is sent to you by your Ticonium Laboratory, doctor.

An award-winning magazine that covers the whole range of your interests — professional and personal.
and he was a dentist. Probably the first dentist over 30,000 dentists provide dental service at 53% of the hospitals in the American Hospital Association.

Just five minutes of daily exercise in the office can help you and your staff “counter fatigue, jangled nerves and bodily aches,” according to physical fitness expert Dr. Frederick Franck. For books illustrating those exercises that can be done while at your desk, write: Westinghouse, Dept. NL, 4300 36th St., Southeast, Grand Rapid, Mich. 49508...Nothing-New-Under-the-Sun Dept: The importance of bean soup in the diet has become popular in recent years but long, long ago, Hippocrates recommended eating unboiled wheatsmeal bread (wherein the flour still contained the bran) “for its salutary effects upon the bowels.”

GLEANINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain, the high consumption of sugar, about 15 pounds per person per annum, is causing a veritable carious epidemic. So much so that some people over 16 are toothless; rampant decay is prevalent in 10 percent of 5-year-olds, 3 out of 4 children over 7, and virtually all adults, have some form of periodontal condition and caries...The cost of dentistry is estimated, could be in excess of $400 million yearly. And this is spent mainly on repair work that costs $115 pounds per person per annum, is causing the greatest numbers of fillings...tistry, it is estimated, could be in excess of 115 pounds per person per annum, is causing about 115 pounds per person per annum, is causing about 115 pounds per person per annum, is causing...about 7, and virtually all adults, have some form of periodontal condition and caries...The National Health Service, however, says that since the bad dental situation, conditions have improved over the last decade with less emergency treatments necessary, less extractions, and greater numbers of fillings...Since dentists are paid to fill and extract teeth, it seems that they cannot afford to teach plaque control and good hygiene since they are not paid for it...Great Britain has over 17,000 qualified dentists, with 2,000 no longer in practice and a number of others who practice part-time. This is a ratio of about 1 dentist to every 1,578 people, compared to 1 to 2,000 re-....

The Flying Dentist

(Continued from Page 11)

Ishoping. He helped initiate the ski program at Northern Michigan University in Marquette, and continues to serve on its committee for the proposed Olympic training site. Dr. Don's biggest fan is his wife, Georgie, who often follows him on the downhill slopes and cross-country runs. Hurst said he has retired. He has said it before. But there is still that 300-foot jump that haunts his dreams, and flying off Copper Peak, Route 2, Box 76, Marquette, Michigan 49855..."WELL, PENNY, YOU CAN BE SURE THAT ALL YOUR DENTAL PROBLEMS WILL ONLY BE LITTLE ONES."

MARCH 1979 Vol. XXXVIII No. 3

CONTENTS

MICROCOMPUTERS IN THE DENTAL OFFICE

Dentists were quick to see the advantages of having a microcomputer in their office. They would return to them full control of their practice, allowing them to monitor every aspect of it, and at the same time give them more time to do what they want to do, practice dentistry, and spend less time working as an office manager. Microcomputers are not only providing the dentists correct, but proved they could manage the appointment book and establish all daily scheduling by recording treatment plans and the amount of time necessary to set aside for each patient, log patient and welcoming letters, process insurance claims, maintain all accounts and ledgers, control all inventories, and run recall. They could also print bills and patient statements with punch-out checks, identify stock to be ordered, manage all the data and reports, and handle all internal management, bank deposits and checkbook balances. And once properly programmed they were 100 percent accurate, eliminating the element of human error.

But before you rush out and buy a microcomputer for your office there are many factors that should be considered. Impulsively computerizing your practice without a thorough analysis of all the pros and cons can result in your new "assistant" turning your practice into a chaotic nightmare.
A very important step in your analysis must be to understand in a general way the complex technology of computers. You must be just as frank in your analysis of your practice in someone else's hands, which will leave you ignorant of the operation of your practice, then you should accept the fact that an in-house computer is not the system of practice management for you. But if you're computer oriented, and willing to spend the necessary extra time during the initial orientation period, then answer that question honestly.

Analyses Required

A microcomputer in an organized, well-managed practice, however, will not only reflect that efficiency but increase it. In this type of environment the microcomputer can fulfill the dentist's every expectation. So be frank when you analyze your practice. This honesty can ensure that you are taking the right step when you purchase a microcomputer or save you from making a big mistake.

You must be just as frank in your analysis of your self. Although computers have been miniaturized and some simplified, there have still not been simplified to the point where every man on the street can readily grasp how they function, operate, or are managed. Ask yourself if you are qualified to understand this new language, and then answer that question honestly.

To be qualified you should be able to understand in a general way the complex technology of computers. There are books and trade magazines available on the subject but it would be more helpful for you to have some education or a work experience background in the computer field. And your mind must be tuned to an understanding of the research material you must comprehend about computers to become qualified to manage, operate, and deal with the problems of computers in a general way.

Incomplete information and that is exactly what you will receive when you push those tiny buttons. Inefficiency does not beg efficiency. Even a microcomputer can not turn a sloppily run office into a smoothly run one.

Although most dental practices use a recall system to advise patients to return for a check-up, comparatively few dentists recall their full denture patients. After a few years, because of tissue changes and the accumulation of dental plaque, it is not uncommon for dentures to cause inflammation, hyperplasia of the palate, and hypertrophied tissues as well as changes in the bite and fit. Very often these dentures must be relined or remade if good dental health is to be maintained. Therefore, a good recall system should include the full denture patient... We once reflected that too much money was spent on horse races and not on the human races. Now the Rockefeller Foundation has issued a report that the world spends $55 per person for the maintenance of health and $81 per person to maintain the military. Perhaps we've got our sights on the wrong target... If you don't think that we have come a long way, consider the projections for income this past year by the Working Women Magazine. They figure the total income for men in 1978 will be about $670 million, and women a hefty $40 billion. The gap is closing... We have more automobiles in the U.S. than any country in the world but the percentage of road kills is the lowest of all the nations surveyed. The greatest percentage of road deaths occurs in Belgium, France, West Germany, Japan, and Italy... If you or your dental group want to better understand national dental issues, the A.D.A. has an excellent film out called, "Speak Out for Dentistry." It covers national health insurance, illegal dentistry, manpower distribution, consumer interest, peer review, and the American flag is nothing more than an ugly table. Who-Do-You-Believe? Dept: ... A new ointment for the treatment of ulcers has developed. It is called M. Sustalindazinc and is purported to be very effective in prevention infection.

Conversation Piece: Despite the open society we live in, have you ever been at someone's home and heard some guest ask, "Where's the toilet?" People will ask for the man's room, the ladies' room, the powder room, the bathroom, or the john—but never the toilet. It seems to be a "dirty" word... At Rutgers University in New Jersey, the department of nutrition suggests the consumption of 10 particular foods for a longer and healthier life. These foods are low in salt, fat, and calories and yet contain vital nutrients. They are: bananas (a food that is easily digested by the very young and the very old), skim milk, citrus fruits, potatoes, tomatoes, spinach, fish, whole grain cereals, beans, and polyunsaturated vegetable oil. Who-Do-You-Believe? Dept: One of these days some "authority" will tell us that apple pie is poisonous, motherhood isn't what its cracked up to be, and the American flag is nothing more than an ugly piece of dry goods. Why not? Smoking, alcohol, and coffee used to be considered poison for anyone with an ulcer and the profession of gastroenterology at the U of Minnesota has written a book called Ulcers in which he says that there's no proof that the "terrible three" are harmful to ulcer patients. There really should be a clearing house for all the contradictory material the public is fed about food and health... The flood of personal license plates has added more interest to driving, although it might encourage tailgating. Recently we saw a new Lincoln with the plate, "MY MINK"—apparently, the female driver wanted to indicate that and wished for a present her husband could share. Dentists have come up with the following STOP DS, TOOTIDR, NODK, DGD, GMC, MOLAR, SAYAHAH, 2THFIXR, OPENUP... The latest Harris poll shows that the public has more confidence in dentists than in any other professional group. In fact, of all professions and institutions, only the bankers had more of the public's confidence. People feel they because they also have more of the public's money... Do you know which sport is the most dangerous because of injuries to the face and jaw? It's hockey, where the most common injuries are fractures of the maxilla and mandible. Last year, in just Australia and New Zealand, nine rugby players died with severe injuries sustained while participating in the sport. Did you say "sport," old sport?... On the subject of sports, in 1908 a man fighting under the name of Leach Cross (left cross would have been more descriptive) beat Frankie Maddie in a boxing match in N. Y. Cross' real name was Henry Wallach.
judged from Martialis verse in which he speaks of a woman who lost her teeth running through the street.

The Romans did not limit themselves to prosthetic dentistry, however; they also filled and extracted teeth, a fact we learn from another statement of Martialis: "Cascellius extracts and repairs diseased teeth."

We become acquainted with another Roman who extracted teeth and treated diseases of the mouth, a dentist or surgeon by the name of Chelirino; he practiced in the fourth or fifth century A.D. His epitaph shows a probe for examining diseased parts of the mouth, along with a cruciform - and wrongly constructed - dental forceps and a small extracted tooth suspended, as it were, in mid-air.

The Greeks

The relation between the Etruscan culture and the younger culture of its conqueror Rome is obvious; the two states were neighbors and it has often been observed that conquerors accept the culture of the vanquished country. Although neither of these factors - nearness or subjugation - enters into the relation between Greek and Egyptian culture, we know there was intimate contact between the two countries, since many of the intellectuals of Greece had traveled and studied in Egypt more than two thousand years before the birth of Christ. Egyptian undoubtedly left a strong imprint on Greece; evidence of the relation between early Greek medicine or dentistry and the medical science and practice which developed in Egypt twenty-five hundred years before the birth of Christ. The Hippocratic treatise peri arthon - "concerning the joints." An illustrated commentary on this treatise was written by the Greek physician Apollonius, who lived at Kitium in Cyprus in the first century B.C. The text and illustrations have survived in a late manuscript copy now in Florence from the ninth century of our era. The illustration of the Hippocratic treatment of a dislocated mandible shows the patient seated, his head firmly held by an attendant, while the surgeon thrusts his thumbs into the patient's mouth, his other fingers remaining outside and underneath, and grasps the mandible to force it back into place. The text also indicates close agreement with the directions given in the Edwin Smith Papyrus and proves that Greek surgical practice in the fifth century B.C. was identical with that of Egyptian surgery some twenty-five hundred years earlier, so that the influence of old Egyptian practice on Greek medicine is clearly established.

Besides the treatment of dislocations and fractures of the mandible and toothache and tooth extractions, Hippocrates also wrote a treatise on hygiene; which was recommended and practiced. In his book Prognosis, he several times discusses this topic. A third century B.C. toilet set, consisting of tweezers, toothpick, ear scoop, and nail cleaner, found in Priene in Asia Minor - and similar in its composition to the Assyrian toilet set - is proof of how teeth and mouth were cared for in Hippocrates' day.

You may have your computer programmed to your specific needs by a programmer. The cost will be approximately $30 per hour for the programmer's time. However, a personalized program does have a few drawbacks. Each problem you encounter will be unique and will require a unique solution. And an individualized program will also be expensive. A programmed system which uses a more generalized software package will serve all the purposes of a professional office, be reliable, and less costly.

Once your microcomputer is properly programmed you will need someone in your office who can adapt your software to your changing needs. You will also need someone to properly enter data into your computer and retrieve the information when it is needed. It is best to assign all of these duties to one person. If no one on your staff is willing to transfer to this position then hire someone with computer experience.

Because of his or her skill, you will probably have to pay a higher salary than the other members of your staff. You will also need to have this person trained to use your system. However, this added expense will be well worth the added efficiency.

Another important fact you should be aware of is that once the computer becomes the repository of all your financial information it becomes easy for an individual to use it for his or her own purposes. Because there is now no written record once the computer becomes the repository of all your financial information it becomes easy for an individual to use it for his or her own purposes.

It's true that the microcomputer takes up no more room than a television set. But this is only the basic component and computers can be purchased like stereo; the more sophisticated the unit the more components. The basic components are the computer, the electronic calculating center, a keyboard similar to a typewriter, and a device to display the results, either a TV screen display or a teletype printer. If you add a printer, a component that supplies printed copies of your computer file or report, then the size of your computer unit will be increased, as it will with the addition of each different component. Space may then become a factor in the placement of your microcomputer.

The bigger your setup the more practically it may be for you to locate your computer center away from your general office area, waiting room, and treatment rooms. In fact, it may require a private room larger than a television set.

As with any other office equipment, the microcomputer will have a great effect on your staff. Most of the day-to-day activities in your office will be drastically changed; much time consuming paperwork will be eliminated, some tasks accomplished faster and in a totally different manner, and there will be new tasks to replace some of those which have been eliminated. It will be better for both them and your practice's efficiency level.

Programming is the most important element in the proper utilization of your microcomputer. With in-depth research and study you can program your computer yourself, but it is better to assign this person to tasks which do not involve the computer. It will be better for both them and your practice's efficiency level.

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area devoted exclusively to it. Keep this in mind when you are planning your computer setup. It is also true that a microcomputer can virtually eliminate your paperwork. But don't be too quick to expand your working room into the area now occupied by your file cabinets and supply cupboards. You will need this space for all the peripheral equipment required by your microcomputer. You will need a supply room to ensure ample storage space for all the boxes of computer necessities such as special forms and statements, envelopes, and printer paper.

You will also need storage space for cassettes or "floppy discs." A computer's memory ability is the result of choice-making switches; each switch-point carries on even one letter or number and this eight bit unit is known as a "byte." The computer's memory capacity is registered by these bytes with the letter K representing 1,000. Thus a microcomputer capable of holding 8,000 characters, letters and numbers has an 8K byte memory. This memory information is stored on cassettes or thin, flexible discs called "floppy discs." Although these are easy to store they still require space. So don't expect the purchase of a microcomputer to provide you with reclained space previously required by former office management systems.

Other Considerations

There are also other factors you should consider before rushing out and buying a microcomputer. In the event you do plunge ahead and then discover you've made a mistake, it will be a very expensive mistake. The computer field is in constant flux with new developments and trends following close on the heels of each other. Today's computer can be obsolete in a short span of time. The market for used computers and software inventories is practically nonexistent.

Another costly mistake you can avoid through your close analysis of yourself and your practice is purchasing a computer for a practice that doesn't need one. A dentist who operates on a strictly cash basis is wasting his money by purchasing a computer. So is the dentist with a very small practice.

The Romans

The Romans had the most advanced civilization of the numerous peoples inhabiting the mainland of early Italy. They occupied the central region, with their twelve city-states flourishing until the Romans wiped them out completely in the fourth and third centuries B.C.

Until they succumbed to the devouring imperial invasion, the Romans excelled in all the arts; evidence has been found in the hundreds of tombs in the necropolises of their three chief ancient sites: Tarquinii, believed to be the oldest; Caere; and, not far to the north, Volci. Among these relics of a remote past are many pure gold dental prostheses or "miraculously" Shaped tooth or teeth. It is said that a young lady by the name of Thais, a prostitute, with false hair and teeth, who purchased a gold shell crown. She was convicted of the offense by the Roman law, written about 450 B.C. - forbids the burial or cremation of bodies with gold, "but it shall not be unlawful to bury or burn it (the corpse) with the gold with which the teeth may perchance be bound together, unless expressly brought to a specific dental technical appliance, offers the earliest evidence that ancient Rome had adopted Etruria's advanced dental technique. Though we have no specimens of Roman dental work from this period, the caustic verses of the Latin poet Martial, who lived five hundred years later (in the first century of our era), indicate that artificial teeth must have been quite common in the Rome of the Caesars.

Again and again he makes fun of false teeth, the dentis empli, commenting on the suspicious color of one girl's teeth. "Thais has black, Laccasia snowy teeth. What is the reason? One has those she purchased, the other her own." He also says plainly that a young lady by the name of Angle "wears lousy white teeth, made from bone and Indian elephant ivory." From these verses we learn that at that time—as indeed until the beginning of the nineteenth century—bone and ivory were the material most used in the field of artificial teeth.

Martial gives a far more frightful picture of a "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitute, with false hair and teeth which she takes off at night and lays on her bedside table, along with other paraphernalia, like the "lady," a prostitu
COMPUTER GLOSSARY

(Continued from Page 7)

DISKETTE
A flexible magnetic storage medium resembling a 45-RPM disc and commonly referred to as a floppy disc.

DOWN TIME
The period of time when the computer is not functioning due to a system breakdown.

FILE
A collection of stored, processed data which have been segregated by subject matter; such as basic information on a patient, account information, etc.

FORTE
A powerful monitor designed for an end user of software. It does not require that the user be at all familiar with any computer language or possess any programming knowledge.

HARDWARE
The mechanical components of a computer system. The switches, boards, lights, semiconductor memory, printers, etc.

HARD DISC
A larger, more solid disc than a floppy disc. It has the advantage of a larger storage capacity in greater complexity.

IN-HOUSE TERMINAL
A terminal located on the premises of the customer of a data processing service company. The terminal transmits data back to the service center computer for processing.

IN-HOUSE COMPUTER
A complete computer system located on the premises of the business which it serves.

INPUT
All the information fed into the computer for processing.

MEMORY
The area of the computer where data are stored.

MICROCOMPUTER
The newest, smallest, and least expensive member of the computer family.

MINICOMPUTER
The big brother to the microcomputer. It has a greater memory capacity, is larger, and carries a higher price tag.

MULTI-TASKING
A computer system capable of performing many normally separate tasks simultaneously. It offers the advantage of working on a mailing list, accounting programs, word processing, etc., at the same time.

MULTI-USER
A computer system which allows the simultaneous utilization of more than one terminal performing different tasks on one computer.

OPUS
The only language written specifically for a microcomputer.

OUTPUT
The technological process by which data are claimed via either a printout or display screen.

PRINTER
A computer component which provides a printed copy of processed data.

RAM
An abbreviation for Random Access Memory. It refers to the semiconductor memory within the computer which is constantly being modified by the running program.

ROM
An abbreviation for Read Only Memory. Refers to a semiconductor memory which when once programmed cannot easily or quickly be changed. As a result, ROM memory is used in those applications which are not changed and should not be erased in the event of a power failure.

SOFTWARE
The system of programming which directs the computer.

SOS
A single user operating system. A software package providing the microcomputer user with a sophisticated disc operating system at a reasonable cost. It has the advantage of running most of the programs available under TEMPOS without requiring additional hardware.

TEMPOS
An abbreviation for Timed Environment Multi-Partitioned Operating System. This is a powerful multi-user/multi-tasking operating system.

TERMINAL
A computer component which inputs data and programming instructions.

WORD PROCESS
Word processing refers to the creation of various forms, formatting, (right and left justification, bold print, underlining, centering, etc.) of words and the magnetic storage through the utilization of a computer, television terminal and printer together in the preparation of text material.

Note: Forte, Opus, Tempos, and SOS are copyrighted names for the operating systems written by Administrative Systems, Incorporated, 1642 South Parker Road, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado, 80231.

Some companies charge no installation fee and some charge as much as $75 per account processed into the computer. Your monthly charges can run from 30c to 70c per account depending on the varied services and types of accounts which are processed.

Don't hesitate to ask for a copy of the company's financial statement and business history. Also ask your banker for his opinion of the company's financial stability. Visit the company's office for a personal look at their operating procedures and level of professionalism.

Request references and call and check on the quality of the company's service and reliability. Ask for the names of professional offices, especially dentists, the company services and visit them. See the system in operation, ask if the doctor is satisfied with computerization and if he plans to continue using the same company.

With careful scrutiny you can select a computer service company that can offer you all the advantages of computerization that your office may need without turning it into a data processing center or placing the full responsibility of computerization on your shoulders.

Computerization of our homes and offices is no longer the fantasy of science fiction writers or dreams on designer's drawing boards. It's today's way to get things done faster and more efficiently. Whether you choose to own and manage your own microcomputer or avail yourself of computerization through a computer service company, one thing is quite clear—if you want to increase the efficiency level of your office then computerizing your practice is probably the answer. It's certainly worth looking into.
II. Are they for your Home?

Microcomputers are not only efficiently organizing the dentist's professional life, but redesigning and coordinating his personal household management as well. With an in-home computerized control center the entire family reaps the benefits of a better organized and more efficient environment and are relieved of many of their tedious and often neglected duties of home management.

A computer in the home also opens up a new intellectual world to each family member, motivating curiosity, imagination, and creativity. Even children as young as seven can be taught to use the microcomputer for simple processes and to play computerized games. Besides stimulating (individual) pursuits it also units families in a common interest and invites family participation in various projects.

Establishing a control center in your home is a relatively simple process. You can purchase the basic components, consisting of a keyboard and a visual screen unit, for less than $600 and it requires no costly installation—just take it home and plug it into any AC outlet. Compact, about the size of a portable television set, it fits easily on a table, a counter in the kitchen, a bookcase in the den, a desk in the bedroom, or on a small table in any room of your home. For as little as $4.95 you can purchase store packages, the programmed directions that instruct the computer to perform certain processes, which will enable you to begin using your microcomputer immediately to perform basic tasks. You can purchase a software package for $12.95 which will teach even the novice how to use the microcomputer.

Once you have your microcomputer, you can perform in your home the management of all your personal and household finances. The microcomputer can also become your family's message center. You can leave messages for each member of the family in the microcomputer where they can be easily retrieved when family members return home. The microcomputer will eliminate the clutter of notes on paper, and lost information, and instructions and reminders about duties to be performed which are discovered too late to be implemented.

It can also maintain a complete schedule of where each person can be reached. It takes only a moment to feed this information into the computer on a weekly basis and update it each morning.

In the event of an emergency situation in your home, the microcomputer will supply you with immediate access to your family's and their possessions. The computer will keep you informed as to whom you owe, how much you owe, and when payment is due.

Inventories are often neglected home tasks because they are time-consuming, but with a microcomputer they become easy. The microcomputer can maintain a record of all your valuables, their date of purchase, serial numbers, and the amount of their insured coverage. It can record all appliance purchases and the necessary information for their upkeep, warranties, and when and whom, to call for repairs. It can catalogue all your hobbies and collections: stamps, coins, antiques, etc. It can even record every item in your home as a record in the event of loss, theft, or fire. It can maintain a record of all savings and investment portfolios and let you know at the touch of a button if you can afford a long weekend at the beach or that you can finally make it to that ski lodge in the mountains.

In the kitchen, the microcomputer becomes an accurate helper. Not only can it keep recipe files, but it can handle all menu planning and convert the ingredients measured in the recipe to a ratio that feeds four people into a recipe that feeds fifty people, or vice versa.

By the time the snow fell, Hurst was torn between skiing and gymnastics. The coach insisted he must make a choice. He returned home for the Christmas holidays as his buddies prepared for a big jumping tournament. Hurst decided to give it a try.

"The last thing I remembered was folding back my arms," he said.

They picked him up and rushed him to town with blood streaming down his badly smashed face. Even though his head was pounding from the concussion, he feebly jumped the next day.

"I had the longest jump of the competition, but I was too weak to get up when I landed. That's when I gave up jumping and switched to gymnastics. I realized I couldn't have both."

He lettered in the sport for three years, and was team captain in his senior year.

The physical education major was a natural for the cheerleading squad, where he led the shouting fans through four seasons. Sports and studies were crowded around his work schedule during those college days. He found time to keep pot and pans in a sorority house, work the cafeteria line, hold down a job in a camera factory, part-time in the physical education department, and his enthusiasm for everything he attempted.

During his senior year, Hurst decided teaching was his destiny. He received his degree in education and later teach in the physical education department.

Dr. Don became a familiar figure at all the national meets. He fought toward four goals: to win the national championship in his class, to hold the distance record, to jump 300 feet, and to sky-fly off Copper Peak in Minnesota.

His jump for the championship at Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1969 was exceptionally well done. Into his fourth year of jumping after a 16-year layoff, he knew he could have made it.

Hurst stood in the parking lot waiting for the announcement as he listened to his name coming through the crackling speaker, tears streamed down his face.

"That was the highlight of my jumping career," he recalled.

He captured it again in 1971 at Durango, Colorado, and in 1973 at Suicide Hill in Ishpeming. Three other times, he lost only by a hairbreadth.

Another goal was won when he tied the distance record in 1969 by jumping Pine Mountain with 261 feet, a record set six years before by Ralph Bietila at Steamboat Springs, Colorado. It held until last year when Corky Denison topped it at St. Paul, Minnesota.

"I made it to the top. Anything less would have been too disappointing."

From 1960 until the present time, he has devoted his energy to the sport by serving as an officer in the U.S. Ski Association and the Ski Hall of Fame in [Continued on Page 16]
Dr. Don, The Flying Dentist

Text by Dixie Franklin
Photos by Tom Buckhoe

Dr. Don Hurst said he would not jump this year. But as the snowflakes piled higher around the scaffold on Ishpeming's Suicide Hill, he checked his skis—just in case.

The Marquette dentist has given up ski jumping before. In 1950 he chose between jumping and gymnastics after crashing on his face during a practice run. Sixteen years later, he came back to win a national championship in the Veteran's Class three times, and before ski tows, when everyone herringboned up paraffin from a jar of homemade jelly.

Every winter when the first snowflakes fell, young Hurst packed down the snow from the blowout turnaround at the end of the street, and made his first jump. He entered his first tournament on a hill called Chipmunk Bluff, and came away with the prize jump for six-year-olds.

While still a preschooler, young Hurst packed down the snow he covered his skis and jumped until suppertime. He recalled the crowded slopes on the slopes around Marquette. His father, Victor Hurst, earned the distance record through seven seasons.

Young Hurst concentrated on jumping. Jumpers were a different breed from downhillers. They cut two or three days on the hill for one good day of riding a day.

If there was too much snow, we had to pack it down. When there was too little, we hauled in baskets full from the woods," said Hurst. "We often worked two or three days on the hill for one good day of jumping."

Even though his ankles started bothering him as a teenager, he jumped in competition at Suicide Hill and Pine Mountain in Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Other sports vied for his attention: football, basketball, track, tennis, diving, swimming, and gymnastics, and he enjoyed them all. When he could no longer lace his ski boots around his swollen ankles, he switched to others.

The athlete wasn't forgetting his books— he won an academic scholarship to the University of Michigan when he graduated from high school in 1949.

Hurst headed for the gym to exercise on the mats and trampoline. The coach spotted him and added him to the gymnastics team.

versa. It can also maintain your grocery and shopping inventories and tell you when to reorder staples before you run out.

Children are intrigued by microcomputers and this encourages learning. The computer can tutor them in math and teach them algebra. Software packages are also available on American history, spelling, and music theory. Nearly any subject can be taught by your computer through the utilization of programmed teaching methods. Adults can even learn basic computer programming so that they can program their own in-home microcomputers.

A microcomputer is also an entertainment center for the family. For example, you can play backgammon, blackjack, and logical deduction games. You can even play chess with yourself, as well as other electronic games.

Software packages for in-home microcomputers are available through many companies that sell microcomputers. At your local Radio Shack store you'll find the following programs for their TRS-80 microcomputer:

IN-MEMORY INFORMATION PROGRAM
This program takes the place of your index card file systems. It will maintain inventories, names, addresses, and telephone numbers, record your investments, and do much more. It sells for $19.95.

HOME RECIPE PROGRAM
This program will computerize your meal planning, recipe file, recipe conversion, and establish your microcomputer as a message center. The cost is only $4.95.

PERSONAL FINANCE PROGRAM
For $14.95, you'll receive a 7-cassette portfolio with a manual. This program will organize your home finances from your checkbook and budget programs to your income tax records.

ADM-3
A high-speed input-output device consisting of a television screen and keyboard utilized to communicate with the computer system.

BASIC
The abbreviation for Beginner's All-Purpose Instruction Code. This is a common language used in communicating with computers.

BATCH PROCESSING
An alternative method of computerization offered by data processing companies whereby no hardware is placed in the customer's office. Each day the data is transmitted by telephone or de-
**Korean Chicken**

Marinade:
- 1/4 cup soy sauce
- 1/4 cup dry sherry
- 1/4 cup oil
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 1 teaspoon ginger, minced
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon red pepper
- 1/2 cup vegetable oil
- 1/2 cup distilled white vinegar

Mix well. Add nuts. Pour into greased and floured 9 by 5 inch loaf pan. Bake at 350 degrees. Place on rack and bake for one hour at 350 degrees.

**Pumpkin Bread**

- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup oil
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 cup mashed pumpkin
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 1/2 cup water
- 1/2 cup nuts (optional)

Cream together sugar and oil. Add eggs and pumpkin; mix well. Stir together dry ingredients; add dry ingredients alternately with water. Mix well. Add nuts. Pour into greased and floured 9 by 5 inch loaf pan. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 1/2 hours.

**State Local Hiring Outpaces Private Sector**

State-local employment over the past decade rose about twice as rapidly as did employment in the private sector. Recent research by the Tax Foundation indicates. While state-local employment went up 38 percent, private employment grew only by 18 percent.

**AMA Takes Stand**

The Wall Street Journal reports that the American Medical Association has taken a tough position against violence on television and has "urged physicians and parents to refrain from viewing programs with violent episodes." To further substantiate their claims, the AMA says that over a hundred articles in behavioral science journals, representing 50 studies involving 10,000 children and adolescents, showed that "violence viewing produced increased aggressive behavior in young people and that immediate action is needed in television programming to correct this." In suits this past summer brought against NBC-TV, the station was accused of causing a crime by youngsters who were influenced by a violent program they had aired. In rebuttal, an NBC attorney insisted that "Television does not cause people to commit crimes." Testimony in the case, said that George Gerbner, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications of the University of Pennsylvania, argued that nobody could predict the effect of a broadcast on any individual or group. He added that "an episode of violence might conceivably teach people how to commit a crime... but it might also alert them to avoid danger and learn to take protective measures.

As of last season, the most violence-protested series on TV—Kojak, was dropped by CBS.

**ACT does not advocate censorship or the suppression of free speech. They want networks to tone down the amount of violence during some children's programs; they want advertising agencies to use their influence to get better programming for children; and they want the House Subcommittee on Communications to hold a series of hearings on television to improve the media.**