

From The Parenting Committee

Recognizing Rights And Responsibilities

(Partially excerpted from publication by STEP, Systematic Training for Effective Parenting)

Many times we have heard remarks like, "Children are so different today. When I was a child, I never questioned my parents" or "There seems to be no respect for authority today." This type of behavior does exist here and nearly everywhere else.

Many parents recognize that their children's attitudes often seem different from the attitudes the parents held when they were children. Parents recognize this, but are having difficulty correcting these negative attitudes, some are totally confused and have given up.

For a long time, our society has demanded special training for all kinds of workers who deal with children — for teachers, counselors, psychologists, social workers, child psychiatrists. But the persons who are important to children's lives — the parents — have been taking up the tough, confused task of child-rearing, usually without special training.

More and more the need for training parents is becoming evident for a number of different reasons, all related to social change. Our society's general shift from an autocratic attitude to a democratic attitude and

toward social equality has presented challenges which most people, especially parents, are not well prepared to meet.

Children today do not easily understand that the democratic way to establish one's own rights is to respect the rights of others. Some parents also fall in this category. Children today tend to believe that they should have the rights and parents should have the responsibility. Many parents are not responsible for the upbringing of their children, and what's really pitiful is that the child or children are very much aware of this issue and are demanding certain measures and wants. Usually children are not heard by the parents. By overprotecting our children from the consequences of irresponsibility, we have fostered this lopsided understanding of rights and responsibilities.

What shall we do? How shall we meet the challenges of raising today's children? It is evident that what ever we are doing is presently not meeting our needs or our children's needs. It is also evident that no society, family or organization can survive without placing some limits on the behavior of its members.

Parents do need help, children need help, we all need help in different areas of child-rearing and that is the purpose of parenting workshops. There are many different kinds of parenting workshops available. This is one way to start understanding yourself and your family.

Sniffing- An Invitation To Death

The increasing number of youngsters involved with sniffing inhalants - paint, glue, hair spray, fingernail polish, gasoline, is alarming to many people at Warm Springs.

The ability of youngsters to obtain a \$1.50 can of spray paint and a plastic bag is as easy in many cases as walking to the garage. Yet, these youngsters, with their paint and bag, have at their disposal a very cheap, very quick drunk.

The problem lies in the fact they are also flirting with possible physical damage - or even death. Medically, it has been proven that inhalants cause damage to the person's heart, liver, spleen, brain, kidneys, and bone marrow, which produces red blood cells. In many cases this damage is irreversible.

There is no medical proof that inhalants benefit the body, therefore, why do people, especially youngsters, sniff.

Every person is unique, therefore reasons are numerous. It comes down to the simple fact of making irresponsible choices. Logically, a person should weigh the consequences of the situation, as most children know right from wrong, but temptations and peer pressures are hard to deal with.

There are many risks involved with life in general. Taking of drugs is a risk. Even driving a car is a risk. However, driving a car, you have rules, and you have control. Once a drug is in the body it has no set of rules to follow, and you have no control over its actions.

Because of the lack of studies regarding sniffing, we are in the dark as to long-term

effects. We do know a person builds a tolerance to sniffing, therefore, he or she may need more each time to get the same "high" effect.

Sniffing of paint can be very dangerous if it contains lead. Lead has a cumulative property, meaning it builds up, and it takes almost forever to leave the body once it is introduced. You sniff too much, you die, it is that simple.

What are some of the signs or some of the side-effects? Confusion, headache, incoordination, and watery eyes. Larger doses often cause nausea, vomiting, or runny nose. If a person becomes overly excited while under the influence, this can lead to a heart attack. For this reason it is extremely important that individuals, working with someone under the influence of inhalants, make every effort to keep the individual calm and prevent over-excitement.

In many cases brought to the attention of Law Enforcement, it becomes apparent that some parents are not concerned with their children sniffing, nor are they aware of the dangers attributed to sniffing. This, also, may account for the fact that aerosol cans of paint, hair spray, cleaners, or cooking oil are left so accessible to youngsters.

If more parents were aware of the dangers, this would possibly help remind them to take care of such items. After all, poisons are not generally left out for youngsters to get their hands on, and wouldn't you consider the "inhalants" a poison? If you have any questions, you can contact Caroline Cruz at 553-1161 Ext. 205 or 206.



It looked like a day care center at Verbena and Perry Greene's place recently with this year's newborns romping together. The colt was not sure he liked the group experience. Roger Stwyer Photo

Extension Notes:



Range Youth Camp 1978

Several fortunate youth from central Oregon will be selected to participate in a weeks range youth camp August 6-12, 1978 at the Jackman Youth and Resource Center, Lakecreek Camp, according to Clint Jacks, Warm Springs Extension Agent.

The boys and girls are selected from applicants who are of high school age (grades

9-12) and show skills in leadership, interest in range, forest and wildlife management. They must have a written recommendation from two adults other than their parents.

The camp is located at the base of the Strawberry Mountains in Grant County. While there, the delegates will learn of range, forest and wildlife management in association with other boys and girls from all

participating counties in Oregon. Instructors at the camp are from Oregon State University, USDA Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service. Local business and organizations provide the scholarship funds for the participants.

Any boy or girl interested can obtain an application from the county extension office of from FFA advisors. Applications must be filed by May 31st.

Housing-Home Furnishings

The sales receipt and warranty tag on a piece of new furniture can be valuable to the purchaser if problems develop with the furniture, says Sue Gangler Warm Springs Extension Agent.

Most warranties request that the consumer first contact the retailer, who will determine what repairs or replacements can be made. Several manufacturers' warranties state that if you do not receive satisfaction from the retailer, the manufacturer should be contacted.

According to Dorothy F. Brown, Oregon State University Extension housing-home furnishings specialist, most companies offer a one-year warranty on

frame, legs, and structural parts. A few companies have a two-year and some have a five-year warranty. At least one manufacturer offers a 25-year warranty on a steel frame.

Only a few companies offer warranties on fabrics; others exclude fabric or cover from any warranty. The warranties all state that repair or replacement will be at the option of the manufacturer. Some indicate that a substitute material may be used.

Most manufacturers require that shipping costs be prepaid when returning the furniture to the factory. Some companies will reimburse consumers for the prepaid charge if the fur-

niture was defective and will return it without a shipping charge.

A wise consumer should discuss these details with the retailer before purchasing a new piece of furniture, advises Mrs. Brown.

Consumers can do little about the length of time it takes for repairs at the factory. A recent review of complaints received in the office of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers shows that repairs are taking as long as six months. This includes waiting time for a piece of furniture to be picked up by a truck and waiting time again for the truck to return to an area.

OSU Mini-College Is For All Homemakers

Homemakers are invited to some "Learn & Enjoy" at the 1978 Mini-College for Homemakers, June 19-23 at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

Mini-College is a chance for any homemaker to take a learning vacation. Over sixty classes are offered in a wide variety of interesting and fun classes.

In addition to classes, room and meals are included in the \$60.00 fee for Mini-College. Par-

ticipants stay at Bloss Hall on the OSU campus.

Classes are held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 20-22. Homemakers arrive on Monday, June 19 and depart Thursday evening or Friday, June 23.

Here is a sampling of the diversity of classes offered at Mini-College: Living with a Preschooler, Drying Fruits and Vegetables, Creating Fashion from a Basic Pattern, Making the Most of You, Sewing Ma-

chine Tricks, and Family Dialogue.

Other classes emphasize fun crafts and recreation? Machine Embroidery, Knitting, Creative Exercise, Quilting Patchwork, and Weaving.

For more information and registration forms, contact the Warm Springs Extension Office, at 553-1161 ext. 238, 2nd floor, old Adm. Bld. Or look for Mini-College Brochures at Macy's. Deadline for Mini-College registration is JUNE 1.