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LAKE TANGANYIKA AREA

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\* With copies 1 and 2, issued in October 1965.

LAKE TANGANYIKA AREA

I. Description of the Area

A. Setting

Lake Tanganyika lies in a deep trough, or crack, in the earth's crust and is surrounded by steep hills. It is 650 kilometers (400 miles) long and between 40 and 80 kilometers (25 and 50 miles) wide. The surface of the lake is about 773 meters (2,535 feet) above sea level, and its deepest point is 660 meters (2,165 feet) below sea level. The surrounding hills average about 2,000 meters (6,560 feet) above sea level on the east and west and come down steeply to the lake in many places, leaving very little flat land along the shore of the lake. At the northern and southern ends of the lake the hills are much lower, averaging about 1,000 meters (3,280 feet). Nearly everywhere, short, swift streams and rivers have carved deep straight valleys in the hills. Where they empty into the lake there may be small shallow areas in which the bottom is gravel, sand, or mud; but most of the shore is rocky and drops off steeply to great depths. Although many rivers flow into the lake, it is drained by only one, the Lukuga River, which begins at Albertville and flows west to the Congo River system.

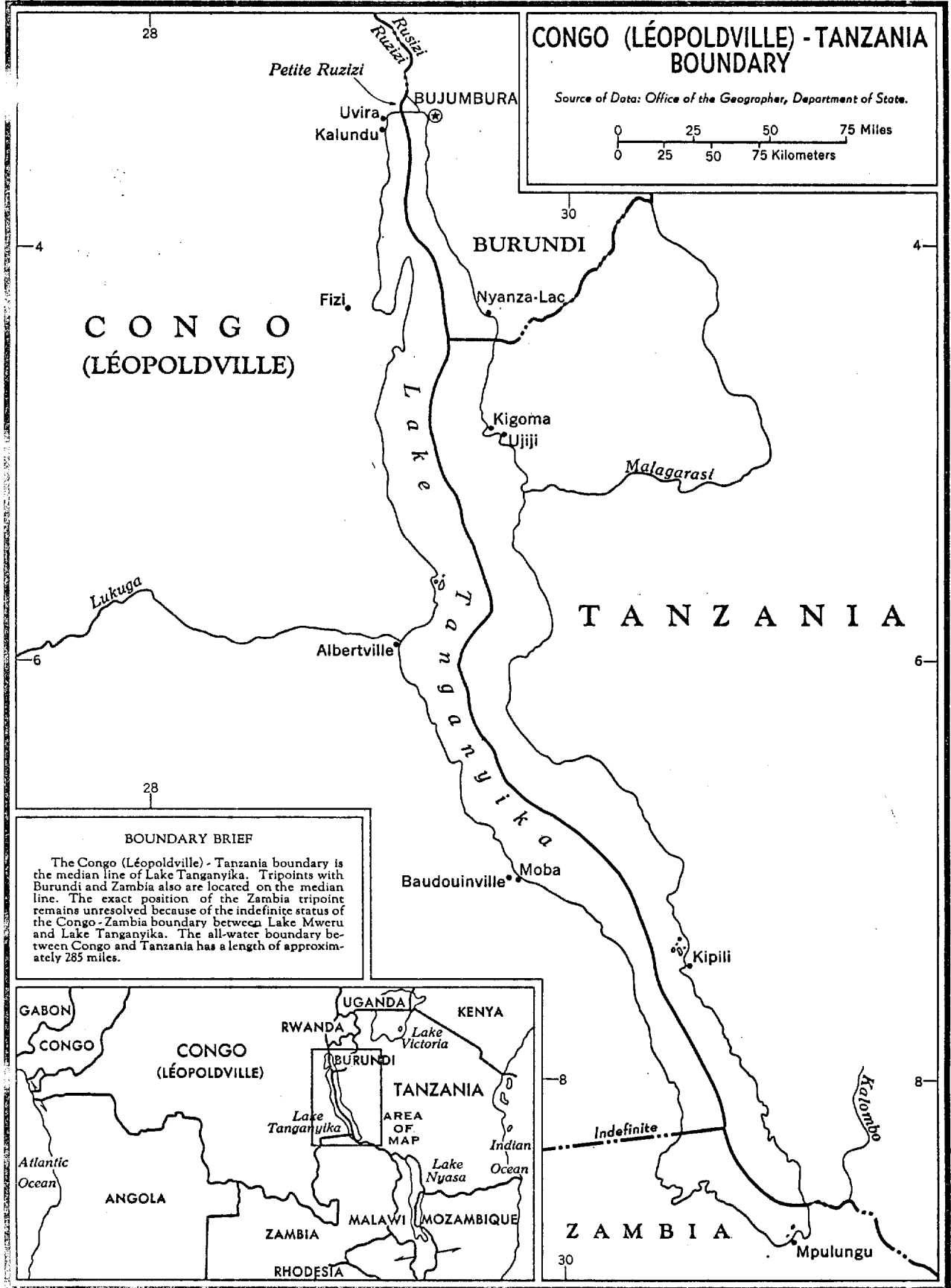
Four countries border on the lake:

Republic of the Congo on the west

Tanzania on the east

Burundi on the northeast.

Zambia on the south and southwest



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~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

The international boundaries between Congo and Tanzania and between Congo and southern Burundi coincide with the median line of Lake Tanganyika. At the southern end of the lake the boundary between Congo and Zambia runs from the median line westward, and the boundary between Zambia and Tanzania curves eastward from this lake tripoint to the eastern shore northeast of Mpulungu.

All shores of the lake are served by motorable roads leading to the interior, but only in the north does a motorable road follow close to the shoreline for a considerable distance. This dry-season road runs from Baraka, about 35 kilometers (22 miles) northeast of Fizi, north to Kalundu and Uvira and continues around the northern end of the lake to Bujumbura (formerly Usumbura) and south to Nyanza, which is across the lake from Burton Bay. The many footpaths throughout the area connect villages, individual huts, and small agricultural plots. Many are used by both animals and men.

The vegetation of the area is mainly savanna scrub, with grasses and low thorny acacia trees predominating. The many small steep valleys and the higher ridges may be thickly forested, but many of the upper slopes are open woodland [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] During the wet season (October to April) the grass grows fairly tall, and in the dry season much of it is burned off by the natives. Wildlife is plentiful in this area. Most of it is harmless and willing to give man a wide berth, but some creatures such as buffaloes, leopards, and poisonous snakes should be avoided. Most of the small game animals, such as deer

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and antelope, are good eating and are hunted for food by the natives.

B. Economy

Most of the inhabitants of the Lake Tanganyika area are subsistence farmers, hunters, and fishermen. They are, or can be, almost entirely self-sufficient, but a few earn a cash wage by working for one of the local transportation or agricultural enterprises.

The economic enterprises of the area are small and consist largely of agricultural products for export, fishing and fish processing, light industry, and transportation. Oil palm, coffee, and sisal are grown commercially along the northeastern shore from Bujumbura to Kigoma, and cotton is grown around the northern end of the lake from Baraka to Rumenge. Oil palm is also grown south of Albertville. Commercial fishermen are based in Albertville, Bujumbura and Kigoma as well as in several villages on the shores of the southern quarter of the lake. Albertville and Kigoma are both railheads and important points of transshipment, and Albertville has a cotton ginnery and a cement plant. Hogs, sheep, and goats are raised on a small scale for their meat and hides. The presence of tsetse fly along the eastern and southwestern shores of the lake restricts the raising of cattle to the northern two-thirds of the western shore. Almost all of the money economy is in the hands of Belgians, Greeks, British, Indians, and Arabs; but many of the small commercial fishing enterprises are run by Africans.

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C. Tribal Distribution, Languages, and Customs

The population of the Lake Tanganyika area is clustered at intervals along the shores of the lake. Wherever there is enough land for cultivation and particularly where rivers flow into the lake, small communities have established themselves, and the people are engaged in fishing and subsistence agriculture. The largest densely populated areas are at the northern part of the lake -- from Uvira east to Bujumbura and in the vicinity of Ujiji, which is served by the port of Kigoma, the terminus of the railroad from Dar es Salaam. Across the lake at Albertville, also a rail center, is another densely settled area. Mpulungu, a small port at the southernmost part of the lake, is the center of a moderate concentration of population, and around Abercorn, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the southeast, the density increases considerably.

Most of the indigenous peoples of the lake area are short, stocky, and dark skinned. The Ha in the north, however, and to some degree the Fipa in the south tend to be taller, less stocky, and lighter in color.

The diversity of the individual tribal languages is so great that few, if any, are mutually intelligible. Nevertheless, certain commercial languages are used for intercourse between tribes in fairly large areas. From the Burundi - Tanzania border on the eastern side of the lake to the Zambia - Congo border on the western side Kiswahili is the most important. Some English is also spoken in this area. The two commercial languages on the Congo side of the lake north of Zambia

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are Chi-Luba, spoken along the southwestern shore of the lake, and Kingwana, a dialect of Kiswahili, spoken along the rest of the western shore. In Burundi the language most frequently heard is Kirundi, which is also understood by some tribes near the border in Tanzania. French is understood and spoken by some of the people in Congo and Burundi.

The tribes are largely primitive peoples with little knowledge of modern methods of agriculture and animal husbandry or of health and sanitation. Unlike many Africans the tribes around Lake Tanganyika keep dogs. Witchcraft and magic are important parts of their culture, and although individual practices may vary from tribe to tribe, the goal is generally the same -- to gain the bewitched person's obedience. Tribal magic has been used to create the illusion, during warfare, of invincibility among tribesmen; some tribes have gone into battle believing that enemy bullets would turn to water and be harmless to them.

Summary descriptions of the most important lake tribes appear below, in clockwise order around the lake. The boundaries depicted on the tribal map are merely approximations.

The Rundi tribe is situated along the northeastern shore of the lake, from the Ruzizi River southward to the Burundi - Tanzania border. The Rundi are primarily agriculturists who cultivate bananas, beans, peas, and maize and raise a few cattle, goats, sheep, and chickens. Fishing is also important. The Rundi trade wax, hides, and salt with neighboring tribes and produce palm oil for export. Their local



markets are in Bujumbura and, probably, Rumenges, both ports on the lake. The Rundi are usually concentrated in villages of 20 to 40 beehive-shaped huts with thatched roofs. The people of a village are usually related to each other.

The Ha and Jiji tribes are kindred people who are situated from the Burundi - Tanzania border southward to about 5°30'S. Scattered hamlets of Ha and Jiji are located along the shore, and the Kigoma - Ujiji area is densely populated by members of both tribes. They are similar to the Rundi in language and culture and, with the aid of irrigation, are successful agriculturists. Their staple crops are sorghum and maize; other crops include bananas, manioc, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Fishing is important, as is the hunting of small game by primitive weapons and snares. They keep cattle as well as some goats and sheep and also bees and pigeons. The Ha carry on an extensive trade through large markets in Kigoma and Ujiji.

The Baholoholo of Tanzania are located south of the Ha and Jiji tribes and include a small number of Benda and Sowa people. The Tanzanian Baholoholo are agriculturists who also do some fishing. Sorghum is their staple crop; a few cattle are owned by tribal chiefs. Baholoholo villages are usually double rows of beehive-type huts.

The Fipa tribal area lies south of the Baholoholo tribal area and extends to the southernmost part of the lake. The Rungu tribe also lives within its borders. Although the Fipa are Bantu in origin, the men are much lighter in color than most Bantu, and the women have the slender build and figure of the Hamites, to whom they are distantly

related. Fishing is the most important industry of the lakeshore Fipa, with much of the catch going to the sisal estates in the north and east. The staple crop is finger millet, and less important crops include rice, manioc, and maize. The Fipa keep sheep and goats as well as a few chickens, and pigeons. Villages are compact but of irregular plan, and the round huts with conical thatched roofs are being replaced by rectangular huts. Unmarried boys live in special bachelors' huts.

The Babemba are dominant from the boundary of the Fipa tribal area at the southern end of the lake northward to about 7° 30'S. Although the Babemba are primarily agriculturists, those who live along the shore are engaged mostly in fishing. Their catch, chiefly the small dagaa, is sundried, salted, and then sold to inland tribes either through Albertville or Kigoma. The staple food crops are finger millet, sorghum, and manioc. Because of the presence of tsetse fly, cattle are not kept; but some chickens, pigeons, goats, and sheep are raised. The villages consist of 30 to 50 conical huts. The Babemba participated in the Albertville uprising in early 1964 but have since left the area.

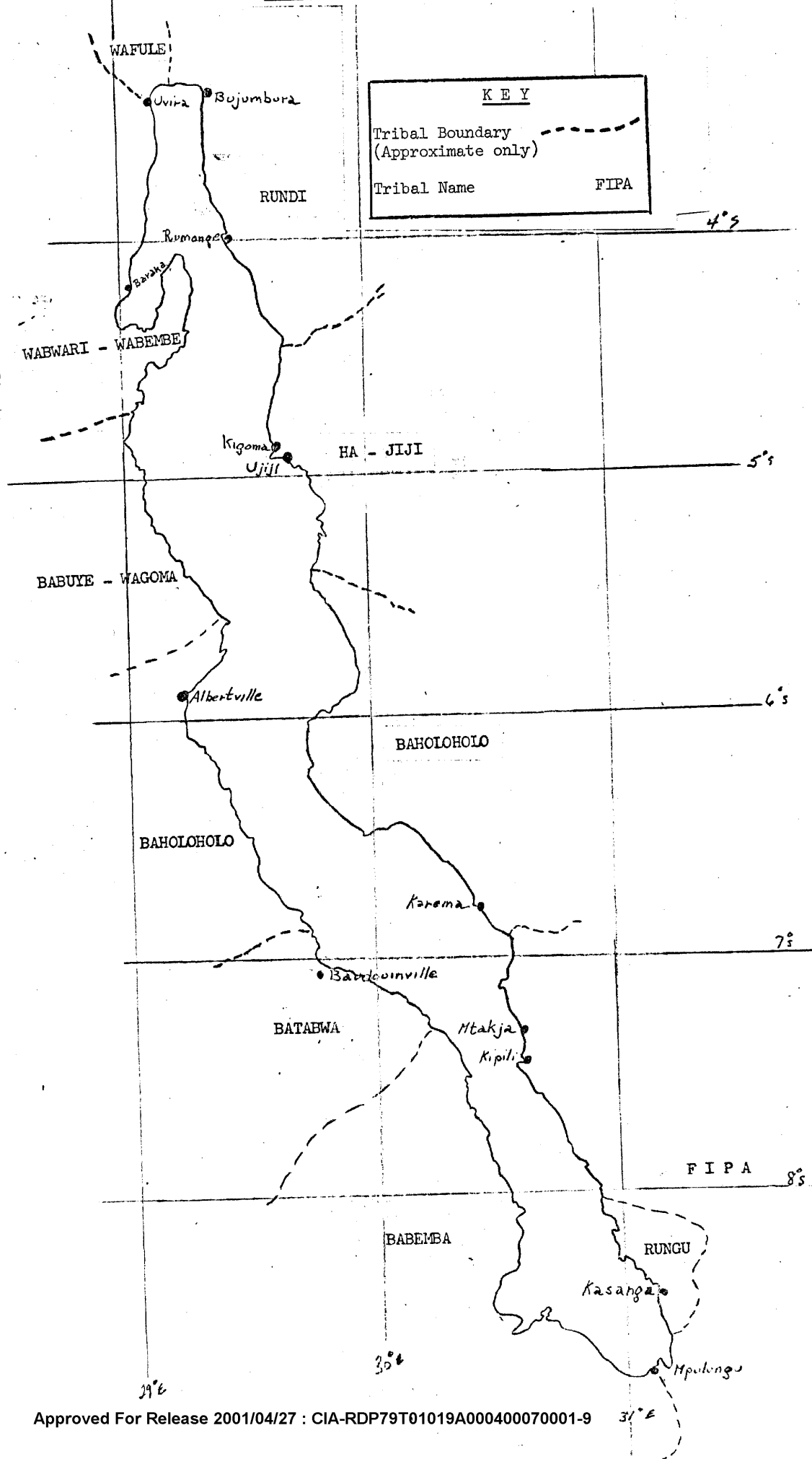
The Batabwa are a heterogeneous group who bear a distant relation to the Fipa across the lake. Their languages, however, are not mutually intelligible. Finger millet, manioc, and peanuts are their staple foods; fish is the chief export commodity. The Batabwa carry on a fairly extensive trade, principally through markets in Baudouinville. Batabwa villages consist of 20 to 40 huts housing 150 to 200 people.

The Baholoholo of Congo are located in and around Albertville and southward to the tribal area of the Batabwa. They are culturally related to the Baholoholo on the Tanzanian shore of the lake. Their languages, however, are not mutually intelligible. The Congolese Baholoholo trade extensively in fish and agricultural products, principally through markets in Albertville.

The Babuye tribe and its subtribe the Wagoma are situated north of Albertville. Subsistence agriculture provides their main livelihood, with manioc, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and maize as the staple crops. Like many of the other lakeshore tribes, the Babuye keep a few goats, sheep, pigs, and chickens. Fishing is less important to the Babuye than it is to the Babemba and the Baholoholo. They sometimes hunt small game to supplement their diet. Villages of square huts with pyramidal roofs are generally compact, but some Babuye build their huts along the crests of ridges for defense purposes.

The Wabembe and Wabwari inhabit most of the northwestern shores of the lake. These tribes are primarily agriculturists and small-game hunters. Bananas comprise the staple crop, and some sheep, goats, and chickens are kept. Fishing provides a major source of cash income; the principal markets are in Uvira and Baraka. Wabembe and Wabwari villages generally have no more than 30 huts lined along both sides of a street. The huts are rectangular and have bark walls and leaf-thatched roofs.

The Wafule, also known as the Bafulero, occupy the extreme northwestern shores of the lake. They are an agricultural people who grow



staple crops of sorghum, manioc, bananas, beans, and maize. Fishing is important locally; and cattle, goats, and sheep furnish meat, milk, and butter. The Wafule live in dispersed homesteads rather than organized villages; their huts are beehive shaped and have grass-thatched conical roofs. The Wafule played an important role in the Uvira uprisings in 1964 and have supplied many tribesmen for the rebel forces.

#### D. Political Situation

The current political situation on the Congo side of Lake Tanganyika is one of ill-defined and continuing internal disputes among the Congolese. The armed revolt of tribal elements at the northern end of the lake against the Kasavubu-Tshombe government during much of 1965 was put down in early October by Congolese Army forces and South African mercenaries under Colonel Hoare. These rebels were being trained and supplied by Chicom and Castro Cuban cadre groups reported to total about 50 men of each nationality. Supplies and men came into the area from Dar es Salaam via the Central Railroad to Kigoma, Tanzania. Materiel included two Soviet-built motor launches and light arms of Chicom and Soviet Bloc origin. One training camp for Congo rebels was established at Kigoma, and another was set up at Baraka, on the west side of the lake, from which supplies and cadres were transported to small rebel units. In this sector of the lake interdiction operations using armed launches manned by Free Cuban crews were mounted against the rebel supply system.

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To date there has been little evidence of Communist ideology taking root among the Congolese in the region, nor does the Tanzania Government under its president, Julius Nyerere, subscribe in any fashion to Communism. His motivation in allowing Chicom and Castro Cuban personnel and equipment to transit Tanzania to help Congo rebels is ascribed to his intense dislike for Tshombe, who until early October was Premier of the Congo Republic and is still a powerful political figure, even though he was dismissed by President Kasavubu. Given the Congolese propensity for internal strife, a renewal of rebel activity supported by Communist supply through Tanzania is likely.

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II.



A. Navigation

Lake Tanganyika is some 650 kilometers (400 miles) long by 40 to 80 kilometers (25 to 50 miles) wide and covers an area of almost 34,000 square kilometers (13,125 square miles). The shoreline is 1,750 kilometers (1,087 miles) in length -- Republic of the Congo, 750 kilometers (446 miles) along the west shore; Burundi, 150 kilometers (93 miles) on the northern part of the east shore; Tanzania, 650 kilometers (404 miles) on the east shore; and Zambia, 200 kilometers (124 miles) at the southern end of the lake.

Navigation is currently a matter of pilotage; no navigational aids are now being maintained. Variation of the magnetic compass is 5° west near the northern end of the lake, slightly less than 6° west at midlake (approximately 5°50' at Albertville), and approximately 6°30' at the southern tip of the lake. The mean annual change in variation is nearly zero. Before 1960 there were 18 navigation lights in use on the lake to warn of shoal water, rocks, and islands and to identify harbor entrances. All of these lights have been removed or damaged so that, in all probability, they could not be placed in service again. Prominent shore features provide good landmarks, and there is no problem in operating in the deep offshore waters.

None of the rivers that flow into Lake Tanganyika are navigable for any considerable distance, but the larger rivers probably are navigable by canoe for short distances. The principal tributaries are the Ruzizi River, which flows south from Lake Kivu and enters the northern end of the lake, and the Malagarasi River, which flows into the lake

south of Kigoma. Lake Tanganyika has only one outlet, the Likuga River, which flows westward into the Congo - Lualaba River system from a point 3 kilometers (1.8 miles) north of the Albertville harbor.

Lake Tanganyika is one of the deepest lakes in the world. The average depth is about 1,000 meters (3,200 feet), and the shallowest rock ledge in open water is some 50 meters (165 feet) below the surface of the lake. The northern part of the lake has depths of more than 1,300 meters (4,265 feet), and in the southern part soundings of more than 1,450 meters (4,750 feet) have been recorded. Along most of the shoreline the bottom drops off sharply providing safe deep-water approaches. In calm weather the clear water permits observation of the bottom to a depth of 10 meters (33 feet).

In several areas rocks are near the surface of the lake some distance from the shore. Rocky reefs lie up to 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) from the shore off Rutuku, about 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of Albertville; up to 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) from the shore off Kavalla Island, 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of Albertville; and up to 1.5 kilometers (1 mile) out in the lake from Swima Bay, 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of Uvira. Areas such as these present hazards when the lake is choppy and are poor anchorages at any time, as anchors often fail to grip the rocky bottom or become wedged in crevices and are very difficult to retrieve.

Bottom conditions north of Albertville generally provide better anchorages than those in the southern half of the lake. Bottoms are muddy and waters shallow where major streams enter the lake -- for



example, off the northern shore of the lake, near Baraka on Burton Bay on the west shore, off Nyanza on the east shore north of Kigoma, and off the mouth of the Malagarasi River some 30 kilometers (18 miles) south of Kigoma. Similar conditions are found in Cameron Bay along the Zambia shore at the southern end of the lake. In these areas bars of continually shifting silt and sand are associated with shallow waters, and offshore floating islands of grasses and water plants are sometimes encountered. Partially submerged branches, tree trunks, and stumps may be concealed in the floating grasses or may drift singly.

The lake level varies considerably from season to season. The average seasonal variation is about 800 millimeters (32 inches), but it may be considerably more or considerably less, depending on the amount of rainfall and the condition of the outlet, the Lukuga River. The water is highest at the end of the rainy season (mid-April) and lowest at the end of the dry season (mid-October). Variation in lake level creates problems at both high and low water. A few years ago low water levels prevented ships from entering harbors normally used by lake traffic. To control the extreme low level of the lake in 1951, an earth dam was constructed across the mouth of the Lukuga River just north of Albertville. In the early 1960's, in contrast, the level of the lake was extremely high. Docks, rail yards, lakeside housing areas, and warehouses in several ports were flooded at high water. While the increased depth of water made navigation easier in some places it also created hazards nearshore because pilings,

stumps, and rocks that once were visible were submerged just below the surface of the water. During the late spring and summer of 1965 the lake level fell rapidly, and shallow waters have once again been causing trouble in port areas. The earth dam at the mouth of the Lukuga River is no longer maintained.

B. Weather

Two distinct seasons prevail on the lake: a dry season from mid-April to mid-October and a rainy season from mid-October to mid-April. The average annual rainfall at Albertville is 1,170 millimeters (46 inches), and about 75 percent of this falls during the rainy season. Most of the rainfall is in the form of showers that occur in the late morning on 2 days out of 3 during the rainy season but only occasionally during the drier part of the year. As much as 50 to 80 millimeters (2 to 3 inches) of rain may fall in one shower.

Temperatures are never extreme. At Albertville the coolest months are May and June, when the maximum temperature is about 25° Celsius, or centigrade, (78° Fahrenheit) and the minimum near 17° C (62° F). The warmest months are September and October, which have daily maximums near 30° C (86° F) and minimums near 20° C (67° F). The highest temperature ever recorded in Albertville was 34° C (94° F) in September; the lowest was 11° C (52° F) in June.

Winds at Albertville are chiefly from the southeast, or roughly parallel to the long axis of the lake, but they shift frequently and for short periods may blow from any direction. Most of the time

the winds have a velocity of less than 6 knots, but occasionally, winds in excess of 50 knots accompany squalls. At Albertville, winds generally spring up from the southeast shortly after sunrise and increase in velocity until mid-afternoon. Choppy conditions frequently prevail on the lake during the middle of the day, but late in the day they gradually diminish. Strong winds at night are uncommon. Land and sea breezes occur daily throughout the lake area. During the night the cool air flows from the land over the lake, and during the day the direction is reversed. Calms frequently occur at dawn and dusk.

Storms that sweep across the lake from the southeast can be dangerous for small boats. Squalls with winds in excess of 50 knots may blow up with very little warning. In the space of half an hour such a storm may develop from a practically clear sky. The wind shifts to the southeast very sharply, rainfall may be very heavy, visibility may be reduced to zero, and waterspouts sometimes accompany the storms. Generally, these severe storms are of short duration, but occasionally, the winds blow steadily from the southeast for several days in a row. At such times a steady wind of 25 to 35 knots blowing across a long sweep of the lake may whip up choppy waves more than 2 meters (6 feet) high.

Visibility is best during the rainy season. Fog and haze may occur during the early morning, but they burn off rapidly. After a morning shower visibility may be unlimited. During the dry season early morning fog and haze are also common, and in addition, smoke haze from burning grass hangs low over the lake until the wind velocity increases

later in the day. Smoke haze may also reduce visibility in the evening during the dry season.

C. Lake Traffic

Boats of various types operate on Lake Tanganyika. The commercial craft operated by Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (CFL) and by East African Railways and Harbors Administration (EARH) include packet steamers, self-propelled or towed barges, and tugs. Packet steamers normally carry mail, passengers, and perishable goods. One of these boats, the Baron Dhanis, has a length of 54 meters (177 feet) and a beam of 8 meters and is able to accommodate 110 passengers. Cargo transport is by large barges, either self-propelled or towed by tugs. The most common type of barge has a length of 52 meters (170 feet), a beam of 8.5 meters (28 feet), and a load capacity of 600 tons. Tugs used on the lake are similar to oceangoing tugs. The tug Urundi has an overall length of 42.5 meters (140 feet) and a beam of 8 meters (26 feet). It draws 2.2 meters (7.2 feet) of water. A convoy ordinarily consists of one tug and six barges and calls for delicate maneuvering, especially in rough water. A long cable tow is customary, and a barge train may stretch out as far as 1,220 meters (4,000 feet). Commercial shipping customarily sails regularly between ports on the lake and carries a substantial tonnage of cargo to and from the railhead at Albertville and the railhead at Kigoma. Schedules are still maintained; but because of current military activity, all commercial traffic stays clear of

the western half of the lake north of Albertville.

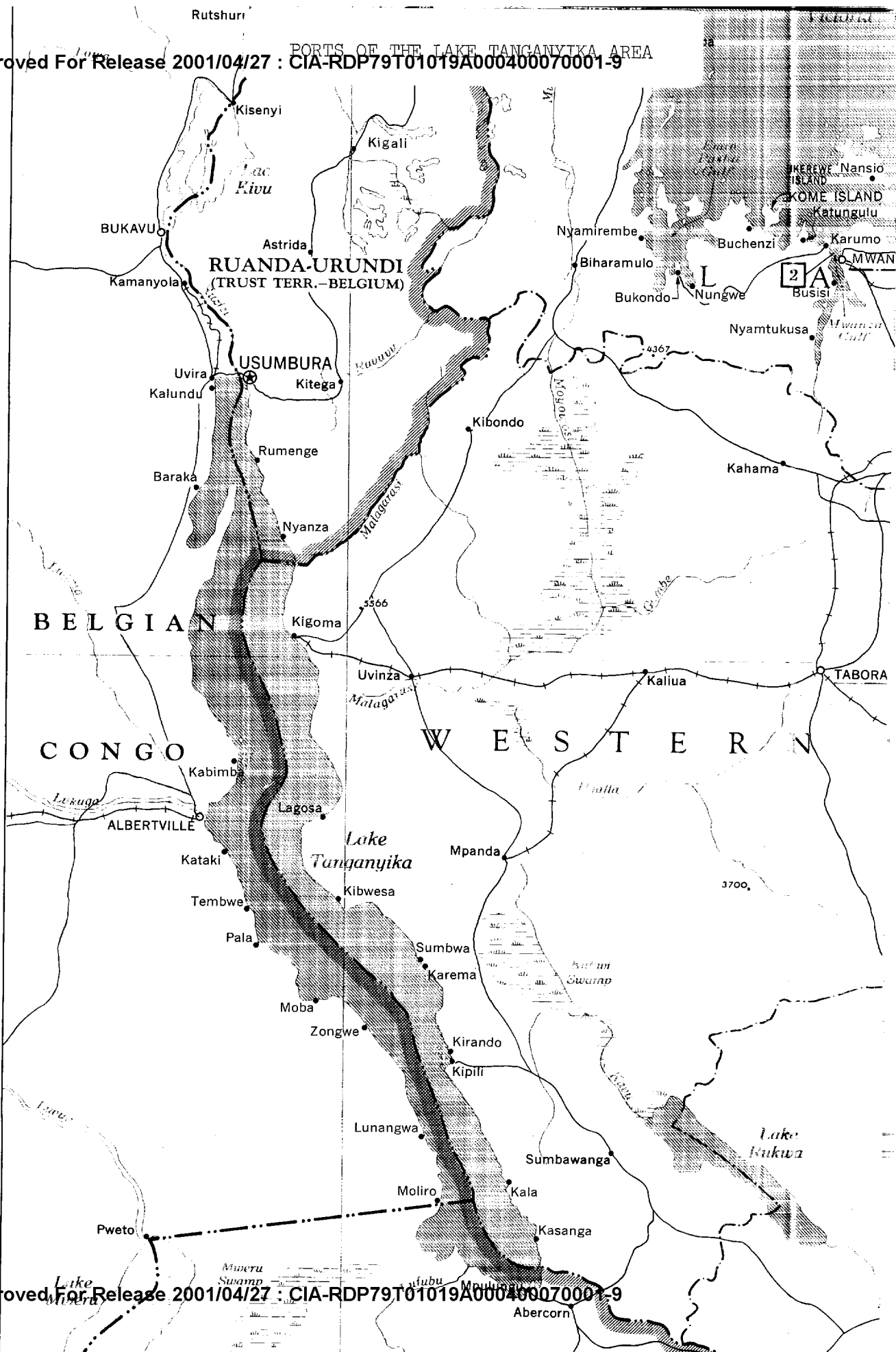
Native craft of several types are found in all parts of the lake, except the western half north of Albertville. Dhows -- some with motors, others with sails only -- range in length from about 7.6 to 12.2 meters (25 to 40 feet). Motor launches range in length from 3.6 to 7.6 meters (12 to 25 feet) and are powered by both inboard and outboard motors. Most of the native fishing boats are canoes -- some 5,000 are reportedly working on the lake. A number of fishing boats are 3.6 to 4.6 meters (12 to 15 feet) long and are driven by diesel motors of 90 to 120 horsepower. In some fishing operations a motorboat tows a string of catamarans to and from the fishing grounds. Most fishing boats work at night with strong lights to attract the fish.

#### D. Ports

Twenty-four towns on the shores of Lake Tanganyika have some sort of port facility, but only Albertville, Kalundu, Moba, Bujumbura, Kigoma, and Mpulungu can be considered to be developed ports.

Albertville, the principal lake port for the Congo, had a population of 26,200 natives and 1,185 Europeans in 1955. Currently, the European population is about 400. Albertville is the only Congolese port on Lake Tanganyika that has direct rail connections with Angola and Zambia. It is the lake base of the CFL lake fleet, and CFL steamer service formerly connected Albertville with Moba and Moliro, to the south, and with Kigoma, Kalundu, and Bujumbura (Usumbura) to the north. (Detailed information on Albertville is contained in the Annex.)

PORTS OF THE LAKE TANGANYIKA AREA



Kalundu, on the western shore of the lake near its northern end, is the Congolese port serving the town of Uvira. Kalundu itself is only a small village. Anchorage is not possible here for a radius of several kilometers. The harbor consists of a 1-hectare (2.4-acre) basin, created in part by land excavation and in part by reclamation from the lake. It is enclosed by three breakwaters that form a U-shaped area open to the north. Some boats encounter difficulty entering or leaving the port when a brisk wind is blowing from the southeast. Facilities at Kalundu consist of about 110 meters (360 feet) of quays, five cranes of 5 to 6 tons, and five warehouses with a total floor area of 17,140 square meters (184,281 square feet). The customhouse has a floor area of 1,390 square meters (14,980 square feet). Uvira is situated 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) north of Kalundu and is 5 kilometers (3 miles) from the northern end of the lake. In 1955 it had a population of about 2,000. It has been a center for exporting coffee, grain, cotton, and hides through the port of Kalundu.

Moba, located on the western or Congo shore of Lake Tanganyika about 135 kilometers (84 miles) south of Albertville, is the terminus of the CFL navigation line on the lake and a starting point for highways leading to Albertville in the north and to Pweto in the south. Facilities consist of a 140-meter (459-foot) pier, two cranes of 15 tons each, and a warehouse with a floor area of 180 square meters (1,926 square feet).

Bujumbura is located on the eastern shore of the lake at its northern end. It is the capital of Burundi and that country's only port. Goods

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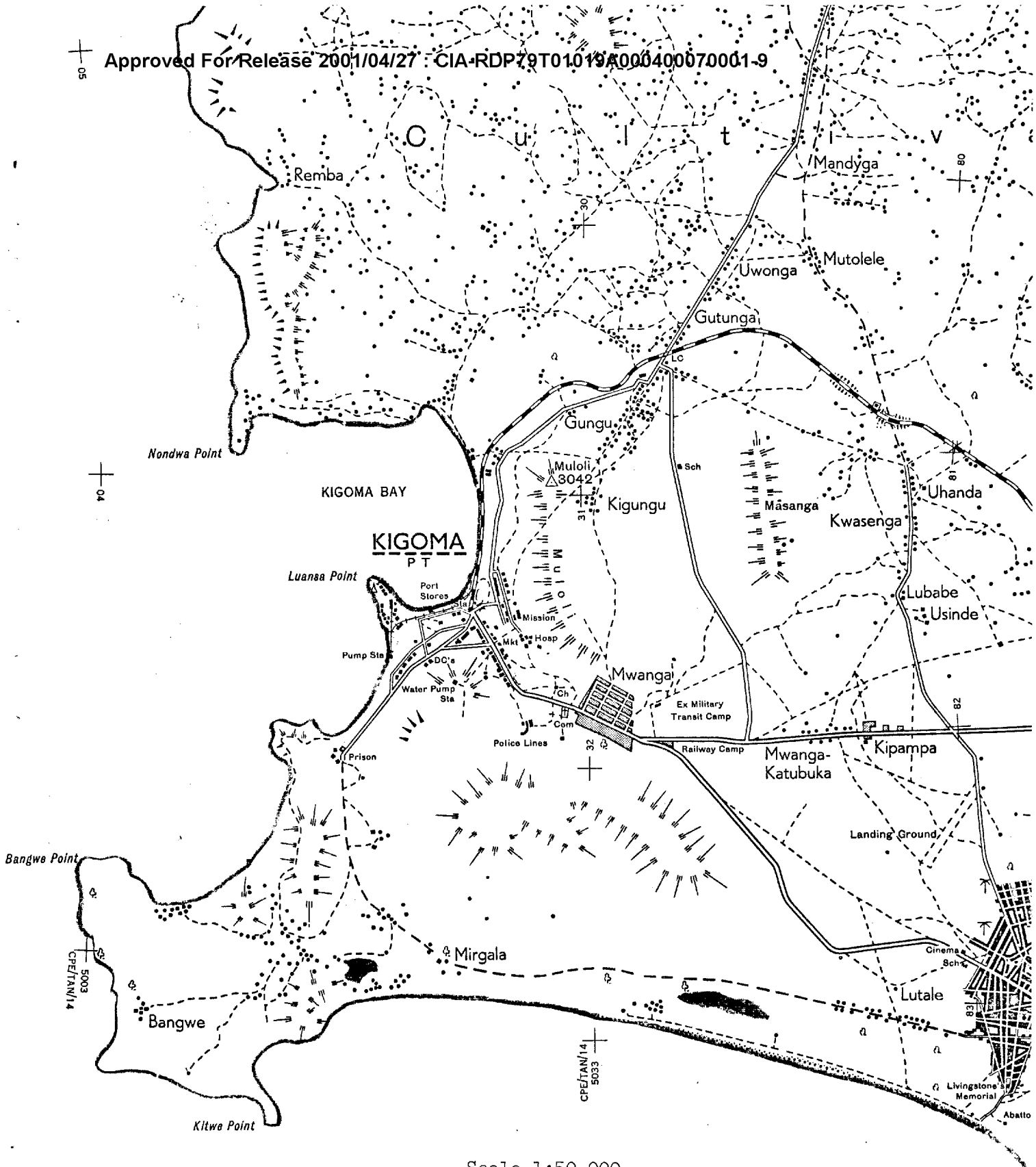
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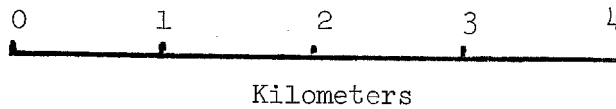
customarily enter Burundi by water through this port. A highway leads from Bujumbura to Bukavu in Congo. There is no harbor, and anchorage is feasible at only one spot offshore. A wharf 125 meters (410 feet) long is built on reinforced-concrete piles, but it cannot be used in high winds. There is a pier 128 meters (420 feet) long and 5 meters (16-1/2 feet) wide. In the port are five cranes, with capacities varying between 3 and 6 tons, and five warehouses with a total of 3,383 square meters (36,380 square feet) of floor area.

Kigoma is located on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika toward the northern end of the lake. It is the principal Tanzanian port on Lake Tanganyika and is the lake base for the EARH. The approach to the port is free from navigational hazards, and the channel has a minimum depth of 4.8 meters (16 feet). There are 415 meters (1,358 feet) of berthage with 3.6-meter (12-foot) depths alongside, 278 meters (910 feet) of which belong to the Congo Customs. One quay is 204 meters (670 feet) long and has three rail tracks, three motor cranes, and two warehouses. The EARH berthage consists of a masonry quay 55 meters (180 feet) long adjacent to a concrete wharf 23 meters (74 feet) long. Additional berthage of 59 meters (194 feet) is available. Equipment includes several jib cranes with lifting capacities of 6 tons and one 20-ton crane. The port has road and rail connections, and the Kigoma railroad station, which is the terminus of the EARH's Central Line from the Indian Ocean port of Dar es Salaam, is nearby. An electrically operated side-haul marine railway is used by the EARH for craft repair.

Mpulungu, a small village at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, is Zambia's only port on the lake. It has steamer connections with



Scale 1:50,000



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Kigoma, Tanzania. The town of Abercorn is 40 kilometers (25 miles) southeast of Mpulungu.

In addition to the principal ports above, 18 minor ports (none of them in Zambia) on Lake Tanganyika are listed below:

	Location
<u>Congo</u>	
Baraka	0407S
Kabimba	0532S
Kataki	0602S
Tembwe	0631S
Pala	0645S
Zongwe	0714S
Lunangwa	0752S
Moliro	0813S
<u>Tanzania</u>	
Lagosa	0557S
Kipili	0611S
Kibwesa	0628S
Sumbwa	0646S
Karema	0649S
Kirando	0725S
Kala	0726S
Kasanga	0828S
<u>Burundi</u>	
Rumenge	0359S
Nyanza	0421S

Approximate distances in kilometers by water from Albertville to the principal and minor lake ports is as follows, reading clockwise from Albertville.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Kilometers from Albertville</u>
Kabimba	69
Baraka	252
Kalundu	297
Bujumbura	299
Rumenge	233
Nyanza	188
Kigoma	130
Lagosa	75
Kibwesa	101
Sumbwa	164
Karema	168
Kirando	222
Kipili	226

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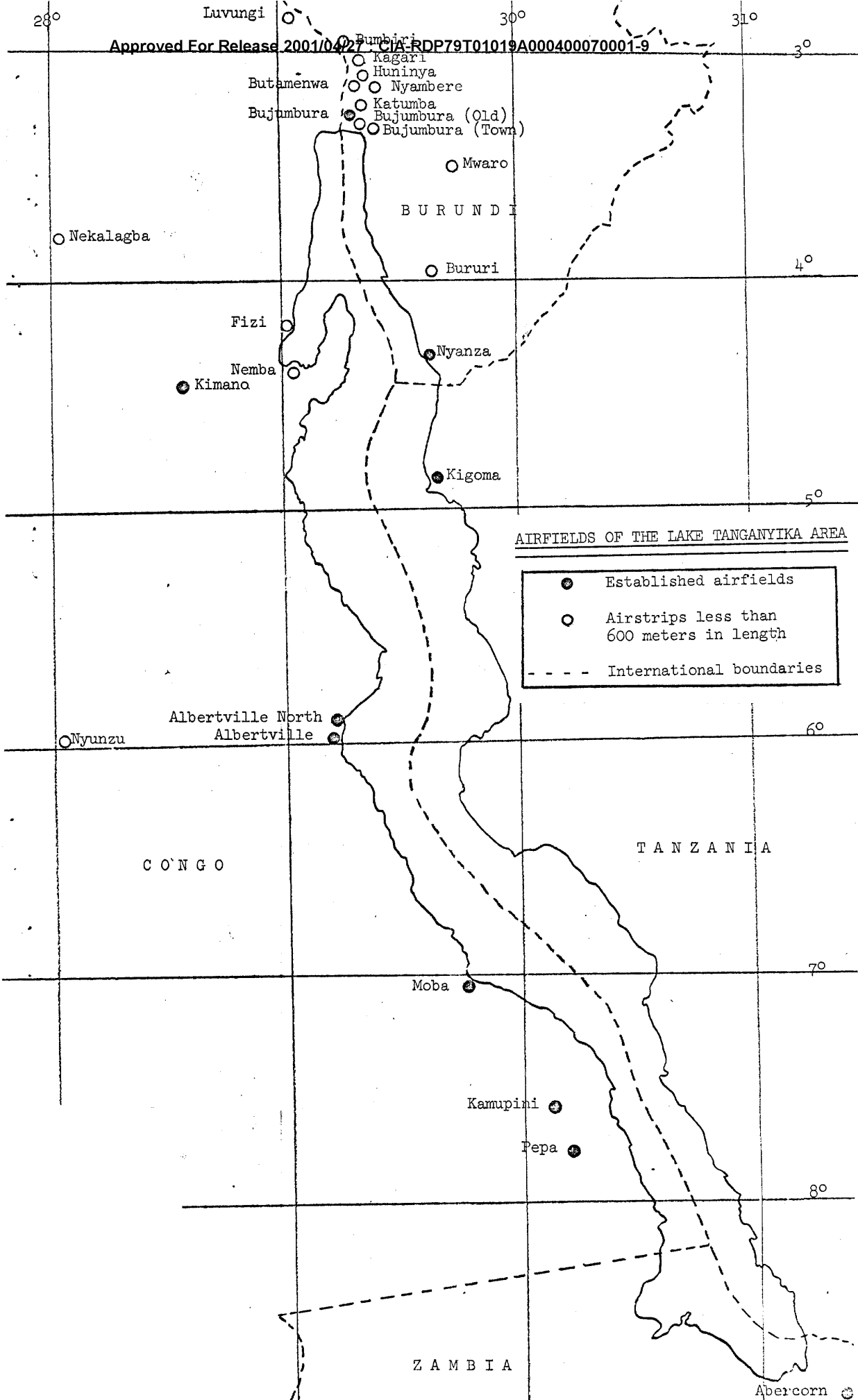
Kala	296
Kasanga	355
Mpulumu	378
Moliro	310
Lunangwa	283
Zongwe	183
Moba	142
Pala	101
Tembwe	70
Kataki	16

E. Airfields

Ten airfields with runways more than 900 meters (2,952 feet) long have been identified in the Lake Tanganyika area. Six of them are in Congo, two in Burundi, and one each in Tanzania and Zambia. An additional 15 airstrips have been identified in the area, 5 in Congo, and 10 in Burundi. Most of these sites have runways less than 600 meters (1,068 feet) long. The best airfields are located at Albertville, Congo; Bujumbura, Burundi; and Abercorn, Zambia. Each of the 25 air facilities is listed below and plotted on the enclosed map of airfields.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Established Airfields</u>	<u>Airstrips</u>
Congo	Albertville North Albertville Kamupini Kimano Moba Pepa	Fizi Luvungi Nekalagba Nemba Nyunzu

<u>Country</u>	<u>Established Airfields</u>	<u>Airstrips</u>
Burundi	Bujumbura Nyanza	Bujumbura (Old) Bujumbura (Town) Bumbiri Bururi Butamenwa Huninya Kagari Katumba Mwaro Nyamberi
Tanzania	Kigoma	
Zambia	Abercorn	



AIRFIELDS OF THE LAKE TANGANYIKA AREA

- Established airfields
- Airstrips less than 600 meters in length
- - - International boundaries

S-E-C-R-E-T

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S-E-C-R-E-T







**SECRET**

REQUEST FOR PROJECT APPROVAL		
TO :	DIRECTOR OF BASIC INTELLIGENCE	DATE 15 October 1965
THRU :	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, OBI <i>RVV/jmc</i>	
FROM :	CHIEF, GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, <del>OBI</del> OBI	
SUBJECT:	REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF PROJECT NUMBER 62.2271	
1. SUBJECT OF PROPOSED PROJECT Geographic Information on the Lake Tanganyika Area 25X1C		
2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM To supply geographic information [redacted] on Lake Tanganyika in accordance with the attached tentative outline. This outline is a first revision of the requester's list of requirements. 25X1A		
3. NAME OF REQUESTER	4. RESPONSIBLE <del>XXXX</del> ANALYST	5. BRANCH GD/N
6. COORDINATION REQUESTED FROM (Specify) 25X1A A. OTHER GRA DIVISIONS B. OTHER CIA COMPONENTS OCR/GR; OCR/LY C. OUTSIDE CIA DIA		
7. ESTIMATED MAN-HOURS <del>XXXXXX</del> 100	8. TARGET DATE FOR ISSUANCE Must be completed in 2 copies by 0900, 25 October 1965	
9. TYPE OF D/GG PUBLICATION To be determined <i>GB 66-15</i>		
10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FINISHED REPORT Requester wants 2 copies for transmittal to field and 3 more for DDP. 25X1C		
11. REMARKS: [redacted]		
25X1A		
[redacted] DATE <i>19 Oct 65</i>		[redacted] 25X1A
Director of Basic Intelligence		[redacted]
[redacted] DATE		[redacted]
<del>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</del>		[redacted]
Approved For Release 2001/04/27 : CIA-RDP79T01019A000400070001-9		<b>SECRET</b>

SECRET

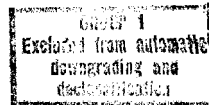
15 October 1965

Lake Tanganyika Area



25X1C

1. Tribal Distribution and Languages  
Physical characteristics, habits, economy, trade
2. Principal towns
3. Regional Economics  
Importance of area, minerals, food supply, transportation
4. Coastal Conditions (up to 5 miles inland)  
Terrain  
Shore materials  
Vegetation  
Fauna: as food or danger
5. Lake Traffic  
Local craft  
River travel by craft of any size  
Routes and patterns of travel
6. Navigation on Lake Tanganyika  
Navigational aids  
Magnetic deviation and annual change  
Land marks  
Obstructions, fixed and floating  
Water levels and depth of water  
Rainfall, temperature, winds
7. Inland transport connections  
Road  
Rail  
Trail  
Airfields within 25 miles of the coast  
Air strips within 25 miles of the coast



SECRET