

For Iditarod Classic Sled Dog Race—

Atlantic Richfield Co. Posts \$50,000 Prize Money

ANCHORAGE, Nov. 26 — The Iditarod Trail Committee recently announced that Atlantic Richfield Company has agreed to post 50,000 dollars prize money for the 1,049 mile sled dog race

to be run between Anchorage and Nome next March.

Jay Bashor, chairman, confirmed that he had signed the agreement with Howard A. Slack, vice president and resident

manager of Atlantic Richfield's Alaska Region. The prizes will be awarded in Nome at the conclusion of the race.

Bashor also announced a number of revisions in the rules designed to improve the race, to give veterinarians working in the race the amount of stress placed on sled dogs during the race.

The new rules were developed with the assistance of the Alaska Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the South-central Alaska Veterinarians Association to meet concerns expressed by the ASPCA, the veterinarians and mushers.

Slack noted in signing the agreement that Atlantic Richfield elected to provide the prize money "to foster the long-time Alaskan tradition of sled dog racing."

The company has been active in sponsoring dog mushers in southcentral and interior Alaska events for about five years. In March of this year, Atlantic Richfield sponsored Carl Huntington of Galena in his successful bid for the 1974 Iditarod championship.

The race, which will run for the third time when the official starting signal is given at 10:00

a.m., March 1, will have first-place prize of 15,000 dollars. Other prizes will be 10,000 dollars for second place, 7,500 dollars for third, 5,000 dollars for fourth, 3,000 dollars for fifth, 2,500 dollars for sixth, 2,000 dollars for seventh, 1,500 dollars for eighth, 1,000 dollars for ninth, 750 dollars for tenth and 350 dollars each for places 11 through 15.

The new rules include provision for the dropping of fatigued, sick, or injured dogs at any of the 24 checkpoints to be established along the trail. Any dog dropped at a checkpoint must be left with two days food and a tag indicating the owner's name, where the dog is to be shipped, and why the dog was dropped.

Race officials have arranged to have any dropped dogs picked up at the checkpoints within two days and flown temporarily to dog lots in Skwentna, McGrath, Galena, Unalakleet, Nome, where they will be cared for until they recovered enough to be sent home.

Also, each team must make at least one 24 hour stop at one of the checkpoints during the race. The timing of the stop will be up

to the musher.

The race marshall and official veterinarians will have absolute authority over the dog teams, including the authority to order rest or withdrawal of any dog or dogs at any time during the race.

All dogs will undergo a physical examination by a veterinarian the day before the start of the race. No dog will be allowed to race unless it qualifies for a certificate of good health.

Mushers must carry booties for the protection of the dog's feet. Use of the booties will be at the discretion of the mushers but no team can leave a checkpoint without one day's food for each dog (minimum of two pounds per dog) and two sets of dog booties.

The race marshall, veterinarians or checkpoint operators may detain any team for the purpose of repair or replacement of equipment if such equipment may be injurious to the dogs.

Bashor said the Iditarod will still be a tremendous challenge to mushers and dogs, but the new rules are intended to assure that the animals will be treated in a humane manner.

Your Dental Health

No. 27 — What You Should Know About Dentures

Nature intends the permanent teeth to last a lifetime. That's why they are called "permanent."

But teeth are susceptible to damage, wear, disease, abuse and neglect. They may have to be extracted. Then the dentist has to substitute a third set, full dentures.

Efficient as they are, full dentures cannot be expected to function quite as well as healthy, natural teeth. At best, dentures closely simulate the natural functions of teeth — preparing food for digestion, aiding in speech and helping to build facial appearance and personality.

Complete loss of teeth can be a severe shock to anyone. A period of emotional adjustment is usually needed to condition the individual to the fact that he must learn to live with, as well as use his new teeth. Fortunately, using today's materials, the dentist can provide a patient with a service that will restore natural appearance, function and durability.

The success of the transition to dentures depends almost as much on the patient as it does on the skill and scientific knowledge of the dentist. The dentist's broad professional background prepares him to evaluate all aspects of the patient's oral health and their relationship to general health. The patient must be willing to heed the dentist's instructions and advice if the transition to complete dentures is going to succeed.

There is usually no need for patients to experience a toothless period after extractions for a full denture. As soon as the diseased or injured teeth are removed, immediate dentures may be placed. These dentures act as a protective bandage over the tissues, helping them to heal. The patient also sees immediate dentures as a means to continue eating and smiling so that no one need know that he is between fittings.

Personal adjustments are necessary. The new denture wearer may initially have a little difficulty speaking because of the presence of what is essentially foreign material in the mouth. Practice will usually conquer the problem.

The most trying experience for most people with new complete dentures is eating. It is difficult at first to manage both teeth and food. Patience is required, and until control of the new teeth is learned and the gum tissues and ridges have become toughened to pressure, some difficult-to-chew foods may have to be bypassed.

It takes several weeks for the mouth to adjust to the new tasks. Some patients experience very little difficulty; others need more time and counseling from the dentist. Since no two people encounter the exact same difficulties or experience the same satisfaction with full dentures, the patient will have to work together with the dentist in overcoming the various problems. He is in a position to provide the best advice to suit individual needs.

The tissues on which dentures rest are constantly changing. The supporting ridges can recede and shrink away and the dentures, in time, loosen. For this reason,

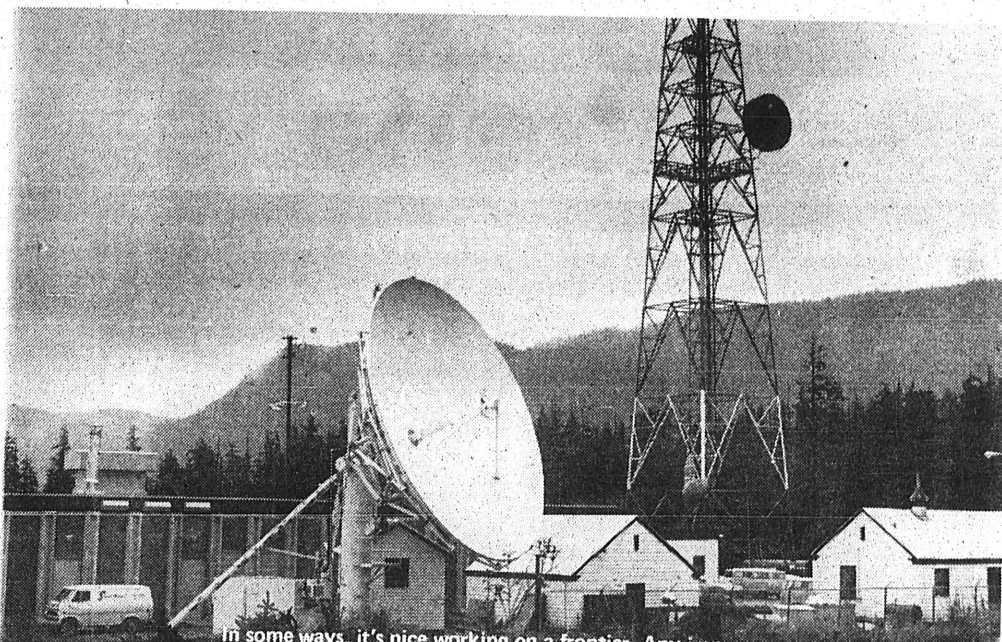
regular dental checkups are still important.

Dentures, like natural teeth, must be kept clean and free from deposits in order to preserve the health of the mouth. This is another reason to continue periodic visits to the dentist.

The dentures may have to be relined occasionally and, if changes in the mouth are great, replacement of dentures may be necessary after a number of years.

As the tissues change, complete dentures can cause irritation which may lead to infection and inflammation. Ill-fitting dentures can even contribute to the development of oral cancer. A patient or some other inexperienced person should never attempt denture repair or relining.

(Next Article: "Tooth Transplants and Implants")



In some ways, it's nice working on a frontier. Any improvement is considered a good one. RCA Alaska Communications, Inc., doesn't look at it that way. Lena Point, near Juneau, is a good example of that attitude.

An earth station and a new toll center are turning Lena Point into the communications hub of Southeast Alaska. Because of what RCA Alascom is doing at Lena Point, Southeast Alaskans will soon have Direct Distance Dialing for the first time. Juneau will have expanded capability for a full range of modern communications services for the first time. Later in 1975, most other Southeast communities will enjoy the benefits of DDD and data transmission.

Lena Point is changing fast, but so are Alaska's communication needs. That's why RCA Alascom is working at Lena Point, part of the communications frontier, to make it modern for you.

ANSWERING ALASKA'S LONG DISTANCE COMMUNICATIONS NEEDS

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