According to most reports, the Biafran army and most of the 360,000 civilians in Port Harcourt had abandoned the city by May 16. Nigerian army met little resistance when they actually entered the city. [See p. 188E-F3]

Reports on the Biafran withdrawal from Port Harcourt told of alleged atrocities committed by both armies. The AP reported May 25 that 100 Biafran soldiers in 2 hospitals had been killed by advancing federal troops. An estimated 400 wounded were reported killed by a federal battalion made up of minority "Rivers" tribesmen from Biafra. According to other reports, the Ibo, a minority tribe, had seized the homes of non-Ibo in Port Harcourt before retreating from the city. Residents of Port Harcourt also reported that the Ibo had committed atrocities against members of minority tribes in the city.

Geoffrey Boulton, leader of the Nigerian Federal Military Government, ordered June 6 an investigation of the hospital massacres and of reports of federal troop atrocities.

In a radio broadcast early May 19, Lt. Col. Chukwuemegu Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Biafran military leader, said that his army were about to launch "the 2nd phase of our struggle," presumably guerrilla warfare. Ojukwu declared: "Biafrans will never yield to force, no matter how many temporary victories they may gain to the Nigerian aggressor," "we shall all have to return to our provinces and villages, even to our own homes, if necessary behind enemy lines, to make it impossible for the vandals to enjoy the amity of our homes." Ojukwu said that during the last week of April and the first 2 weeks of May, Nigerian bombing raids against Biafra had killed 1,153 civilians and wounded more than 800.

Other World News

Kosygin in Sweden. Soviet Prime Min. Aleksei N. Kosygin toured Sweden during a 5-day visit to the country July 11-13 and then announced Soviet-Swedish agreement on specific policies involving Vietnam, the Middle East and European security. Kosygin's visit, the first by a Soviet premier to Sweden since Premier Nikita S. Krushchev's in 1964, was in response to a 3-year-old invitation extended by Swedish Prime Min. Tage Erlander's visit to the USSR in 1965. [See Vol. XXVI, p. 219D1-G3]

While in Sweden, Kosygin conferred with Swedish Premier Tage Erlander and other leaders with King Gustaf VI Adolf. Among those participating in the talks were: Soviet First Deputy Foreign Affairs Min. V. V. Kuzevetsov, Soviet Amb.-to-Sweden V. F. Mal'tsev, Swedish Foreign Min. Torsten Norden, Swedish Minister of Finance Malardal, Swedish Radio Min. Olof Palm and Alva Myrdal, Swedish minister without portfolio.

A communique issued in Moscow July 14 asserted that the 2 sides agreed on: (a) the complete cessation of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam as an essential condition for "a political settlement" in Vietnam; (b) the implementation of the UN Security Council's call for "the withdrawal of U.S. forces" from occupied Arab territories; (c) the desirability of an all-European conference on the questions of European security. The communique disclosed the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Soviet-Swedish non-aggression agreement that had been concluded in Nov. 1967. The 2 leaders also agreed to draft in the "nearest future," a new long-term trade agreement and agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

At a television appearance a few hours before ending the visit July 13, Kosygin said he thought the Paris talks on Vietnam should continue but that the USSR should not become involved in them.

(Kosygin cut short his planned 4-day stay to attend a party and government summit conference of 5 of the Warsaw Pact states in Warsaw July 14-15. The conference dealt with Czechoslovakia's democratization process.) [See pp. 281A-284D2]

U.S.-Bonn Offset Accord. West Germany and U.S. representatives agreed in Bonn June 10 on reimbursement by Bonn in fiscal 1969 for most of the annual foreign exchange spent by the U.S. to maintain the 210,000 U.S. troops stationed in West Germany and their 160,000 dependents. The annual foreign exchange costs were estimated at more than $800 million. The settlement was negotiated by U.S. State Undersecy. (for political affairs) Eugene V. Rostow and West German Foreign State Secy. Rolf Lahr. [See p. 196F3]

Under the terms of the agreement, West Germany would make payments totaling $785 million during fiscal 1969. West Germany agreed to buy (a) $500 million worth of medium-term U.S. Treasury bonds and (b) $200 million worth American military equipment, as in fiscal 1968. In addition, Bonn would (c) market $125 million worth of medium-term U.S. Treasury bonds in West Germany through a West German banking consortium and (d) buy 4 Boeing trjet airbuses for the state-owned Luftansa airline at a total cost of $60 million.

U.S. Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) criticized the accord in the U.S. Senate June 19 as "simply borrowing time at considerable expense." He charged that the agreement had failed to adjust to the "fundamental and far reaching changes" in Europe and expressed regret at the U.S.'s "reductance to reduce our military forces in West Germany to a more responsible and tolerable level."

Shah Seeks Arms. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi of Iran met privately with Pres. Johnson June 11-12 in Washington and was reportedly promised $75-$100 million worth of modern arms on easy credit during fiscal 1969. The Shah had been reluctant to separate from the U.S. to sell his country about $600 million worth of weapons in 5 years.

Most U.S. arms sales, however, were subject to annual congressional approval.

The Shah reportedly sought a 5-year commitment to give him the assurance necessary to undertake the modernization of the Iranian armed forces. He was understood to be concerned over the possible British military support of the Suez and the increased Soviet activity in the Persian Gulf area.

After his meetings with Mr. Johnson, the Shah visited the McDonnell-Douglas aircraft plant in St. Louis to check on his government's $100 million purchase of 36 F-4 Phantoms and supersonic fighter-interceptors. [See Vol. XXVII, pp. 475G3-476C1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Racial Unrest

11 Dead in Cleveland. A small band of armed Black nationalists fought Cleveland police with rifles in the city's urban ghettos during a July 23-24. It was the first reported case in which Negro extremists had carried out mass attacks on a major city.

7 persons were killed in the first wave of shooting among the group of nationalists and police. 3 of them were nationalists, 3 were white policemen, and one was a Negro who had attempted to aid the police. 3 more Negroes were killed in other Cleveland shooting incidents the same night; an 11th person, also a Negro, was killed in the erupt in suburban Cleveland Heights July 26. 23 persons were wounded, more than 15 of them in the initial gunfight.

The shooting led to an explosion of racial tension in which burning and looting brought an estimated $1.5 million worth of property damage. Although 3,100 National Guardsmen were sent to Cleveland, the relatively rapid restoration of order was largely credited to the efforts of the city's Negro mayor, Carl B. Stokes.

The initial attack was attributed to a small militant group called the Black Nationalists of New Libya, led by Ahmed (Fred) Evans, 37, an astrologer and currently the head of an antiapartheid project in the Cleveleland area. Evans surrendered to police late July 23, reportedly after his caribine had jammed during the fight. Although police said they had received prior warnings that coordinated extremist attacks would occur in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Baltimore July 24, the 3 other cities remained calm.

It was reported later (July 28) that Evans had instigated the attack after being informed that he was being evicted from his home and his antiapartheid project would not be permitted to move into premises promised to him.

Although reports conflicted as to exactly how the shooting began, press and news magazine accounts specified that the first shots were fired by a group of Evans' followers. According to a police summary of the events, July 31, a group of armed nationalists fired on police in a squadcar outside Evans' headquarter. The police, who had been keep-
ing the headquarters under surveillance, radioed for reinforcements and then fled. A municipal tow truck attempting to remove an abandoned car from the section was chased on next, and the driver was wounded.

The police reinforcements, armed with semi-automatic weapons, arrived in the area and began returning the fire of the extremists. The Negro band, believed to number 7 men, burglarized several Glenville businesses. The 3 policemen of the Negro aiding them and one nationalist were killed in the early part of the gunfire. The bodies of 2 more extremists were found later in the ruins of one of the buildings; they had been killed by police bullets. Before the building was set afire and burned to the ground.

Acting while the Glenville gunfire was still underway and as rioting was beginning to spread to other Negro ghetto communities, Mayor Stokes asked Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes to send National Guardsmen to the city. Rhodes complied late July 23, and by the early morning hours of July 24 the first Guard units had entered Glenville. The gunfire and rioting had already halted, at least partially, by the arrival of heavy Guardsmen to sweep the city that night. 48 persons were arrested July 23--24 in connection with the violence.

Stokes conferred July 24 with Cleveland Negro leaders, primarily from the Hough and Glenville ghetto areas, and announced late in the day that he had accepted their requests for withdrawal of the National Guardsmen and white police from the ghetto districts. The sections were cordoned off and responsibility for the maintenance of order was entrusted to the city's 125-odd Negro policemen and to hastily-organized Negro citizens' patrols. The Rev. Dr. Forest Brown, president of the Hough Development Corp. and spokesman for the Negro leaders, said July 24 that "we have accepted the responsibility to restore law and order out of a chaotic situation."

National Guardsmen were sent back into the Negro sections July 25 after scattered violence and looting had begun again late in the day. Announcing the measure in a televised message to the city, Stokes said that the 24-hour withdrawal of the troops had helped to restore calm and that the Negro volunteers had done their work "admirably," but that the renewed violence required the return of the troops. Stokes, who previously had closed all bars and liquor stores in the area, ordered a 9 p.m.--6 a.m. curfew in the section and appealed to all residents to obey police and Guardsmen.

Few incidents and only a very few arrests were reported to have occurred July 26--27, and the 400 National Guardsmen actually sent to the Negro districts were withdrawn and returned to their armories July 27. With the restoration of calm, Stokes lifted the curfew, and ordered restoration of routine police protection in the area.

Commenting on the Cleveland violence July 27, Stokes was reported by Time magazine to have said: The Glenville outbreak was "uniquely different from any other in any other city in the country. The others were spontaneous reactions to an irresponsible environment. But this was a small group of determined men who planned an attack on the police." (Phil Hutchings, newly-named program director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, told a New York press conference last week that the Cleveland eruption was "the first stage of a revolutionary armed struggle.")

Ahmed Evans was arraigned July 26 on 3 charges of first degree murder in the deaths of the 3 policemen slain in the Glenville gunfire.

## Politics

**LBJ Addresses Governors.** Pres. Johnson defended his Administration's Vietnam policies in an address to the annual Governors Conference in Cincinnati July 23. Describing these policies as "fair," "just," "reasonable" and "firm," the President pledged to persevere in them "regardless of the purges and the purse and the political year."

Mr. Johnson asserted that "some among us seemed to feel that I or we alone can bring peace to Vietnam:" "they seem to ignore the presence and the irreconcilability of the enemy. "We are doing everything we can to get the enemy to meet us halfway" at the Paris peace talks, he said, but "up to now, they have shown no disposition to do that." He expressed determination to "press the search for peace even as we resist aggression on the battlefield" and "to continue to resist the efforts to divide us at home."

The President said that the U. S. would not "impose a coalition government—or for that matter any kind of government on the people of South Vietnam, nor would it permit "the totalitarians" to impose a Communist government. He reaffirmed that a cease fire "will be possible whenever the government of North Vietnam is prepared earnestly to examine the arrangements required.

The major portion of the President's speech was devoted to an appeal for federal-state cooperation in attacking the nation's major domestic problems: crime, unemployment of disadvantaged people and inadequate health programs. Solutions must be found through a mutual effort, he warned, or "the national government will have to do it alone." Although law and order was traditionally a responsibility of state and local government, the President contended, "when the crime rate soars" the people "look increasingly to the federal government for solutions.

Commenting on urban financial plight, Mr. Johnson said "a solution is going to have to be found in every state to the way we can use the tax base of the metropolitan area to improve the central city." (Ex-HEW Secy. John W. Gardner told the Governors Conference July 22 that "new taxes"

would have to be raised to rebuild the cities.

The governors unanimously adopted a resolution July 22 lauding Pres. Johnson's "long and devoted public service."

The conference debated a series of resolutions on major problems facing the states. On the question of gun control, the governors adopted a resolution July 24 expressing "their individual concern" and their conviction that the problem should be handled by "appropriate legislation within each state." They rejected a proposal to forward to the federal government a model gun-control bill drafted by the Council of State Governments. The governors adopted July 24 a "declaration of conscience" supporting the eradication of racial bias in a number of activities, including "the purchase, sale and rental of real estate. The declaration was sponsored by Gov. George Romney (R, Mich.)."

(The conference was attended by 2 of the 3 major Republican Presidential contenders—Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller (N. Y.) and Ronald Reagan (Calif.—and by Rep. Richard Nixon, whose many group of Representatives, the 3rd. Richard M. Nixon, were active at the meeting. But both the N. Y. Times and Washington Post reported July 24 that much of the governors' attention was centered on reports that the 3rd-party effort of former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace was gaining strength around the country.)

[See pp. 246D3, 78G2]

**Ted Kennedy Bars VP Role.** Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D., Mass.) announced July 26 that he would not "be able to accept" the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination if it were offered to him and that his decision was "final, firm and not subject to further consideration." His reasons for barring acceptance of the nomination, which had been suggested, he said, by "many prominent Democrats," were "purely personal."

Kennedy said, however, that he would speak out as a Senator on "certain vital foreign and domestic policies of the party" and discuss "if it is possible to be successful in the coming election and to solve our nation's problems."

The statement was issued through a spokesman. Kennedy remained in seclusion at the Kennedy family compound at Hyannis Port, Mass., where he had stayed since the assassination of his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in June.

Kennedy had been mentioned frequently as a potential running mate for Vice Pres. Humphrey, who had strongly indicated his desire that Kennedy join his ticket. The Kennedy candidacy was considered attractive because it might have had a unifying effect on the Democratic party, currently split into Administration, McCarthy and (Robert) Kennedy factions.

Kennedy's Vice Presidential candidacy had been urged by Govs. Richard J. Hughes (D., N. Y.) and Samuel H. Shapiro (D., Ill.) in Cincinnati for the Governors Conference July 21, and by