case, are already suspected of over-production and under-pricing, and would be unlikely to comply with a policy calling for lower output. OPEC's outside auditors have experienced difficulty in gaining access to production and sales records in both moderate and hard-line states, prompting charges of cheating from more open members of the organization.

Oil experts agree that the Saudi pricing proposal, too, will have little impact unless all members stick firmly to OPEC rules in the future. Still, most observers are predicting that the rift between the cartel's moderates, like Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, and its militants, such as Algeria and Libya, is bound to widen.

Meanwhile, in July Egypt cut the price of its Gulf of Suez crude by $1.50 a barrel to $25.25. An oil ministry official in Cairo was quoted as saying that the discount levels will continue through August, although no such official announcement has yet been made.

While not an OPEC member, Egypt until recently attended cartel meetings as an observer and voluntarily complied with the organization's pricing policy. The new price of Egyptian crude, however, is $2.75 below that of Arabian light crude, the basis of the OPEC price structure. ■

WAR GAMES BEGIN IN EGYPT

[AN] An amphibious attack force landed near Alexandria while B-52s staged a bomb strike on Egypt's second largest city as wargames involving 9,000 United States military personnel and contingents from four African and Middle Eastern allies got under way last week.

"Bright Star 85," as the operation is officially known, is the largest ever U.S. military exercise in the region. The third in a regularly scheduled series of maneuvers with U.S. allies, the war games include coordinated activities with military forces from Egypt, Somalia, Jordan and Oman. The operation, condemned as provocative by the governments of Ethiopia and Libya, began Aug. 4 and will continue for at least two weeks. The Pentagon has described Bright Star as "an opportunity for U.S. and other friendly forces to engage in combined land, naval and air training to enable each side to benefit from the other's expertise."

Absent from this year's exercises are Sudanese military forces. American officials announced on July 31 that the military junta which ousted Sudan's pro-American President Jaafar el Numeiry April 6 decided later that month not to take part in Bright Star 85.

The Pentagon said the Sudanese move appeared to result from confusion within the new government and from a new military relationship between the east African country and the militantly anti-American government of Libya. On July 8 the Sudan announced that it had signed a pact with Libya for logistical support, training, and "aspects of navy and air defense." (See *AN*, July 15.)

The Sudanese military has previously been a regular participant in Bright Star training maneuvers, which are held each year, alternately in the Middle East and at a desert location in California. A Pentagon spokesman said that among other reasons for sitting out this year's war games, the Sudanese had cited the juniority of Sudan's military commanders, recently promoted when the army's senior officers took over the leadership of the government as the ruling military council.

The spokesman also said the new leaders appeared wary of offending unions and other groups in the country which had criticized Numeiry for being too pro-Western. Nevertheless, the Sudan will receive about $47 million in U.S. military aid this year, mostly for road construction and weapons maintenance. ■

UGANDA *continued from page 2*

his overthrow, Obote and his entourage arrived in Nairobi from a Commonwealth summit meeting in Singapore only to be ordered to leave Kenya immediately. They then traveled to Tanzania, where Obote lived in exile until his triumphant return to power in 1980.

Curiously, Kenya's press has carried only sparse coverage of developments in Kampala, and most Kenyans depend on Tanzanian radio and newspapers for news. It is unclear what Kenya will do about Kampala's demands for Obote's return. According to some press dispatches, Obote may soon be heading for Zambia.

Gen. Okello, meanwhile, has been in Dar es Salaam to brief the Tanzanian leaders. Similar trips reportedly have been made by other officials to Kenya. The aim of these contacts is to reduce regional fallout over the coup, which Uganda's new rulers see as an entirely domestic issue. ■

OBOTE *continued from page 3*

the armed forces fulfill their role of protecting our people rather than looting and terrorizing them."

While the victors of last month's military putsch hailed an end to "Obote's tribalistic rule," Uganda's new leaders face a daunting task in overcoming the deep regional and ethnic antagonisms that have held explosive potential since colonial times. The British, who had helped further the interests of the Buganda kingdom, left Obote a nation divided. The Baganda, the largest ethnic group, also became the best educated, and they dominated the civil service. The army, meanwhile, was left to people from the semi-arid north, the home of the Langi and Acholi, and other smaller groups.

Upon seizing power in 1971, Amin purged the army of the Langi and Acholi, replacing them with men from his West Nile district. The northerners returned to prominence along with Obote in 1980, but now the Acholi-Langi alliance seems to have foundered over the issue of promotions, with the former group currently holding the upper hand.

As expected in the aftermath of a coup, the new ruling junta, headed by Gen. Tito Okello, found fault with Obote for corruption, nepotism and mismanagement, and has pledged to right the former leader's wrongs. If recent history is any guide, avoiding these pitfalls will prove far more difficult than identifying them. ■

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