

normal milk distribution arrangements only during the period April 4 through April 9.

A survey of the disturbance areas on the afternoon of April 7 indicated the extensive nature of the damage to food and drug establishments. More than 1,200 visits were made over the next two weeks to 935 premises where food and drug businesses had been interrupted by the disturbance. Of these, 216 had been in buildings which were demolished and which will have to be entirely rebuilt before any business can be resumed. For all practical purposes, at least 120 of these establishments are out of business. Another 467 interrupted businesses could not resume without some time consuming repairs to the buildings or the equipment, some of which are still under way. Another group of 252 businesses had reopened by April 21, having repaired the minor damage and completed necessary decontamination operations.

The disposal of damaged food and drugs was monitored to make sure that none reentered the normal trade channels. In many cases, the damaged food was mixed with debris from the demolished building. The Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, provided personnel who worked closely with the Bureau of Food and Drugs. These personnel assumed responsibility for disposal of damaged drugs and for the decontamination of salvable drugs damaged by tear gas.

A number of the destroyed buildings which had housed food businesses and which had become sources of food for rats, were baited and some were sprayed for fly control. In a few cases, deodorizing agents were applied to reduce odors.

Reports of broken water lines were relayed to the Department of Sanitary Engineering in order that the water supplies to the damaged buildings could be cut off. Soon after the disturbance, samples were collected from the water supply in the areas of disturbances and checked for adequacy of residual chlorine and bacteriological indications of contamination. Residual chlorine concentrations were found to be adequate and no indications of contamination were found.

There remained the problem of the demolished buildings in which the rubble mixed with food is serving to feed rats, is the breeding place of flies, and a source of noisome odors. In most cases, neither the former business operators nor the property owner has assumed responsibility for cleaning up the debris. This situation was called to the attention of the appropriate offices of the District Government immediately after the disturbance and on several occasions since then and suggestions have been made for possible ways in which the District Government could assure the early clean-up, possibly by actively participating. Although a few contracts have been let by the District Government, demolition and disposal of debris is proceeding slowly in a handful of the 200 buildings, many of which can be expected to become increasingly more serious problems with the passage of time.

D. ESTIMATED COST OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ATTRIBUTABLE TO ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CIVIL DISTURBANCE, APRIL 1968

	Number of units	Estimated cost
1. Medical care estimated cost:		
Emergency room treatments:		
Contract hospitals.....	980	\$5,979
District of Columbia General Hospital.....	222	2,387
Total costs emergency room treatments.....	1,202	8,366
2. Inpatient care:		
Contract hospitals admissions.....	88	34,204
District of Columbia General Hospital admissions.....	19	20,691
Total cost for inpatient care.....	107	54,895
Total contract hospitals cost.....		40,183
Total District of Columbia General Hospital cost.....		¹ 23,078
Total medical care estimated cost.....		63,261

¹ Absorbed by District of Columbia Department of Public Health.