To Your Health

Rocking Bed Normal Act For Children

By DR. JOSEPH G. MOLNER

"Dear Dr. Molner: Can parents do anything to stop children from rocking on their hands and knees in bed?

"We have four children. Our eldest daughter, now six, finally stopped bumping in bed when she was five. The next one, a four-year-old boy, is still going strong, as is our three-year-old daughter. And now the baby, a boy, just eight months old, recently got up on his knees and started rocking.

"When the last one started, I could have cried to think of going through another four or five years of crib rocking. And the ah-ah-ah sound they make. — Mrs. R. H."

Most young children have one sort of trick or another. In this instance, it's an odds-on-chance that each child has learned it from another. Well, when you have four little ones, there isn't much chance of keeping them all in separate rooms, is there?

Babies (in case you, after having four, don't know it!) have ways of making it known if they are unhappy. They cry, whimper, sometimes moan, or lie in silent, obvious pain.

What are ulcers? How should they be treated? What can you do to help rid yourself of ulcers and stay rid of them? For answers, read Dr. Molner's helpful booklet, HOW TO HEAL PEPTIC ULCERS AND KEEP THEM HEALED. For your copy write to Dr. Molner in care of this newspaper, enclosing a long, self addressed, stamped envelope and 20c in coin to cover the cost of printing and handling.

They don't bounce in bed and cheerily chirp if they are sick.

Your little ones are not unhappy or unhealthy. They are having fun with a trick they happened to acquire.

So here are my suggestions:

Don't let their bouncy fun worry you. It's perfectly normal behavior.

Maybe your husband can find some way to fasten their cribs down tight, so you don't hear them squeak, rattle or bump.

Do you shut the door to the children's room? If not, try it. Maybe you are trying too hard to be good parents, and think you have to hear every little exuberent sound they make.

Be glad you have such healthy, energetic kids.

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In Gulf of Mexico

Undersea Domes Hint Oil

WASHINGTON—The discovery of curious formations near the center of the Gulf of Mexico suggests that its floor may contain much more oil than geologists suspected.

Salt domes, such as these appear to be, serve as landmarks in the unceasing search for oil, the National Geographic Society says. Oil men in the Gulf area learned long ago that salt deposits often create traps for oil and gas when pushing up through the earth's crust.

Domes occur both on land and in offshore drilling fields of the Gulf. But none was known to exist in the Gulf's deeps, which reach down more than 14,000 feet, until the recent voyage of the Columbia University research ship Vema. The Columbia scientists discovered some 20 mounds near the Gulf's center.

Detected by TNT

The formations were detected as Vema's crew exploded small charges of TNT at two-minute intervals day and night during a seven-month cruise of the Gulf. A hydrophone, towed astern, recorded echoes from sediment layers and submarine rock. The data provided a profile of the Gulf's floor.

Discovery of the domes bolsters the theory that the Gulf was once virtually a landlocked "dead sea," whose waters were supersaturated with salt. This would explain the Gulf's underlying layers of rock salt, thousands of feet thick in places.

As geologists reconstruct the Gulf's history, the briny waters began evaporating perhaps 200 million years ago, leaving vast deposits of salt. Later, new waters flowed into the basin. Sediments accumulated atop the salt. Slowly the sediments hardened into dense stone heavier than the salt underneath.

Gas and Oil Trapped

In most places the overlying rock held down the lighter salt, but here and there the salt found a flaw. Under the vast pressure of the rock, salt was squeezed upward like toothpaste.

Unlike gas, oil, or water, the salt could not move between rock particles, but had to rise as a solid mass. As the mass inched upward — through overlying rock as thick as five miles in spots — it cut through many different strata. Some contained gas and oil. By pushing up and sealing off these strata, the rising salt created traps for gas and oil, which also rise because they are lighter than the overlying rock.

In general, salt domes range from one to four miles across. They may form a little hill, or lie wholly beneath a flat surface. Geologists must employ all their skills to locate the hidden domes.

Stone Shakes Faster

On land, clues are offered by salt licks, slightly mineralized springs and wells, or soils and vegetation that differ from those of the surroundings.

Geologists use the gravity meter to locate salt domes. A pendulum inside the meter swings more slowly over a dome, because the lighter salt pulls the pendulum less strongly than heavier surrounding rock. Another tool is dynamite. Heavy stone shakes faster than salt. Geophones detect the difference.

Once a salt dome is located, oil men drill around the edge. Some years ago, 20 or more wildcat wells were dril'ed for each one that hit oil. In the salt-dome areas, only six or seven are now drilled because of increased knowledge of how to strike oil.

New Mexico Stamp Issue Commemorates Statehood

By SYD KRONISH
Of the Associated Press

The 4-Cent New Mexico statehood commemorative stamp which went on sale at the Eugene post office on Jan. 6 depicts a view of a mesa known as "Shiprock" located in northwestern New Mexico.

The design which underwent several revisions was based on an illustration from a magazine and furnished by the Central Library of the Department of the Interior. The designer of the stamp was Robert J. Jones. The colors are blue and brown.

To mark the historic event of becoming an independent nation, Tanganyika issued a set of 12 new postage stamps. All the adhesives bear a burning torch motif inspired by a speech given by Julius Nyerere, Tanganyika's first prime minister. The designs also include the word "Uhuru" (Freedom), the date and the name "Tanganyika."

The designs feature the following: a school, district nursing service, coffee picking, maize picking, Tanganyika flag, Serengeti Lions, maternity and child welfare, Mount Kilimanjaro and torch, Dar-es-Salaam Harbor, agricultural development, diamond mine and Rose Pink Diamond.

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West Germany has issued a new commemorative stamp honoring Wilhelm Emanuel Freiherr von Ketteler, famous pioneer in the field of social reform, reports the World Wide Philatelic Agency. The 10 pfennig stamp commemorated the 150th anniversary of his birth and the design features his portrait. Von Ketteler was born on Dec. 25, 1811 and died on July 13, 1877. As Bishop of Mainz he is remembered for his work in social development.

A special issue of four stamps was issued by Sierra Leone to honor the visit to that country by Queen Elizabeth. The 3 pence shows Royal Charter 1799; 4 pence Kings Yard Gate, Freetown 1817; 6 pence Old House of Representatives, Freetown 1924; one shilling 3 pence the yacht H.M. Brittania at Freetown. All values also contain the Queen's portrait.

Enlistment Period Reduced by Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has temporarily cut its minimum enlistment period for recruits from four to three years.

Also, the Navy is allowing men who have been released for more than three months to re-enlist for either two or three years. Such re-enlistments in the past had to be for four or six years.

The experimental program, in effect until June 30, was announced by the service as a means of meeting "the increased readiness posture of the Navy and the nation."

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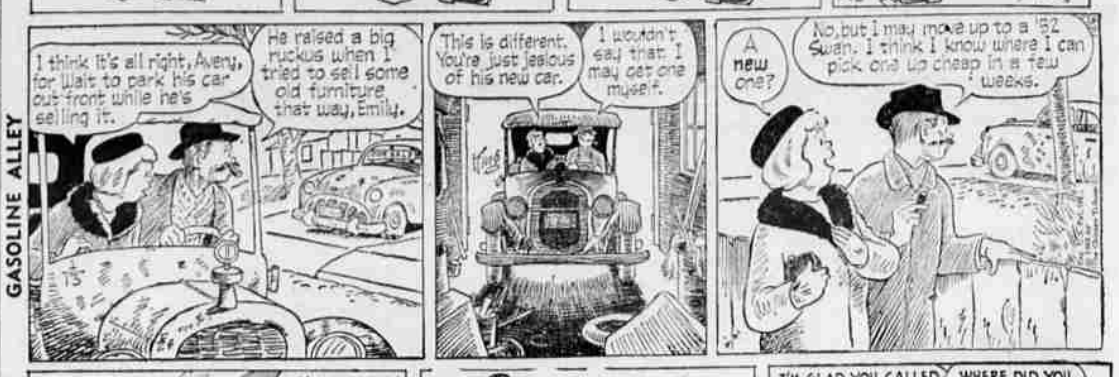
GASOLINE ALLEY



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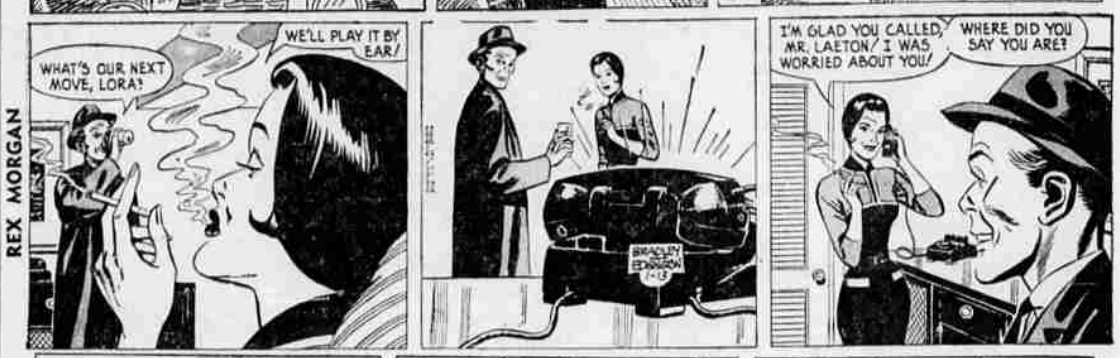


BEETLE BAILEY

STEVE ROPER

BUGS BUNNY

ALLEY OPP

CAPTAIN EASY

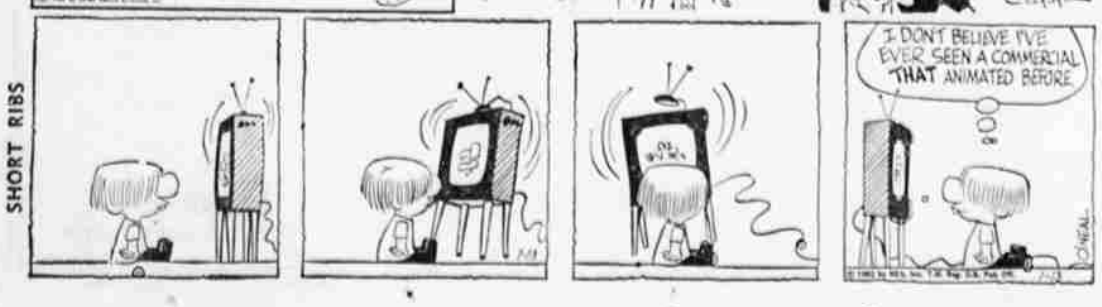
BUZ SAWYER

SAM'S STRIP

STEVE CANYON

LI'L ABNER

SHORT RIBS



OUT OUR WAY

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