should then lay a cloth over the carpet in front of the range and on this should place her house-maids box containing black-lead brushes, leathers, emery paper, cloth, black-lead and all utensils necessary for cleaning a grate, with the cinder pail on the other side, --- the cinders disposed of she proceeds to black-lead the grate producing the black-lead, the brush for laying it on, her blacking and polishing brushes from the box which contains her tools.

Having blackened, brushes and polished every part and made all clean and bright she now proceeds to lay the fire----

"---- a careful and attentive house-maid should have no occasion to ever use emery paper for any part but the bars which of course become blackened by the fire."

"The several fires lighted, the house-maid proceeds with her dusting and polishing leaving no corner unvisited.

Before sweeping the carpet it is a good practice to sprinkle it all over with tea-leaves, which not only lay all dust, but give a slightly fragrant smell to the room."

After breakfast -- theirs, no hers-- she probably had hers four hours ago--- she proceeds to the bedrooms.

"She now proceeds to empty the slops. In doing this everything is emptied into the slop pail, leaving a little scalding hot water for a minute in vessels that require it, adding a drop of turpentine to the water when that is not sufficient to cleanse them."

"Before commencing to make the bed the servant should put on a large bed-apron kept for this purpose. By adopting this plan the blacks and dirt on servants dresses (which at all times is impossible to help) will not rub off on to the bed clothes, mattresses and bed furniture---"

It would appear then that with all the modern conveniences at her disposal, "-- a bustling and active girl will always find time to do a little needlework for herself. In the summer evenings she should manage to sit down for two or three hours and for a short time in the afternoon on leisure days ---"

"Before retiring to bed she would do well to clean up plate, glasses etc., which have been used for the evening meal and prepare for her morning work by placing her wood near the fire on the hob to dry, taking care there is no danger of it igniting---"

So there you are girls -- still feel you are over-worked?

Never mind, just for a treat, here's a recipe from the same book for a shampoo that's guaranteed to give your hair that extra bounce which will be the envy of all your friends this Christmas.

"Twice a month wash the head with a quart of soft water in which a handful of bran has been boiled and in which a little white soap has been dissolved. Next, rub the yolk of an egg, slightly beaten, into the roots of the hair. Let it remain for a few minutes and wash it off thoroughly with pure water, rinsing the head well. Wipe and rub the hair dry with a towel, and comb the hair up from the head, parting it with the fingers. If the hair has been very dry before the washing, a little pomatum should be used."

Finally, I couldn't resist this last piece, Great Britain was great when this was written. She was head of the empire and it was before the days of car-bombs, muggings, pollution and all the other little joys of this modern day and age.

It was when men were men, women were women and the working class knew its place.

"A noble dish is a turkey, roast or boiled. A Christmas dinner, with the middle classes of this Empire, would scarcely be a Christmas dinner without its turkey; and we can hardly imagine an object of greater envy than is presented by a respected, portly paterfamilias, carving at the season devoted to good cheer and genial charity, his own fat turkey and carving it well."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Foil can be used in place of a broken casserole dish lid, thereby saves having to buy a new set.

To ensure that the marzipan fits the top of the cake exactly try cutting it with the tin that the cake was baked in.

A paper plate stuck to the bottom of a tin of paint will collect the drips and provide somewhere to place the brush.

A line painted around the outside of a partially full tin of paint will indicate the level and the colour of the contents.

A pair of woollen socks or mittens placed on the top of a ladder will prevent the ends marking the walls.

The job of stripping old wall paper from the walls can be made easier by soaking with a solution of baking powder and warm water.

When using a masonry drill a paper bag stuck to the wall beneath the hole to be drilled will catch the mess that generally ends up on the carpet.

COMPETITION PAGE

1. Insert a word to complete the first word and start the second.

- a. WHOLE (----) BODY
- b. KNIGHT (----) WINK
- c. WEL (----) WELL
- d. TERRA (---) AFORE

2. Christmas Cocktails.

Unscramble the letters to find the drinks.

- a. TREACL
- b. BONDITNE
- c. ARIDMEA
- d. EUMREADI
- e. RAMITIN

3. Find the next number in the following series.

- a. 1 - 3 - 6 - 10 - ?
- b. 1 - 9 - 25 - ?
- c. 2 - 2 - 3 - 6 - 4 - 12 - 5 - ?
- d. 00011 - 00110 - 01100 - 10101 - ?

4. Sort out the words.

If RIFLE = FLOOR and YEAST = SOOTY

What do the following form?

TRIBE = - - - - -

BLEED = - - - - -

BARED = - - - - -

SPARE = - - - - -

5. Ten volumes of the works of Charles Dickens stand on a bookshelf, volume 1 on the left, volume 10 on the right, each volume has two hundred pages. A termite starts at Page 1 of volume 1 and eats his way through to Page 200 of volume 10.

How many printed sheets of paper has he eaten through?

6. Fit the following numbers into the squares so that the totals in the right hand bottom rows are correct.

<b>A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>+</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>45</b>
	<b>-</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>	
		<b>x</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>38</b>
	<b>x</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>x</b>	
		<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>14</b>
	<b>14</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>18</b>	

<b>B</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>x</b>		<b>÷</b>		<b>18</b>
	<b>÷</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>	
		<b>x</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>19</b>
	<b>x</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>÷</b>	
		<b>-</b>		<b>x</b>		<b>25</b>
	<b>24</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>2</b>	

a. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

b. 2 3 3 4 5 8 8 9

7. Five fathers, one of whom is named Falla, took their young sons fishing. Eric suggested that to add to the fun each father would team up with his son in a competition.

At the end of the day the ten fishermen had caught 43 fish, the highest team had 14 fish.

From the facts below can you find each father's christian name and surname, his son's name and the number of fish each team caught?

FACTS

- John and his son, who came fourth, landed fewer fish than the Guerins, who caught fewer than the Savidents.
- The Guerins did not come third.
- Bill and his father caught three fewer fish than Paul and his son, but four more than Don and his son.
- Andy's team caught more than Tom's team but neither caught as many as Don's team.
- Ben and his son fished between the positions chosen by the Bourgaizes and the Mariettes.
- The pairs finishing first and fifth did not include Fred or Wally.

ANSWERS on Page 33.

## WINTER CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS

House plants are being used more and more for interior decoration and most certainly bring into the home a breath of life and beauty.

This coming Christmas many plants will be given as presents and unquestionably they are becoming more popular than ever before. This time of the year will be the most critical period for house plants with low temperatures, damp weather, smoggy atmospheres, short daylight hours and indoor heating. Unfortunately many of these plants will die before very long, due to the failure of their owners to follow a few simple rules.

In this article let's generalise and highlight the major sources of danger to the house plant.

House plants are raised in a glasshouse where conditions are generally warm and humid, the world outside is far less kind and conditions can change from one extreme to the other in a very short space of time. When buying plants make sure they have been properly 'hardened off', check the plant for damage and ensure that it is free from insects. Protect the plant during its journey from the nursery to home, a good idea is to cover it with a paper or polythene bag during transit.

The first week or two is the most important after purchase, treat the plant with care during the acclimatisation period. Keep it away from draughts, strong sunlight and do not give it excessive heat or water.

The major problems can be grouped into temperature, light, draughts, watering and atmosphere. In the home it is certainly impossible to provide the ideal conditions that plants require but many plants will tolerate extreme conditions, and going just part of the way to provide the right conditions will produce many fine specimens.

Let us consider the importance of temperature. Most plants will enjoy a temperature of about 60°F but obviously will respond more readily if higher temperatures are provided but one must ensure that the humidity around the plant is kept high when higher temperatures are available. Plants will of course stand much lower temperatures particularly during the winter which is generally their dormant period. Most damage is done by sudden fluctuations in temperature, a common fault is to place plants on window sills where night time temperatures can drop drastically. It is certainly not advisable to place plants above a radiator or in a fire-place.

Light is one of the most important needs of a plant, but the amount needed depends on the plants natural habitat. Tropical plants growing naturally have about 12 hours of daylight and when this is affected it will alter its growth cycle and it will make very little growth during the winter regardless of high temperatures. Plants from none tropical climates are usually dormant during the winter months and although they will remain quite healthy will make very little growth. Tropical plants can of course be encouraged to continue growing by supplementing normal daylight hours by electric light providing it follows on from normal daylight. Plants are very sensitive to continued disturbance from artificial light and will not continue to maintain growth.



When plants are not making growth they are naturally using very little water and must therefore be kept on the dry side during colder periods. Some plants will survive quite happily just having their leaves sprayed (an old scent spray is ideal for this). Watering does of course depend on the compost used, room temperature and the plants needs, but the general rule is to keep the compost from just drying out completely. Most plants will let you know when they require water by wilting and a short period of this will certainly not harm them. If pots are stood in saucers or other containers, water must certainly not be allowed to remain around the base of the pot, otherwise capillary action will take place and soil will remain sodden. It is advisable to use water that is at room temperature as cold water can cause a shock to the root system and cause root rot.

Draughts can certainly kill a plant overnight, hot air can scorch and shrivel foliage and badly fitting doors and windows can provide enough draught to do irreparable damage.

Atmosphere conditions are very important and moist air is one of the most successful ingredients. Dry air is most harmful particularly when temperatures are high. This can be over come by placing pots in larger containers, surround the pot with moist peat or stand the pot on a layer of gravel and add water to the container until the water level is just below the bottom of the pot. Plants do not enjoy fumes such as tobacco smoke, gas, or fumes given off by coal fires. Coal fires particularly give off a lot of dust containing harmful chemicals and plant leaves should be sponged occasionally to remove this harmful dust. Leaves of most plants can be sponged with cotton wool which has been impregnated with a solution of milk and water in equal quantities. The milk will act as a pest deterrent and the fats contained in it will act as a leaf shine. Plants will certainly benefit from an occasional change of air, but this must be done on milder days. The bathroom and kitchen are ideal situations for most plants where humidity is generally present.

For healthy plants you must of course provide some food and one must remember that once the plant has exhausted the supply of food contained in the initial potting compost, the roots cannot explore past its confines for further supplies. Food can be provided by the occasional addition of a few drops of a liquid feed which is available in most big stores. Do not use more than the recommended dose as any unused chemicals soon build up in the compost and can harm the plant.

The situation is not critical but as a general rule plants with green leaves prefer shady conditions and coloured or variagated leaved varieties prefer more light which will improve leaf colours, do not put them for long periods in strong sunlight.

Flowering plants will last longer if you remove dying or dead flowers before the seeds have formed. This will encourage more flowers and will help to strengthen the plant due to seed formation. Feeding is more important prior to and during flower formation. Pinch out growing tips of plants to encourage new side shoots and bushier growth; this will certainly not harm the plant and will promote a much more even and pleasing shape. Never feed a sick plant; many people think that frequent feeding and watering will coax a plant back to good health, this in fact will do the reverse, nourishment is only needed by plants with a healthy root system.

Plants will as a general rule grow and flower well in pots that appear too small for their size, providing adequate supplies of nutrients are given.

One does not need so called "green fingers" to successfully grow plants, just a basic understanding of their needs and some consideration of these are generally all that is needed to produce a plant to be proud of.

—oOo—

#### 21st BIRTHDAY

- |         |                               |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| 9. 8.75 | Jenny Blondel (Accounting)    |
| 4.10.75 | Annette Stanford (Accounting) |
| 3.11.75 | Pat Le Page (Prod. Support)   |

#### MARRIAGES

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1. 9.75  | Charmaine Gallienne (400 Series) to<br>Barry Fallaize.     |
| 25. 9.75 | Jenny Priaulx (7000 Series) to<br>Paul Megasiuk.           |
| 25.10.75 | Debbie Allett (T.Q. Vic Ave) to<br>George Mrock.           |
| 15.11.75 | Elizabeth Podmore (Prod. Support) to<br>David Le Patourel. |

ANSWERS

1. a. SOME b. HOOD c. FARE d. PIN
2. a. CLARET b. DUBONNET c. MADEIRA d. DRAMBUIE e. MARTINI
3. a. 15 b. 49 c. 20 d. 100001
4. a. TROOP b. BLOOD c. BROOD d. SPOOR
5. 800 (Try looking at some books on a shelf).

6. **A**

<b>10</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>-</b>		<b>×</b>		<b>×</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>×</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>×</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>14</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>18</b>	

**B**

<b>9</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>÷</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>÷</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>×</b>		<b>×</b>		<b>÷</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>×</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>24</b>		<b>39</b>		<b>2</b>	

7. The fathers names are first.  
 Paul and Eric Savident (14 Fish)  
 Fred and Bill Guerin (11 Fish)  
 Don and Wally Mariette (7 Fish)  
 John and Andy Bourgaize (6 Fish)  
 Ben and Tom Falla (5 Fish)

REASONS

Clues 1 and 2. John and his son came fourth, the Guerins second and the Savidents first with 14 fish.

Don and his son were not 1st or 2nd (Clue 3) nor last (Clue 4) came in 3rd. Thus by Clue 3 Paul and his son were the Savidents, Bill and his father, the Guerins, were second with 11 fish and Don and his son caught seven.

From Clue 4 we learn that Andy is John's son and Tom part of the fifth placed team. The last two teams caught 11 fish between them so John and Andy caught 6 and Tom's team 5.

Clue 5 tells us Ben is a father. Neither Fred nor Wally is Paul's son or part of the last team (Clue 6), so Eric is Paul's son and Ben must be Tom's father; their surname isn't Bourgaize or Mariette (Clue 5) so it is Falla. John and Andy are not the Mariettes (Clue 7) they are the Bourgaizes, and Don's surname is Mariette. The latter's son is not Fred (Clue 7) so he is Wally, and Fred is Bill's Father.