Monday, July 6, 1981 Be a life preserver — learn water safety

Keep 'em neat

Clothes line:

4B(T.RoxS.F-6B)

Here the second second

and a right (with the exception of Aitt ucls, winks should be rolled and stored in a drawer to prevent stretching). Sbirts may be folded or stored in your closet. Avoid metal or wire hangers as they can rust and stall shirts at the shoulders. Sweaters, like knit ties, should never be hung in your closet. Store them folded in a drawer and be careful not to pack them away for the summer be careful not to pack them away for the summer be careful not to pack them away for the summer be shoes probably require more personal update shoe them any other article in your closet. Polith your shoes regularly and always place shoe teres that any other article in your closet. Polith your shoe's regularly and always place shoe the wit, don't dry them nace direct heat. Heather tores in the mol permit them to dry naturally. When dry, give them a good polish. Have shoes repaired promptly. This will help stench the lide of your shoes. Consider the care instructions sewn onto your closter. clothes.

046



Just as you don't have to be a champion swimmer to love the water, the fact that you've flunked beginner's swimming class three times doesn't necessarily disqualify you from possibly rescuing someone in a swim-ming accident this summer. Of course, it's best to have taken and passed lifesaving classes; but in some cases, possession of a few pieces of equipment and knowledge of a few basic techniques can en-able even a person whose best stroke is the dog paddle to save another person's life.

about heat stroke? While heat stroke hasn't the pleasant con-notations of the other items on the above list, it is as much a part of these torrid months as

any. Kevin Killeen, director of safety services for the Southeastern Michigan Chapter of the American Red Cross, says much can be done to protect ourselves from illness or death

How to avoid heat stroke What do July and August mean to you? Picnics, barbecues, gardening, baseball, iced tea, lying in the sun, vacation time? How about heat stroke?

plenty of non-alcoholic liquids, and keep to available shade. WHEN ITS too late for prevention, consid-er the following information on heat stroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion — three con-ditions that all come about through exposure to excessive on the state of the stroke of the ligh boyt temperature; hot, dry red shin; and a rapid, strong pulse. The person may be un-conscious.

a rapid, strong puise. The person inc., and conscious. This is a life-threatening problem, and measures should immediately be taken to cool the body. Undress the victim and sponge the skin with wed, cool towels (using water or rubbing alcohol), or place the person in a tub of cool water until the body temperature is sufficiently lowered, then dry the body off. Use fans or air conditioners to maintain the cooled body temperature. Be sure not to give the victim stimulants.

"Even for expert swimmers and lifesavers, a swimming rescue — one in which you actu-ally get into the water and personally drag the victim to safety — is a last resort," says Kevin Killeen, director of safety services for the Southeastern Michigan chapter of the American Red Cross. "Trying to bodily rescue a frightened, thrashing victim in any kind of water is dan-gerous for swimmers at any level; but espe-cially so for non-swimmers."

cially so for non-swimmers." ONE SIMPLE, inexpensive and easily portable piece of rescue equipment is a heaving ing," a device which can be used by the non-swimming land-bund network. To use the jug, throw it using a kind of pendulum swing. Then, once the victim has a good grip on the jug, haul him or her in by pulling the rope hand-over-hand using strong but smooth pulls. Planks, surfbards, kitboards, bouyant cushloss and other bouyant objects can also be used in some swimmer rescue situations. The rescuer may be able to wade out as far as it's safe to do so then push the floating object out to the swimmer, who can then be encouraged to heang onto it and kick to safery. When a floandering swimmer isn't too far out of reach, the rescuer may help him on bee by reaching out with such readily available items as a belt, shirt, paddle, oar or branch.

If a victim is beyond such extended reach, but several people are present, a human chain may be formed. The rescuers should enter the water, each grasping the wrist of the person on either side and thereby forming a chain. The each is lengthemed by the indi-viduals extending their arms as they wade

When the victim is reached, the chain is drawn back to safety by each person in turn, starting by having the anchor person nearest land pull the next person in the chain to him or her.

"THESE BASIC forms of rescue are the safest and most effective methods of assist-ing a person in difficulty without erposing the rescuer to unnecessary dangers," says Killeen. "Actual contact with the victim can be dangerous and often is unnecessary."

"At times, in cool objectivity, the witness to an occurring drowning will have to decide against a swimming rescue attempt. It is bet-ter that one, rather than two drown."

For more information on ways to be safe and have fun in the water, call your local Red Cross for information on classes. And, grim as they may sound, keep in mind these words from the American Red Cross book "Lifesav-ing: Rescue and Water Safety."

out