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9 December 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED] 25X1A

ATTENTION: [REDACTED]

THROUGH: Chief, ERA
Chief, D/T
Chief, St/PR

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SUBJECT: Transmittal of T/COM Contribution to ORR Project
No. 32.4996, [REDACTED]

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Subject contribution is attached. A draft version of the map also has been completed and [REDACTED] the preparing analyst, will be contacting you to coordinate it with the Cartographic Division. Questions concerning this contribution may be referred directly to [REDACTED]

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Attachment: a/s

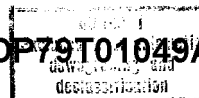
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Telecommunications Facilities in Tanzania

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T/COM's Contribution to the [REDACTED]

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ORR Project No. 32.4996

6 December 1966

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Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. General

The telecommunications system of Tanzania is operated by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration (EAPTA) with the exception of radiobroadcasting facilities, which are under the control of the Ministry of Information and Tourism. Open wirelines connect the main population centers and are supplemented by very-high-frequency (VHF) radio relay. High-frequency (HF) point-to-point radio extends telephone and telegraph facilities to many towns not serviced by any other long distance communications medium. Communications between the mainland and Zanzibar are handled by HF point-to-point radio, VHF radio relay, and submarine cable. International communications facilities include VHF radio relay links to Kenya; open wirelines extending to the neighboring countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia; HF radio circuits to Zambia and Kenya; and submarine cable from Zanzibar to Kenya, the Seychelles Islands, and South Africa. Broadcasting in Tanzania is chiefly centered in Dar-es-Salaam, as are the other telecommunication facilities.

The telecommunications system of Tanzania is adequate, considering the country's level of development, and is being improved and expanded by the addition of more telephones, telephone exchanges, radios, broadcasting stations, and other telecommunications facilities.

II. Telephone and Telegraph Facilities

A. Tanganyika

transmission

The telephone and telegraph system of Tanganyika consists of open wireline, HF point-to-point radio, VHF radio relay, and submarine cable.

As shown on the map, Figure 1, the main trunks of the open wireline system radiate from Dar-es-Salaam to Mtwara, Mbeya, Dodoma, Tabora, and Mwanza. Principal wireline routes are equipped with carrier equipment of 1-, 3-, or 12-channel capacity. Radio relay links supplement the open wireline system from Dar-es-Salaam to Dodoma, Moshi, and Tanga; and extend as well to Zanzibar, Mombasa and Nairobi. A 27-station radio network provides point-to-point telephone and telegraph service to many areas not served by any other long distance facilities. In 1963 there were 75 telephone exchanges in Tanganyika; six of these were automatic, including four in Dar-es-Salaam providing a total of about 3,500 lines (see Figure 2 for photograph of main telephone exchange), one in Tanga with 800 lines, and one in Mwanza with 500 lines. All other exchanges in Tanganyika are of very small capacity and are of the manual magnets type. The most recent estimates indicate that there are 17-18,000 telephones in Tanganyika, of which almost three-quarters are automatic. International telephone and telegraph service from Tanganyika is available via open wireline, HF point-to-point radio, and VHF radio relay to Kenya, Zambia, and Uganda. Also available are the international submarine cable facilities on Zanzibar, with which Dar-es-Salaam is linked by submarine cable.

B. Zanzibar

The telephone and telegraph system on Zanzibar Island consists primarily of open wirelines to the principal population centers. On Pemba Island, VHF radio relay circuits supplement the open wirelines to Wete, Chake Chake, and Mkoani.

Zanzibar City has an 800-line Strowger-type automatic telephone exchange, which is currently being expanded to 1,000 lines. Mzirini has a 90-line automatic subexchange connected to the main exchange in Zanzibar City by ten underground tie-lines. There is an automatic 45-line rural exchange in Mbuguni. The remaining exchanges on Zanzibar Island and all of those on Pemba are of the manual magneto type. The rural exchanges on Zanzibar Island are connected to the main Zanzibar exchange through small manual sub-exchanges. According to the most recent estimate, there are 1,500-2,000 telephones on Zanzibar and Pemba, of which about three-quarters are automatic.

Zanzibar and Pemba Islands are connected to one another by HF point-to-point radiotelephones. Zanzibar is linked to Tanganyika by HF point-to-point radio, submarine cable, and VHF radio relay. From Zanzibar there are HF point-to-point radio circuits to Mogadiscio, Mauritius, Aden, Mombasa, Seychelles, and London. In addition, submarine cable provides connections to Durban, South Africa; Seychelles; and Mombasa, Kenya. The photographs, Figures 3 and 4, show the submarine cable terminal and telegraph office in Zanzibar City and the main antenna system for Zanzibar's HF point-to-point radio network.

III. Radiobroadcasting

Tanzania has facilities for both international and domestic broadcasting. At present, international broadcasts emanate from Dar-es-Salaam over a 100 kilowatt (kw) medium wave transmitter and a 20 kw shortwave transmitter. A new 100 kw shortwave transmitter, recently installed in the Dar-es-Salaam suburb of Mabitu by the Chinese Communists, is shortly scheduled to begin international broadcasting service to all of Africa and Europe.

Domestic broadcasting services in Tanganyika are handled by three short-wave transmitters (of 20, 10, and 5 kw) and by two medium-wave transmitters (each of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kw) in Dar-es-Salaam, and by one $1\frac{1}{2}$ kw medium-wave transmitter in Mwanza. On Zanzibar the Tanzanian domestic program is broadcast by two shortwave transmitters (10 kw and 3.5 kw) and by a 2 kw medium-wave transmitter, all located in Zanzibar City. Another 3.5 kw shortwave transmitter located in Zanzibar City is on standby status.

Although estimates vary widely, there are probably some 300-400,000 radio receivers in Tanzania and a radio assembly plant capable of turning out 50,000 sets a year is now under construction at Arusha. Tanzania has no television broadcasting stations and has no plans to introduce TV before completing its radio expansion program.

IV. Special Telecommunications Systems

A. East African Railways and Harbors Administration

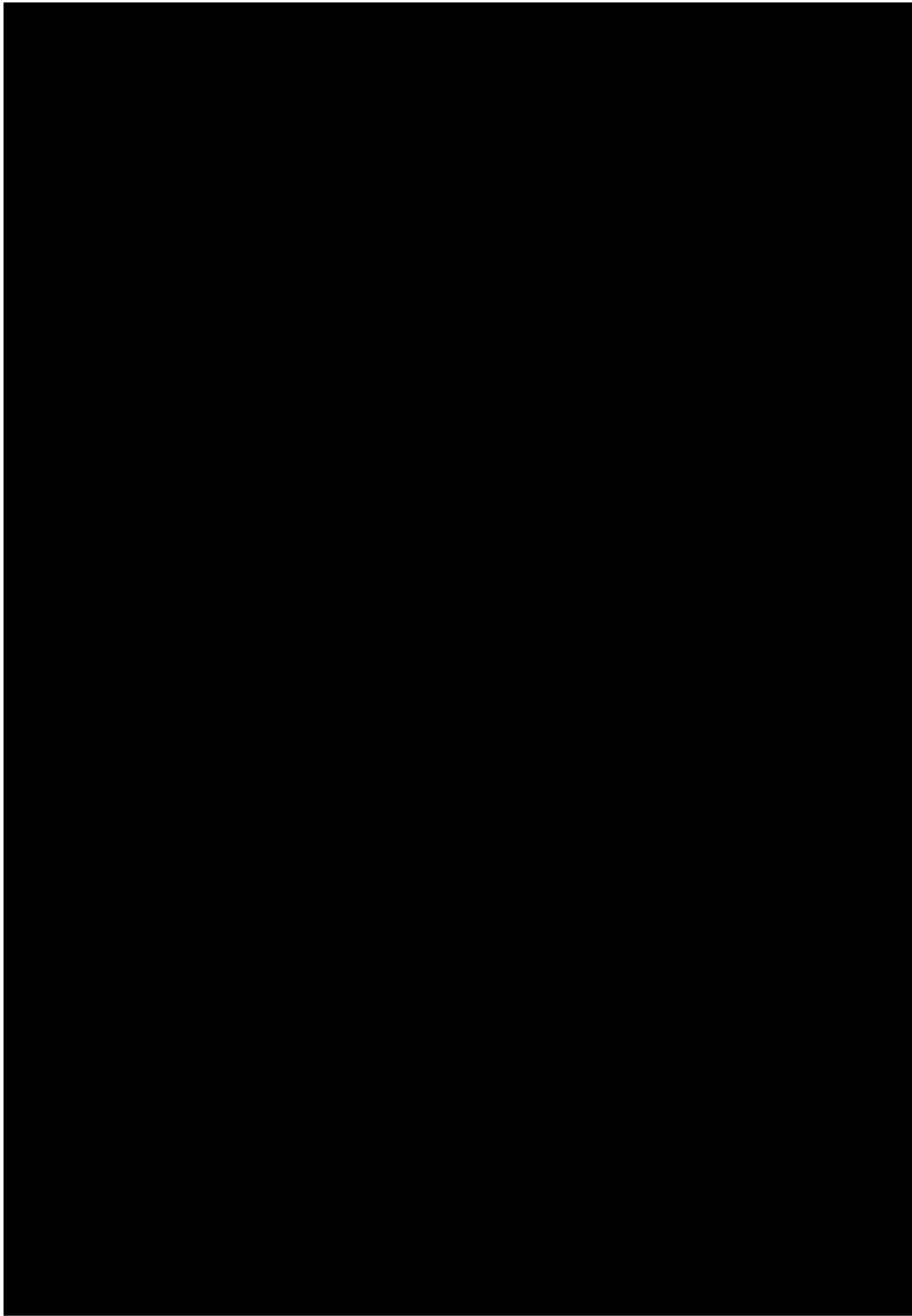
The East African Railways and Harbors Administration (EARHA) operates an extensive radio and wire communications system primarily to serve its own specialized needs. These facilities are also open, however, for public use.

B. Aeronautical and Maritime

Aeronautical and maritime radiocommunication facilities are operated by the EAPTA, with the exception of EARHA stations at Kigoma and Mwanza which handle shipping communications on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Aeronautical communications facilities are located at Dar-es-Salaam, Dodoma,

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Kongwa, Lindi, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, and Tabora, while maritime communications facilities are operated at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi.



FIGURES

- Figure 1. Tanzania, Principal Telecommunications Facilities, 1966
- Figure 2. Main Telephone Exchange, Dar-es-Salaam
- Figure 3. Submarine Cable Terminal Office, Shangani Square, Zanzibar City
- Figure 4. HF Radio Antenna Facilities, Dole Hill, Zanzibar City
- Figure 5. Radiobroadcasting Facility, Pugu Road, Dar-es-Salaam

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Bibliography

FBIS. Broadcast Notes for Tanzania. Official Use Only.

[REDACTED]

NIS 56A. Kenya and Tanganyika Protectorate, Section 38, 1962. Confidential/
Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals.

NIS 56C. Tanganyika, Section 38, 1962. Confidential. Not Releasable to
Foreign Nationals.

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