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National Poison Prevention Week, 2/13/89


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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Document No. 512-939

February 13, 1989

Quinn
Does a researcher take a look at this?



MEMORANDUM FOR:

C. BOYDEN GRAY
DAVID Q. BATES, JR.
FREDERICK D. McCLURE
ROGER B. PORTER
DAVID DEMAREST
STEPHEN STUDDERT
GREGG PETERSMEYER
JOSEPH W. HAGIN II (FYI)

FROM:

Amy Miller for
SHIRLEY GREEN
93 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
National Poison Prevention Week,
1989

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating the week of March 19, 1989, as "National Poison Prevention Week."

It was submitted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than C.O.B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14. For routine clearance, questions, or discussion, call Amy Miller, extension 2276. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

Krout -
Call Amy Miller and ask if they are spot checked
EW
96259



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DEC 9 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Naomi R. Sweeney
Acting Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Naomi R. Sweeney", is written over the typed name and title.

SUBJECT:

National Poison Prevention Week, 1989

Attached is a proclamation which, in accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress approved in 1961 (75 Stat. 681; Public Law 87-319), would designate the week of March 19, 1989, as "National Poison Prevention Week."

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and editorial and format changes were made in this Office.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Attachment

NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1989

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Since the first National Poison Prevention Week, in 1962, thousands of American children under age five have been saved from accidental poisonings, thanks to the combined efforts of consumers, health professionals, government, and industry. Each year, the distribution of printed materials, activities at State and local levels, and media broadcasting all remind consumers to use child-resistant packaging and to store medicines and household chemicals out of the reach of young children.

Data compiled annually by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission show that the number of child poisonings has decreased by more than 70 percent since 1972, when the first drugs were required to have child-resistant packaging. Life-saving treatment advice by poison control centers when a poisoning does occur has also been a valuable factor.

Many lives have been saved, but there is more to do. We must continue to instruct new parents and grandparents on the need to use child-resistant packaging and 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 joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), has authorized and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 19, 1989, 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.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1989

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Since the first National Poison Prevention Week, in 1962, thousands of American children under age five have been saved from accidental poisonings, thanks to the combined efforts of consumers, health professionals, government, and industry. Each year, the distribution of printed materials, activities at State and local levels, and media broadcasting all remind consumers to use child-resistant packaging and to store medicines and household chemicals out of the reach of young children.

Data compiled annually by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission show that the number of child poisonings has decreased by more than 70 percent since 1972, when the first drugs were required to have child-resistant packaging. Life-saving treatment advice by poison control centers when a poisoning does occur has also been a valuable factor.

Many lives have been saved, but there is more to do. We must continue to instruct new parents and grandparents on the need to use child-resistant packaging and 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 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, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 19, 1989, 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.

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NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1989

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Since the first National Poison Prevention Week, in 1962, thousands of ^{American} children under age five have been saved from accidental poisonings, ^{thanks} ~~due~~ to the combined efforts of consumers, health professionals, government, and industry. Each year, ~~through~~ the distribution of printed materials, activities at State and local levels, and ^{broadcasting} ~~the~~ media, ^{all} ~~consumers~~ ^{are} reminded to use child-resistant packaging and to store medicines and household chemicals out of the reach of young children.

Data compiled annually by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission show that the number of child poisonings has decreased by more than 70 percent since 1972, when the first drugs were required to have child-resistant packaging. In ~~addition to consumer use of effective child-resistant packaging,~~ life-saving treatment advice offered by poison control centers when a poisoning does occur, ^{has also been} ~~has been~~ a valuable factor.

~~Although~~ many lives have been saved, ^{but} there is more to do. We must continue to instruct new parents and grandparents on the need to use child-resistant packaging and 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 ~~the~~ 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, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 19, 1989, 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.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of *January*, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-*nine*, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.