MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SECRET/NODIS/XGDS

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: President Ford
Prince Saud ibn Faisal, Minister of State
for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia
Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State
and Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
Amb. Ibrahim Al-Sowayel, Saudi Ambassador
to the United States
Lt. General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant
to the President for National Security Affairs

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, September 18, 1975
12:45 - 1:35 p.m.

PLACE: The Oval Office
The White House

[The press was admitted briefly for photos. There was
small talk about Saud's familiarity with the U.S., his English accent,
the Secretary's UN speech, etc. The press was then ushered out.]

The President: We worked very hard on the UN speech.

Saud: I think the reaction was every good. I hope it will be reflected
in further meetings of developed and undeveloped nations.

The President: I am pleased to have the opportunity to meet you. I
regret I never met His Majesty King Faisal and I look forward to
meeting King Khalid. I think personal relations are extremely important.

Let me first clarify a couple of points which may be of concern.

HENRY A. KISSINGER

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Ambassador Porter is one of our very top diplomats. He is going there because we are upgrading our representation there with one of our very best people. It's for no other reason. Replacing Akins with Porter has no other meaning. We think Porter will be able to upgrade our relations.

Saud: I convey the greetings of His Majesty King Khalid and I thank you for the opportunity to convey them. We agree on the closeness of our relations. The closeness of our relations is such that if there are any problems, we can discuss them frankly and openly. We hope the intensity of our relations will continue to grow.

The President: So do we. As you know, we tried very hard to keep the Middle East from stagnating. We think what we have achieved has been in the interest of world peace. I assure you that we will not stop here. This is just a building block towards peace. We will keep working for further steps. We will not back out, but we will be active toward our common goal.

Saud: We put tremendous weight on your efforts, Mr. President. There is anxiety in the Middle East as to where we go from here. Most would accept a step-by-step approach if only they knew where they were taking us. President Sadat has put his entire faith in you and has taken immense risks for peace --- with the other Arabs and with his army. Where is the balance? We see reports from Israel that this is the last move, that the settlers on Golan won't be moving, etcetera. That also causes concern.

The President: I developed a very fine relationship with President Sadat at Salzburg. I feel a personal commitment to him to see that this agreement is carried out. I look forward to meeting President Asad. I tried to meet him in August but it didn't work out. Secretary Kissinger has spoken highly of him and I look forward to meeting him.

Kissinger: Do you know him?

Saud: Yes. I think he is realistic and truthful in his presentation. Syria has more territory under Israeli occupation since '73 than before.
Kissinger: They got it back in the disengagement, plus a sliver at Kuneitra. But I agree with His Highness that President Asad is a man of moderation.

Saud: Syria has accepted Resolution 242 as the basis of a settlement, but Israel has not. If peace is to be achieved, it can come only through the exercise of America's persuasive powers on Israel.

The President: I can assure you we used them to the utmost. And we will continue to do so as we move down the road of peace.

I took some personal risk in agreeing to the request from Sadat and Rabin for American technicians. It helps me if we can have as much support as possible in the Arab world for the agreement. It helps us in continuing our pressure to keep things going. When the Arabs raise questions, it makes it harder for me.

Kissinger: It is the perception here that we brought pressure on Israel. If, having paid the price with the Jews here, we are attacked by the Arabs abroad, many Americans will think there is no point in engaging. This is the first time we have had movement in peacetime and it sets the path for further steps. I will talk further with you on this.

Saud: We don't see why the people should attack it, because it is like the previous one.

Kissinger: It is more significant.

Saud: What worries us is the promise of new military equipment and unusual equipment -- like the Pershing. When Secretary Kissinger was in Saudi Arabia, we considered the agreement a positive step. We continue to hold that view, but we need assurances that Israel looks at it that way. The demand by Israel for equipment indicates they are not seeking peace but more American aid.

The President: You should know that we qualified the words, and the commitments we made very carefully. I said we promised to study them.

Kissinger: The F-16 can't be delivered before 1979. We will study the Pershing very carefully. These things we will hold as a condition for movement. If we have not made a dramatic movement toward peace by 1979, we will be in a very difficult situation. There is no commitment at all on the Pershing.
Saudi: Is it true that there is no agreement until the Congress approves?

Kissinger: Only on the technicians, not the aid.

The President: Israel understands the military and economic assistance will come in the annual foreign aid legislation and probably won't be considered for a month or two.

Kissinger: The drafting in Geneva is not finished yet. By the time it is, we hope to have the technicians approved.

Saudi: There is one point that Prince Faud wanted to be raised -- the Palestinians. Recognition of their rights in peace is important. They have a destabilizing capability now. Secretary Kissinger mentioned the possibility of contacts with them.

Kissinger: It would have to be done carefully.

The President: It would have to be held very closely because it is a sensitive issue in the United States. We recognize the Palestinian interests but we must be careful. Private talks would be helpful -- if it became public, it would make it difficult to make more movement.

Saudi: Just one more point that His Majesty asked me to raise -- the information on companies which is now coming out in this country. We would like to know what it is coming out. One is the legal aspects of bribery -- which should be dealt with in the committees. The commissions that people used is added to the government-to-government price. Our government will take the position that it will not pay these charges.

If names get thrown around in these hearings, it would have a very bad influence.

The President: I deplore the publicity this is getting. We will do whatever possible to protect individuals. And we don't condone any illegal acts any more than you.

We don't control the press so I can't guarantee what they will do.

Kissinger: We give no names, but we can't control what the companies give to the committees.
Saud: If it was names with proof, but these are just wild allegations.

The President: As your Ambassador knows, we are going through a difficult period here, with the media interested in news more than in fact. We will do whatever we can, but we can't guarantee it.

Saud: We appreciate that. If there is proof, His Majesty wants it, but not this kind of irresponsible allegation.

Kissinger: We have discouraged the turning over of names and I have told Senator Church that it is unfair to put out names.
I'm very glad to have the opportunity to meet you, [Client's Name].

A couple of points, which may be of interest:

1. Mr. Porter is one of our top diplomats. He
2. May this mission be very successful. We
3. We wish you all the best in your

P.S. I believe that the meeting was very

We sincerely hope that this meeting will be

I look forward to your

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
Mr. This is just a friendly note from year
we will keep working for further salary. We will
not be able to return the travel to
 common pool.

S: We put Attila away on your advice.
There is no point in doing so. We go
in your name. Will you accept the $500 payment
I sent you? I hope you’re happy with the arrangement.

S: I thought the entire faith in your
trust from me was 
we can try. What’s balance?

P: I obeyed a very, a relationship of subject
Said: I felt personal contact to learn to see the
agreement to extend as I had promised it
in a short time I found on day but it didn’t
work. I know she thought of him and I both
outward to suit him.

K: How about him?

S: Yes, I think he is virtuous & truthful in his
presentation. Eyesin has some family to
consider to him 28 then before

K: They got it back in exchange for a check
of Keesling but I agree with H.H. That Assad
is a man of motivation.

S: Eyesin has accepted 2/4 to know of sitting
that I have not. If you’re still be a
child,
It can come only through exercise of US

K views on it.

If I were to--we will need then 30 units,

And not will continue so we once done

want to place.

It take more personal which is a quiet & solid,

Both in request for business. It helps me if

we can come as much as just no problem

And could far agreement. It helps me in

writing on proposal key things prior. Wha

c On do it our future it makes it hard pave

K It is perception here we brought pressure on

I, if have paid prior will then here we as

attachment and around, many time could think

then in no position engaging. This is let this

for attention we pass on step path for further

step, you will think further of your own.

S We don't see why people should use it mean

it later sometime.

K It is more say.

S What means to we planning of thing now

thing & understand thing like finally. Why

K say in S.A. we understand a agreement

position step. We contains that sure, but now

would appearance that I looked at that way.

Frenz took change it for ing up make the they

can making even that more demand.

P For around time we specially re write in

c content we make very carefully. I don't use
promised to study them.

K. F-16 won't be delivered before 1978. We must study
engineering carefully. There things we will tell
as Material for movement. If we have not
make characters movements, by 1979, we
will learn as easy fairly. This is very important
without engineering.

S. But these means haven't fully approved
K. Change authorizations, not and.

I understand this point can come, will come
in accordance for all topics that can't be
amended for months.

K. The change in German not possible yet. Only
this thing is important and approach.

S. Then it is joint. United would be careful - in
Peters. Assess their rights in peace is important.
They have distrustingly rejecting some K. through
possibility of contact of this.

K. Would have to be done carefully.

P. If several tasks be held very likely because
a sensitive issue involved. We recognize Solution
under instability but not amount to careful
pieces little separate - if become public it
would make it big to make some moment.

S. Just one same part H.M. asked me and he
this thing on language which be very sensitive
with this country. We will leave it that way,
what it is apparent. One can't know
any set of feeling - which should be dealt with
The Union prepared to add a group of Chinese. One group would stay where it is, we will pay them charges. If more get through we will do the same. I would like to see the Chinese get through, it would mean an advantage to us.

We have publicly said regarding our midwestern position to protect native. And in fact, we don’t understand why we did any more than you. We don’t expect you to say, we can guarantee what they would do.

Just give me names, but we can’t verify what compounds you to expect.

If it was done of your but Chinese would be with coalition.

As some think, being an age that a big period has, and people interested in some more time just. We will do whatever we can, but can’t guarantee.

We are aware that, if there is profit, WM want it, but not the kind of damage.

We have done enough trying with the next to protect mine.