

duty specified in the first dated column in the table below in lieu thereof, and (ii) for each of the subsequent dated columns, the rates of duty that are followed by the symbol "CA" in parentheses are deleted and the following rates of duty are inserted in lieu thereof:

	1995	1996	1997	1998
6303.92.20	3.8%	2.5%	1.2%	Free

C. Effective January 1, 1994:

- (1) General note 1 to the HTS is modified by striking "3 and 4" and by inserting in lieu thereof "3 through 13, inclusive".
- (2) For subheading 4504.90.20, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, insert in the parentheses following the "Free" rate in such subcolumn, the symbol "MX" in alphabetical order.
- (3) General note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by striking "8471.92.40 Malaysia" and by inserting in lieu thereof "8471.92.32 Malaysia" and "8471.92.34 Malaysia".
- (4) Subheadings 8471.92.32 and 8471.92.34 are each modified by striking the symbol "A" from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn and by inserting in lieu thereof "A*".
- (5) The superior text immediately preceding subheading 8528.10.04 is modified by deleting "note 4" and inserting in lieu thereof "note 10".
- (6) The superior text immediately preceding subheading 8529.90.10 (as in effect at the close of December 31, 1993) is stricken.
- (7) The modification made in section (A)(102) of Annex II to Proclamation 6641 to U.S. note 3 to subchapter II of chapter 98 shall be made in subdivision (c) of such U.S. note 3.
- (8) Annex III to Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993 is modified by:
 - (a) deleting subheading 4505.90.20 from section (A)(1)(a), and
 - (b) deleting 6303.92.90, 8529.90.56 and 8529.90.59 from section (D).

D. Effective with respect to goods of Mexico, under the terms of general note 12 to the HTS, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1994:

- (1) Subheading 6307.90.99 is modified by striking "6.5% (MX)" and by inserting in the parenthetical expression following the "Free" rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the symbol ", MX" in alphabetical sequence.
- (2) U.S. note 10 to subchapter VI of chapter 99 is modified by inserting the following new first effective period for imports entered under subheading 9906.07.08:
 "Entered from January 1, 1994, to February 28, 1994 No limit".
- (3) U.S. note 13 to subchapter VI of chapter 99 is modified by inserting the following new first effective period for imports entered under subheading 9906.07.42:
 "Entered from January 1, 1994, to July 31, 1994 No limit".
- (4) U.S. note 14 to subchapter VI of chapter 99 is modified by inserting the following new first effective period for imports entered under subheading 9906.07.47:
 "Entered from January 1, 1994, to June 30, 1994 No limit".

Proclamation 6651 of March 1, 1994

National Poison Prevention Week, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Keeping families healthy is an integral part of strengthening our Nation's future. It is the cornerstone in America's efforts to provide security for every one of our citizens. Yet, in this great Nation of wisdom and unparalleled potential, the American Association of Poison Control Centers estimates that almost one million American children are exposed to potentially poisonous medicines and household chemicals

each year. This single statistic is appalling, but it is also correctable, for we are certain in the knowledge that accidental poisonings are preventable. This week, we recognize that it is one of our duties as a society to do everything in our power to prevent injuries and deaths caused by poisoning.

As the United States observes the 33rd National Poison Prevention Week, we are able to celebrate some small, but significant, triumphs. That the number of childhood deaths from poisoning annually has declined from 450 to 49 over the past thirty years is a testament to the dedicated efforts of countless citizens actively involved with poison control programs across the country. National requirements of child-resistant packaging for medicines have helped to limit dangerous exposure. Poison control centers, pharmacies, and public health centers have worked together to distribute vital information regarding poison prevention to our families and communities, and these measures have, indeed, saved lives.

If we are to end the tragedy of childhood poisonings once and for all, we must continually remind ourselves to take the basic steps necessary to prevent this occurrence in our own homes. Safety measures, such as using child-resistant packaging correctly and keeping potentially harmful substances out of children's reach, can mean the difference between health and injury, between life and death. During this week, we must seek to educate ourselves and others about all the ways we can work to avoid this kind of senseless loss. America's parents must take primary responsibility for this effort. Our Nation's children deserve no less.

To encourage the American people to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take more preventive measures, the Congress, by joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), has 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, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 20, 1994, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities and by learning how to prevent accidental poisonings among children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON