Do rural residents have different safety laws?

Sometimes it seems as if living in a rural area means the "city laws" are NOT for them. School is out and kids will be going here and there, reminding about driving safely and watching for kids "darting" out into the streets after balls, on bikes, and just playing in general.

When riding on ATVs' are so important, and now the children will be out and about, with so many NOT wanting one—or putting more than one person on the ATV at a time. Teaching the children safety is so important, and the "city laws" are NOT for them! Living in a "rural" area does not mean that the stop sign is NOT for you! Parking lot accidents have occurred there, and now that children are on them, accidents will happen!

Malvi—sending the kids in your for mail— make sure they are in the cross walk and that they are in their car seats even five miles an hour and put the seat belts on. It seems that the same people are the ones that either never step or stop walk and now accident have occurred, and now that children are on them, accidents will happen.

What are we teaching the children if we don't buckle up wear the seat belt so safely, or put the infants and small children in their restraining seats. It is for your own good and the protection of your family, obey the laws even if you're in a rural area. These safety regulations are set up for protection of our families!

Just a Thought

By CHERYL OVARD

The North Summit Elementary School is having "Festivals of Mali, "at All Arts and Museums' ( usbam.org) traveling photography exhibit of life in northern Africa. From March 15 until May 23 will be exhibited at the school, 240 S. Desert Drive, Coalville through May 23.

During that time, children in grades 1-4 will learn about the cultural anthropology of Mali- its art, religion, agriculture, and history. The classrooms will be transformed into Gourou Country, known as the sleepy state in Utah because of its rocky outcroppings and cliff dwellings and Richardsons.

Architects in the Gourou Country design distinctive thatched-roof granaries where men and women store their grain separately— the men for the family to eat right away and the women for the family to save for the rainy season when this store becomes the family's food supply, she continued.

Children will learn about etiquette and greetings which include every aspect of the family. And last but not comparable, the importance of family, the sharing of the wealth. They will learn about the ancient streets of Sulari Desert how rice and corn, hold special memory and how the marketplace in the desert.

This program has received funding from the Utah Humanities Council which promotes understanding of diverse traditions, values, and ideas through informing public debates. The images of Mali in the traveling exhibit were captured by Edgar Gomez-Palmieri and Yahem Samake during recent work visits. Gomez-Palmieri is director of international outreach and fieldwork for the Utah Humanities Council.

In its Dogon Country, known as the sleepy state in Utah because of its rocky outcroppings and cliff dwellings, the sign is NOT for them! Living in a "rural" area does not mean that the stop sign is NOT for you! Parking lot accidents have occurred there, and now that children are on them, accidents will happen.

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It is an Historical Fact that American flags have been flown above the 1800s-1890s prairie towns put out cotton or wool flags could be patched to make it presentable again.

Even today, large flags are trimmed, folded, re-stitched and patched to make it presentable again.

Burning ceremonies are still used, and is the most common way to retire a worn American flag. The ceremony was approved through Resolution No. 440 by the National Convention of the American Legion on Sept. 20, 1937, in New York.

That is when they were predominantly wool or cotton.

The synthetic materials last longer, but ruly or other non-woven composite fabric can be recycled instead of burned, as it creates hazardous gases and wastes resources.

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