eration with Britain; two countries had highly important common interests; but as one result small though it was on world plane Saudi Arabia was loser.

Consequently-and here was his touch of sarcasm-Council of Ministers last night after considering USG reply (Deptel 337, May 29) ${ }^{6}$ to Shaikh Yussef's last representations re Buraimi dispute (Mytel 489, May 29) had decided it would no longer trouble USG with its small problems but instead would henceforth handle them to best its ability itself.

Our ensuing discussion was brief but during its course Faisal made two further important statements. According my notes (only two of any importance I took during whole conversation) they were substantially as follows:
I. "As to Point IV the Councils decision was to dispense" with their further services not because they have not been doing their work well. The decision has been sent to the King for signature". I asked: "Why then dispense with their services?" He answered: "Because of the new policy of Saudi Arabia not to bother the US Government":
2. "As to the military mission this matter has not come to Foreign Office. You should continue to handle it with Prince Mishaal." Substance of my zeply was that if and when it did come to Foreign Office I hoped he would again discuss matters fully with me; I had not found discussion with Prince Mishaal helpful.

## Wadsworth

${ }^{0}$ Not printed, but see footnote 2, Document 1565 .

No. 1464

Memorandum of Conversation, by Donald C. Bergus of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs
sbcreti
[Wastinctan,] September 25, 1954.
Subject: U.S.-Saudi Arabian Relations
Participants: The Secretary
Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia NE-Mr. Bergus
Sheikh Asad stated that he had just returned from Saudi Arabia and that he was the bearer of a message to the Secretary and the President from King Saud. When Sheikh Asad had left the United States for Saudi Arabia three months ago, he had been disturbed at the way in which relatiotis between the United States and Saudi

