

such as low birth weight, delivery complications, or developmental problems.

Babies and older children with special health needs such as severe chronic illnesses, birth impairments, and related conditions often require early intervention and highly specialized care. A family-centered, comprehensive program of medical, educational, and social services in the community and in the home may also be needed.

It is vital that approaches such as these be fostered throughout our country. Preventing low birth weights and infant mortality from other causes; reducing disability levels; and increasing the feasibility of home care in cases of severe chronic illness are objectives of high priority. Health professionals and staff members of State and local social service agencies can improve the effectiveness of health care delivery as they cooperate fully in these approaches.

Federal health services, research, and financing agencies continue to focus upon support of such endeavors. For instance, the recently created Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Resource Development has as a central element of its mission the promotion of case-managed perinatal care as well as care for babies and older children who have special health care needs. Real progress can be made through the combination of State and local action and cooperation and Federal encouragement and support.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, pursuant to a joint resolution approved on May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), do hereby proclaim Monday, October 5, 1987, as Child Health Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

RONALD REAGAN

**Proclamation 5712 of September 30, 1987**

### **Implementation of Agreement Concerning Certain Pasta Articles From the European Community**

*By the President of the United States of America  
A Proclamation*

1. On September 15, 1987, the United States and the European Community (EC) entered into an agreement to resolve the long-standing dispute over EC exports of subsidized pasta products to the United States. I have now determined, pursuant to section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (Act) (19 U.S.C. 2411), to take action necessary to implement the agreement. In accordance with the agreement, certain pasta articles the product of any member country of the EC, exported on or after October 1, 1987, will be denied entry into the customs territory of the United States unless accompanied by documentation establishing that such imports are receiving re-

duced refund payments from the EC or are benefitting solely from Inward Processing Relief from the EC.

2. Section 301(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(a)) authorizes the President to take all appropriate and feasible action within his power to enforce the rights of the United States under any trade agreement, or to respond to any act, policy, or practice of a foreign country or instrumentality that is unjustifiable, unreasonable, or discriminatory and burdens or restricts U.S. commerce. Pursuant to section 301(a), such actions can be taken on a non-discriminatory basis or solely against the foreign government or instrumentality involved. Section 301(d) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(d)) authorizes the President to take action on his own motion and on an expedited basis if required.

3. I have decided, pursuant to section 301(a) and (d) of the Act, to direct the United States Trade Representative to take such actions as he deems necessary and appropriate to enforce the provisions of the agreement. The U.S. Customs Service shall exclude from entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States all shipments the product of any member country of the EC, exported on or after October 1, 1987, of macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes composed primarily of wheat, provided for in items 182.35 and 182.36 part 15B, schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), unless accompanied by such documentation as is determined by the USTR to be necessary to ensure compliance with the agreement. The U.S. Customs Service shall collect and assemble such data as are necessary to monitor compliance with the agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to section 301(a) and (d) of the Trade Act of 1974, do proclaim that:

1. The U.S. Customs Service shall exclude from entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States all macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes composed primarily of wheat, provided for in items 182.35 and 182.36, part 15B, schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, the product of any member country of the European Community unless accompanied by such documentation as the United States Trade Representative determines necessary and appropriate to enforce the agreement.

2. The United States Trade Representative shall determine what actions are necessary to enforce the agreement and shall notify the U.S. Customs Service of the documentary requirements necessary to permit entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, into the customs territory of the United States of such pasta articles.

3. The U.S. Customs Service shall collect and assemble such data as are necessary to monitor compliance with the agreement.

4. This Proclamation shall be effective with respect to such pasta articles exported from the EC on or after October 1, 1987.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and

of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 5713 of October 1, 1987

### National Poison Prevention Week, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America  
A Proclamation*

In the 27 years our Nation has observed National Poison Prevention Week, thousands of children under age five have been saved from accidental poisonings thanks to greater public awareness of poison prevention and the use of child-resistant bottle and container closures. This success story is due to the combined efforts of consumers, health professionals, and government and industry. All these groups are represented on the Poison Prevention Week Council. Through the annual observance of National Poison Prevention Week, parents have been urged to keep household chemicals and medicines out of the reach of young children. Poison control centers have helped save lives by offering emergency advice to consumers who call when a poisoning occurs. The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has required that potentially hazardous household chemicals and medicines be packaged with effective child-resistant closures.

Data recently compiled by CPSC show that the number of child poisonings has decreased since child-resistant packaging began to be used. In 1972, when the first drugs were required to have child-resistant packaging, 96 children died from accidental drug ingestion. By 1974, the first year in which child-resistant packaging was required for most prescription drugs, there were 57 fatalities. In subsequent years, other products were required to have child-resistant packaging, and the number of deaths due to ingestion of these drugs continued to decline. In 1984, the last full year for which we have received information on drug ingestion fatalities, there were 31 deaths.

Child-resistant packaging has saved many lives, but there is more to do. We must remind new parents and grandparents of the need to keep medicines and household chemicals out of the reach of children. Underlying our poison prevention program is the assumption that virtually all childhood poisonings are preventable.

To encourage the American people to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take more preventive measures, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March of each year as "National Poison Prevention Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 20, 1988, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and events and by learning how to prevent childhood poisonings.