

IV. ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION—PENTAGON BUILDING

A. Funding

No additional funds appropriated by Congress. D.C. Government absorbed costs.

B. Medical Activities

1. *Medical Air Stations* were housed in D.C. Department of Public Health trailer and a Red Cross trailer, as well as Army hospital tents manned by D.C. Department of Public Health personnel and Red Cross volunteers; these trailers and tents were on The Mall. The Department of Defense provided medical care and facilities at the Pentagon Building.

2. *Pre-Positioned Ambulances* were provided by the Red Cross, with volunteers, and medical evacuation was principally to D.C. General Hospital.

C. Sanitation Facilities

1. *Toilet Facilities* were provided by National Park Service mobile trailer and rented chemical toilets.

2. *Drinking Water* bubblers provided water from fire hydrants.

NOTE: A holding station was set up for stranded persons and additional support to the D.C. Government was provided by the following:

Department of Defense.

National Park Service.

D.C. Chapter, American Red Cross.

D.C. Medical Society.

Temporary contractual arrangements.

Emergency communications were provided by Civil Defense Network.

V. CIVIL DISTURBANCE, APRIL 1968

A. Funding

No additional appropriation by Congress; the District Government absorbed costs.

B. Medical Activities

1. *Three Medical Aid and Social Relief Stations* were set up in churches and were operated by volunteers from Medical Committee for Human Rights. Public Health Nurses from the D.C. Department of Public Health were assigned as coordinators and consultants.

2. *Medical Evacuation* was primarily to D.C. General Hospital; contract and Freedmen's Hospitals were also utilized.

3. *Additional Ambulances* assigned to the Fire Department Emergency Ambulance Service were provided by the D.C. Department of Public Health and the Army.

4. *Medical Screening of Detainees* at police precinct stations and the court house was provided by volunteer physicians from the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

There were 1,202 patients treated in the emergency rooms of D.C. General Hospital, contract and Freedmen's Hospitals; and 107 patients admitted to hospitals, and 9 deaths.

C. Following is a summary of environmental health activities related to the civil disturbances of April 1968.

The problems were related to protection of the drug, food, milk, and water supplies, sanitary disposal of waste, and rodent control. The fires interrupted electricity supplied to refrigerators, produced damage to food and drugs, destroyed buildings, broke water and sewer lines, and opened the buildings to looting of food and drugs, the safety of which had become questionable as a result of the interruption of refrigeration, damage from heat or contamination by tear gas.

Visits began on the morning of April 7 to thirty-four emergency food distribution operations which were evaluated as to potential food protection problems and provided with advisory service. Insufficient refrigeration capacity was the principal problem encountered.

None of the milk plants suffered any physical damage in the disturbance even though two are located within the affected areas. Close liaison was maintained with the plants during the critical period. There was some interruption in the