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MOTORCADE IN TRIPOLI, LIBYA: President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, flanked by Sudanese Premier Gaafar al-Nimeiry, waving hat at left, and Col.

Muammar el-Qaddafi, head of Libya's Revolutionary Council, being greeted following their arrival yesterday. They had attended the Arab conference in Rabat, Morocco.

Arab Leftists Score Faisal Over Rabat; Rightists Blame Nasser

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 26— The Arab world's leftist political leaders are depicting King Faisal of Saudi Arabia as the man who caused the failure of the conference of Arab leaders at Rabat, Morocco, this week. The Saudis and the right-wing press, however, are blaming President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

The Libyan representative at the conference, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, was reported, after the conference, to have accused "certain Arab countries" of not wanting to fight Israel and to have said that Saudi Arabian oil "will not be deployed for the battle." The remark was reported by Al Anwar, a leftist pro-Egyptian daily in Beirut.

Another leftist newspaper, Al Moharrer, wrote that "reactionary" Saudi Arabia did not want the Arabs to defeat Israel "because victory would bring progress to the Arab homeland" and that the Saudis feared that even slight progress could endanger their regime.

Finances at Issue

The Rabat conference of 14 Arab countries and representatives of Palestinian commando groups broke down after Saudi Arabia and Kuwait refused to increase their finan-

cial support for other Arab armies.

According to Beirut press reports, the differences between President Nasser and King Faisal at Rabat centered around the sum of \$91-million. This was the amount that the Egyptian leader was said to have demanded that the Saudis add to the annual subsidy of \$275-million that they, along with the Kuwaitis and Libyans, are now paying to Egypt and Jordan.

There is no evidence that the differences between the two rulers are personal. King Faisal on a number of occasions has expressed respect for President Nasser in spite of the many differences between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. The two men appeared to have been on friendly terms just before the Rabat conference.

Trick by Nasser Seen

Some Saudis nonetheless feel that Mr. Nasser tricked them by making much larger demands than he had indicated in Cairo.

Al Ahrar, a weekly that reflects the views of the Iraqibased Baath party has published excerpts from a statement by what it described as a Saudi opposition group, the Federation of the People of the Arabian Peninsula. The statement contends that there are 8,000 American military experts, including 6,000 pilots and noncommissioned officers, in Saudi Arabia.

In fact, the American military assistance mission there numbers only a few hundred men.

Al Ahrar went on to charge that 4,000 Saudis were in prison for their political beliefs and that Saudi Arabia was paying Israel \$8-million annually, through the Arabian American Oil Company, to protect the Saudi oil pipeline in the Israeli-occupied Golan heights of Syria. A more reasonable estimate of the number of political prisoners would be 1,000.

\$2-Million Payment Made

Tapline, the company that runs the pipeline, rather than Arabian - American, has announced that it made a single payment of \$2-million to Israel as indemnity for damage done when oil escaped after an Arab commando attack, and for engineering projects to prevent any future break in the pipeline from contaminating the Sea of Galilee.

But right-wing sources, echoing members of the Saudi delegation in Rabat, charged that President Nasser had deliberately made impossible demands on other Arab countries, notably Saudi Arabia, so that the movement toward war would be checked and

Egypt could get a political settlement with Israel.

This speculation, mentioned in the right-wing newspaper Al Jarida, was based on President Nasser's statement in Rabat that if the problem were his alone he would have solved it long ago.

Of all the Arab countries, Lebanon appeared to be the one politically most embarrassed by the failure of the Rabat conference.

Lebanon was left "high and dry," it is said here, because she concluded her agreement with the Palestinian commandos on Nov. 3 on the assumption that there would be a unified Arab movement toward war with Israel and that Lebanon would receive financial as well as military compensation for the new responsibilities she had assumed.