Over the years, the USO has continued to give a resounding "Yes" on behalf of all thoughtful Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 4, 1971, as USO Day, and urge the people of the United States to give their enthusiastic support to the United Service Organizations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fifth.

RICHARD NIXON

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PROCLAMATION 4030

National Poison Prevention Week, 1971

February 8, 1971

A Proclamation

Although the number of children who die from poisoning has been declining, approximately 75,000 accidental poisonings and some 300 deaths among children under the age of five are still reported every year. Young children cannot differentiate between things that are meant to be swallowed and those that are not meant to be swallowed. We adults must make this distinction, and we must be constantly on the alert to avoid a poisoning incident.

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act, which I recently signed into law, will provide for child-resistant containers for toxic or harmful household substances, and will help to end the tragedy of childhood poisonings.

To focus attention on the dangers of accidental poisoning, the Congress in a joint resolution of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third week in March as National Poison Prevention Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 21, 1971, as National Poison Prevention Week.

I direct the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government, and I invite State and local governments and voluntary organizations to par-
participate actively in programs designed to promote better protection against accidental poisonings, particularly as they relate to young children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fifth.

PROCLAMATION 4031

Proclaiming the Suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931

By the President of the United States of America

February 23, 1971

A Proclamation

Section 1 of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a), provides:

"... every contract in excess of $2,000, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating, of public buildings or public works of the United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union, or the District of Columbia, and which requires or involves the employment of mechanics and/or laborers shall contain a provision stating the minimum wages to be paid various classes of laborers and mechanics which shall be based upon the wages that will be determined by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the city, town, village, or other civil subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed, or in the District of Columbia if the work is to be performed there ...";

Various other acts provide for the payment of wages, with these provisions dependent upon determinations by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Nation is now confronted by a set of conditions involving the construction industry which, taken together, create an emergency situation: