


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SOVIET GOVERNORS

Tuesday, May 28, 1974
11:30 p.m. (10 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Brent Scowcroft 

I. PURPOSE

This will be a brief courtesy call.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. **Background:** The eight Soviet "Governors" are visiting the United States from May 26 - June 5, 1974 at the invitation of the National Governors' Conference. The members of the Soviet Delegation are either chairmen or deputy chairmen of major constituent republics and administrative units of the USSR. They are paying a return visit for the 1971 visit by a delegation of U.S. Governors to the Soviet Union. (The eight U.S. Governors -- Bumpers, Arkansas; Hall, Oklahoma; Hearnes, Missouri; Love, Colorado; Hathaway, Wyoming; Mandel, Maryland; Milliken, Michigan; and Ferre of Puerto Rico -- were well received in the USSR and met with Kosygin. You met with them following their return to the United States on October 22, 1971, and at that time, said that you looked forward with pleasure to meeting with the Soviet "Governors" on the occasion of their return visit.)

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Prior to their meeting with you, the "Governors" will have just met with Mayor Washington. Their schedule while in the United States is at Tab B.

B. **Participants:** The eight "Governors," Ambassador Dobrynin, Brent Scowcroft, Ken Cole.

C. **Press Plan:** The meeting will be announced, and there will be a press photo opportunity.

ON-FILE NSC RELEASE
INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

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III. TALKING POINTS

(Note: The ranking member of the visiting Soviet delegation is A.P. Lyashko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and voting member of the CPSU Central Committee. He should be addressed as Mr. Chairman.)

1. I am pleased to welcome you to the United States, and to the White House. I want to express once more our gratitude for the excellent reception accorded to the eight U.S. Governors who visited the Soviet Union in 1971.
2. I would like to reaffirm my personal thanks, Mr. Chairman, for the warm welcome which you and your colleagues accorded me on my visit to the Ukraine two years ago. I treasure the many memories of my brief visit to Kiev, "the mother of all Russian cities."
3. Your visit plays an important role in the process of improving relations between our two countries and in building the structure of peace which we both seek. It underscores the increasing contacts we are developing in a broad range of endeavors. Your visit will enable you to see this country, and to meet with its people and its elected officials.

I know your final destination is Seattle, Washington for the 66th Annual Meeting of the National Governors' Conference. Unfortunately, Governor Dan Evans, Chairman of the Governors' Conference, and your host in Seattle, could not be here today but he assures me that a full and active agenda is planned for your visit.

4. Although I had to decline the Governors' invitation to attend their Conference, I have asked Ken Cole, my Assistant for Domestic Affairs to represent me and the Administration. Cap Weinberger, my Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will also be in attendance so I know you will be in good hands.
5. I meet frequently with this nation's governors as well as other State and local elected officials. They are the cornerstone of what we call the New Federalism -- putting more authority, power and responsibility back in the hands of our Governors and less at the Federal level.

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The theme of the Governors' Conference is the New Federalism concept so you will have an opportunity to learn more about how this concept will be reflected in practice.

6. **Just last week, I had the pleasure of meeting with a distinguished delegation from the Supreme Soviet headed by B.N. Ponomarev. That visit, like yours, marks another major step in the growing network of cooperative links between our two societies, underscoring our continuing efforts to reach the goal of a stable structure of peace.**
7. **I am pleased by the progress we have achieved to date in some areas, but we are both profoundly aware that much work remains ahead of us. I am looking forward to my meeting with General Secretary Brezhnev which will enable us to advance the work we have already begun together, and I ask that you convey to him my warm personal regards.**
8. **In closing, I hope that your visit will fulfill your expectations. I know that the traditional warmth of American hospitality will make you feel genuinely welcome.**

Tab B - "Governors" Schedule

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UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

USSR

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic borders on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. With more than 48 million inhabitants and an area of 233,000 square miles, it is the most densely populated republic. Its three largest ethnic groups are Ukrainians, Russians and Jews, in that order.

The Ukraine's rich black soil belt makes it one of the largest wheat-producing area of the Soviet Union; sugar beets and potatoes are also among its important crops. In addition, 34 percent of the coal mined in the country comes from its Donets Basin, as well as 50 percent of the pig iron and 40 percent of the steel. The Dnepropetrovsk area, of which Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is a native, contains a major concentration of defense-related industries.

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RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC (RSFSR)

USSR

The RSFSR is the largest of the 15 republics in the Soviet Union; it covers more than 6.5 million square miles and has a population of 130 million. The Ural Mountains divide the republic into two general areas--European Russia and Siberia. Most Soviet industry is located within European Russia; the Moscow and Leningrad areas are the most heavily industrialized, producing automobiles, machine tools, construction equipment and various manufactured goods. Leningrad is also a major shipbuilding center. The major iron and steel producing regions center in the cities of Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Sverdlovsk and in Western Siberia near Novokuznetsk.

The Siberian region, long neglected because of its harsh climate, is now the focus of much intellectual and economic activity in the Soviet Union. In the late 1950's the Soviet Academy of Sciences established an "academic city" near Novosibirsk and relocated or established numerous scientific research facilities in the area.

The discovery of large deposits of gas and oil in the Tyumen' and Yakutsk regions and of copper in the Udokan area set the stage for a new surge of industrial development in Siberia, which already had established wealth-producing industries such as gold mining, forestry, furs and fishing. The best farm land in the RSFSR lies in the black earth belt of its southern European area.

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MOSCOW OBLAST'

USSR

The most populous and urbanized area of European Russia, Moscow Oblast' has over 13 million inhabitants; half live within the capital city of Moscow. Heavily industrialized, the oblast' produces nearly one-fifth of the Soviet industrial output, including high-grade steel in Moscow and Elektrostal', locomotives in Kolomna, agricultural machinery in Lyubertsy, oil refinery equipment in Podol'sk, machine tools in Klin, chemicals in Voskresensk and Shchekino, and textiles in Noginsk. Less than one-fifth of the population is rural; agriculture in the oblast' does no more than help supply Moscow and surrounding urban areas. Moscow is the largest rail hub in the USSR as well as a major inland port, with access to five seas (the Baltic, White, Caspian, Azov and Black) via the Moscow Canal and Moscow River.

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TATAR AUTONOMOUS SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

USSR

Established in 1920, the Tatar ASSR is one of 20 autonomous republics in the Soviet Union. It is located approximately 800 kilometers southeast of Moscow in a 26,000 square mile area at the confluence of the Volga and Kama Rivers. Tatars comprise about 50 percent of the 3 million inhabitants of the republic; the population also has large Russian elements and Chuvash, Mordvinian, Udmurt and Mari minorities. The area is predominantly agricultural but is also important for its petroleum and natural gas. The capital, Kazan, with a population of 919,000, is responsible for a large portion of the region's industrial output.

Located in the republic is the Kama River Truck Plant at Naberezhnyye Chelny. This large industrial complex is being constructed with the aid of West German and French technology, equipment and financing. US companies were invited to aid in the construction of this plant but declined.

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ALTAY KRAY

USSR

Predominantly rural, Altay Kray is one of Siberia's most productive agricultural areas. (A kray is an administrative unit roughly similar to a large US State.) Located in the south central region of the USSR, Altay Kray borders on Mongolia and the Sinkiang Province of the People's Republic of China. It covers a 100,000 square mile area and has a population of 2.6 million. The administrative capital of Altay Kray is Barnaul. In addition to agriculture, industries of the kray include the production of textiles and hydroelectric power and the mining of gold, lead and zinc.

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TYUMEN' OBLAST'

USSR

Tyumen' Oblast' stretches from the Arctic Ocean to the border of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. Located in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, it has 1.5 million inhabitants. Its products include fish, lumber, livestock, furs and oil from the middle Ob' River area around Surgut.

The huge natural gas fields in the Urengoy region have recently attracted the interest of US and Japanese industry. In June 1973, three Texas-based companies signed an agreement of intention (often called the "North Star" agreement) with the USSR. The agreement calls for a total American investment of more than \$6 billion for the construction of a plant to liquify the gas, for the laying of a pipeline to carry it from the Urengoy area to the port of Murmansk, and for a fleet of 20 tankers to carry the liquified gas to the east coast of the United States. Deliveries are scheduled to begin in about 1980.

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BREST OBLAST'

USSR

Brest Oblast', an area of 5,200 square miles with a population of over 1.3 million, is located in the southwest part of the Belorussian SSR, bordering eastern Poland. Its capital, Brest, located 225 miles southwest of Minsk on the Soviet-Polish border, is a principal railway transfer point for commerce between the USSR and East Europe.

The oblast' economy is heavily agricultural; the chief products are rye, oats, barley, potatoes, flax and timber. Local industrial products include flour, hides, canned foodstuffs, lumber, and metal products and machinery. The oblast' has a well-developed rail and road network.

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TSELINOGRAD OBLAST'

USSR

Tselinograd Oblast' is located in north central Kazakhstan and encompasses an area the size of the state of Florida. Its population of 787,000 is evenly divided between urban and rural inhabitants. The region contains part of the USSR's "virgin lands"--areas put under cultivation by Premier Nikita Khrushchev in a crash program to develop agriculture in the country's eastern area. The oblast' capital, Tselinograd, is a major traffic junction for rail, air and highway connections. An agricultural machinery factory supports the surrounding agricultural area with equipment. For a time, the oblast' was closed to foreigners.

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May 24, 1974

ITINERARY
VISIT OF SOVIET GOVERNORS
(May 26-June 5, 1974)

SUNDAY, May 26

7:30 p.m.

- Arrival at New York's Kennedy Airport

MONDAY, May 27

Morning:

- Sightseeing in New York City

Afternoon:

- Flight to Washington, D.C.

TUESDAY, May 28

Morning:

- Tour of Washington, D.C.

- Call on Mayor Washington

Afternoon:

- Call on President Nixon

- Tour of US Capitol

- Visit to Beltsville

- Reception at Soviet Embassy

WEDNESDAY, May 29

Morning:

- Flight to Oklahoma City

Afternoon:

- Visit to livestock feeding lot and wheat area; overnight at individual ranchhouses

THURSDAY, May 30

Morning:

- Visit to University of Oklahoma and oil industry sites

Mid-day:

- Flight to Cheyenne, Wyoming

Afternoon:

- Flying tour of Wyoming enroute to Jackson Hole

Evening:

- Dinner hosted by Governors Hathaway and Love

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FRIDAY, May 31

Morning:

- Float trip down Snake River

Afternoon:

- Bus trip to Yellowstone National Park

SATURDAY, June 1

Morning:

- Flight to Spokane

- Visit to Expo 74

SUNDAY, June 2

Morning:

- Flight to Grand Coulee

- Visit to Grand Coulee Dam

Afternoon:

- Flight to Seattle via Columbia Gorge,
Pacific coast and Olympic National Park

Evening:

- Reception at Science Center with
Governors of all the States

- Dinner at Space Needle with Governors
of all the States

MONDAY, June 3

Morning:

- Flight to San Francisco

Afternoon:

- Visit to B.A.R.T. (Bay Area Rapid
Transit)

- Sightseeing

Evening:

- Reception and buffet hosted by
Department of State

TUESDAY, June 4

Morning:

- Sightseeing

Evening:

- Visit to election campaign headquarters
to observe primary election

- Visit with Mayor Alioto to watch
election returns

- Dinner hosted by Soviet Consul General

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WEDNESDAY, June 5

7:30 p.m.

- Sightseeing flight to New York City

- Departure for the U.S.S.R.