tion by Zanzibari politicians.

Jan. 31 — A consultative meeting of Western donors in Paris approves $520 million a year in external financing that Kenya needs for more than 60 projects. However, no pledges are made.

Feb. 8 — Unidentified raiders bomb the Sudanese consulate in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital.

Feb. 11 — At the eleventh hour, the Ethiopian foreign minister cancels a planned visit to Nairobi, Kenya, during which he was to have met his Sudanese counterpart to discuss peace between the two neighboring nations.

Feb. 16 — Sudan's anti-government guerrillas attack a steamer on the Nile, injuring at least 15 passengers.

March 16 — The Sudanese town of Omdurman, just west of Khartoum, is bombed. The government blames Libya for the attack, despite denials from Tripoli.

March 19 — A Kenyan national, Hezekiah Awuor Ochuka, is sentenced to die for his part in the Aug. 1 coup attempt against President Daniel arap Moi's government. Another coup leader, Pancras Oteyo Okumu, is convicted and sentenced to death on March 27.

March 20 — Djibouti and French armed forces begin 10-day joint military exercises codenamed "Friendship 84" in Djibouti.

March 23 — Ethiopia's President Mengistu Haile Mariam starts a four-day visit to neighboring Djibouti during which he holds talks with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon on the Horn of Africa and other bilateral matters.

April 10-17 — Cyclone Kamisy sweeps across northern Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, leaving 74 people dead and 1,000 missing, and causing extensive damages to 3,250 homes, 2,450 offices, 450 hospitals, and 1,270 schools.

April 12 — Tanzania's Prime Minister Edward M. Sokoine dies in a car crash.

April 12 — Celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Somali armed forces, President Mohammed Siad Barre opens an armed forces' construction project, a library, an administration building, and a hospital, in Mogadishu.

April 12 — A minister in charge of internal security admits that at least 57 people died during a recent "anti-banditry operation" by Kenyan security forces, after a member of Parliament alleges that at least 300 people were killed and 1,000 are missing or presumed killed as the result of the drive in the northeastern district of Wajir, inhabited by ethnic Somalis.

April 17 — The Somalia-based radio "Voice of the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo Liberation Front" announces that the WSLF and the Tigre People's Liberation Front will unite their guerrilla activities against the Ethiopian government. At the same time, Ethiopian-based "Radio Halgan" reports a "surprise attack" by the Somali National Liberation Movement on the Hargesia airport in northwestern Somalia, killing at least 18 government troops and destroying radar and two aircraft.

April 19 — Voters in Zanzibar give Ali Hassan Mwinyi 193,737 "yes" votes against 23,575 "no" votes to elect him president of Zanzibar and chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Council, succeeding Aboud Jumbe.

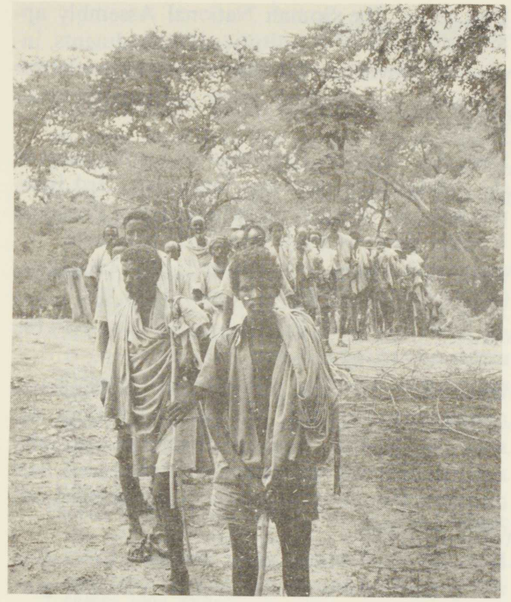
April 24 — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere trims his Cabinet from 21 to 15 ministers, names Mwinyi vice president and another Zanzibari, Salim Ahmed Salim, prime minister.

April 27 — Uganda's Parliament defeats an opposition Democratic Party-sponsored amendment requiring the president and his Cabinet to resign upon the dissolution of the legislature.

May 6 — During its fifth national congress, the ruling Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) nominates Albert F. Rene as the sole candidate in the June 15-17 presidential election, which he wins by 92.6%—giving him a second five-year term—only 12 days before the nation marks its eighth independence anniversary.

May 10 — Ethiopia conducts its first-ever census. The total, 42 million, exceeds previous estimates by 10 million.

May 14 — Presidents Moi of Kenya, Nyerere of Tanzania, and Milton A. Obote of Uganda, meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, sign an agreement on the division of assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community, formally winding up the EAC. Kenya's share is 42%, Tanzania's 32%, and



People migrating in search of food in an area of Ethiopia held by guerrillas of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Even more than in previous years, drought and civil strife proved a deadly combination in the Horn of Africa. */Africa News/ Gayle Smith*

Uganda's 26%. Both Kenya and Tanzania are required to compensate Uganda, as they have assets in access of liabilities.

May 18 — The French secretary of state for overseas territories, George Lemoine, arrives in Mayotte—the first visit to the island by a French minister since 1981—as Comoran leaders step up their campaign to establish sovereignty over the disputed isle.

May 20 — Mounting a new offensive, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) attacks the Ethiopian air base at Asmara. The guerrillas claim to destroy 30 aircraft, including 16 MiG fighters.

May 31 — Somali President Barre dismisses six ministers in a Cabinet reshuffle. The top echelon of the ruling Revolutionary Socialist Party is also shuffled three days later.

June 13 — Kenya appeals for emergency food aid, stating that drought has led to crop failure in many districts. Three weeks later, Kenya asks for 1.5 million tons of food aid. By Sept. 24, officials claim at least 1.2 million people are threatened by famine.

July 18 — Sudan and an American company, Trans-African Pipeline, sign an agreement to build a pipeline supplying crude oil from the Arab/Persian Gulf area to the West, through Sudan, the Central African Republic and Cameroon.

July 23 — Kenya's President Moi arrives in Mogadishu for a three-day official visit—the first visit ever to neighboring Somalia by a Kenyan head of state.

July 27 — Uganda's President Obote pardons 700 convicted anti-government dissidents in what he terms the "spirit of reconciliation."

Aug. 3 — Guerrillas of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement hand over two West German hostages to the Ethiopian authorities.

Aug. 7 — To protest U.S. State Department charges that Uganda violates human rights, Kampala suspends its military treaty with Washington.

Aug. 17 — Kenya's judicial inquiry into charges that former Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo conspired to seize power illegally, ends after 110 days of hearings, including testimony by more than 60 witnesses.

Aug. 23 — Tanzania's ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) elects Zanzibar's president Ali Hassan Mwinyi party vice chairman, replacing Jumbe.

Aug. 30 — Somalia reports fierce clashes in the central district of Galcaio, in which at least 33 government troops died and 19 were wounded, against alleged enemy losses of 45 soldiers dead and 90 wounded. Mogadishu blames Ethiopia.

Sept. 6 — The ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) suspends seven members implicated in wrongdoing by the Njonjo probe. On Sept. 14, Njonjo and two former Cabinet associates are expelled from the party.

Sept. 12 — The new Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) is officially inaugurated in Addis Ababa during celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the coup in which Emperor Haile Selassie was ousted. Guests include Presidents Eduardo dos