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The following is the full text of the August 30 al Hawadith article summarized in Beirut 10346.

BEGIN TEXT:

Salim Lawzi from Jidda: "Doing Without Soviet Arms" I was travelling to Cairo. At the last minute, I learned that President Anwar Sadat would be arriving in Saudi Arabia last Thursday at noon on an unusual visit, so I decided to go to Saudi Arabia. Indeed, I arrived in Jidda at dawn Wednesday. There, the unusual measures of secrecy Egypt had requested confirmed the special nature of his visit to me. I must record here the success of the Egyptian and Saudi authorities in concealing the movements of President Sadat so well that the news escaped the Arab and world press. All that was published was the news of the Egyptian President's arrival in Taif on Friday, even though he left Jidda after the Friday prayer and did not go to Taif, because the King had come down from Taif to Jidda on Thursday to meet him. Had it not been for the official communique broadcast from Cairo after Sadat's return from Syria, the news of the President's trip to Qatar would not have been known in the press.

President Sadat arrived at Jidda airport Thursday at noon, and his reception was restricted to officials, with His Majesty the King at their head. President Sadat stayed at the Hamra Palace (the guest palace), and in the evening he went to Makka, where he performed the Rajab 'umra which

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Egyptians customarily perform. At noon the following day, he performed the Friday prayer with the King in the mosque near the Hamra Palace. In the afternoon, he left Saudi Arabia for Qatar and, from there, for Syria.

During the 48 hours President Anwar Sadat spent in Jidda, he met with the King three times for a total of about six hours. These meetings were not talks in the traditional sense, for no one besides the King and the President participated, no minutes were taken, and of course no communiqués were issued. They were, as it is said, closed bilateral summit meetings to study matters to which no third party might be privy.

At the beginning, I drifted behind the informational trend which put forth that the Eastern Front was the principal subject of these talks and meetings. But the secrecy of the encounters, their number, and the absence of experts on Eastern Front questions made me doubt that this was the subject of the bilateral encounters, especially when I learned that the trip was being extended to a country which is not a direct participant in deciding the fate of the Eastern Front.

I began to gather information...and I learned that Egypt is eager to avoid linking the resumption of relations with Jordan with the reactivation of the Eastern Front and that she prefers the achievement of coordination between Jordan and Syria at this stage and Egyptian participation through the existing agreements with Syria.... When Jordanian-Syrian coordination is achieved, then the Commander-in-Chief of the joint Egyptian-Syrian forces (who is an Egyptian) will place the Eastern Front into the common strategy.

As for the Jordanian point of view, it sees the beginning in resumption of normal relations between Cairo and Amman; study of Eastern Front questions would then follow.

I asked a well-informed source, "Will the President go to Syria to study the sorrows of the Eastern Front or the sorrows of Egyptian-Libyan unity?"

He answered, "No, rather the sorrows of Soviet arms."

It seems my interlocutor realized he had said more than he should, so he limited himself to this. But I had taken hold of the thread, and when I followed it I learned that Syria is now going through the same circumstances that preceded

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