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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

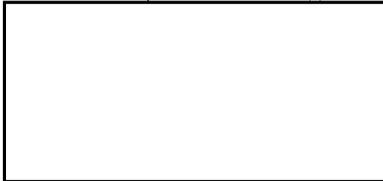
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COUNTRY Mozambique

SUBJECT Beira, Port Information/Comments on Failure of New Chrome Ore Loading Equipment to Operate Properly

REPORT NO

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1
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OCI NO.



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SUPP. TO REPORT NO.

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1. The Port of Beira, latitude 19° 50' South - longitude 34° 50' East, is located at the mouths of the Pungue and Huzi Rivers. It is the principal port of entry for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and also serves Nyasaland.
2. Pilots: Pilot service is compulsory except for warships. Service is recommended for all vessels, however, owing to the constant change in the entrance channel. Pilots are reliable but are not sufficiently experienced in maneuvering vessels at the piers.
3. Entrance: Entrance to the Port of Beira is limited by the tides. A Dutch dredger is working on the main channel but it is estimated that it will be three or four years before large vessels can use the channel at all tides. Up to the present time, the dredger's operations have been limited to removing a few bad spots in the channel.
4. New Ore & Tanker Pier: The new ore berth is still not being utilized to the capacity visualized by local port authorities. The chief bottleneck has been the ore conveyor system which was designed to load approximately 300 tons of chrome ore per hour but in actual use has failed to exceed the average volume handled by native labor loading with tubs. The conveyor was first tried in February, 1953 on a 1000 ton parcel of lump chrome ore. After 12 hours, during which only 184 tons were loaded, the operation was given up. During March and April 1953 the pier was used as a tanker berth (there is an 8 or 10 inch pipe line on the pier) while steps were taken to correct the deficiencies in the conveyor system. A few vessels loaded ore manually during April, and in May the conveyor was put into operation again. However, the last report (May 1953) indicated that the conveyor was still deficient and that its rate of operation still did not exceed that of manual loading. The source stated that the conveyor is American equipment, a Robins conveyor, and was installed by a Dutch contractor. Many of the deficiencies are reportedly due to the contractor (e.g. - use of air gap switches, which have clogged from ore dust, instead of oil immersion switches).

ONI and DOS review(s) completed.

This new pier, which is constructed of reinforced concrete, is equipped with modern fender devices consisting of mats with plungers that compress under pressure. At the southern end of the T-head (the down-river end) there is a small electric power or



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transformer unit. Vessels using this pier secure a box line to a buoy just off the northern end of the pier. Stern lines are secured to the pier. A buoy formerly located just off the southern end of the pier has been removed. The source stated that his vessel loaded to 29 feet 6 inches at low water alongside this pier.

5. Pungue Wharf: The Pungue (Pungwe) Wharf has five berths for ocean-going vessels and is the only deep water wharf for general cargo. Depth alongside is 30 feet at low water springs. The wharf is equipped with fifteen 3-ton electric cranes and nine 6-ton electric cranes. There are also transit sheds on the wharf.
6. Chiveve Wharf: The Chiveve wharf is only used by lighters and small craft. It is equipped with one 15-ton crane, one 5-ton crane, and eight 3-ton cranes, all steam.
7. New Ore Dumps: Two ore dumps are nearing completion immediately behind the new ore pier. These dumps are approximately 1500 feet long and 400 feet wide and are situated one on each side of the conveyor belt, at the shore end of the pier approach. Concrete floors have been completed; shovels and hoppers are to be installed at a later date.
8. Railroad Facilities: A railroad spur is located adjacent to the dumps and will supply the dumps when they become fully operational. At the present time (May 1953) railroad cars are shunted in and out and the ore is shoveled manually onto the conveyor belt. The source was told by local stevedores that the railroad authorities had stated they would be able to furnish the conveyor with only enough ore per month for it to operate steadily for five days and nights (assuming it was to operate continuously). This limitation is reportedly due to the inadequacies of the rail system and the shortage of rolling stock.
9. Labor: Dock labor at Beira will work around the clock. For vessels loading ore, breakfast and supper hours may be changed so as to work in with the shunting of railroad cars which bring in the ore from the mines. The dock labor and crane operators are supplied by the port and clothed, fed and housed by the port, with the exception of the Portuguese who clothe and feed themselves. The labor working on board vessels is supplied by the stevedoring companies. All of the foremen are Portuguese and the ordinary laborers are native. Some of the natives are housed in compounds, while their families live out in the country. This creates a problem around the various holidays when most of the natives leave to join their families and a shortage of labor may develop.
10. Repair Facilities: Repair facilities are very limited. Welding and small repair jobs are about the largest projects which can be handled satisfactorily by local shops.
11. Lighters: There are approximately 50 lighters at Beira, most of which appear to be in a fairly good state of repair. These lighters are used quite extensively.
12. Water & Stores: No drinking water can be supplied. Stores are of low quality and are not recommended.
13. Town of Beira: The source has visited Beira regularly during the past eight years and believes that the area is making a slow but steady progress in its overall development. A street lighting system is being installed, many miles of streets are being paved, a new hotel is under construction, and a water supply system is scheduled for completion within a year's time.
14. Port Expansion Plans: Port expansion plans call for the construction of berths number six and seven between the Pungue Wharf and the new ore pier. The latter pier is now designated berth number eight. This project would require reclamation of large areas of marsh land and is considered to be a very long range plan. The source further advised that in a conversation with the Governor General of Mozambique, the Governor had expressed sentiments against the installation of the conveyor belt and other improvements at Beira because he felt that the Province could not afford the expense of blasting a channel through the corral reefs off Beira, and thus Beira probably never would be able to obtain the status of a major port.

[Available on loan from the CIA Library is one brochure entitled "Beira" published by the Directorate of Mozambique Harbours, Railways and Transports, Jan, 1953 edition.]

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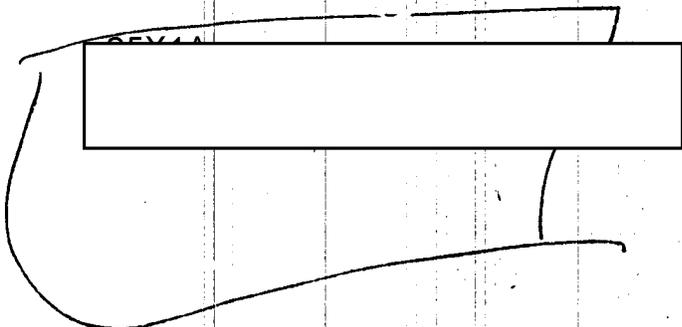
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ENCL: (1) ONE BROCHURE ENTITLED "BOLETIM,"
PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF THE MOZAMBIQUE
HARBOURS, RAILWAYS and TRANSPORTS. JAN 1955 EDITION

DIO-3ND

146-C-53

3 JULY 1963



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ENCLOSURE (1)

TO: (1) Director, Central Intelligence Agency
FROM: (1) [Illegible]

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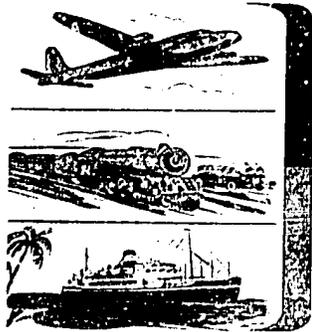
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PROPAGANDA E PUBLICIDADE

ANO DE 1953 - JANEIRO - N.º 1

1952 - 1953

Não tarda que a última folha do calendário de 1952 seja arrancada para dar lugar à primeira do ano de 1953.

Tal como sucedeu em 1951/52 não faremos o balanço da actividade do nosso Boletim apenas desejamos deixar inserta nesta página a consciente afirmação de que fizemos o melhor que pudémos, e continuamos animados da vontade de cumprir, e de bem servir os nossos leitores.

O que está feito pode ser tomado como garantia dessa vontade, mas nada se poderá fazer se os leitores e especialmente os anunciantes do Boletim nos retirarem a sua confiança.

É pois a eles especialmente que se dirigem os nossos cumprimentos com os melhores desejos de um Novo Ano repleto de felicidades pessoais e repleto de prosperidades nos seus negócios.

Que o Boletim da Direcção dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique continue a colaborar levando aos cinco cantos do Mundo os nomes dos seus anunciantes é o desejo de quem dirige esta publicação, e procuraremos melhorar sob todos os aspectos para atingir plenamente a nossa finalidade, dando desta forma maior certeza nos resultados da propaganda aqueles que em nós confiaram.

As noticias que nos chegam de quase todos desejarem manter a sua publicidade no Boletim dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes, e bem assim os que de novo vêm até nós são a melhor esperança de ver realizados os desejos que expressamos e que são afinal os dos nossos anunciantes.

Mais e melhor!

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1952-1953

Before long the last page of the 1952 calendar will be torn off to make way for the first of the year 1953.

Again, as in 1951/1952, we are not going to give an account of the activity of our Bulletin; we only wish to insert here our conscious affirmation that we have done the best we could, and will continue, encouraged by the desire to accomplish and to serve our readers well.

What has been done, has been done through this desire, but it would be of no avail if the readers, and especially the advertisers, of the Bulletin were to withdraw their confidence in us.

Accordingly it is to them especially that we direct our compliments and our best wishes for a New Year full of personal happiness and replete with prosperity in their business.

That the Bulletin of the Directorate of the Mozambique Harbours, Railways and Transports may continue to collaborate in taking the names of its advertisers to the five corners of the World, is the desire directing this publication, and that we may seek to improve from all aspects, to fully attain our goal, in this way assuring those who trust in us of better results in propaganda.

The requests that reach us from nearly all advertisers to maintain their publicity with the Bulletin of the Harbours, Railways and Transports, as well as the requests of those who come to us anew, are our best hope of seeing the wishes we have expressed fulfilled, the wishes which are after all also those of our advertisers.

Ever more and better!

1952-1953

Bientôt la dernière feuille du calendrier de 1952 sera arrachée pour laisser place à la première de l'éphéméride 1953.

Comme pour 1951/52, nous ne ferons pas la balance des activités de notre Bulletin; nous voulons seulement affirmer, dans cette page, que nous avons fait du mieux que nous avons pu, et que nous continuons animés du désir de bien remplir notre tâche et de bien servir nos lecteurs.

Ce qui a été fait, peut être pris comme la garantie de ce désir, mais rien ne pourra être fait si les lecteurs, et en particulier, les annonceurs, nous retirent leur confiance.

C'est donc aux uns et aux autres que nous adressons nos compliments, avec nos meilleurs vœux d'un Nouvel An prospère et heureux.

Que le Bulletin de la Direction des Ports, Chemins de Fer et Transports du Mozambique puisse continuer à collaborer en portant aux cinq parties du Monde les noms de ses annonceurs, c'est le désir de qui dirige cette publication. Nous cherchons à l'améliorer sous tous ses aspects, afin d'atteindre intégralement notre but, qui est de créer une plus grande confiance dans les résultats de la publicité qui nous a été confiée.

D'après les bruits qui nous sont parvenus, presque tous nos annonceurs désirent maintenir leur publicité dans le Bulletin des Ports, Chemins de Fer et Transports. Beaucoup d'autres aussi veulent nous confier le même travail. C'est ce qui constitue le meilleur espoir de voir réalisés les vœux que nous formulons et qui sont aussi ceux de nos annonceurs.

Plus et mieux!

ENGENHEIRO FERNANDO SEIXAS

Encontra-se novamente entre nós o Sr. Eng.º Fernando Seixas, que, após haver dirigido a parte final da construção da linha do Caminho de Ferro de Tete, foi colocado na chefia de uma brigada de construção de caminhos de ferro em Angola, onde os seus serviços foram louvados.

O Sr. Eng.º Seixas, depois de uma ausência de cerca de dois anos e meio, regressa ao serviço dos C. F. M., tendo sido colocado na chefia da Divisão de Moçambique.

ENGINEER FERNANDO SEIXAS

There has recently arrived among us Engineer Fernando Seixas, who, after having directed the final stages of the construction of the Tete Railway Line, was placed in charge of a Railway construction crew in Angola, where he earned merit for his work.

Engineer Seixas returns to the service of the C. F. M. after an absence of about three years, having been assigned to the management of the Mozambique Division.

INGENIEUR FERNANDO SEIXAS

Nous avons à nouveau parmi nous M. l'ingénieur Fernando Seixas, qui, après avoir dirigé la phase finale de la construction de la ligne du Chemin de Fer de Tete, a été placé comme chef d'une brigade de construction en Angola, où ses services ont été très appréciés.

Après une absence d'environ 3 ans, M. l'ingénieur Seixas retourne aux C. F. M. et a été placé à la tête de la Division de Moçambique.

NOVO DIRECTOR DOS C. F. M.

No dia 30 do corrente tomou posse do cargo de Director dos Serv. dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique, o Sr. Eng.º Arnaldo Pacheco Pereira Leite, cargo para que havia sido nomeado por S. Exa. o Sr. Ministro do Ultramar, conforme noticiámos no nosso Boletim anterior.

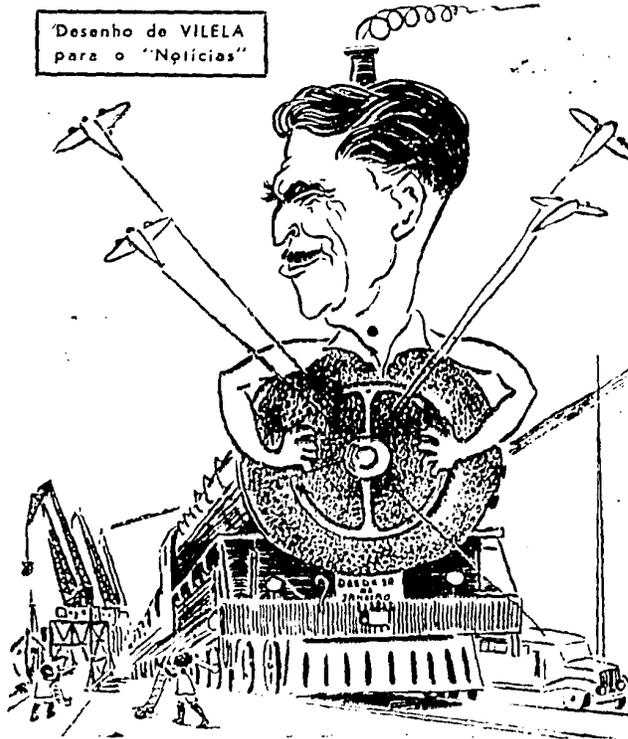
A posse foi-lhe dada por S. Exa. o Sr. Governador-Geral e a cerimónia realizou-se na sala das Sessões do Conselho de Governo, na presença do General Comandante Militar de Moçambique, Almirante Couceiro Presidente da Câmara Municipal, Procurador Genl da República, Inspector Superior de Fomento, Engenheiro Pinto Teixeira, antigo Director dos C. F. M., Chefe do Departamento Marítimo, Chefe do Estado Maior, Director dos Serviços, todos os altos funcionários civis e militares de Lourenço Marques, bem como muitos ferroviários e amigos pessoais do Sr. Eng.º Pereira Leite que por completo enchiam o salão e se estendiam pelos corredores do edifício.

S. Exa. o Sr. Governador-Geral fez um breve discurso que transcrevemos na íntegra:

«Sr. Director:

Embora V. Exa. tenha assumido a direcção de um dos Serviços mais importantes da Província, quase não tenho que lhe dizer, porque foi V. Exa. formado na escola de trabalho e de colaboração dos caminhos de ferro, tendo sempre acompanhado, como seu directo colabo-

Desenho de VILELA
para o "Notícias"



rador, o antigo director, engenheiro Pinto Teixeira. Como tal, não precisa que se lhe diga nada nem eu nada, tenho a dizer, porque sempre mostrou estar inteliramente instruído dentro do espirito dos Serviços, que está agora a dirigir, porque sempre com acerto se soube desempenhar da sua missão nas inumeras vezes em que interinamente occupou o lugar de que hoje toma posse. Por isso, só tenho que me congratular e dizer-lhe da muita satisfação em si o veria.

O Sr. Eng.ª Pereira Leite respondeu nos termos seguintes:

«Nunca fui homem para discursos, e muito menos em occasiões como esta. São sómente duas palavras para agradecer as que V. Exa., Sr. Governador-Geral, me dirigiu, ditadas pela amizade com que V. Exa. me honra.

«De mim pode V. Exa. estar certo que encontrará sempre a melhor boa vontade, pois que só é meu desejo bem servir esta Província, onde já estou há dezotto annos, e pode V. Exa. sempre contar com a minha colaboração, como espero que me dará sempre o apoio necessario para bem cumprir.

«A todos, muito obrigados».

Finda a cerimonia o novo Director dos C. F. M foi muito cumprimentado.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE C. F. M.

On the 30th instant Engineer Arnaldo Pacheco Pereira Leite took over the position of Director of the Mozambique harbours, Railways and Transport, the position to which he was appointed by His Excellency the Minister of the Overseas, as we have already announced in our previous Bulletin.

He was invested by His Excellency the Governor-General and the ceremony took place in the Government Council Chamber in the presence of the Military Commanding General of Mozambique, Admiral Couceiro, the President of the Municipal Council, the Attorney General of the Republic, the High Inspector of Development and former Director of the C. F. M. Engineer Pinto Teixeira, the Chief of the Maritime Department, the Head of General Staff, Directors of Services, and all the eminent civil and military officials of Lourenço Marques, as well as many railway and personal friends of Engineer Pereira Leite who completely filled the Chamber and overflowed into the corridors of the building.

His Excellency the Governor-General made a short speech which we give in full:

«Mr. Director:

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that you have assumed directorship of one of the most important Services of the Province, because you have been trained in the school of work and collaboration of the Railways, having always accompanied, as your immediate collaborator, the former Director, Engineer Pinto Teixeira. Such being the case, there is no need for me to tell you anything, nor have I anything to tell, since you have always shown yourself to be perfectly versed in the spirit of the Services which you will now direct, and since you have always known to discharge your mission with wisdom upon the innumerable occasions when you were acting in the position of which you have to-day taken charge. Therefore I only have to congratulate you and tell you with how much pleasure I see you in this position».

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NOUVEAU DIRECTEUR DES C. F. M.

Le 30 courant, Monsieur l'ingénieur Arnaldo Pacheco Pereira Leite, a pris possession des fonctions de Directeur des Services des Ports, Chemins de Fer et Transports du Mozambique où, comme nous l'avons annoncé dans notre Bulletin précédent, il avait été nommé par Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre d'Outre-Mer.

Les fonctions lui ont été remises par Son Excellence Monsieur le Gouverneur Général, et la cérémonie s'est réalisée dans la salle des Sessions du Conseil du Gouvernement. Y étaient présents: le Général Commandant Militaire du Mozambique, l'Amiral Couceiro, le Président de la Chambre Municipale, le Procureur de la République, l'Inspecteur Supérieur du Développement et ancien Directeur de C. F. M., l'ingénieur Pinto Teixeira, le Chef du Département Maritime, le Chef de l'Etat-Major, les Directeurs de Services, tous les hauts fonctionnaires civils et militaires de Lourenço Marques, ainsi que beaucoup de cheminots et amis personnels de Monsieur l'ingénieur Pereira Leite, remplissant complètement la salle et même les couloirs du bâtiment.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Gouverneur Général a prononcé le court discours que nous reproduisons ci-après:

«Monsieur le Directeur:

Bien que vous ayez assumé la direction de l'un des services les plus importants de la Province, je n'ai presque rien à vous dire, car vous avez été formé à l'école de travail et de collaboration des chemins de fer. Vous avez toujours accompagné, comme premier collaborateur, l'ancien Directeur, l'ingénieur Pinto Teixeira. En cette qualité, il est inutile de vous dire quoi que ce soit, et je n'ai rien à vous dire, car vous avez toujours montré combien vous étiez pénétré de l'esprit des Services que vous dirigez maintenant et que vous avez toujours su remplir avec sagesse votre mission toutes les innombrables fois, où vous avez occupé par intérim, le poste que je vous confie aujourd'hui. Je n'ai donc qu'à m'en féliciter et à vous dire toute la satisfaction que je ressens à vous voir occuper ces fonctions».

BOLETIM -- JANEIRO DE 1953

English: Pereira Leite's reply was as follows:

"I have never been a man for speeches and least of all on occasions like this. Allow me only to thank Your Excellency, the Governor-General, for the words you have addressed to me, words dictated by the friendship with which Your Excellency honours me.

"Your Excellency can be assured that you will always find me willing, for I have but one wish namely to serve well this Province that has now been my home for eighteen years. Your Excellency can always count upon my collaboration, as I likewise trust that you will always give me the necessary support for accomplishment.

"Many thanks to all".

After the ceremony the new Director of the C. F. M. was warmly complimented.



M. L'ingénieur Pereira Leite répondit dans les termes suivants:

"Je ne suis pas un homme à faire des discours et encore moins dans une occasion comme celle-ci. Je ne dirai donc que quelques mots pour remercier de ceux que Votre Excellence M. le Gouverneur Général avez bien voulu m'adresser et qui ont été dictés par l'amitié dont vous voulez bien m'honorer.

Votre Excellence peut être sûre qu'elle trouvera toujours en moi la meilleure bonne volonté, car mon seul désir est de bien servir cette Province où je suis déjà il y a dix-huit ans. Votre Excellence peut compter toujours avec ma collaboration, comme moi même le compte que vous m'accorderez toujours l'appui nécessaire pour bien remplir ma mission.

A tous mes vifs remerciements."

A l'issue de la cérémonie, le nouveau Directeur de C. F. M. a été vivement félicité.



As três fotografias mostram o Sr. Eng. Pereira Leite ao tomar posse do novo cargo de Director dos Serviços de Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique.

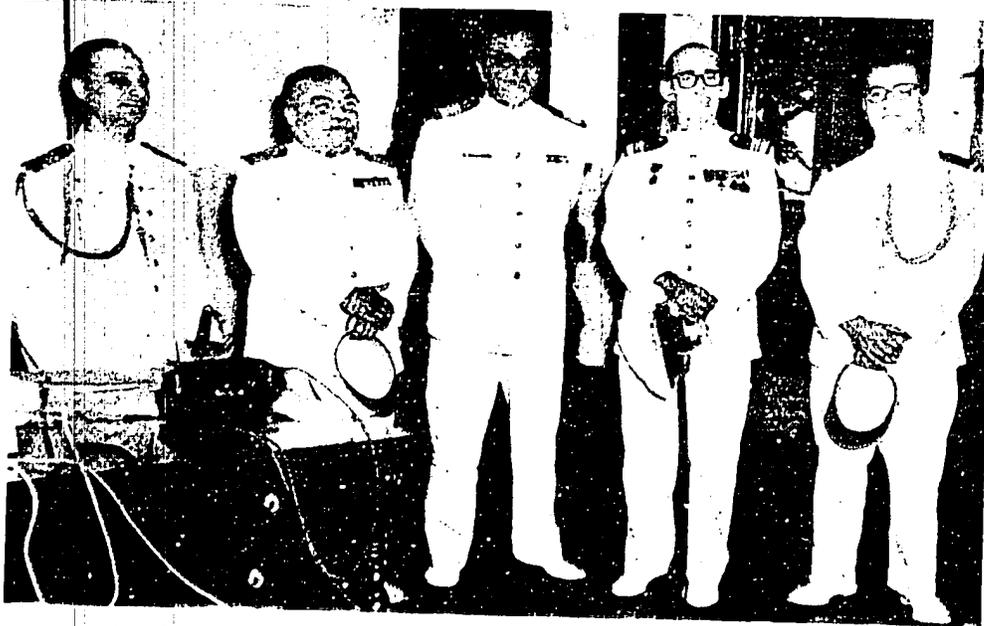
Three pictures showing Engineer Pereira Leite during the ceremony of his investiture in the new post of Director-General of the Mozambique Harbours, Railways and Transports.



BOLETIM JANEIRO DE 1953

Agência 2

NOVO COMANDANTE MILITAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE



A bordo do paquete «Imperios» chegou a Lourenço Marques, no passado dia 16 do corrente, o Sr. General Pereira do Vale, distinto oficial do Exército, que vem ocupar o posto de Comandante Militar da Província de Moçambique.

Após a atracação do «Imperios» subiram a bordo os diversos elementos oficiais que lhe apresentaram os cumprimentos de boas-vindas, sendo igualmente cumprimentado por alguns seus oficiais do Exército e amigos pessoais.

THE NEW MILITARY COMMANDANT OF MOZAMBIQUE

General Pereira do Vale, distinguished officer of our Army, arrived in Lourenço Marques aboard the passenger ship «Imperios» on the 16th of the month. General Pereira do Vale will fill the post of Military Commandant of the Province of Mozambique.

After the docking of the «Imperios» several high-ranking officials went aboard to extend their expressions of welcome and he was likewise made welcome by many officers in the Army and personal friends.

NOUVEAU COMMANDANT MILITAIRE DU MOZAMBIQUE

A bord du paquebot «Imperios» est arrivé à Lourenço Marques, le 16 courant, Monsieur le Général Pereira do Vale, distingué officier général de notre Armée, qui vient occuper le poste de Commandant Militaire de la Province du Mozambique.

Après la pose du «Imperios» sont montés à bord divers éléments officiels qui ont présenté des compliments et rendu la bienvenue. Le Général Pereira do Vale a également été salué par de nombreux officiers de l'Armée et des amis personnels.

NOVA LINHA FERROVIÁRIA LOURENÇO MARQUES—RODÉSIA DO SUL

Causou a maior satisfação em todo o território de Mocimboque, e muito especialmente na região de Lourenço Marques, a notícia publicada pela Imprensa diária, em meados deste mês, dando conhecimento de ter sido assinado o contrato para o financiamento da construção do prolongamento da linha férrea do Guijá até a fronteira da Rodésia do Sul, que em toda a sua extensão passa a denominar-se «Linha do Limpopo».

Esta via ferroviária que terá o comprimento total de cerca de 482 quilómetros, poderá dividir-se em duas partes; uma que já se encontrava construída, medindo 160 quilómetros, e outra que está em construção e deverá medir 322.

A primeira, tem a sua origem na Moamba, estação onde entronca na linha de Lourenço Marques ao Transvaal, a 53 quilómetros desta cidade, e se desenvolve em terreno de declive suave, com poucas e fáceis curvas, até o Guijá, junto do rio Limpopo.

A segunda, é o prolongamento da primeira, começando portanto no Guijá. Percorre 23 quilómetros até o local onde se vai construir a barragem do rio Limpopo e, atravessando-o sobre a estrutura da própria barragem, segue a margem esquerda deste rio para montante, até atingir a linha de alturas, que divide as bacias hidrográficas do Limpopo e as planícies baixas do Norte, cortadas por numerosas linhas de água de pequena importância, mas de grande valor, quando convenientemente aproveitadas, para fins pecuários, visto o facto de não encontrar óptimas pastagens.

Mantém-se depois nesta linha de alturas até a confluência do rio Limpopo com o rio Nuanetsi. De aqui segue a divorsia das águas deste último rio e as planícies a Norte, indo cruzar a fronteira junto do marco n.º 14, onde ligará com a linha férrea da Rodésia que também se encontra em construção e cujos trabalhos, prosseguem sincronicamente com os nossos.

Toda a linha se desenvolve com rampas que em regra não excedem 0,0035 %, e curvas de raio mínimo superior a 1.000 metros, tendo-se na última parte do percurso conseguido estabelecer um alinhamento recto com a extensão de 110 quilómetros.

Apesar de só agora ter sido assinado o contrato de financiamento, a nossa Administração começou os trabalhos do prolongamento desta via férrea em meados do ano transacto, havendo completado o traço até o Limpopo e preparado mais 24 quilómetros de terreno para além do rio, utilizando para isso 2.500 trabalhadores indígenas, número que vai agora ser aumentado para 5.000, e espera terminar a construção antes do fim de 1955.

Esta linha, há muito havia sido sugerida pelos portugueses, que, apercebendo-se do rápido desenvolvimento dos territórios da África Central, nomeadamente da Rodésia do Sul, previam dificuldades no livre escoamento do seu tráfego com os países de além-mar, dentro das imposições de ordem económica actual, e que sem dúvida se tornarão cada vez mais exigentes.

Na verdade, calculando-se que o volume desse tráfego deve atingir cerca de 5.000.000 de toneladas em 1960, difícil se tornava preparar o porto da Beira para esse movimento, a não ser com grandes modificações no traçado da linha férrea até Salisbury e com a duplicação da via.

As obras no porto e no caminho de ferro, que seriam necessárias para tal fim, atingiram cifras astronómicas e apresentavam, além dos enormes encargos a suportar pelo tráfego, grandes inconvenientes sob o ponto de vista da estratégia económica e militar.

De facto, a mobilização desses elevados capitais, não abria novas áreas à colonização, não aproximava mais do mar as áreas já servidas e, no caso de interrupção da linha por operações militares ou outras, a Rodésia do Sul ficaria em situação muito precária.

Nos portos da União Sul-Africana, dada a sua excessiva distância nos principais centros rodésianos (2.070 quilómetros a Bulawayo) mal se pode pensar, a não ser em caso de emergência, apenas para os produtos ricos, que suportem o custo do transporte ferroviário tão longo.

A construção de uma linha entre o porto de Lourenço Marques, e a Rodésia do Sul, era portanto a única solução lógica e económica para resolver o problema das comunicações daquele país, pois além de abrir novas e importantes áreas à colonização, tanto na Rodésia como em Mocimboque, de aproximar mais do mar certas regiões do Midlands, de estabelecer uma segunda via de fácil e económico acesso para todo o território, imobiliza também um capital consideravelmente inferior aquele que seria necessário dispendir a portugueses e rodésianos, para a transformação do porto da Beira e linha férrea deste até Salisbury.

E assim o entenderam não só os governos dos dois países interessados, mas ainda, e imantamente, a comissão de peritos americanos, nomeada para estudar as diversas soluções que foram sugeridas, para a resolução deste problema.

A partir de fins de 1955 ficarão definitivamente resolvidas e por muitos anos, todas as dificuldades de comunicações da Rodésia com o mar, e o progresso daquele e do nosso território sofrerão um novo e forte impulso pelo desenvolvimento das novas áreas que serão chamadas a produzir e consumir pelo alvô das locomotivas.

**THE NEW LOURENÇO MARQUES-
SOUTHERN RHODESIA RAILWAY
LINE**

Great satisfaction was occasioned in the whole territory of Mozambique, especially in Lourenço Marques region, by the news published by the daily press, in the middle of this month, making it known that the contract had been signed for the financing of the construction of the extension of the Railway Line from Guijá to the Southern Rhodesian border. The line when complete will be known as the Limpopo Lines.

This railway which will have a total length of about 482 kilometres can be divided into two sections: the section which has already been constructed, measuring 160 kilometres, and the



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**NOUVELLE LIGNE FERROVIAIRE
LOURENÇO MARQUES-RHODESIE
DU SUD**

C'est avec la plus grande satisfaction que dans tout le territoire du Mozambique et en particulier dans la région de Lourenço Marques, on a appris la nouvelle, publiée ce mois-ci dans la presse quotidienne, de la signature du contrat pour le financement de la construction du prolongement de la voie ferrée du Guijá jusqu'à la frontière de la Rhodésie du Sud, qui, sur toute sa longueur, sera dénommée la «Ligne du Limpopo».

Cette voie ferrée aura une longueur totale d'environ 482 kilomètres et pourra être divisée en deux parties: celle qui se trouve déjà construite, mesurant 160 kilomètres, et l'autre, qui est en construction et aura 322 kilomètres.

La première s'amorce à Moamba, gare à 53 kilomètres de Lourenço Marques, où elle s'embranchera à la ligne qui, de cette ville va au Transvaal. Elle est posée sur un terrain en pente douce, les courbes sont peu nombreuses, et faciles et va jusqu'au Guijá, près du fleuve Limpopo.

La deuxième, est le prolongement de la première, et commence donc au Guijá. Elle parcourt 23 kilomètres jusqu'au local où va être construit le barrage du fleuve Limpopo. Traversant celui-ci sur le barrage même, elle longe la rive gauche de ce fleuve vers l'amont jusqu'à atteindre la ligne de partage des eaux entre le Limpopo et les plaines basses du Nord, qui sont arrosées par de nombreux cours d'eau peu importants, mais d'une grande valeur, lorsque convenablement mis à profit en vue de développer l'élevage, car le bétail y trouve d'excellents pâturages.

Elle suit cette ligne jusqu'au confluent des fleuves Limpopo et Nuanetsi. A partir d'ici elle prend la ligne de partage des eaux de ce dernier fleuve et des plaines du Nord et va traverser la frontière près de la borne N.° 14, où elle se reliera à la voie ferrée de la Rhodésie, qui se trouve aussi en construction, et dont les travaux progressent parallèlement aux nôtres.

Les rampes de toute la voie n'excèdent pas la moyenne de 0,0005 % et les courbes ont un rayon minimum supérieur à 1.000 mètres. Dans la dernière partie du parcours on a pu établir une droite longue de 110 kilomètres.

Quoique la signature du contrat de financement n'ait eu lieu que récemment, notre Administration avait déjà commencé les travaux de prolongement de cette voie ferrée depuis la mi-Septembre de l'année dernière. Le tronçon jusqu'au Limpopo était terminé et 24 kilomètres de terrain au-delà du fleuve étaient déjà préparés pour la pose de la voie. 2.500 travailleurs indigènes ont été utilisés, et ce nombre va être maintenant augmenté jusqu'à 5.000. On s'attend à ce que tous les travaux soient terminés avant la fin 1955.

La construction de cette voie avait été depuis longtemps suggérée par les Portugais, qui s'étant aperçus du rapide développement des territoires de l'Afrique Centrale et de la Rhodésie du Sud, en particulier, avaient prévu des difficultés pour le libre écoulement de leur trafic avec les pays d'outre-mer, dans les conditions imposées par l'économie actuelle et qui, sans doute, deviendra chaque fois plus exigeante.

section under construction, which will measure 70 kilometres.

The first section has its origin in Mombasa, the station that joins the line of Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal, 53 kilometres from this city, and unrolls itself in terrain with a gentle gradient, with few and easy curves, up to Gutja, on the Limpopo River.

The second section is an extension of the first, this, commencing at Gutja. It runs 23 kilometres to the site where the barrage of the Limpopo River will be built and, crossing the river on the structure of the barrage itself, it runs upstream along the left bank of the river, until it reaches the altitude line which divides the hydrographic basins of the Limpopo and the low plains of the North, cut up by numerous waterways of little importance but of great value, if appropriately put to use, for cattle-breeding purposes, seeing that there are excellent pastures for cattle.

It extends beyond this line of altitude to the confluence of the Limpopo River with the Nuanetsi River. From here it follows the watermark of the latter river and the plains of the North, crossing the border at landmark No. 14, where it will join the Rhodesian railway line which is also under construction and the work on which is progressing synchronously with ours.

The whole of the line unfolds itself with slopes that do not as a rule exceed 0.0005 %, and curves that have a minimum radius of above 1,000 metres, and in the last part of the course an alignment with the extension of 110 kilometres has been obtained.

Despite the fact that the contract for financing was only signed now, our Administration started the work on the extension of this railway line during the middle of the past year. It has completed the stretch up to the Limpopo and prepared another 24 kilometres of ground beyond the river, having used for this 2,500 native labourers, this number to be increased now to 5,000, and expects to finish the work before the end of 1955.

This line was long ago suggested by Portuguese who, discerning the rapid development of the territories of Central Africa, expressly that of Southern Rhodesia, foresaw difficulties in the free drainage of its traffic, with the mother country across the sea and within the present impositions of economic order, which will without a doubt become more exacting all the time.

Indeed, with the volume of this traffic estimated to reach about 6,000,000 tons in 1960, it would be difficult to prepare the port of Beira to cope with this displacement, without extensive modifications in the layout for the railway line to Salisbury and without duplicating the line.

The work that would of necessity have to be carried out in the port and railway for this purpose, would reach astronomical figures and would introduce, besides the enormous charges, to be born by the traffic, great disadvantages from the point of view of economic and military strategy.

In fact, the investment of these large capitals would not open up new areas to colonization, would not bring the areas already served closer to the sea and in case of a break in the line through military or other operations, Southern Rhodesia would find herself in a very precarious situation.



En effet, si on estime que le volume de ce trafic atteindra environ 6.000.000 de tonnes en 1960, il serait difficile d'aménager le port de Beira de façon à faire face à ce mouvement. On serait amené à procéder à de grandes modifications du tracé de la voie ferrée jusqu'à Salisbury et même à la doubler.

Les travaux qui seraient nécessaires dans le port et au chemin de fer coûteraient des sommes astronomiques. En plus des charges énormes à supporter par le trafic, ils présenteraient de graves inconvénients du point de vue stratégique et économique.

Par ailleurs, la mobilisation de ces fabuleux capitaux ouvrirait pas de nouvelles zones à la colonisation, et ne rapprocherait pas de la mer les zones déjà desservies. Et dans le cas d'interruption de la voie à la suite d'opérations militaires ou autres, la Rhodésie du Sud se trouverait dans une situation bien précaire.

The ports of the Union of South Africa, owing to their excessive distance from the main Rhodesian centres (2,070 kilometres to Bulawayo), can hardly be considered, except in case of emergency and only for those rich products which can bear the cost of rail transport over such a great distance.

The construction of a line between the port of Lourenço Marques and Southern Rhodesia was, therefore, the only logical and economical solution to solve the problem of that country's communications, for besides opening up new and important areas to development, in Rhodesia as well as in Mozambique, besides bringing certain regions of the Midlands closer to the sea, and besides establishing an alternative outlet of easy and economical access to the whole of the territory, it also immobilizes a capital considerably smaller than what the Portuguese and Rhodesian would have to spend on the transformation of the port of Beira and the railway line from there to Salisbury.

Not only did the governments of the two countries concerned arrive at this conclusion, but it was also the unanimous opinion of the commission of American experts who was appointed to make a study of the different solutions suggested for the solving of this problem.

By the end of 1955, and for many years to come, all Rhodesia's difficulties of communication with the sea will definitely have been solved and the progress of that territory and ours will have experienced a new and strong impetus through the development of the new areas that will be summoned to produce and consume by the whistle of the locomotives.

Etant donné la grande distance qui sépare les principaux centres rhodésiens des ports de l'Union Sud-Africaine, (2.070 kilomètres de Bulawayo) on ne peut presque pas penser à ces derniers, sauf dans les cas extrêmes et seulement pour les produits riches qui supportent le coût d'un transport ferroviaire prolongé.

La construction d'une ligne de chemin de fer, entre le port de Lourenço Marques et la Rhodésie du Sud, était en ce la seule solution logique et économique capable de résoudre le problème des communications de ce pays. Il ouvre de nouvelles et importantes zones à la colonisation, tant en Rhodésie qu'en Mozambique, il rapproche de la mer certaines régions des Midlands et il établit une seconde voie d'accès facile et économique pour tous ces territoires en ne mobilisant qu'un capital considérablement inférieur à celui qui serait nécessaire aux Portugais et aux Rhodésiens, pour la transformation du port de Beira et de la voie ferrée jusqu'à Salisbury.

Ainsi l'ont compris, non seulement les gouvernements des deux pays intéressés, mais aussi, et à l'unanimité, la commission d'experts américains, désignée pour étudier les diverses solutions qui ont été suggérées en vue de résoudre ce problème.

A la fin 1955, toutes les difficultés des communications de la Rhodésie avec la mer seront définitivement résolues et le progrès de ce territoire et du Mozambique sera accru par le développement de nouvelles zones que les coups de sifflet des locomotives inviteront à produire et à consommer.

IMPRESSÕES DA BEIRA

Roncavam os motores. Agitam-se, em sinal de despedida, braços de pessoas amigas dos meus compatriotas de viagem. O «Dove», seguro e elegante, dirige-se para a pequena pista do aeródromo da Beira. Toma posição. Aceleram-se os motores na última prova antes do voo: se fazer ao ar, e eis que, rodando rapidamente, ganha velocidade, descola e sobe, sobe descrevendo uma curva para tomar a direcção do Norte.

Lanço um último olhar sobre a cidade que com a evolução do aparelho se vai desdobrando gradualmente até ficar toda compreendida no meu campo visual. Casario, ruas, campos, Chiveve... e o estuário do Pungue.

Lá estão os cascos com cinco barcos atracados, e um aglomerado de barcacas na embocadura do Chiveve. Ao largo, presso as beiras, mais três navios aguardam vez. Para faz, as obras do novo canal do interior. No meu pensamento surgem os problemas da Beira. Parto verdadeiramente preocupado com as palavras de um velho amigo que me pintou como grave o futuro próximo da cidade. Receta, ele que com a anunciada abertura do porto de Lourenço Marques ao tráfego das Rodésias, o desenvolvimento da Beira fique prejudicado. E eu... olhava para baixo, para aquilo tudo invadido pelo desánimo que o meu amigo me transmitia.

Alguém a meu lado, com um sorriso simpático de satisfação comunicativa, talvez adivinhando o meu interesse por aquela terra, fita-me, dizendo numa voz sonora e com palavras invicavelmente bem moduladas:

— Grande cidade. Admirável esforço dos portugueses. E que grande futuro, não acha?

Fiquei embaraçado com a inesperada interpretação que me arrebatava tão abruptamente aos meus pensamentos e em parte colidia com eles, e, hesitante, mais por acção reflexa da corrente das minhas ideias anteriores do que por acto voluntário, respondi:

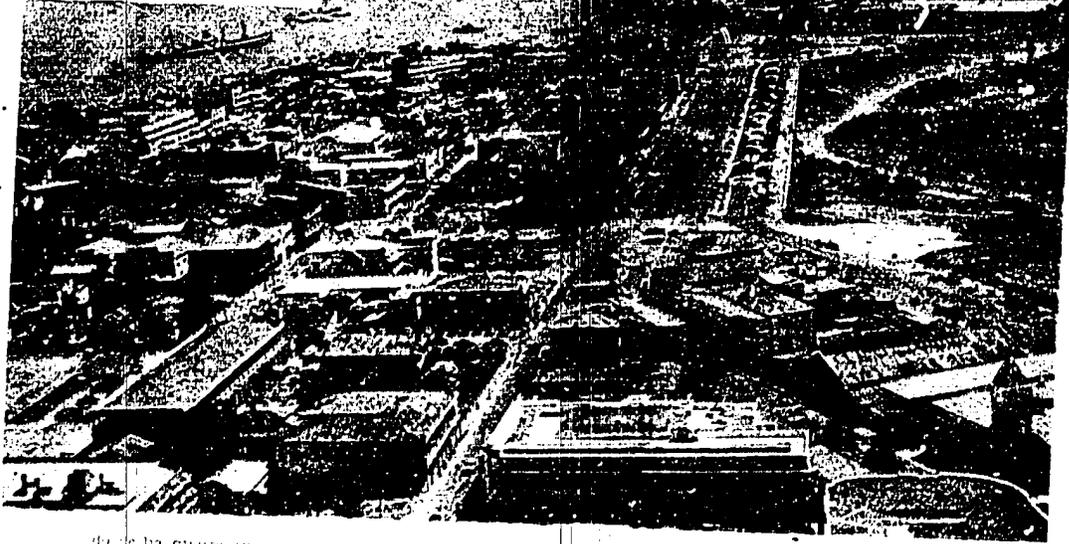
— Acha?

— O cavalheiro parece que duvida da obra colossal realizada na Beira nestes últimos anos.

— Perdão (tá-se eu caíndo em mim) não duvido, nem ninguém pode duvidar porque eis esta a vista. A minha dúvida é quanto ao futuro.

— Mas esse também está à vista. O progresso da Beira tem como base o desenvolvimento do seu porto e linhas férreas que o alimentam. Ora toda a gente sabe que o manuseamento do porto e hoje duplo

VISTA AÉREA
DA CIDADE E PORTO
DA BEIRA



da e há quatro anos, e a população tem evidentemente, a respectiva correspondência nas linhas férreas. Certamente não tem a rapidez que semelhante actividade traz a região, em especial, e ao território de Moçambique em geral.

São evidentemente, mas esse elemento mantém-se?

Seu, diria, Responde não? O Porto da Beira é apesar de tudo, a principal porta da Rodésia. Por se entre e não se dá a medida da riqueza daquele território inglês, que se está desenvolvendo de uma para a outra, mostra a tendência de uma que o movimento do nosso porto aumente. Evidentemente, não acompanhando as direções de V. Exa.

Mas, então, ainda que com a construção da linha do Limpopo uma grande parte desse movimento passará para Lourenço Marques?

Perdão, o cavalheiro está mal informado sobre estes problemas. De resto, como certamente já sabe, está abastado adiantar que o Governo está a gastar muitos milhares de contos no desenvolvimento do porto da Beira e muita terra para a Rodésia para em seguida transferir a riqueza para Lourenço Marques.

Assim, isso é verdade. Devo contar que eu não apenas vim a Beira depois de longa ausência, e agora não estou e o problema. Fizemo simplesmente, isto é, isto um pouco inconscientemente, dos recursos que me transmitiram uns amigos.

Ainda bem, pois já o há tomado como uma coisa. Permite-me que o esclareça. A Rodésia do sul é um país interior, isto é, não pode continuar a desenvolver-se a não ser através de outros países. O seu desenvolvimento, a sua expansão económica está portanto dependente da facilidade dessas comunicações e do preço do transporte. Toda a população da Rodésia viria há muito mantendo um certo nervosismo por causa dos transportes em que vivia, não se sentindo segura apenas com uma via de acesso para o mar, a linha da Beira, pois que os portos da União Sul-Africana ficam a uma distância muito considerável para o transporte ferroviário (mais de 2000 quilómetros de Port Elizabeth a Bulawayo). Portanto, há-sem quatro fossem as possibilidades do porto da Beira, os rodésios procuravam febrilmente uma segunda via, uma via de alternativa com eles proclamam. Logo, se não surtisse a linha do Limpopo a satisfazer esta a situação, mais muito mais, teriam de procurar qualquer outra solução e há verdade, foram sugeridas por diversas pessoas na Índia e pediam algumas soluções, felizmente, em consequência.

Assim, portanto a V. Exa. não será mais vantajoso para a Beira, uma segunda via através da União Sul-Africana ou mesmo da África Oriental Inglesa, ou a via por Lourenço Marques? Certo que não pode haver duas opiniões sobre o assunto, a via por Lourenço Marques é a mais conveniente porque, além de atravessar regiões no nosso território que não se desenvolvam por falta de transportes adequados, ela

permite as autoridades portuguesas, de comum acordo com as rodésianas, estabelecer um equilíbrio do tráfego que não prejudique a Beira. Por isso, a meu ver, a linha do Limpopo constitui a mais sólida garantia da defesa dos juntos interesses da Beira.

— Sim é um aspecto da questão a considerar.

Mai pronunciadas, estas palavras, pousava o avião na pista do aeródromo de Quelimane. Interrompemos a conversa para espreitar pelas janelas. O meu interlocutor acenava com a mão no vidro para um grupo que se encontrava perto do edifício da estação, enquanto o «Doves» estacava.

Saimos. O referido cavilheiro foi abordado por dois indivíduos que o abraçaram e com ele se afastaram a conversar.

Julgando que teria ter o prazer de continuar a palestra com o meu illustre desconhecido, entrei a meditar no assunto e preparava algumas perguntas para melhor me esclarecer; mas, com grande pesar, verifico que não haver aquele senhor retornado o lugar no avião, o qual começou rodando e de novo se elevou nos ares.

Só então me dei conta de que não tivera a oportunidade de conhecer o seu nome, nem de lhe agradecer as suas, para mim, preciosas informações, o que faço por este meio, nesta segunda cronica sobre as minhas impressões da Beira, na esperança de que ela lhe chegue às mãos.

P. C. F.

N. N. — Com a devida venia transcrevemos na íntegra o artigo sob o título «Impressões da Beira, que o jornal «Guardião» de Lourenço Marques publicou em editorial.

O artigo que ao longo da sua leitura nos dá a ideia de se referir apenas a questões locais daquela cidade, acaba por nos mostrar os aspectos económicos das duas portos Beira e Lourenço Marques, em face da construção da nova linha do Limpopo, para servir os vizinhos rodésianos. Esta razão levou-nos a trazer aos nossos leitores através do Boletim uma observação de alguém que acobertando-se com um pseudónimo nos dá a ideia de bem conhecer os assuntos ligados aos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes do Moçambique.

IMPRESSIONS OF BEIRA

The engines roar. Arms of friends wave a farewell to my travelling companions. The «Doves», secure and elegant, moves towards the small runway of the Beira airport. It takes up position. The engines accelerate in a fast beat and the plane takes swiftly, gains speed, takes off and rises, rises in a curve to take the direction to the North.

I cast a last glance on the city which is being gradually unfolded with the progress of the machine until it lies completely within my field of vision. The houses, the streets, the fields, Chiveve... and the estuary of the Pungue.

There is the wharf with five boats alongside, and an accumulation of barges in the mouth of the Chiveve. Offshore, tied to the buoys, three more ships await their turn. Behind, the works of the new wharf for ore.

The problems of Beira become uppermost in my thoughts. I depart genuinely preoccupied with the words of an old friend who painted a grave picture of the near future of the city. He fears that with the proposed opening-up of the port of Lourenço Marques to the traffic of the Rhodesias, the development of Beira will be impaired. And I, looking down at all this, an eye-witness with the depression of spirit which my friend has communicated to me.

Someone at my side, with a pleasing smile of communicative satisfaction, having perhaps divined my interest in this, looks at me and says in a rich voice and words uncommonly well modulated. Big city. Admirable endeavour of the Portuguese. And with what a future, don't you agree?

I was embarrassed by the unexpected interpellation which tore me so abruptly from my thoughts and partly collided with them, and hesitating, more

IMPRESSIONS DE BEIRA

Les moteurs ronflent. En signe d'adieu, les bras des personnes amies de mes compagnons de voyage s'agitent. Le «Doves» sur et élégant, se dirige vers la petite piste de l'aéroport de Beira. Il prend sa position de départ. Les moteurs sont essayés une dernière fois avant l'envol, et voilà que, roulant rapidement, l'avion prend de la vitesse, décolle et monte en décrivant une courbe pour mettre le cap vers le Nord.

Je jette un dernier coup d'oeil sur la ville qui selon l'évolution de l'appareil se déroule progressivement jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit entièrement comprise dans mon champ visuel. Les maisons, les rues, les champs, le Chiveve... et l'estuaire du Pungue.

On voit les quais avec cinq bateaux accoués et un amoncellement de chalands, à l'embouchure du Chiveve. Au large, accrochés aux bouées, encore trois bateaux qui attendent leur tour d'accostage. Derrière, les travaux du nouveau quai à minerais.

Je pense aux problèmes de Beira. Je pars vraiment inquiet, me remémorant les paroles d'un vieil ami qui m'a parlé du proche avenir de la ville comme étant très grave. Il craint qu'avec l'ouverture du port de Lourenço Marques au trafic des Rhodesias, le développement de Beira vienne à souffrir. Et... Je regardais tout cela, en bas, envahi par le découragement transmis par mon ami.

Quelqu'un, à côté, devinant peut-être mon intérêt pour cette ville, me regarde avec un sourire sympathique, signe d'une satisfaction communicative et, d'une voix sonore, en détachant bien ses mots, me dit:

— Une grande ville. Un admirable effort des Portugais. Et quel grand avenir!

Je suis resté un peu troublé devant cette interpellation inattendue qui m'arrachait si brusquement

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by reflex action of the current of my previous thoughts than by voluntary action, replied:

- Do you think so?

- You seem to be in doubt about the tremendous progress made in Beira during these last years.

- Pardon me. (I said, recollecting myself) I have no doubt about it, nor can anyone have any doubt, because it is evident. My doubt is concerned with the future.

- But that too is evident. The progress of Beira is based on the development of its port and the railway lines which feed it. Why, everyone knows that the traffic of the port is to-day twice that of four years ago, and this increase has, clearly, a relative correlation in the railway lines. Surely you are not ignorant of the wealth that such an activity brings to the region in particular, and to the territory of Mozambique in general.

- Yes, of course, but will this increase be maintained?

- Without a doubt. Why not? The port of Beira is, apart from anything else, the principal outlet of Rhodesia. Through it comes and goes the greater part of the traffic of that English territory, which is developing day by day. Therefore, the whole tendency is towards an increase in the traffic of our port. Frankly, I do not understand your doubts.

- But then, are you not overlooking the fact that with the construction of the Limpopo Line a large part of this traffic will proceed to Lourenço Marques?

- Pardon me, Sir, but you are ill informed about these problems. Besides, as you will certainly agree, it would be absurd to consider that the Government would spend thousands of scotons on the development of the port of Beira and the railway line to Rhodesia, only to transfer the traffic to Lourenço Marques.

- Yes, that is true I must confess I only arrived in Beira yesterday after a long absence, and I have not yet studied this problem. I have merely repeated and a little unconvincingly at that, the facts communicated to me by some friends.

- Just as well, for I was beginning to take you for a defeatist. Allow me to enlighten you. Southern Rhodesia is an inland country that is, she cannot communicate with the sea unless through other countries. Her development, her economic expansion, is therefore, dependent upon the facility of these communications and the price of transport. The whole population of Rhodesia has for some time now shown a certain nervousness at being bottled up, for they do not feel secure with only one line giving access to the sea, the Line of Beira, for the ports of the Union of South Africa are at an un-economic distance for railway transport (more than 2,000 kilometres from Port Elizabeth to Bulawayo). Therefore, whatever the possibilities of the port of Beira, the Rhodesians feverishly searched for an alternative outlet. And if the Limpopo Line had not come about to satisfy this very legitimate aspiration, they would have had to find some other solution, and indeed, some solutions were suggested in the press by different people, fortunately without consequences.

à mes pensées et en partie, les heurtait. Hélas, et plutôt par un reflux du courant de mes idées antérieures, que volontairement, je répondis:

- Vous trouvez?

- Il semble, Monsieur, que vous doutez de l'oeuvre colossale réalisée à Beira ces dernières années.

- Pardon, (dis-je en reprenant mes esprits), je ne doute pas, et personne ne peut douter de cette oeuvre, car elle est bien visible. Mon doute concerne l'avenir.

- Mais celui-ci est aussi bien visible. Le progrès de Beira est basé sur le développement de son port et des voies ferrées qui le desservent. Or, tout le monde sait que la manipulation dans le port est aujourd'hui double de ce qu'elle était il y a quatre ans, et cette augmentation correspond évidemment à un trafic égal des voies ferrées. Vous n'ignorez certainement pas la richesse qu'une semblable activité apporte à cette région en particulier, et à tout le territoire du Mozambique en général.

- Oui, évidemment, mais cette augmentation se maintiendra-t-elle?

- Sans doute. Pourquoi pas? Le port de Beira est, malgré tout, la principale porte de la Rhodesie. Par lui rentre, et par lui sort, la majeure partie du trafic de ce territoire anglais, qui se développe de jour en jour. Donc, tout tend à ce que le mouvement de notre port augmente. En toute franchise, je ne comprends pas vos craintes.

- Mais vous n'ignorez pas qu'avec la construction de la ligne du Limpopo, une grande partie de ce mouvement passera à Lourenço Marques?

- Pardon, je vous crois mal renseigné à ce sujet. D'ailleurs, vous en conviendrez, il serait absurde d'admettre que le Gouvernement soit en train de dépenser de nombreux milliards d'escudos dans le développement du port de Beira et de la voie ferrée, si le trafic allait être transféré à Lourenço Marques.

- Oui, c'est vrai. Je dois avouer que je suis arrivé hier à Beira, après une longue absence, et que je n'ai pas encore étudié ce problème. Je me suis simplement, et un peu inconsciemment, fait l'écho des craintes que m'ont transmises quelques amis.

- Heureusement, car j'allais vous prendre pour un défaitiste. Permettez-moi de vous éclairer. La Rhodesie du Sud est un pays intérieur c'est-à-dire, qu'il ne peut communiquer avec la mer qu'au travers d'autres pays. Son développement, son expansion économique est donc dépendante de la facilité de ces communications, et du prix des transports. Toute la population de la Rhodesie manifestait, depuis longtemps, une certaine inquiétude due à l'isolement où elle vivait et ne se sentait pas en sécurité avec une seule voie d'accès à la mer, la ligne de Beira, car les ports de l'Union Sud-Africaine sont à une distance anti-économique pour le transport ferroviaire (plus de 2,000 kilomètres de Port Elizabeth à Bulawayo). Donc, malgré toutes les facilités du port de Beira, les Rhodesiens, cherchaient hâtivement une seconde voie, une voie d'alternative comme ils le proclamaient. Aussi, s'il n'y avait pas la ligne du Limpopo pour satisfaire ce désir, qui est très justifié, ils auraient eu à chercher une autre solution. Et, en

So, I ask you, what will be more advantageous to Beira, an alternative outlet through the Union South Africa or even through English East Africa, or an outlet through Lourenco Marques? I believe there can be no two opinions on the matter, the outlet through Lourenco Marques is the most advantageous, because, besides crossing regions of our territory that are not developing through a lack of adequate transport, it permits the Portuguese authorities, by common consent with the Rhodesians, to establish an equilibrium of traffic that will not prejudice Beira. Therefore, in my opinion, the Limpopo Line offers the most solid guarantee of protection of Beira's rightful interests.

Yes, that is an aspect of the question to be considered.

I had hardly uttered these words, when the plane was alighting on the runway of the Quelimane airport. We interrupted the conversation to look through the windows. My interlocutor beckoned with his hand through the glass to a group that was standing close to the airport building while the «Doves» was coming to a standstill.

We got out. The gentleman with me was approached by two men who greeted him warmly and they moved away talking.

Thinking that I would have the pleasure of continuing the talk with my distinguished stranger, I gave thought to the matter and prepared some questions aimed at my further enlightenment; but, to my sorrow I found that the gentleman would not resume his seat in the plane which was beginning to move and take to the air once more.

Only then did I heed the fact that I did not have the opportunity to get to know his name, or to thank him for his, to me, valuable information, which I am doing through this medium, in this second chronicle of my impressions of Beira, hoping that it will reach him.

P. C. F.

Editor's Note: By courtesy of the newspaper, the «Guardian» of Lourenco Marques, we print in full the article published in its editorial of 4/2/53 under the title, «Impressions of Beira».

... In the beginning of the article one gets the impression that it treats only of matters pertaining to that city but at the end it gives us the economic aspects of the two parts of Beira and Lourenco Marques, in view of the new Limpopo Line which will serve the neighbouring Rhodesias. This induced us to bring to our readers by way of the Bulletin the observation of someone who, under cover of a pseudonym, gives us the impression of being well acquainted with matters concerning the Mozambique Harbours, Railways and Transports.

effet, quelques personnes ont suggéré, dans la presse rhodesienne, d'autres solutions, naturellement sans conséquences.

Ainsi je vous demande ce qui sera le plus avantageux pour Beira: une seconde voie à travers l'Union Sud-Africaine, ou même de l'Afrique Orientale Anglaise, ou la voie de Lourenco Marques? Je crois qu'il ne peut pas exister deux opinions à ce sujet. La voie de Lourenco Marques, est la plus convenable, parce que non seulement elle traverse des régions de notre territoire qui ne se développent pas, faute de transports adéquats, mais elle permet aux Autorités portugaises, d'un commun accord avec les rhodésiennes, d'établir un juste équilibre de trafic qui ne peut pas nuire à Beira. Pour cette raison, à mon avis, la ligne du Limpopo constitue la plus solide garantie de la défense des justes intérêts de Beira.

Oui, c'est, en effet, un aspect de la question qu'il faut considérer.

Ces paroles à peine prononcées, l'avion se posait sur la piste de l'aéroport de Quelimane. Nous arrêtâmes notre conversation pour regarder par les hublots. Mon interlocuteur saluait de la main, à travers la vitre, un groupe qui se trouvait près de l'aérogare, tandis que le «Doves» stoppait.

Nous sortons. Mon compagnon fut abordé par deux messieurs qui l'ont embrassé et avec lesquels il s'éloigna en causant.

Croyant que j'aurais le plaisir de continuer ma conversation avec cet inconnu, je suis resté en réfléchissant sur la question et je préparais quelques questions à lui poser pour mieux m'éclaircir. Mais, à mon grand regret, j'ai vu que mon compagnon n'avait pas repris place dans l'avion, qui commença à rouler, pour de nouveau, s'envoler.

Ce n'est qu'à ce moment que je me suis aperçu que je n'avais pas eu l'occasion de lui demander son nom, ni de le remercier de ses précieux renseignements; ce que je fais par cette voie, dans cette seconde chronique sur mes impressions de Beira.

J'espère qu'elle lui parviendra.

P. C. F.

N. B. — Autorisés par le journal «Guardian» de Lourenco Marques, nous reproduisons intégralement l'article qui sous le titre «Impressions de Beira» ce quotidien a publié en editorial.

L'article, qui, au commencement nous donne l'impression de se référer seulement aux aspects économiques de la ville de Beira, finit pour nous montrer les aspects économiques des deux ports: Beira et Lourenco Marques, devant la construction de la nouvelle ligne du Limpopo destinée à servir nos voisins de la Rhodesie. Cela nous fait apporter à nos lecteurs, par l'entremise de ce Bulletin, le résultat de l'observation de quelqu'un qui, à couvert d'un pseudonyme, nous donne l'impression de bien connaître les questions des Ports, Chemins de Fer et Transports du Mozambique.

DETA MOZAMBIQUE AIRWAYS
Comfort - Speed - Efficiency

BRILHANTES RESULTADOS NO PORTO DA BEIRA, EM 1952

Encerra o ano de 1952, o porto da Beira, com mais uma vitória sobre os anos anteriores, havendo conseguido manusear cerca de 2.600.000 toneladas de carga, apesar de nos primeiros quatro meses do ano as condições de trabalho, tanto no porto como na linha do Caminho de Ferro da Beira, terem sido pessimas, devido às constantes chuvas que provocaram constantes interrupções no trabalho e dificultaram a circulação dos comboios.

Tomando como base de comparação o manuseamento de carga efectuado em 1948, verifica-se que de então para cá, o porto da Beira tem de ano para ano conseguido elevar consideravelmente o seu rendimento. Assim, logo em 1949 a estatística mostra um aumento de 25 %, que em 1950 sobe para 40 %, em 1951 para 50 % e em 1952 para 70 %.

Estes resultados progressivos, foram obtidos sem qualquer aumento de custos pois as novas instalações para o manuseamento de combustíveis líquidos e minério, encontravam-se ainda em experiência ao terminar o ano de 1952.

Contribuíram, portanto, para este importante sucesso apenas, a magnífica organização das C. F. M., a dedicada colaboração de todos os que trabalham no porto da Beira e o aumento de material para o reequipamento de cais e do caminho de ferro.

Hoje, pode dizer-se que a navegação não sofre, no porto da Beira, qualquer atraso, sendo a maior parte dos navios atracados ao cais no próprio dia da entrada no porto.

Constantemente, a Direcção da nossa Divisão da Beira, recebe cartas de louvor das companhias de navegação bem como dos importadores e exportadores da Rodésia, que mostram claramente haver a nossa Administração não apenas cumprido, mas sim ultrapassado além de toda a expectativa, as promessas feitas aos usuários do porto da Beira.

SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE PORT OF BEIRA IN 1952

For the port of Beira the year 1952 ends with another victory over previous years, as it has succeeded in handling about 2,600,000 tons of cargo, despite the fact that for the first four months of the year the conditions of work were extremely bad, in the port as well as on the Railway Line of Beira owing to the continuous rains which caused constant interruptions in the work and complicated the circulation of trains.

Taking as a basis of comparison the cargo handled during 1948, it is seen that from then until now, the port of Beira has year by year considerably increased its performance. Thus, already in 1949 the statistics showed an increase of 25 %, which rose to 40 % in 1950, to 50 % in 1951 and to 70 % in 1952.

These progressive results were obtained without any enlargement to the wharf, seeing that the new installations for the handling of inflammable liquids and ore were still being tested at the end of the year 1952.

Only the magnificent organization of the C.F.M., the devoted collaboration of all who worked in the port of Beira and the increase in material for the re-equipment of the wharf and the railway, did, therefore, contribute to this important achievement.

Today it can be stated that there is no delay of shipping in the port of Beira. Most ships are docked on the same day that they enter the port.

The Directorate of our Division in Beira is constantly receiving letters of praise from the shipping companies, as well as from importers and exporters in Rhodesia, which clearly proves that our Administration has more than fulfilled their promises made to those who use the port of Beira.

BRILLANTS RESULTATS DU PORT DE BEIRA EN 1952

Le port de Beira termine l'année 1952 avec une victoire de plus sur les années précédentes, malgré les détestables conditions de services des premiers quatre mois où, de plus, continues ont occasionné de constantes interruptions du travail dans le port, et ont rendue difficile la circulation des trains sur la ligne du Chemin de Fer de Beira.

En prenant comme base de comparaison la manipulation effectuée en 1948, on vérifie que depuis cette année, le port de Beira a réussi à élever considérablement, chaque année, son rendement. Ainsi, déjà en 1949, les statistiques montrent une augmentation de 25 %, qui, en 1950, est montée à 40 %, en 1951, à 50 %, et en 1952, à 70 %.

Ces résultats progressifs, ont été obtenus sans aucun prolongement du quai, car les nouvelles installations pour la manipulation des combustibles liquides et des minerais, se trouvaient encore en régime d'essai à la fin de 1952.

Donc, ce sont seulement la magnifique organisation des C.F.M., la collaboration dévouée de tous ceux qui travaillent au port de Beira et l'augmentation du matériel de rééquipement des quais et du chemin de fer, qui ont contribué à ce grand succès.

Aujourd'hui, on peut dire que la navigation ne souffre pas de retards dans le port de Beira. La plupart des navires vont à quai le jour même de leur entrée dans le port.

La Direction de notre Division de Beira reçoit constamment des lettres de félicitations des compagnies de navigation, ainsi que des importateurs et exportateurs de la Rhodésie. Ces lettres montrent clairement que notre Administration a non seulement tenu les promesses faites aux usagers du port de Beira, mais le a dépassée au-delà de toute espérance.

Movimento de passageiros e mercadorias nos caminhos de ferro, camionagem e portos — Janeiro
 Passenger and goods traffic during the months January-November 1952 on the railways, road
 Mouvement de passagers et marchandises sur les chemins de fer, routes et ports — Janvier-N

	Lourenço Marques										Inhambane					Quelimano				
	Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Camionagem Roadways Routes		Porto		(a)		(b)		Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Camionagem Roadways Routes		Porto		Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Camionagem Roadways Routes	
	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue	Quantidade Quantity	Recetta Revenue
Passageiros Passengers	802.487	11.446	294.400	2.538	71.049	733														
Mercadorias, tons. Goods, tons	3.187.706	28.356	23.913	1.524	3.213.651	9.708	Carga geral General cargo	1.301.490	33.930	Exportação Export	406.911									
Marchandises, tons Goods, tons	3.187.706	28.356	23.913	1.524	3.213.651	9.708	Diversos Diverses	597.471	9.095	Exportação local Local export	75.952									
Ovado — cabeças Livestock — head	28.592	699	—	—	—	—	Minerais Minerals	808.375	80.148	Para o Para the	66.367									
Batal — tête Diversos Miscellaneous Diverses	—	4.209	—	—	—	—	Fuel Combustíveis	549.230	5.183	Charbon Coal	—									
Total	144.710	4.062	97.758				Total	3.187.706	28.356	Total	549.230									

Mapa estatístico do movimento geral dos cais no porto de Lourenço Marques, durante os meses de Janeiro-Novembro de 1952
 Details of shipping dealt with during January-Novembre 1952, at the port of Lourenço Marques, compared with same
 Statistique du mouvement général des quais de Lourenço Marques, de Janvier-Novembre comparée avec la

Nacionalidade dos navios Nationality of Vessels	Fundeados Anchored Au large	Atracados — Berthed — Accostés			Tonelagem bruta registada Gross registered tonnage Tonnage brut			Carga total descarregada Total cargo discharged—Tons Marchandises débarquées			Carga total carregada Total cargo loaded—Tons Marchandises embarquées			Carvão Coal load Charbon	
		1952	1951	Perct.	1952	1951	Perct.	1952	1951	Osc. Perct.	1952	1951	Oscilação Fluctuation	1952	1951
Navios atracados no mês anterior Embarcações locais	40	36	(-6)	—	—	—	4.279	618	3.661	12.495	11.190	1.305	31.584	73	
Portuguesa-Portuguesa-Portugais	256	302	+35	2.810	8.558	-5.748	5.975	6.434	-459	407	957	-490	213	1	
Alema-German-Aleman	12	109	+12	47.970	945.900	4.071	223.554	196.374	27.180	241.242	181.431	59.811	18.901	67	
Americana-American-Américan	123	109	-12	936.047	948.803	47.970	14.883	14.883	—	18.013	18.013	—	7.852	—	
Argentina-Argentine-Argentin	1	1	—	—	—	—	187.397	259.480	-72.083	304.042	289.457	15.185	—	—	
Canadian-Canadian-Canadien	1	1	-1	3.350	8.824	-1.474	8.252	3.185	5.067	—	3	—	—	—	
Chilena-Chilean-Chilien	1	1	—	—	14.314	-14.314	1.299	12.300	-10.907	—	3	—	—	—	
Dinamarquesa-Danish-Danois	1	1	—	—	4.884	-4.884	—	7.755	-3.755	—	6	—	—	—	
Finlandesa-Finnish-Finlandais	1	1	—	—	15.446	-15.446	7.834	16.949	-3.115	—	654	-287	—	—	
Francesa-French-Française	1	1	—	—	17.256	-17.256	13.850	13.850	—	5.093	31	5.062	0.770	19	
Grego-Greek-Grèce	1	1	—	—	41.740	-41.740	5.912	4.087	1.823	7.863	4.740	3.143	—	—	
Holandesa-Dutch-Hollandais	1	1	—	—	32.444	-32.444	15.451	20.822	-5.371	1	42.377	-42.377	16.673	17	
Hondurena-Hondurian-Hondurain	1	1	—	—	411.533	-411.533	63.500	66.889	-3.389	34.530	47.824	7.026	—	—	
Inglesa-British-Anglais	1	1	—	—	7.238	-7.238	1.570	—	1.570	—	1	—	—	—	
Italiana-Italian-Italien	1	1	—	—	2.491.366	-2.491.366	2.677.472	185.968	400.590	341.863	64.727	223.002	244.683	-10.681	124.632
Japonesa-Japanese-Japonais	1	1	—	—	150.252	-150.252	161.828	-11.576	9.256	13.339	-4.083	10.954	13.932	-2.978	17.090
Liberiana-Liberian-Libérien	1	1	—	—	36.520	-36.520	13.818	42.702	—	874	651	5.353	614	4.741	8.140
Norueguesa-Norwegian-Norvégien	1	1	—	—	373.578	-373.578	16.669	168.122	248.512	-80.390	42.342	57.607	-15.265	3.580	
Panamense-Panamanian-Panamaïen	1	1	—	—	403.983	-403.983	419.316	-13.333	447.475	338.743	68.732	13.509	-8.173	2.498	
Paquistan-Pakistani-Pakistani	1	1	—	—	7.031	-7.031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sueca-Swedish-Suédois	1	1	—	—	216.821	-216.821	54.497	106.207	101.893	4.314	30.049	14.189	14.460	10.612	
Sul-Africano-South African-Sud-Africain	1	1	—	—	209.929	-209.929	87.183	122.744	11.493	3.793	21.009	27.719	-5.922	223.382	
Turca-Turkish-Turc	1	1	—	—	4.939	-4.939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	7	1.008	1.105	-90	6.419.804	6.423.105	-3.301	1.748.968	1.656.170	92.798	985.606	945.131	42.535	473.639	

O porto de Lourenço Marques apesar de muito movimentado mantém-se sempre fluido

Despite increasing traffic always fluid

os é mercadorias nos caminhos de ferro, camionagem e portos -- Janeiro-Novembro de 1952.
 traffic during the months January-November 1952 on the railways, roads and in harbours.
 agers et marchandises sur les chemins de fer, routes et ports Janvier-Novembre, 1952.

Receita Revenue Recette	(b)	Inhambane						Quelimane						Mocimboa						Tete						TOTALS TOTALS TOTALS	
		Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer			Camionagem Roadways Routes			Porto Port			Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer			Camionagem Roadways Routes			Porto Port			Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer			Camionagem Roadways Routes			Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette
		Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette	Contos	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette
Exportação Export Exportation	406.911	46.629	911.99.808	4.707.42.978	334	78.015	1.842	72.462	2.014	98.539	2.407	14.654	537	62.848	295	17.531	650	14.787	801	1.706.289	29.214						
Consumo local Local consumption Marchés local	75.952	25.207	1.083.17.818	2.903.29.304	956	75.797	1.957	15.242	2.022	99.061	13.417	90.374	18.449	7.085	707	119.389	5.853	23.292	2.634	6.927.089	275.167						
Para os For the Pour les	66.367	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total	549.230	172	—	—	129	—	213	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2.108	7.612	1.419	6.022	4.656	13.899	18.998	1.002	3.972	3.669	314.834															

orte de Lourenço Marques, durante os meses de Janeiro-Novembro de 1952, comparado com igual período de 1951.
 ary-Novembre 1952, at the port of Lourenço Marques, compared with same period of the previous year.
 dea quais de Lourenço Marques, de Janvier-Novembre comparée avec la même période pour 1951.

Tonnage brut Registered tonnage	Carga total descarregada Total cargo discharged - Tons Marchandises débarquées					Carga total carregada Total cargo loaded - Tons Marchandises embarquées					Carvão carregado Coal loaded - Tons Charbon embarqués			Passageiros-Passengers-Passagers					
	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951	Oscilação Fluctuation	1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951
8.550	-5.740	4.270	6.434	3.661	12.495	11.180	1.307	31.584	73.730	-32.140	26	6	20	24	51	-27	—	—	—
940.900	4.071	223.554	190.374	27.180	241.242	181.431	59.811	18.901	67.633	-48.732	29.267	41.876	-12.609	37.258	41.059	-3.801	5.703	5.043	0.660
47.970	14.883	187.397	14.683	14.683	18.013	18.013	7.852	15.153	7.852	—	92	06	—	87	79	8	436	469	33
8.524	-1.474	259.480	-72.083	304.042	289.457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.314	-14.314	1.299	12.200	-19.907	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.884	-4.884	7.834	14.949	-3.115	687	954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.018	-7.570	13.630	19.630	5.003	11	11	5.682	6.776	18.527	-11.751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.023	233	4.087	1.853	7.863	4.720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.626	5.012	15.451	20.822	-9.371	1	1	42.277	-42.278	17.377	-754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78.730	-49.286	65.300	66.889	-1.389	54.850	47.824	7.026	10.573	10.338	-0.235	189	231	-49	72	89	-17	2.403	2.902	-499
497.122	-65.519	1.570	1.570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.077.472	-185.960	406.590	341.803	64.727	223.962	244.483	-10.521	124.632	319.232	-104.600	2.220	2.735	-515	1.643	1.908	-265	10.371	10.015	-1.644
101.826	-11.373	9.280	13.339	-4.083	10.934	13.952	-2.998	17.090	25.095	-8.605	5	10	-5	1	10	-9	33	6	-27
45.054	27.812	1.525	874	651	5.355	814	4.741	8.140	17.824	-9.484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.818	42.702	44.789	44.789	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
370.378	-10.609	108.122	245.512	-80.590	42.342	57.607	-15.265	3.586	8.048	-8.048	5	68	-63	11	1	-1	103	159	-50
419.310	-13.333	447.475	358.743	88.732	5.330	13.509	-8.173	2.498	73.861	-71.363	10	2	8	3	4	-1	—	—	—
7.931	-7.031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182.324	61.497	100.307	101.893	4.314	30.049	16.189	14.460	10.812	26.189	-15.677	12	9	3	14	5	9	37	31	6
67.185	122.744	11.490	7.700	3.793	21.099	27.019	-6.921	225.382	856	224.526	2	15	-13	8	—	8	15	24	-9
4.939	-4.939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.423.108	-3.301	1.748.908	1.650.170	92.798	985.008	943.131	42.535	473.839	793.023	-319.184	31.834	45.051	-12.217	39.126	43.209	-4.083	25.217	27.305	-2.088

movimentado

Despite increasing traffic the port of Lourenço Marques always retains its fluidity.

de mercadorias nos caminhos de ferro, camionagem e portos — Janeiro-Novembro de 1952.
 traffic during the months January-November 1952 on the railways, roads and in harbours.
 de marchandises sur les chemins de fer, routes et ports — Janvier-Novembre, 1952.

(b)	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Inhambane			Quelimano			Moçambique			Tete			TOTAIS TOTALS	TOTALS TOTALS
		Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Porto Port	Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Porto Port	Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Porto Port	Caminhos de ferro Railways Chemins de fer		Porto Port		
		Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette		Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette		Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette		Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Recette			
Exportação Export Exportation	400.911														
Consumo local Local consumption Marché local	75.952														
Para on For the Pour les	66.367														
Total	549.230														

porto de Lourenço Marques, durante os meses de Janeiro-Novembro de 1952, comparado com igual período de 1951.
 port of Lourenço Marques, during the months January-November 1952, compared with same period of the previous year.
 de Lourenço Marques, de Janvier-Novembre comparée avec la même période pour 1951.

1951	Osc. Fluct.	Carga total descarregada Total cargo discharged - Tons Marchandises débarquées			Carga total carregada Total cargo loaded - Tons Marchandises embarquées			Carvão carregado Coal loaded - Tons Charbon embarqués			Passageiros - Passengers - Passagers								
		1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	1952	1951	Osc. Fluct.	Desembarcados Disembark - Débarqués		Embarcados - Embarqués		Em trânsito - In transit - En transit				
5.500	-3.740	4.270	618	3.061	12.406	11.190	1.305	31.584	71.730	-3.146	26	6	20	34	31	-27			
945.900	4.071	223.354	100.374	27.180	241.242	181.431	490	59.811	18.901	67.633	-1.063	29.267	41.876	-12.609	37.236	41.039	-3.803	3.705	6.643
946.803	47.970	14.883	259.489	72.083	304.642	289.457	18.013	18.013	7.832		5	5					8	8	
8.824	-1.474	8.252	3.183	5.067		3	15.185			7.832		92	98	-6	87	70	17	436	459
14.314	-14.314	1.290	12.206	-10.907		3													
4.894	-4.884		7.555	-3.755		5													
23.016	-7.570	7.834	1.940	-3.115	687	954	-267		9.021	-9.021									
11.039	233	13.030		13.030	5.893	11	5.682	6.776	18.527	-11.731									
35.828	5.012	4.087	2.534	1.553	7.803	4.720	3.143		18.162	-18.162									
70.730	-49.266	15.451	20.822	-5.371	1	42.277	-42.277	10.573	17.377	-734									
49.712	-85.619	65.800	66.889	-1.389	54.650	47.824	7.026		10.338	-10.338									
	7.258	1.570		1.570		1													
2.077.472	-153.906	408.590	341.883	64.727	223.002	224.489	-10.521	124.632	319.232	-194.600	2.320	2.735	-515	1.643	1.908	-265	16.371	18.615	-1.644
161.838	-11.573	0.256	13.339	-4.083	10.954	13.052	-2.098	17.096	25.695	-8.605		5	10	-5	1	10	-9	5	8
40.554	27.412	1.522	874	681	5.353	814	4.741	8.140	17.634	-9.484									
13.818	42.702	44.789		44.789	12	010	467		8.048	-8.048									
370.378	-10.069	168.122	245.512	-80.390	42.342	57.607	-15.265	3.586	93.600	-89.104		5	68	-63	11	12	-1	103	150
419.316	-19.333	447.475	358.743	88.732	5.330	13.509	-8.173	2.400	73.861	-71.363		10	2	8	4	-1	8	15	24
7.031	-7.031					3	-3		11.254	-11.254									
162.324	0.497	100.207	101.803	4.314	30.049	16.189	-14.480	10.612	26.188	-15.576		2	9	3	14	5	9	37	31
87.186	122.744	11.493	7.700	3.793	21.099	27.019	-5.921	25.382	85	224.532			15	-13	8	5	8	15	24
4.939	-4.939					3	-3		1.617	-1.617									
6.423.105	-3.301	1.748.968	1.050.170	92.798	985.066	945.131	42.538	473.839	793.023	-310.184	31.834	45.051	-12.217	39.126	43.209	-4.083	25.217	27.305	-2.088

mpimentado

Despite increasing traffic the port of Lourenço Marques always retains its fluidity.

MÓVIMENTO DE NAVIÓs no porto de Lourenço Marques
 período
SHIPPING MOVEMENT during January-November, 1952 in the
MÓVEMENT DE NAVIRES dans le port de Lourenço Marques

Período Period Période	NAVIOS SHIPS NAVIRES		CARGA DES CARGO DES FRET DE				
	Entradas Entered Entrés	Atracados Berthed Accostés	Para o cais at wharf Sur le quai				
			General Diverses	Combustível e óleos Fuel & oils Combust. et huiles	Cais Wharf Quai		
No.	Toneladas registadas Tonnages	No.	Toneladas registadas Tonnages	Gorjão	Gorjão	Matola	
1952	976	6.447.044	908	6.420.488	588.952	481.772	518.120
1951	1.049	6.183.568	1.101	6.421.412	506.084	439.814	512.215
Oscilação Fluctuation	-73	-36.524	-103	-24	82.868	41.838	33.905

Toneladas de 1000 kg., 1000 L., 40 pés, 2000 lbs., ou 200 galões - Tons of 1000 kg.,
2000 lbs., ou

DIVISÃO DE EXPLORAÇÃO
DETA - Transportes Aéreos -

Movimento de passageiros, mercado
 Passenger, goods, and air mail
 Traffic passagers, frét et

SERVIÇO INTERNO - INTERNAL SERVICE - SERVICE LOCAL

	Lourenço Marques	Vila do João Belo	Inhambane	Beira e Mambane	Quelimane	Lumbo e A. Ennos	P. Amélia Macimboa
	Quantidade Quantity Quantité						
	Receita Revenue Recette						
	Contos						
PASSEIROS PASSENGERS	3.353	4.797	3	280	171	2.491	2.649
Carga Goods-KK	101.468	1.508	8	3.829	29	10.350	129
Fret Mail-KK	20.837	914	8	4.190	32	8.021	349
Posto Diversos							
Miscellaneous Diverses		107			97		10
Totals	6.956	7	294	3.274	1.412	1.794	556

durante os meses de Janeiro-Novembro de 1952, comparado com igual de 1951
 port of Lourenço Marques compared with the same period of 1951
 de Janvier-Novembre 1952 comparée avec la même période pour 1951

CARREGADA CHARGED CHARGE			CARGA CARREGADA CARGO LOADED PRET EMBARQUE			CARVAO COAL CHARBON	PASSAGEIROS PASSENGERS PASSAGERS				
Madeira Timber Bois	Para lanchões Into lighters Sur coffre	Div. Gen.	Madeira Timber Bois	General Diverses	Minerios Minerals	Carbu- rantes Fuel Carbu- rants	Expor- tação Export	Para con- sumo Bunkers	Transito Transit	Desem- barcados Landed Débar- qués	Embar- cados Embarqués
Corjaço	Em lanchões Into lighters sur coffre	Div. Gen.	Madeira Timber Bois	General Diverses	Minerios Minerals	Carbu- rantes Fuel Carbu- rants	Expor- tação Export	Para con- sumo Bunkers	Transito Transit	Desem- barcados Landed Débar- qués	Embar- cados Embarqués
46.323	9.165	--	77.663	358.939	307.162	119.576	438.325	35.514	25.038	31.832	39.117
45.670	17.209	--	131.683	379.603	562.068	101.461	705.014	73.241	27.335	45.051	43.267
-347	-8.044	--	-34.029	39.336	-34.906	18.319	-246.689	-37.727	-2.277	-13.219	-4.139

1000 L. 40 lt., 2000 lbs., or 200 gallons - Tonnes de 1000 ks., 1000 L., 40 pieds, 200 gallon.

DOS TRANSPORTES AÉREOS
Air Services — Transports Aériens

aviação e malas — Janeiro-Novembro de 1952.
 traffic — January-November 1952.
 poste — Janvier-Novembre 1952.

Tele- c. Mutarrara	SERVICO INTERNACIONAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE SERVICE INTERNATIONAL										TOTAL							
	Lourenço Maroua		Joh. bur.		Beira		Salisbury		Durban		Interio Interior Local	Internacional International	Totais Totals					
Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu	Quantidade Quantity Quantité	Receita Revenue Revenu					
192	143	1.445	799	915	514	445	237	631	211	413	254	9.343	10.730	3.365	2.036	11.915	12.766	
1.218	27	3.017	74	9.491	44	1.193	7	4.552	11	598	—	30.241	1.680	20.163	88	173.899	1.768	
889	34	6.465	65	6.162	62	227	6	1.234	32	406	1	10.271	1.748	14.483	169	34.754	1.917	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	—	—	—	281
206	—	888	—	670	—	261	—	257	—	265	—	14.451	—	2.293	—	—	—	16.752

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CHAPAS ONDULADAS E LISAS

...

COMPLEMENTOS
DE COBERTURAS

...

TUBOS DE QUEDA E ESGOTO

...

CALEIRAS E ALGEROSES

...

ETC., ETC.

★★

★★

TUBOS PARA CANALIZAÇÕES
DE ÁGUA

...

RESERVATÓRIOS PARA ÁGUA

...

VASOS GOMADOS
E SEXTAVADOS

...

CUBATAS E CASAS
DESMONTÁVEIS

**LUSALITE DE MOÇAMBIQUE
(S. A. R. L.)**

FÁBRICA NO DONDO

— o —

REVENDEDORES EM TODA A PROVÍNCIA

SEDE:

DELEGAÇÃO:

BEIRA

Caixa Postal, 623
Telefone, 2898
Telegramas: "LUSALITE"

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Caixa Postal, 1177
Telefone, 2676
Telegramas: "LUSALITE"

NAVIOS QUE NOS VISITAM



A Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. é uma empresa de navegação britânica muito conhecida no nosso território, cujos portos principais, Lourenço Marques e Beira, as suas unidades desde há muito visitam com regularidade.

Foi fundada pelos Srs. Henry Bucknall & Sons, que em 1892 iniciaram carreiras regulares entre a Grã-Bretanha e a África meridional, a princípio, com navios de carga apenas e, poucos anos depois, com navios de passageiros também.

Faz hoje parte de um grupo de cinco companhias conhecidas sob o nome de Ellerman Lines Ltd., que possui 100 unidades, estando além disso associada a esse grupo a Ellerman Wilson Line proprietária de 28 navios. No entanto, desta organização somente a Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. e a Hull Line se dedicam às carreiras de África.

Atingidas estas companhias com pesadas perdas durante a última guerra, estabeleceram depois dela um importante programa de construções que compreende mais 50 novas unidades, entre as quais quatro navios de passageiros do tipo «City of Port Elizabeth» do qual nos vamos ocupar neste número do Boletim.

O «City of Port Elizabeth» é a mais recente unidade da Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Encontra-se actualmente em viagem inaugural devendo entrar no porto de Lourenço Marques na primeira quinzena de Fevereiro.

Foi construída nos conhecidos estaleiros britânicos Vickers-Armstrong Ltd. e apresenta as seguintes características: tonelagem

bruta 12 500, comprimento 165 metros (541'), calado máximo 28 pés.
O sistema propulsor é constituído por dois motores «Hawthorn-Duxford» a óleos pesados, que desenvolvem a potência de 12 650 H. P. a 115 rotações por minuto, o que lhe permite a velocidade de cruzeiro de 16 nós.

Possui alojamentos para 107 passageiros em classe única, distribuídos por 37 camarotes de casal, dos quais 4 suites, e 12 individuais, dispondo além disso de 21 camas «pullmans» para serem adaptadas aos diversos camarotes, conforme for conveniente.

As instalações destinadas aos passageiros compreendem uma espaçosa sala de jantar, sala de estar, sala de visitas, sala de leitura, sala de fumo e uma varanda-café. No convés superior existe uma magnífica piscina no centro de um terraço no qual estão dispostas mesas e cadeiras formando um conjunto muito atraente.

As instalações para crianças compreendem uma amp. sala com brinquedos e um convés de recreio. A decoração dos interiores do navio, bem como a mob. a, foram objecto de um cuidado muito especial dos construtores que conseguiram dar-lhe um ambiente moderno, elegante e extremamente confortável.

Merece-nos especial referência a pintura mural na escadaria da parte da ré, que representa uma cena do desembarque do navegador português Bartolomeu Dias no rio do Infante em 1482.

A aparelhagem de navegação inclui o equipamento mais moderno em uso na marinha mercante. Este navio transporta também carga para o que dispõe de 5 espaçosos porões equipados com 14 paus de carga de 5 a 30 toneladas.

O «City of Port Elizabeth» é comandado pelo capitão da marinha mercante Sr. H. Percival, comodoro da frota da Ellerman desde Outubro de 1948. Encontra-se há 40 anos ao serviço deste grupo de companhias, tendo sido promovido a comandante em 1923. Possui a condecoração da O. B. E. pelos serviços prestados durante a última guerra.

São agentes desta companhia em Lourenço Marques a muito conceituada firma, The Lourenço Marques Forwarding Co.

SHIPS THAT CALL ON US

The Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. is a British shipping company very well-known in our territory as their ships have been calling regularly at our main ports, Lourenço Marques and Beira, since long ago.

It was founded by Messrs. Henry Bucknall & Sons, who in 1892 initiated regular services between Great Britain and Southern Africa, at the beginning with cargo boats only and a few years later also with passenger ships.

BATEAUX QUI NOUS VISITENT

La firme «Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.» est une entreprise de navigation britannique très connue au Mozambique, dont les ports principaux, Lourenço Marques et Beira, sont visités depuis longtemps, et régulièrement par ses unités.

Elle a été fondée par M. M. Henry Bucknall & Sons, qui en 1892, ont inauguré les services réguliers entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Afrique méridionale. Ils ont débuté avec des cargos auxquels, quelques années après, ils ont ajouté des bateaux de passagers.

Today it forms part of a group of five well-known companies under the name of Ellerman Lines Ltd. who maintains 100 vessels, besides being associated with Ellerman Wilson Line owners of 28 ships. But of this organization only the Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. and the Hall Line do the African routes.

Having sustained heavy losses during the last war, after the war these companies began an important programme of construction, aiming at 50 new vessels, among them four passenger ships of the class of the «City of Port Elizabeth». This is the ship we want to discuss in this number of the Bulletin.

The «City of Port Elizabeth» is the newest vessel of the Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. It is at present doing an inaugural voyage and should be entering the port of Lourenco Marques during the first fortnight of February.

It was built in the well-known British yards of Vickers-Armstrong Ltd. and has the following characteristics: gross tonnage 12,500, length 165 metres (541'), maximum draught 28 feet.

The propulsion system is constituted by two «Hawthorn-Doxford» Diesel engines, developing 12,650 B.H.P. at 115 rotations per minute and allows her a cruising speed of 16 knots.

She has accommodation for 107 passengers in the first class, distributed over 37 double staterooms of which 4 are suites, and 12 are individual, and besides 21 pullman beds at her disposal which can be put up in the different cabins as convenience may demand.

The quarters appointed to the passengers include a spacious dining room, lounge, drawing room, reading room, smoking room and a veranda-cafe. On the upper deck there is a terrace with table and chairs attractively arranged, and a magnificent swimming pool in the middle.

The children's quarters include a large play room and a recreation deck.

The interior decoration and the furnishing of the ship received special care and the builders succeeded in creating an atmosphere of modernity, elegance and extreme comfort.

Special mention must be made of the main cabin.

Aujourd'hui, elle fait partie d'un groupe de cinq compagnies connues sous le nom de Ellerman Lines Ltd. qui possède 100 unités. A ce groupe est encore associée la «Ellerman Wilson Lines» propriétaire de 28 navires. Cependant, de cette organisation, seule la «Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.» et la «Hall Lines» font le service de l'Afrique.

Après souffrir de lourdes pertes pendant la dernière guerre, ces compagnies ont établi, après les hostilités, un important programme de constructions qui comprend plus de 50 unités nouvelles, parmi lesquelles quatre navires de passagers du type «City of Port Elizabeth». C'est de ce bateau que nous nous occuperons dans le présent numéro du Bulletin.

Le «City of Port Elizabeth» est la plus récente unité de la «Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.». Elle effectue à présent le voyage inaugural et doit entrer dans le port de Lourenco Marques au cours de la première quinzaine de Février.

Construite aux chantiers britanniques Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., elle possède les caractéristiques suivantes: tonnage brut 12.500 tonnaux (165 mètres (541'), tirant d'eau 28 pieds.

Le système propulseur est constitué par deux moteurs «Hawthorn-Doxford» à huile lourde, qui développent une puissance de 12.650 H. P. à 115 rotations par minute et lui permettent une vitesse de croisière de 16 noeuds.

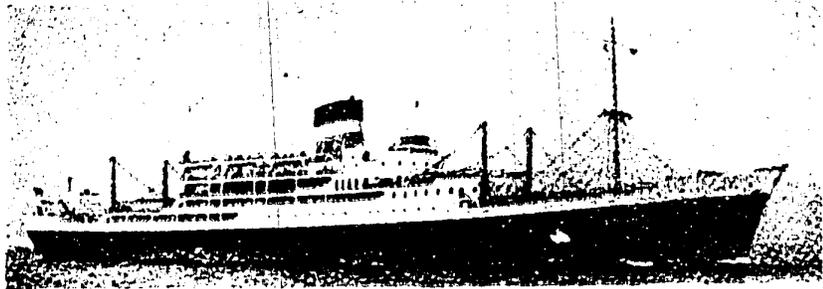
Elle possède des logements pour 107 passagers en classe unique, distribués en 37 cabines à deux lits, y compris 4 appartements et 12 cabines individuelles. En outre 21 lits supplémentaires peuvent être placés, selon les convenances, dans les cabines.

Les installations destinées aux passagers comprennent une vaste salle à manger, salon de repos, salon de lecture et une véranda-café sur le pont supérieur; on trouve une belle piscine au milieu d'une terrasse où sont disposées des tables et des chaises. Le tout forme un ensemble très attrayant.

Les installations pour les enfants comprennent une vaste salle et un parc de récréation.

La décoration de l'intérieur du navire, ainsi que le mobilier, ont été l'objet d'un soin tout spécial de la part des constructeurs, qui ont réussi à lui donner une ambiance moderne, élégante et très confortable.

La peinture blanche de l'estribord, côté arrière, mé-



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BOLETIM - JANEIRO DE 1953

E S T I V A

No mês de Novembro de 1952 estiveram, nos cais de Lourenço Marques, 91 navios que manusearam 239.381 toneladas de carga diversa, durante 5.368 horas de estadia, a medida de 45 toneladas-hora. As melhores médias foram as que constam do mapa abaixo:

STEVEDORING

During November, 1952, at the wharves of Lourenço Marques, 91 ships handled 239,381 tons of general cargo in a total of 5,368 hours of their stay in port, the average per working hour being 45 tons. Highest rates of handling cargo during that period where those of the undermentioned table:

ARRIMAGE

En Novembre 1952, 91 navires ont passé aux quais de Lourenço Marques et ont manie 239.381 tonnes de marchandises pendant 5.368 heures de sejour, à la moyenne de 45 tonnes-heure. Les meilleures moyennes parent celles indiquées dans la table suivante:

Médias Rates Moyennes Tonn/h.	Navios Navires Ships	Agentes Agents	Carga - Load - Charge		Descarga Unload Decharge
			Minério Minerals Minerail Tons	Diversos General Diverses Tons	Diversos General Diverses
199	Vingaren	John T. Rennie	5.620	-	-
176	Milano	John T. Rennie	850	321	39
154	Bislana	John T. Rennie	-	-	761
128	Charles Lykes	John T. Rennie	-	27	650
127	City of Camburra	L. M. Forwarding	-	-	804
127	Craftsman	John T. Rennie	-	-	1.053
125	Robin Sherwood	Mitchell Cotts	5.016	217	-
124	African Enterprise	John T. Rennie	4.553	314	212
123	Marlekerk	Boror Commercial	2.497	132	691
121	African Moon	John T. Rennie	5.153	384	74
115	Kolsmaren	Mitchell Cotts	1.153	7	1.292
113	Império	Marta da Cruz	-	2.764	52
110	Mosambique	Breyner & Wirth	-	2.583	3.019
108	Lombok	Parry Leon	130	-	3.132
104	Robin Gray	Mitchell Cotts	-	7	826
104	African Dawn	John T. Rennie	-	179	857
101	Herminion	E. H. Sprackett	-	-	914

the staircase in the stern, which represents a scene from the disembarkation of the Portuguese navigator, Bartolomeu Dias at the Great Fish River in 1482.

She is fitted with the most modern navigation equipment in use in the merchant marine.

This ship also carries cargo for which she has 5 spacious holds equipped with 14 derricks of from 5 to 50 tons.

The «City of Port Elizabeth» is under the command of Captain H. Percival of the Merchant Marine, Commandant of the Ellerman fleet since October 1948. He has been in the service of this group of companies for 40 years, and was promoted to Commander in 1923. He was awarded the O. B. E. medal for his services during the last war.

The esteemed firm of The Lourenço Marques Forwarding Co. are the agents in Lourenço Marques for this company.

rite une référence spéciale. Elle représente une scène du débarquement du navigateur portugais Bartolomeu Dias à Rio do Infante en 1482.

L'appareillage de navigation comprend l'équipement le plus moderne en usage dans la marine marchande.

Ce navire peut transporter aussi des marchandises. A cet effet, il dispose de 5 vastes cales équipées de 14 mats de charge de 5 à 30 tonnes.

Le «City of Port Elizabeth» est commandé par le Capitaine de la marine marchande, M. H. Percival Dozen de la flotte de la «Ellerman» depuis Octobre 1948. Il y a déjà 40 ans qu'il se trouve au service de ce groupe de compagnies, et a été nommé commandant en 1923. L'ordre de l'Empire britannique lui a été conféré, pour des services rendus pendant la dernière guerre.

L'agent, à Lourenço Marques, de cette Compagnie, est le firme «The Lourenço Marques Forwarding Co.»

TRÁFEGO CARVOEIRO — VELOCIDADE DE MANUSEAMENTO

Durante o mês de Novembro de 1952, passaram pelo porto de Lourenço Marques 22.316 toneladas de carvão, das quais 817 foram fornecidas a 4 navios para consumo.
 A exportação totalizou portanto 21.499 toneladas e teve os destinos indicados no mapa abaixo.
 A maior remessa 10.404 toneladas — foi levada pelo navio «Nordewal» para o Cabo.
 A melhor média de carregamento foi a do navio «Nordewal» que, através da Carvoeira n.º 1, recebeu 10.404 toneladas em 12 horas e 36 minutos, o que dá a média de 825 toneladas/hora.

COAL TRADE Handling speed

During the month of November, 1952, coal trade through the port of Lourenço Marques amounted to 22,316 tons, of which 816 were delivered to 4 ships for bunkers.

Exports, at a figure of 21,499 tons, were taken by the undermentioned vessels.

Largest consignment — 10,404 tons — was taken to Cape Town by S.S. «Nordewal».

Highest handling rate was that of S.S. «Nordewal» which loaded 10,404 tons through coaling plant n.º 1 in 12 hours 36 minutes, i.e. at the average of 825 tons/hour.

TRAFIC DE CHARBON Vitesse de chargement

Pendant le mois de Novembre 1952, 22.316 tonnes de charbon ont passées par le port de Lourenço Marques. De ce tonnage, 816 furent fournies à 4 navires sous forme de combustibles.

Le restant soit 21.499 tonnes, furent embarquées pour les destinations ci-dessous indiquées.

Le «Nordewal» prit le plus grande chargement — 10.404 tonnes — destinées à le Cap.

La meilleure moyenne de chargement fut celle du «Nordewal» qui recut de la charbonnière n.º 1 en 12 heures et 36 minutes 10.404 tonnes, donc à moyenne de 825 tonnes à l'heure.

NAVIOS VESSELS NAVIRES	DESTINOS DESTINATIONS	CARGA — CARGO (Toneladas métricas)			T/H	
		Carvoeira — Coaling Plant Charbonnière		A balde By bucket Aseau	N.º 1	N.º 2
		N.º 1	N.º 2			
Nordewal	Cape Town	1.008	—	—	816	—
Dalia	Cape Town Bunkers	9.487 348	9.835	—	—	704
Nordewal	Cape Town Bunkers	10.014 390	10.404	—	—	825
	Bunkers to 2 ships				70	
					70	808
		22.297				

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MOVIMENTO DE VAGÕES -- Janeiro-Novembro de 1952
Truck movement -- January-November 1952
Mouvement de wagons -- Janvier-Novembre 1952

	Recebidos dos Received from Recus des		Enviados para os Despatched to Expédiés sur les	
	Vazios Empty Vides	Carregados Loaded Chargés	Vazios Empty Vides	Carregados Loaded Chargés
Ganinhos de Ferro de Moçambique - caranguejas South African Railways.....bogies	2.439	2.148	1.972	2.563
Ganinhos de Ferro de Moçambique - normals South African Railways.....shorts	18.397	29.286	14.297	33.403
	1	221	80	131
	-	7.518	728	6.838
Total	20.837	39.173	17.077	42.937

TRAFEGO NOS CAIS DURANTE O MESMO PERIODO
Wharf traffic during the same period
Trafic sur les quais pendant la même période

9.9356 tons de carga geral foram carregadas e despachadas para a União. ...tons of general cargo were loaded for the Union. - T. de divers en été chargées et expédiées sur l'Union.	Média diária de vagões carregados Daily average of trucks loaded Moyenne journalière de wagons chargés	126
1.294.415 tons de carga, incluindo carvão, foram recebidas da União e descarregadas. ...tons of cargo, including coal, were received from the Union and unloaded. - T. de fret, y compris du charbon, ont été reçus de l'Union et déchargés.	Média diária de vagões descarregados Daily average of trucks unloaded Moyenne journalière de wagons déchargés	115
120.640 tons de carvão foram armazenadas para embarque e embarcadas. ...tons of coal were received for bunkering and export. - T. de charbon ont été reçus pour le ravitaillement des navires et l'exportation.	Carga média por vagão Average load per truck Moyenne de charge par wagon.	27 tons

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MÓVIMENTO DE NAVIOS no porto da Beira no período de Jan
SHIPPING MOVEMENTS during January-November 1952 in the

Período Period Periode	NAVIOS SEIROS NAVIRES			CARGA DESCARREGADA CARGO DISCHARGED FRÊT DECHARGE								
	Entradas Arrivals Entrées	Saídas Sails Sorties	Total	Geral General Divers			Gasolina e óleos Petrol & oils Essence & hullies		Cimento Cement		Madeira Timber Bois	
				Punguê	Chiveve	Ao largo	Punguê	Chiveve	Punguê	Chiveve	Punguê	Chiveve
1952	830	612	512,416	129,867	49,658	337,610	61,033	1,394	85,477	9,364		
1951	830	630	440,591	107,836	54,106	264,244	153,787	3,697	71,373	2,994		
Variação	-30	-18	71,825	26,031	-4,248	73,366	-92,754	-1,303	14,104	6,370		

Permenores do movimento geral dos cais no porto da Beira do
mo período do ano anterior -- Details of shipping dealt with, at
compared with the same

Nacionalidade dos navios Nationality of Vessels	Número Number			Tonelagem Tonnage		
	1952	1951	Var.	1952	1951	Var.
Navios entrados no mês anterior Ship. entered previous month	111	174	(44)			
Embarcações locais Local craft	178	190	-12	370,000	390,000	-20,000
Portuguesa-Portuguese	2	4	-2	13,351	10,474	2,877
Alemã-German	40	41	-1	312,489	311,110	1,379
Americana-American	8	9	-1	20,623	20,500	123
Belga-Belgian	1	1		7,000	7,000	
Chinesa-Chinese	3	3		20,000	20,000	
Dinamarquesa-Danish	1	1		1,000	1,000	
Françesa-French	2	2		11,800	11,800	
Grega-Greek	2	4	-2	12,200	19,850	-7,650
Holandesa-Dutch	61	70	-9	11,700	29,750	-18,050
Honduriana	1	1		7,100	7,100	
Inglês-British	229	211	18	1,877,600	1,877,600	
Italiana-Italian	19	24	-5	179,000	173,000	6,000
Japonesa-Japanese	4	8	-4	25,000	32,000	-7,000
Liberiana-Liberian	1	2	-1	6,000	13,000	-7,000
Norueguesa-Norwegian	23	29	-6	1,290,000	173,000	1,117,000
Panamense-Panamanian	23	19	4	210,000	191,400	18,600
Sueca-Swedish	23	21	2	130,000	107,600	22,400
Sul-Africana-South African	2	2		10,000	10,000	
Turca-Turkish	1	1		1,000	1,000	
Total	621	639	-18	3,990,700	3,916,628	74,072

No mês de Novembro de 1952, estiveram nos cais da porto da Beira 71 navios que manusearam 196,968 toneladas de carga diversa durante 6,511 horas de estadia, a média de 30 toneladas-hora.

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eiro-Novembro de 1952, comparado com igual periodo de 1951.
 port of Beira compared with same period of 1951.

CARGA CARREGADA CARGO LOADED FRET EMBARQUE						CARGA BAL- DEADA CARGO TRANS- SHIPPED FRET TRANS- BORDE			PASSAGEIROS PASSENGERS PASSAGERS				
Ceral General Divers			Tabaco Tobacco Tabac		Minério Minerals Mineral		Punguê Chiveve		Embarcados Embarqués		Desembarcados Desembarqués		Trensito In Transit
Punguê	Chiveve	Ao largo	Punguê	Chiveve	Punguê	Chiveve	Punguê	Chiveve	Embarcados	Embarqués	Desembarcados	Desembarqués	Trensito
89.202	45.596	35.498	110.124	59.776	610.318	137.919	33.978	881	11.278	12.076	23.259	21.534	1.725
80.521	28.561	37.810	108.552	26.211	640.417	87.728	28.854	1.443	9.129	11.412	21.534	21.534	0
-1.320	17.034	-2.402	1.572	33.565	-30.099	70.212	5.124	-562	2.158	664	1.725	1.725	0

rante os meses de Janeiro-Novembro de 1952, comparado com o mes-
 the port of Beira during January-November 1952.
 period of the previous year.

Carga descarregada Cargo discharged			Carga carregada Cargo loaded			Passageiro - Passengers								
						Desembarcados Disembarked			Embarcados Embararked			Em Tránsito In Transit		
1952	1951	Osc.	1952	1951	Osc.	1952	1951	Osc.	1952	1951	Osc.	1952	1951	Osc.
186.864	86.656	100.208	333.547	136.974	196.573	174	13	161	1.134	711	398			
424	267	157	3.419	7.312	-1.867									
149.198	170.219	-21.021	78.312	71.899	6.509	6.741	6.184	557	1.325	4.362	173	4.335	4.482	-147
6.088	6.088	0	381	381	0									
62.655	73.740	-11.085	98.129	102.236	-4.108	19	60	-41	8	18	-10	1	396	-379
1.990	7.146	-5.156	24.653	44.107	-19.454	2	8	-6	2	7	-5	23	3	-373
2.937	2.937	0												
25.573	25.573	0	4	4	0									
6.109	6.152	-43	5.794	5.794	0									
	6.175	-676												
6.903	10.327	-3.424	8	10.129	-10.121									
50.230	51.577	-1.347	46.342	43.575	2.767	115	4.27	-312	85	57	-172	620	508	120
3.000	3.000	0												
413.906	373.014	40.892	467.347	493.335	-25.988	4.683	4.535	148	5.287	3.536	1.744	15.937	14.444	1.502
22.887	11.343	11.544	2.348	33.256	-30.908	334	168	166			45	3.179	1.630	1.579
18.740	43.563	-24.823	4	131	-140									
				19.468	-19.468									
76.699	120.387	-43.688	11.450	15.869	-4.419	5	11	-6					49	-1
110.162	104.951	5.211	10.833	14.440	-3.607				1				39	-2
46.881	12.675	34.206	35.106	38.433	-3.327	2	7	-5					45	-4
	7.219	7.219		3	-3								9	-9
1.191.239	1.097.536	93.703	1.123.139	1.031.965	92.115	12.077	11.414	663	11.279	9.119	2.166	23.761	21.330	1.731

During the month of November, 1952 in the port of Beira 71 ships handled 199,608 tons of goods during 6,511 hours in part, the average rate of handling being 30 tons per hour.

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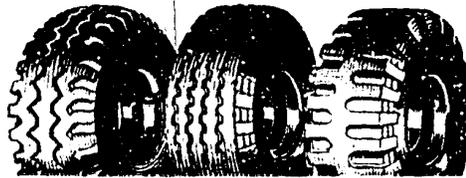
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