

24	Highways and Traffic (\$93,940).....	Of the \$36,440 costs to date, \$25,385 was for labor and \$11,555 was for materials and operating expenses. Future costs of \$57,500 are expected to repair damage to streets, sidewalks and trees.
27	Sanitary Engineering (\$137,511).....	Of the \$62,511 costs to date, \$60,503 was for overtime; \$1,600 was for contract costs at Kenilworth Land fill, and \$408 was for equipment costs. It is estimated that an additional \$75,000 will be needed to meet labor costs, including overtime payments, through June 30.
28	Washington Aqueduct (\$3,145).....	These costs were for small repairs and labor. This agency cannot absorb these additional costs.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, May 8, 1968.

Mr. JAMES T. CLARK,
Clerk, House District Committee,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CLARK: Following up on my letter of April 29, 1968 concerning the costs of the recent disturbances, I now have some figures for the cost of federalizing the National Guard and bringing in Army troops. They are as follows:

Gross Cost.....	\$5,394,072
Less:	
Normal Costs.....	(2,966,255)
Offset Costs.....	(246,440)
Net Cost.....	2,181,377

The normal costs are those which would have been expended for paying Army troops and their other costs wherever they would have been located. The offset costs are for items which were issued and subsequently returned after the disturbances. It is of interest that one of the largest costs was that of transportation, which was \$1,050,960.

These costs included the cost of federalizing the National Guard, although the costs thereof other than salaries has not been computed. The pay for the National Guardsmen was \$232,983.

I trust this information will be of assistance to you and the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS W. FLETCHER.

AUTHORITY FOR USE OF TROOPS IN THE SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS
(D.C. Code, Title 39, Sec. 603)

When there is in the District of Columbia a tumult, riot, mob, or a body of men acting together by force with attempt to commit a felony or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force or violence to break and resist the laws, or when such tumult, riot, or mob is threatened, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or for the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, to call on the commander-in-chief to aid them in suppressing such violence and enforcing the laws; the commander-in-chief shall thereupon order out so much and such portion of the militia as he may deem necessary to suppress the same, and no member thereof who shall be thus ordered out by proper authority for any such duty shall be liable to civil or criminal prosecution for any act done in the discharge of his military duty. (Mar. 1, 1889, 25 Stat. 778, ch. 328 § 45; Feb. 18, 1909, 35 Stat. 634, ch. 146, § 48.) (See also U.S. Code, Title 32)