Family Networks in Goa & Macau

By Roy Xavier

"Dr. Roy Eric Xavier is a visiting scholar at the Institute for the Study of Societal Issues at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Director of the Portuguese and Macanese Studies Project, whose web site: FarEastCurrents.com, provides summaries of his research."

Revised 2/22/2014 – (Author’s Note: This is the (revised) second part of an article on Macanese family networks. It begins with a transitional summary, then focuses on the early history of families in each community. The roman numerals (not included) indicate where footnotes will be inserted later.) —-

The Church thus helped to solidify Luso-Asian customs and practice. By legitimizing racially-mixed unions through baptism in Goa, it also condoned bonds to other ethnic groups that were necessary for the survival of Portuguese trade. In the process, the Church became a powerful ally of Portuguese ambitions in Asia, and the future “guardian” of Macanese culture and community life.

And yet Portuguese “descendentes”, like other colonized groups, were not completely reliant on the Church or on colonial administrations for their survival. The expanding Asian trade provided other options. For while the “rules” of family practice were regulated by the Holy See and the Bishop of Goa, social and commercial relations among families, and the effects of those relationships on the Macanese community, were very much in play.

By most accounts, ties between families were common aspects of early colonial life in India that were later brought to Macau. In Goa, for example, where the number of Portuguese “descendentes” in the 1500s already numbered about 10,000, a mix of Indian, Malayan, and Sri Lankan influences through trade created a shared patois that researchers have called a “linguistic hybridization of Portuguese, Malay and Sinitic traits”. This led them to conclude that “Maquista”, the creole language usually identified with Macau, is actually “the result of the mixing of different cultures and linguistic systems” adopted from other ports and probably first spoken in Goa and Malacca.

The wide range of cultural influences, which later included Japanese and Chinese, brought together by Portuguese colonization and the Church, resulted in unique familial traditions. In Goa the conversion of native Indians gave rise to the adoption of Portuguese surnames at baptism, the rearing and education of mestizo children according to Christian values, and even the incorporation of indigenous rituals into the marriage ceremony. A vivid example of the latter is provided by an Italian traveler, Pietro Della Valle, who attended a Goan wedding in the 1620s:
Family Networks in Goa & Macau

“The Bride and Bridegroom came under Umbrellas of Silk, garnished with silver, and in other particulars the Ceremonies were according to the custom of the Portugals, only I observed that, according to the use of the Country, in the Company before the Married Persons there marched a party of fourteen, or sixteen, men oddly clothed after the Indian fashion, to wit naked from the girdle upward, and their Bodies painted in a pattern with white Sanders (sand).”

The blending of old and new world elements, and the social ties they created, led to the establishment of a large Indo-Portuguese community in Goa, one of the original locations of “descendentes” in Asia.

Two examples of Portuguese family ties through Goa and Macau suggest the roles that generational networks played during this period. According to genealogist Jorge Forjaz, the descendants of Rui Lopes, a 12th century soldier on the northern Portuguese frontier at Chaves (then part of Spain), can be traced thirteen generations later to Antonio Rafael Alvares, a 17th century Captain-General of Diu, a Goan trading port. Although born in Lisbon around 1650, Alvares spent his military career in India, where he married a local woman and raised four sons and several grandchildren who were prominent in Goa’s military and religious establishment. Several of Alvares’ descendents appear throughout the 18th century as soldiers and physicians. One grandson, Vicente Alvares, was an officer who later became a pharmacist in 1726. His son, Manuel Caetano Alvares, was a doctor certified to practice in Goa and Portugal in 1755. Another cousin, Joao Jacques Floriano Alvares, was a doctor at the Medical School of Goa in 1849, and later was appointed Chief Medical Officer of Macau in 1872. Through the 19th century many Alvares family members also worked as researchers, attorneys, teachers, and university professors, with several moving between Goa, Macau, Hong Kong, and Portugal.

Another “descendente” family from India, the Barrettos, originated from the union of Antonio Lorenzo Barretto, born into the Maratha tribe of Goa, and Pascoa de Sousa, whose father was Portuguese. Upon his baptism, Barretto adopted the family name of his godfather, a descendent of Gomez Mendes Barretto, who lived in 12th century Spain. Antonio Barretto’s “descendentes” later became successful traders in India and Macau.

Antonio’s second son, Luis Barretto de Sousa, who was born in Bombay in 1745, founded the merchant firm: L. Barretto & Company. In 1797, Luis joined his younger brother, Joseph Barretto Senior de Sousa (1750-1824), to establish the first insurance business in Macau, the “Casa de Sequros”, securing the cargos of other merchants involved in the China Trade. The brothers also partnered with several uncles and a brother-in-law who owned trading firms.

The business from these connections allowed the Barrettos to purchase two merchant ships of their own. One vessel operated between the Cape of Good Hope and London. The other ship handled trade between Macau and the rest of China. Together these ventures created one of the earliest examples of “vertical integration” in the Far East, linking manufactured goods and distribution. As his wealth accumulated, Luis Barretto earned a reputation in 18th century India as “The Prince of Business”.

As the Portuguese empire declined in the late 17th century, many Goan born “descendentes” made their way to Macau, but the transition was slow because of changing political and economic conditions.

Macau represented Portugal’s tenuous foothold in 16th century China. During an interruption in trade from 1519 to 1550, the result of aggressive tactics toward local merchants, colonial officials focused their attention on Japan, which was discovered by Portuguese sailors in 1542. When relations with China were re-established, the first exchange of goods took place during an annual trade fair on Sanchan Island in 1552. By 1555 the fair was extended to Limpacao Island and the small peninsula on which Macao is located today.

The earliest settlers in Macao, including sailors, criminals, adventurers, escaped prisoners, traders, and Jesuit missionaries, arrived from Goa, Japan, Malacca, and bordering regions of China as early as 1553. It is reputed that local mandarins allowed them to remain permanently in 1557 in recognition of their role in expelling pirates who used Macau as a stronghold. The city then enjoyed a “Golden Era”, particularly while trade with Japan remained open, but fell into deprivation following the closure of Japanese ports in 1639. In that period Macau
Family Networks in Goa & Macau

overcame the Dutch invasion of 1622, the capture of the Malacca peninsula in 1641, but benefited in later years from a British-Portuguese alliance in 1661.

When Macau finally recovered in the early 18th century, assisted by the opening of Canton to foreign traders by China in 1685, Goa and Macao emerged as the only entry points to India and China, and the principal trading centers in Asia. Macanese merchants soon were engaged as intermediaries between East and West, enjoying a virtual trade monopoly. This period of prosperity also corresponded with rising liberal fervor in Macau, while being virtually forgotten by Lisbon and neglected from Goa.

Macau’s relative autonomy also came as a consequence of the Church’s long history in Asia. Following Portuguese, French and Spanish Jesuits into 15th century China, many religious orders built churches, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and convents to serve the growing community. Jesuit clerics, in particular, diligently preserved the journals of early Portuguese explorers, while chronicling the development of Macau as the “City in the Name of God in China”, even in the foundation stones of St. Paul’s cathedral, as well as in the work of artists, including the poet Luis Vaz de Camoes, a visitor in 1567. Students in religious schools were taught the classics, mathematics, languages, and commercial skills, including stenography, printing, and horticulture, anticipating the demands of trade in the coming years. As a result, the flow of regular ship traffic from Goa began once again, opening Macau to the first wave of “descendente” immigrants.

Many families were attracted by opportunities provided by the burgeoning trade. The next generation of Barrettos, for example, added to the family’s fortunes in India by moving some of its commercial interests to Macau. Joseph Barretto Junior’s son, Antonio Lorenzo Barretto Rodriguez, succeeded his father as director of the Casa de Seguros de Macao in 1810. A few years later he was elected to Macau’s ruling body, the Leal Senado. Antonio Lorenzo’s son, Bartolomeu Barretto Rodriquez (1748-1845), began as a tea merchant in Macau, and in 1822 became the third generation of his family to be director of the Casa de Seguros. In 1825, another of Antonio’s sons was elected chairman of Macau’s “Almatace da Camara”, the colony’s chamber of commerce. In 1831 at age 20, Antonio’s Lorenzo’s grandson, Bartolomeu Antonio Barretto, was a linguist, negotiator, and clerk for William Jardine, the most prominent “country trader” in Macau. Following the Opium wars in the 1850s, Bartolomeu became Jardine and Matheson’s principal agent in Bangkok and Manila, and later purchased a rice mill in the Philippines, where he died in 1881.

There were similar patterns in other families. Leonardo ‘d Almada y Castro, a Goan born in 1815, was the son of a Portuguese father from Lisbon who married a “descendente” woman in the 1790s. ‘D Almada worked for the British Superintendent of Trade in Macau in 1836 and was well-known in the community, helping to build a Portuguese-British theatre in 1839. Two years after ‘d Almada was transferred to Hong Kong in 1842, he married the daughter of a Portuguese-French woman from Macau, and when she died, married her Macanese cousin.

‘D Almada’s contemporary, Delfino Noronha, who was born in Macao in 1824 to a family from Goa, attended St. Joseph’s College in the 1830s. There he was trained as a compositor on a printing press the Jesuits had imported from Lisbon. Noronha went on to establish Hong Kong’s first commercial press in 1844, publishing the government “Gazette” from 1849, and trained a generation of compositors who followed him from Macau.

The transition of the large Alvares family from 1700 to 1899 showed comparable changes. In the 18th century, 40% of Alvares males remained in the Portuguese army, 40% were priests, and 20% were doctors. By the 19th century 59% of Alvares men were physicians in Macau, while only 3% remained in the military and 6% entered the priesthood, some disenchanted with conditions in Goa. Other professions also began to appear: more than 18% of Alvares men practiced law in Macau, while 12% taught in schools and universities, some in Portugal.

And so the migration of Portuguese descendants from Goa continued throughout the 19th century, now firmly enmeshed in a network of families and commercial ties. As British interests grew dominant after the Opium War, Macau’s position as a trading center faded once more. Hong Kong soon took its place in the 1850s, and with it came Macanese workers seeking new opportunities.
Thank you to those who remembered to send in their 2014 UMA Dues. **If you have not yet done so, PLEASE SEND YOUR 2014 UMA DUES** to Francis Carion, 1112 Rockledge Lane #7, Walnut Creek, CA 94595. The dues are $15 for Seniors; $20 for ages 26-64; $10 for ages 18-25; and $25 for Non-U.S. Residents. Subscription Members’ dues are only $10 as they read their bulletins from our UMA Website so there are no printing and mailing costs. They simply login on our UMA Website to read their current bulletins as often as they wish, and all photos are in color.

Our first event of 2014 was the **GUYS & DOLLS DINNER DANCE** on February 15th. It was a very successful event chaired by Joanne Segovia and Larry Collaco. **If you are a younger member of UMA and did not attend this event, you missed a fun party. Those present had a great time with the music of DJ Ed Villa Carlos.** Enjoy the article on Page 9 and color photos on our Website [www.uma-casademacau.com](http://www.uma-casademacau.com) and Facebook [www.facebook.com/UMA.USA](http://www.facebook.com/UMA.USA).

Our second event of 2014 was the **GAME DAY** on March 8th held at our clubhouse, the Macau Cultural Center. This too was a very successful event chaired by Ed and Pauline de Assis with their great helper Joanne Segovia. Enjoy the article on Page 12, and color photos of this event are also on our Website and UMA Facebook.

The second course of the MCC Portuguese Classes will be ending on April 6th. The third course of six classes will begin on May 4th and end on July 13th.

Our **MID-YEAR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING** will be held on Sunday, July 27th, at 2 PM at the Gomes Residence, 201 Ptarmigan Drive, Unit 1, Walnut Creek. Members are always welcome to attend our Board Meetings; please RSVP by phone, 925-482-0711, or email, umainc1958@gmail.com, if you can attend, so that we can set up a seat for you.

**OUR FUTURE EVENTS FOR 2014 WILL BE:**

- ALL DAY SOCIAL – on Saturday, June 14th
- MCC DIA DE SAO JOAO – on Saturday, June 21st
- MASS OF THANKSGIVING, AND LUNCH – on Saturday, July 19th
- UMA BOARD’S MID-YEAR BOARD MEETING – on July 27th
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LUNCHEON – late July/August, date to be determined
- GOLF TOURNAMENT, AND DINNER – on Saturday, August 30th
- NOITE MACAENSE DINNER DANCE – on Saturday, September 6th
- LAWN BOWLING TOURNAMENT, AND DINNER – on Saturday, October 25th
- UMA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – on Saturday, November 8th
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHRISTMAS LUNCH – early December
- CHRISTMAS LUNCH AT MACAU CULTURAL CENTER – on Sunday, December 14th

**THIS YEAR, 2014, IS AN ELECTION YEAR FOR UMA.** Please consider running for office or encouraging individuals you feel would be good for UMA to run for office. **We need new faces with new ideas on the board** just as we need continued service from our current directors and officers.

**UMA WELCOMES YOU YOUNGER MEMBERS** to help us create new events that YOU enjoy. UMA needs your ideas and suggestions to realize its full potential in being what UMA should be in the 21st Century. The Officers and Directors look forward to helping you on the events you create. Bring your cousins together to support and sustain your Portuguese/Macanese culture and heritage for your children and grandchildren. Let me hear from you at gomesmaria421@gmail.com or 925-482-0711.
Nominations for UMA Board of Directors

Instructions:

Please write the name/names of the person/persons you wish to nominate for the positions of Officer and/or Director. There will be 4 Officers and 5 Directors making a total of 9 in the Board. Anyone you wish to nominate as an officer, i.e. President, Vice President, etc., make sure you also write that candidate’s name as a Director, in case he/she loses the vote for that officer position, he/she is still eligible to be a Director. Any member may nominate himself/herself for a particular position.

Approval of the person(s) being nominated should be obtained prior to submitting name(s) in the nomination.

Send your nominations early. Deadline August 18, 2014.

Mail form to: Vilma Remedios
Chairperson, Nominating Committee
2616 Saklan Indian Dr. #2
Walnut Creek, CA 94595

President ________________________________
Vice President ____________________________
Secretary ________________________________
Treasurer ________________________________
Director _________________________________
Director _________________________________
Director _________________________________
Director _________________________________
Director _________________________________
Application for Membership

Date: _____________________________________

Name: _____________________________________
Name of Spouse: ____________________________

Address: __________________________________

City: ____________________________ State: ______ Zip: __________________

Email: ___________________________________ Tel: __________________________
Home: ____________________________ Bus/Cell: __________________________

I select the following membership category:

- Regular $20.00/year
- Senior (age 65+) $15.00/year
- Non US Resident $25.00/year
- Subscription (no hard copy Bulletin - view online) $10.00/year
- Young Adult (ages 18 to 25) $10.00/year

Payment enclosed ❑ Payment already made to: ____________________________

Please do not remit payment by wire transfer as the bank charges a transfer fee of $12.00 (or more).

Signature: ____________________________

Name of recommending UMA member ____________________________

Please make check payable to: **UMA, Inc.**

Send application & payment to: **Francis Carion**, Treasurer
1112 Rockledge Lane Apt 7
Walnut Creek CA 94595-2823

For Club Use Only

Date Dues Received: _________________

Date of Directors’ Approval: _________________

Welcome Letter: _________________
"THE UNIÃO MACAENSE AMERICANA SCHOLARSHIP"
&
“THE JORGE & ELISA ROSARIO SCHOLARSHIP”

I. Amount of Scholarships & Frequency of Scholarship Awards:

$1,000 each to be awarded annually for the UMA Scholarship & the Rosario Scholarship to the Recipients who meet all the requirements of an “Applicant”, and is selected by the Scholarship Committee to receive the Awards.

II Names of the Scholarship Committee Members:

- Maria Gomes
- Mercia Poirier
- Raquel Remedios
- Jim Silva
- Armando ‘Pinky’ Silva

III Responsibilities of the Scholarship Committee:

a) The Scholarship Committee must publicize the availability and requirements of the scholarship in the UMA Bulletin at least one month prior to the application deadline.

b) The Scholarship Committee will establish appropriate procedures to review all applications and make the award selection within one month after the application deadline.

c) The Scholarship Committee will maintain records of the annual Scholarship Applications and Selected Recipient(s).

IV. Application Requirements:

a) The Applicant must be the child or the grandchild of a current UMA member, and the parent, grandparent or legal guardian of applicant must have been an UMA member for at least two (2) years prior to date of application.

b) The Applicant must have completed and graduated from the 12th grade in high school and will be attending college the following semester.

c) Application must be made in the semester prior to graduation from high school.

d) The Application Package must be submitted to the Scholarship Committee postmarked no later than May 31st, 2014.

e) The Application Package must include a completed application, an official high school transcript, a personal essay, a record of co-curricular and extracurricular activities, a copy of the acceptance letter(s) from the college or university, and two letters of recommendation, one of which must be a teacher.

V. Criteria for Scholarship Awards:

The selection shall be at the discretion of the Scholarship Committee whose decision shall be final. The Scholarship Committee will be guided by their overall assessment of the Applicant.

UMA Scholarship Committee
845 Tournament Drive
Hillsborough, CA 94010
Tel:  650-349-2707
APPLICATION FOR SCHOLARSHIP – 2014

Name _______________________________________________________ Date of Birth ______/_____/_____

Home Address _____________________________________________________________________________
City ______________________________________________ State _______________ Zip ________________
Email Address ____________________________ Home Ph ________________ Cell Ph __________________

Name of High School _________________________________________ Date of Graduation _____________

Parents or Grandparents are UMA Members:    Yes _____ No ______
Father’s/Grandfather’s Full                          Mother’s/Grandmother’s Full
Name ________________________________________ Name ______________________________________

Number of Advanced Placement Classes ________________________________________________________

Honors/Awards ______________________________  Leadership Positions ___________________________

Service Activities _________________________________________________________________________

Is the Applicant a Life Member of C.S.F. Yes _____ No _____  If No, How Many Semesters _____________

Number in Applicant’s Graduating Class ______________. Applicant’s Rank in Class _________________

Name of College or University You Plan to Attend _______________________________________________
Date of Entrance _______________________ Major Subject ______________________________________
    i.e. Science, Business, English

For what business or profession are you preparing? ______________________________________________

Provide:  a) a personal essay, (minimum 250 words, on a separate sheet of paper), describing your plans for your
    future; b) Official Transcript including: GPA (weighted/unweighted), PSAT Score and SAT/CAT Score; c) a
    record of co-curricular and extra-curricular activities; d) a copy of the acceptance letter from the college or
    university, and e) two letters of recommendation, one of which must be a teacher. Add any other pertinent
    information that will assist the Scholarship Committee to better understand your qualifications.

I hereby declare that I have read all the statements on this application and to the best of my knowledge they are
correct.

Signed ______________________________________________________ Date _______________________

Send completed application to:
UMA Scholarship Committee – 845 Tournament Drive, Hillsborough, CA  94010 Ph:  650-349-2707
2014 GUYS & DOLLS DINNER DANCE
By Maria Gomes
Photos courtesy of Cecilia Naval

On Saturday, February 15th, 2014, over 90 fun loving, foot stomping UMA members and friends gathered at the MCC for a fun night of camaraderie, eating, and dancing. Music was provided by Ed Villa Carlos – EVC Entertainment – who kept the attendees dancing up a storm all night. The event was coordinated by a committee lead by Joanne Ribeiro and Larry Collaço, and other members of the committee were Flavia Greubel and Maria Gomes.

Dinner consisted of Chicken and Okra Curry, Minchi, Baked Salmon, Portuguese Linguisa and Cabbage, Mango Pudding, Bebinga de Leite, and Fruit Salad which was prepared by Joanne, Flavia, and Zinha, with additional help from Fran Villa Carlos, Marilou Barretto, and Ellen Boisseree.
Guys & Dolls Dinner Dance

The floor was consistently filled with dancers having a good time with the music of our great DJ Ed Villa Carlos, and line dancing was as popular as ever. Throughout the night the room was filled with the hum of happy voices enjoying time with friends.

Our lucky raffle winners were Lawrence Gill, Miguel Roliz, and Larry Collaço:
Guys & Dolls Dinner Dance
Our 2014 UMA Game Day was held on March 8th at the Macau Cultural Center. The event was chaired by Ed and Pauline de Assis, with Joanne Segovia as their wonderful helper. There were 42 people present having a great time enjoying their friends over Mahjong, Poker, or Rummikub. The room was filled with a warm hum of voices having a fun time with intermittent bursts of cheer from individuals who “struck it rich”. I think the table that was noisiest with exclamations was the Men’s Poker Table.
UMA Game Day

Besides being well fed on camaraderie and fun, all tummies were also well fed. Upon arrival there were donuts, bagel and cream cheese, and coffee or tea. There were also hard boiled eggs for those trying to avoid carbs. For lunch we had Mei Fun, Napa Cabbage with Chinese Sausage, and fruit salad for dessert. At our afternoon tea time we had Cheese Toast made by Joanne Segovia, cheese and crackers, and cookies. For dinner we had Minchi, of course, made by Candy Roliz, and Porco Bafasa, Balichao Tamorinho, and Pak Choy made by Ed de Assis. Dinner Dessert was “Better than Sex” Cake made by Ellen Boisseree. Arrival and Departure Time was flexible; some arrived right at 10 AM and others arrived just before lunch. Some players left after dinner; some left around 8:30 PM, and the last ones left at around 10 PM. Enjoy the photos in color on our UMA Website, www.uma-casademacau.com or UMA Facebook page, www.facebook.com/UMA.USA.
Come and join us for a day of fun and games with family and friends:

**Mahjong, Poker, Rummikube, Mexican Train, Etc.!**

**Date:** Saturday, June 14, 2014  
**Time:** 10:30 AM – 10:00 PM  
**Place:** Santo Cristo Society Hall  
41 Oak Street  
South San Francisco, CA. 94083

**Cost per Person:**  
$22.00 UMA Members  
$27.00 Non Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10:30 AM | Coffee, Bagels & Donuts  
| 1:00 PM  | Lunch               |
| 4:00 PM  | Tea                 |
| 7:00 PM  | Dinner              |

**Deadline for Reservations:** June 6, 2014

**Directions to Venue:** Hwy 280, Exit at Westborough. (Going South on 280, turn Left on Westborough  
Going North on 280, turn Right on Wesborough). Go straight - Westborough  
becomes Chestnut. Cross El Camino. Turn Left on Mission, Right on Oak Street.  
The hall is at the corner of Mission and Oak. Turn Left into gated parking lot.

---

Please make reservations early and send checks payable to **UMA, Inc.,** to:  
Virginia Xavier at 2061 Pine Knoll Dr #1, Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
Tel: (925) 934-2618

**Name:** ______________________  
**Tel:** _________  
**Name:** ______________________  
**Tel:** _________  
**Name:** ______________________  
**Tel:** _________  
**Name:** ______________________  
**Tel:** _________

**Please Note:** There Will Be No Refunds For No Shows
Come Join Us for a Day of Celebration on

Saturday, June 21, 2014

Dia de Sao Joao

at
MACAU CULTURAL CENTER
109 J Street, Fremont, CA 94536

Event organized by the Macau Cultural Center and co-sponsored by IIM of Macau

11am-12pm Mass Celebration
by Fr. Dan Nascimento

12:30-2pm Macanese Lunch
prepared by chefs from Casa de Macau (CDM), Lusitano, & UMA

2-3pm Patua DVD showing

Cost per CDM, Lusitano or UMA member $15.00
Cost per non-member $20.00

Please RSVP by June 1, 2014
to m_roliz@yahoo.com or (415) 990-5534

Mail check payable to:
Macau Cultural Center
582 Market St # 1905
San Francisco, CA 94104
You Are Invited To Our Annual

THANKSGIVING MASS

It is Time Once Again to Give Thanks for our Blessings, to Pray for União Macaense Americana, Inc. (UMA), and our Relatives, Friends, the Sick, the Poor and the Dear Departed

~~~~~~~~~~~~

Place: Church of the Good Shepherd
901 Oceana Boulevard, Pacifica, CA

Date: Saturday, July 19, 2014

Time: 11:00 AM

Lunch: 12:00 Noon at the Church Hall

Cost: $10.00 per Person

Deadline for Reservations: July 12, 2014

For more information, check our website: www.uma-casademacau.com

Please fill in name(s), enclose check, made payable to UMA Inc., and send to Marie Guterres at 825 Prairie Creek Drive, Pacifica, CA 94044 – Tel: 650-359-3858

Name: ____________________________ Tel: ______________
Name: ____________________________ Tel: ______________
Name: ____________________________ Tel: ______________
Name: ____________________________ Tel: ______________

Please Note: There Will Be No Refunds For No Shows
First maps of Australia’s coasts  

By Daniel Gomes

My good friend Bosco Correa sent me an article written by Peter Trickett and published on January 18, 2014 in The Canberra Times which I found very interesting so I am merely reporting what is in that article in my own words.

The National Library of Australia recently featured an exhibition, “Mapping our World: Terra Inconita to Australia”. One of its stated aims is to show a complete history of the mapping of the Australian continent from early times to the present. What is puzzling is that it has chosen to exclude from its showpiece exhibition two important 16-century French maps of major historical importance which it acquired in the past year and which have an immediate relevance for Australia.

When asked why they neglected to include these two maps in the exhibition, their excuse was that these are not original maps (the original maps were destroyed by fire in 1915). However the exhibition contains many items which are not original.

Mr. Trickett thinks the real reason lie in the fact that these maps contain conclusive proof it was a Portuguese maritime expedition that first discovered and mapped the coasts of Australia in 1521 – 1522, a century before the Dutch on the west coast and 250 years before Captain Cook charted Australia’s east coast.

He believes that someone taking part in this voyage drew the figure of a kangaroo discovered recently on a 16th century Portuguese manuscript in a New York gallery.

These two newly acquired maps originated in the French Channel port of Dieppe. The first, was drawn by the eminent French cartographer Pierre Desceliers in 1553, depicts the west coast of a southern continent he calls Java la Grande, which is arguably one of the first-ever representations of Australia. Most remarkably, on the coastline Desceliers has written a place name that is virtually identical to the present-day of Australia.

The name of the place is Abrolhos, off Geralton. Officially in the history books, the full name for this group of dangerous reefs and islands is “Houtman’s Abrolhos”. Houtman is the surname of a Dutch captain, Frederick de Houtman, who sighted them from his ship the Dordrecht in 1619.

Abrolhos is a Portuguese word with no connection to the Dutch language. It is actually a compound of two Portuguese words: abrir, a verb meaning "to open", and olhos, meaning "eyes". So in 16th century Portuguese seamen's slang the word meant "open your eyes"- or in the English vernacular, "keep your eyes peeled" (for hidden reefs).

How can we be sure that these maps have their origins in a Portuguese voyage?

The short answer is that in the Vallard map there are no fewer than 54 descriptive place names on the west Australian coast alone (and just as many on a companion map of the east coast) - and nearly all of them are written in Old Portuguese. The few exceptions are in French.

As for the voyage that led to these discoveries, its origins are to be found in Portugal in 1519. By then, a mere two decades after Vasco da Gama's epic voyage to India, Portugal under King Manuel I had been transformed from one of Europe's poorest countries to one of its richest, thanks to its monopoly of the spice trade from the East.
First Maps of Australia's coast

But one other lucrative prize still remained to be found - Marco Polo's fabulous "Island of Gold, the world's largest island", said to lie "south-east of Sumatra" (in present-day terms, in the vicinity of Australia).

At first King Manuel, who had read *The Travels of Marco Polo*, was skeptical about the Island of Gold. But as promising reports came in from his captains in the East, he became convinced of its reality and in 1519 gave orders for a maritime expedition to be dispatched from India to discover this fabled land.

In that year, an exceptionally large Portuguese armada of 18 big ships sailed for India. King Manuel had decreed that one of his most trusted captains in this fleet, Cristovao de Mendonca, was to be provided with ships to search for the Island of Gold.

Until recently, thanks to King Manuel's obsession with secrecy about discoveries, almost nothing had been found in the Portuguese archives about the Island of Gold voyage and researchers had to rely almost entirely on the map evidence.

But now a crucial document has come to light. This is an eyewitness account that records the actual departure of Mendonca's fleet of four ships from the port of Cochin, in southern India on May 4, 1521, at the start of their voyage "to discover the Island of Gold".

The evidence indicates they sailed first down Australia's west coast.

As with Desceliers' map, the Vallard map resembling Australia's west coast also clearly depicts the Abrolhos reefs, although here they have been given the name (in Old Portuguese) *bassa roqua* - meaning "rocky shoal".

The name "Houtman's Abrolhos" first appears on a Dutch chart drawn by Hessel Gerritsz in 1628. The library displays this and another Gerritsz chart in its *Mapping our World* exhibition along with the claim they are the first depiction of Australia's west coast.

So how did it come about that the Dutch captain Frederick de Houtman called the dangerous reefs off Geraldton "Abrolhos"? The answer is simple - almost certainly because he had already seen a Portuguese chart with "Abrolho(s)" marked on it. A few years earlier his older brother Cornelis had been thrown into prison in Portugal as a spy after he was caught trying to obtain secret navigational information, including charts and shipping routes to the Indies. Cornelis secured his release only when Dutch merchants in Amsterdam joined forces to pay a huge fine - in return for a pledge from Cornelis to share with them everything he knew.

Mendonca's fleet appears to have finished its charting of the west coast in early summer. The estuary of Perth's Swan River is clearly shown on both maps. In the Vallard it has been given the name Rio Plata ("Silver River"). A shipping record indicates the ships were at the Portuguese base of Malacca on January 10, 1522, loading provisions for the second stage of their expedition - to map the Island of Gold's east coast.

The National Library's Desceliers map depicts Australia's east coast only as far as the Tropic of Capricorn. The Vallard map, on the other hand, can be shown to depict not only the entire east coast but also a large part of Australia's south coast as far as Kangaroo Island.

The northern and central sections of this map have an immediate, undeniable resemblance to the coasts of Queensland and northern NSW. Numerous islands, large and small, of the Great Barrier Reef are depicted, and this area has been suitably named Costa Dangeroza: "Dangerous Coast".

Australian east coast landmarks unmistakably depicted further south include Fraser Island, (given the name Illa Plata: "Silver Island"), Moreton and Stradbroke islands, the Brisbane River estuary (Bonno Porto, or "Good Port"), and Botany Bay, with the Georges River shown winding sinuously inland. And remarkably Batemans Bay is even depicted, with the name Rio Basso - "Shoal River".
First Maps of Australia’s coast

The Portuguese fleet evidently rounded Wilsons Promontory (named Cabo Formoza, meaning "Cape Beautiful") and sailed along the south coast as far as Kangaroo Island, off present-day Adelaide before turning back.

Mr. Trickett, is by no means alone in believing that the NLA's recently acquired maps contain evidence of a Portuguese discovery of Australia. John Molony, Emeritus Professor of History at the Australian National University, recently made a study of Christian saints' names that appear at eight locations on the Vallard east coast map.

His research shows all of these names have a clear connection with the Portuguese Catholic church in the 16th century - and even more significantly, with Portuguese India.

On the basis of his findings, Molony concludes there can be no doubt that these place names were the work of Portuguese mariners, and that the Vallard map is based on original Portuguese charts.

Any admission by Australia that the Portuguese were the first to discover and map the coasts of Australia would amount to no less than rewriting the first chapter of Australia's European history. It would be a bold step for the library to take.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER USS HORNET (CV12)

By Dr. Armando “Pinky” da Silva

This is a follow-up article on “Hong Kong 16 January 1945” published in the September 2013 issue of the UMA News Bulletin. Briefly, on 16 January 1945, in support of landings on Lingayen Gulf at Luzón, Task Force 38 attacked Hong Kong throughout a span of 8 hours. Planes from the USS Enterprise (CV6) and USS Independence (CVL22) provided the initial morning raids, the USS Hornet (CV12) followed in the afternoon. I visited the USS Hornet Museum at Alameda to learn more about this aircraft carrier which is now part of the WWII history of Hong Kong and Macau.

The USS Hornet (CV12), CV stands for Carrier Vessel, is one of 24 legendary Essex-class aircraft carriers built during and after WWII. Built at Newport News, Virginia, and the eighth ship to be named Hornet, she is one of the most decorated ships of the US Navy having received the Presidential Unit Citation and nine Battle Stars.
USS Hornet

The ship was named after the USS Hornet (CV8), which fought at the Battle of Midway in June 1942 but was sunk at the Battle of Santa Cruz in the South Pacific on 27 October 1942. During WWII the current Hornet was affectionately known as The Grey Ghost of the Pacific.

The displacement of the ship was 41200 tons. Crew complement during WWII consisted of 3400 personnel including the Air Wing. She carried 110 aircraft, Hellcat fighters, Helldiver dive bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers, and Corsair long range reconnaissance fighter planes.

The specification of the ship was length overall, 894 feet, beam (width) at angle deck, 192 feet, highest point above waterline (top of mast), 193 ½ feet. She was commissioned on 29 November 1943. The USS Hornet lost 250 pilots and crewmen during WWII. Post-war the USS Hornet became the recovery vessel in 1969 for the Apollo 11 and Apollo 12 space mission capsules. She was decommissioned on 26 June 1970.

Here was the Chain of Command during WWII. The aircraft carrier was always the flagship of her task force. An admiral resided on the aircraft carrier. He was responsible for all operations involving the ships of the entire task force. He had his own Flag Bridge.

The Captain-at-Sea had to be on duty 24 hours. He slept at a special cabin at the Navigation Bridge. A Marine guard brought his meals. Only he could use a red encrypted communication telephone that allowed him to reach all levels of the US Navy to captains of other ships to fleet carrier admirals to the Navy Office at the Pentagon. He had full command of the ship even the fleet admiral on board cannot override his decisions.

The Air Boss directed all flight operations. He could communicate with the carrier’s Flight Squadron Leaders from his red swivel seat at the Navigation Bridge. He and the Captain would only be paces apart when planes are aloft.

The most dangerous duty on the aircraft carrier was reserved for the Landing Signal Officer. He stood at a marked designated spot on the aft port side of the flight deck of the aircraft carrier. Using large brightly colored paddles he waved signal directions to incoming planes. During WWII Landing Signal Officers were killed by returning planes piloted by disoriented or hurt aviators.

LEFT BEHIND IN MANILA

By Gilbert Wells (UMA Member in Portugal)

Editor’s Notes: When General MacArthur returned to the Philippines, one of his first priorities was to free the POW in Camp Cabanatuan who had been languishing since the Japanese invaded the Philippines. These POW were treated very badly and many perished during their captivity. On January 30, 1945, American Rangers and Filipino Guerrillas took part in the Great Raid on the POW Camp Cabanatuan and freed 511 emancipated POW from thousands of Japanese troops in the vicinity of the camp. I hope that when you read this story from Gilbert Wells, husband of Justine Letao, you will remember these POW and all the Allied troops who took part in this battle for our freedom.

When our troop transport finally arrived in Manila in late September 1945 the war was over and the harbor was a mess. Sunken Japanese ships littered the harbor and only one pier had been cleared for off-loading.

We waited in the harbor for 2 or 3 days before it was our turn. The paratrooper replacements had been diluted out with other replacements to reduce conflicts but somehow they got us organized and all the airborne replacements were off-loaded at the same time onto 2 ½ ton trucks and we drove through devastated Manila and out MacArthur Blvd. to the 4th Replacement Depot in Las Pinas. There was not one pane of glass left in Manila and all the bridges had been blown and replaced by temporaries. Intramuros was totally destroyed.
Left Behind in Manila

Somewhere along the way we found out that the 11 Airborne had left us behind and had been the first troops into Tokyo. We had to wait and the time extended until late in December before we boarded a C 46 from Nichols Field and flew first to Okinawa and then onto Atsugi Airfield in Japan.

Manila was in chaos and we were not the only replacements wandering around. Each morning there was a role call and everyone turned up to find out what was going on and for work assignments. We were the only able-bodied troops at the 4th Replacement Depot. Dutch and Commonwealth troops who had been POWs in Japan were being repatriated and were in no shape to work.

Typically some of us were assigned to guard the Japanese POWs who were supposed to work in the kitchens and some outside work. We would march them out and then when the rain started (it rained about every day) we marched them back to the stockade and did the work they were assigned. We were told that under the Geneva Convention they did not have to work in the rain.

After role call those of us not on duty just slipped through the fence and walked to the main road where we picked up rides to Manila. The center for entertainment, food and information was the Red Cross Center in Intramuros. I met old friends there from other military units and one officer who was the prior high school friend of a girl in Baltimore who surprised me when I returned on leave from jump school by saying she was going into the convent and she did.

Some of the fellows had been separated from their units and one poor soul was walking around in a one piece fatigue and wearing sandals. He told me he had traded everything in his barracks bag for food. He was desperate but I had no advice for him.

At the Red Cross one day I met a fellow with one ribbon on his shirt. I asked him what it was and he said WW I Victory. He did not seem that old but I suppose it was possible. There were interesting people having a free lunch at the Red Cross. A group of U. of Wisconsin alumni were often there and from listening to them I got the impression that the U. of Wisconsin was a very liberal college. One night the Red Cross put on a show featuring a Moro girl who did a belly dance. I was amazed.

The people that I most admired were the Dutch ex POWs who had been captured in the Dutch Indies and shipped to Japan to work in coal mines. They were all adventurers. One fellow had gone to sea when he was 15 as a cabin boy and wound up in Jakarta. Somehow he learned how to fly and once a week he flew the mail to Jakarta. He invited me to join the crew but I was afraid we would get orders to leave while I was away. We all wore the same sun tan uniforms and he told me there would be no problem. If the Americans questioned me I was to say: Kanit Ferstan and if Dutch just tell them I was an American member of the crew. I could even understand the ones who spoke only Dutch because I had learned German in high school. With patience and time (we had lots of it) we could communicate.

There was an Australian pioneer company in the camp doing light engineering. I admired their Chevy trucks. All of them had dentures and I guess that is why they were pioneers instead of infantry. When they packed up to leave we could not believe that they actually rolled up their barbed wire and took it with them. They really left a cleared area. I also learned from them that they drove on the wrong side of the road as in England.

We were all given Atabrine to counter malaria. For some reason the guys with dark skin turned bright yellow. I had heard that the Japanese were yellow skinned but our POWs were brown skinned and we were all turning yellow.

Among the lost souls in Manila were the advanced parties for European units sent to prepare for their Divisions’ arrivals in the Philippines. They had lots of points but there were not enough ships to take them home. One of these guys came to our camp trying to sell German weapons he had picked up in Europe. While demonstrating a Luger it went off and hit the femur of one of our guys. About a week later he came back for a visit from hospital with big smiles. He was the first of us to go home.
Left Behind in Manila

Someone in the administration got the bright idea to use us as guards to take our Japanese POWs home. We were moved to a tent city in Intramuros and stayed there for a couple of weeks. Someone on Stars and Stripes heard that a ship was being used for the Japanese POWs while high point veterans, particularly those from Europe, were awaiting transportation. The story caused a riot and I heard the S&S staff was sent to Korea. We moved back to the 4th Replacement Depot.

One day in Manila I was wandering in the ruins of the Philippine mint and there were stacks of Japanese Occupation paper money. I just picked up one of each kind that I found and mailed them home. What happened to them I don’t know.

I met a friend of mine from jump school who was separated from us. He got a job working in the Manila PX and had an apartment in Manila. I could not believe his lifestyle. About 9 months later, when I was picking up supplies in Sendai (11th Airborne rear), I ran into him in the casual company where I spent the night. He said that the MPs finally got around to picking up the strays and sent them off to their units. He was sorry because he liked what he was doing in Manila.

Someone told me about Quiapo, a church where people said the Stations of the Cross on Friday, and I was curious. One Friday I went there and the inside was rather dark but it was dominated by a statue of the Black Nazarene, a life size statue of Jesus kneeling with a cross on his shoulder. Also the Stations of the Cross were life sized wooden statues. People said the stations on their knees crawling from station to station.

Outside in the square vendors had spread their blankets to sell trinkets. I checked them over and then started looking at the shops around the square. It turned out that many of the shops were run by German Jews who had arrived on one of the Ships of Fools in 1938. It was an opportunity for me to use my high school German.

Somewhere along the line I bumped into a young man in his teens whose mother was a Filipina and father a member of the US Navy. He invited me to lunch and paid from a roll of paper money. He had a business proposition for me. He needed someone in uniform to buy things from the PX and he would resell them. I declined with the line that I expected to leave in the near future.

During September through December 1945 while I was in the 4th Replacement Depot in Las Pinas outside Manila I visited the city just about every day. We just slipped out the fence and hitched on Army trucks going our way.

While visiting the Red Cross Center in Intramorous one day I heard about a boat going over to Corregidor. The Red Cross was handing out tickets but a pass was needed and I never had one. Some soldier told me not to worry because the first call was for tickets and then standbys were taken on if there was room.

I found out about the next boat and the dock and was standing there when the boat was ready to depart. I got on and sat with 2 soldiers in Graves Registration. They told me of their experiences. After the 503 RCT jumped on the parade grounds and went over the cliff the remainder of the 503 came in on assault boats. They followed the Japanese into the tunnels and got blown up in them.

The Graves Registration people were opening up the tunnels and bringing out the remains of the 503 troopers. I asked what was left and they said just bones, personal effects and jump boots. They put the remains in canvas sleeping sacks and recorded their dog tags.

There were about 20 Japanese POWs doing the digging and the Graves Registration boys told me the number varied from 20 to 23. They figured some of the POWs were holed up and switched places to get a good meal. Most of them looked in good physical condition to me.

I first went up to the parade grounds and looked over the cliff where members of the 503 had perished. On my way back I noticed a Japanese defensive position and walked in to look. I saw the remains of a Japanese soldier and I picked up his gas mask. A tap type grenade fell out and hit a rock and the powder train went off. I hit the dirt. After that I kept to the path.
**Left Behind in Manila**

The US Navy was diving in hard hats off Drum Island and I walked over there. When the Japanese invaded, the Philippine Bank took all its silver pesos, put them in wooden crates and dumped them off Drum Island. The hard hats were operating in about 120 feet of water and using rakes and canvas coal bags to pick up the pesos. The wooden crates had fallen apart and the pesos were strewn all over the bottom. Later I heard that the divers went home on points and the diving stopped. As far as I know the pesos are still there.

When I was in the Replacement Depot of Las Pinas outside Manila from September 1945 – December 1945 there were some thatch huts outside the camp. The walls were wooden and the roofs were thatch. As time went by the thatch became contaminated and had to be replaced. The way of putting on a new roof was interesting. If the hut was small then a bigger hut was built over, the roof was thatched and then the smaller hut inside was taken apart. When the hut was big a new hut was built inside and when complete the outside hut was demolished. That way the people had shelter while the new hut was being constructed.

My paratrooper buddy was Jesse Jernigan from Flint Hill, VA. We lived in a 12 man tent and slept on folding wooden-canvas cots. The Army gave us each day a ration of: a pack of cigarettes, a bottle of beer and a tropical chocolate bar. I didn’t smoke so always traded up with my cigarettes. I did drink the beer because it was better than Lister Bag water and I always ate the chocolate.

There were Filipino boys with stands on the road outside the camp and they were selling Calvert Reserve whiskey (from Baltimore where I came from) and other odds and ends. Where the Calvert Reserve came from I can not imagine. Jesse got the idea to barter for the beer ration and sell it to the boys for resale. The beer was stored under my bed and I guarded it. As time went by the number of bottles increased. Jesse would wait until dark and take a barrack’s bag of the beer out through the fence for sale/barter. This went on for some time but all good things come to an end. One night he was caught by the MPs and they just confiscated the beer. I am sure the MPs had a great beer bust.

---

**Milpitas Police Department**  
*Promotional Badge Pinning*

On Wednesday, February 5, 2014, Daryl Sequeira, son of Bob Sequeira was honored at a Promotional Badge Pinning ceremony at the Milpitas Police Department Community Room.

![Commander Daryl Sequeira](image)

Commander Daryl Sequeira is a 21 ½-year veteran of the Milpitas Police Department. He was hired as a police officer in November 1992. Commander Sequeira promoted to Sergeant in December 2000, and then promoted to Lieutenant in July 2011. He graduated with a Masters degree in Administration of Justice from San Jose State University. In his spare time, Daryl likes to fish, hunt, spend time with the family, and is a die hard Oakland Raiders fan.
Fat Rice, Chicago
By Daniel Gomes

One of our readers sent me an article from the *Splendid Table* by Francis Lam which I think may be of interest to the rest of the community.

[Adrienne Lo](#) and [Abraham Conlon](#) were two chefs without a permanent home. For years they held an underground supper club called [X-Marx](#) in Chicago where they experimented with different kinds of cooking. Finally they opened [Fat Rice](#), cooking the food of Macau.

Lo and Conlon say Macau's food is disappearing -- and they hope to help preserve it. They were [named semifinalists](#) for the 2014 James Beard Foundation Awards in the category of "Best Chef: Great Lakes" (the awards [will be held in May](#)).

The chefs aren't actually from Macau. Abraham’s family is from Portugal, and Adrienne’s family is from China. If you ever get a chance to visit Chicago drop me a line and let me know what you think of the food from our hometown.

News

Training Camp for Soccer in Lisbon for Luso-Descendents


You must be in Lisbon on the 19th and 20th of July 2014. (First come first served).


************

Vic Vienna won the Castro Valley Tennis Club Invitational open Tennis Tournament for 80 and over. A well attended BBQ followed at a hillside home in Castro Valley. Congratulations Vic from all at UMA.
DA COSTA, Geraldine A. was born on August 14, 1922 in Shanghai, China to Candido and Ezilda Sequeira. When Geraldine was 17 years old, her mother passed away and she became a surrogate mother to her two siblings, Ernesto (age 10) and Cynthia (age 5). It was a difficult time for a teenage girl to take on this role and to also be a support to her widowed father.

In 1943, she married Luiz Dacosta after several years of courtship. They were each other’s first and only love. In 1944, they had a son, Jude, who died when he was 10 days old. God heard their prayers for a child, and it wasn’t long before they were blessed with not one but two daughters, Diane and Angela. Geraldine was a devoted wife and became her husband’s full time caregiver at the age of 75 until his death from Parkinson’s in 1999. They had been married for 56 years.

She is survived by her two daughters and 6 grandchildren, Alan, Greg, Jeannine, Phillip, David, Eric and most recently her first and only great grandson, Jaxon. She is also survived by her two siblings, Ernesto and Cynthia.

It was always Geraldine’s dream to someday come to America. In 1949, she, her husband, and their two daughters left Communist-occupied Shanghai for Japan in order to wait for the immigration quota to open up to come to the U.S. It took almost 7 years before they were able to make that journey and arrived in SF in 1956.

Geraldine went to work outside of the house for the first time at age 34 to help make a better life for her family. She filed and stuff envelopes and eventually became a “drafts woman” for the phone company drawing maps of underground cables! While she worked, she and her husband were able to take vacations and traveled to places in the U.S., England, Europe, South America, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

She took early retirement from Pacific Telephone Company and she and her husband took care of the Marques children while Angela went to work part time. Geraldine’s main hobby was her family. She only wanted to be with them and was the first one to plan holiday get togethers.

In 2007 at the age of 85, Geraldine was diagnosed with Stage 3 ovarian cancer. Her cancer was in partial remission for the better part of 5 years but returned in 2012. Geraldine continued to fight cancer till there were no other treatment options. She fought the good fight like a warrior, amazing all who came in contact with her.

Geraldine was a devout Catholic. She loved attending Mass during the week days and every Sunday and was saddened when she could no longer do that. She had a particular devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary and to Jesus of the Divine Mercy. She would laugh and say her bedroom was her church as the walls were full of religious pictures. We believe they gave her much comfort. She supported many different charities, in particular, Food for the Poor where she also donated funds to build a house in Nicaragua. She made donations to organizations for the benefit of underprivileged children and the care of animals. Geraldine loved us with her whole heart and in the end she was loved by all who knew her.
Obituary

DA ROZA, Leandro Maria, beloved husband of Belinda Xavier da Roza, loving father of Robert and Larry, and father-in-law of Elena wife of Robert, died peacefully in his sleep at home in Burnaby, Vancouver BC on February 15, 2014 at the age of 97.

Leandro, in his quiet and friendly manner was well liked by all who knew him. He was the uncle and cousin to the large family of the da Roza, Xavier and the Brown clan. Leandro, will be greatly missed by his family and many cousins all over the world. Belinda, Robert, Elena and Larry would like to thank all their many friends and relatives, for the many condolence cards and masses offered, which are very greatly appreciated.

DA ROZA, Teresa Maria Francisca (nee Yvanovich) passed away peacefully at her home in Redmond, Washington State, USA on January 19, 2014. Teresa's spouse was the late Eduardo da Roza.

Teresa was the most loved mother of her six children Eduardo Bruno, Filipe. Helena, and Maria; and John Paul and Peter (the latter two – both deceased). She was Mother-in-Law to Barbara da Roza, Josie da Roza, and Alvaro Xavier; Grandmother of Eduardo (Ted) da Roza, Christopher da Roza, Stephanie da Roza, Valerie Xavier, Francesca Xavier, and Catherine Xavier and Great-grandmother of Dean da Roza, Zara Cobb, and Harvey Faorlin.

D'ECA Jacqueline, aged 88 widow of the late Tony d'Eca, passed away on Feb 11th after a long illness. She was staying at an assisted living facility in Santa Rosa, a few minutes from her daughter and granddaughter.

She is survived by her daughter Barbara Sackett and son in law Charles. Two grandchildren, Veronica and Charles and three great grand children. Also surviving her are her sister Geraldine Inwards and brother Jim Silva.

RODRIGUES, Reginaldo Frederico (Reggie) passed away peacefully on the 7th February 2014 in Brighton at the age of 88. He is survived by his wife Maria Natalia, his three children, Deborah, Odette and Ronald, and his four grandchildren, Rebecca, Melissa, Laura and Fred.

RULL, Peter, loving father of Peter Jr. and daughters Debra and Andrina(deceased), caring and close brother to Vivian and Ramona (deceased) died peacefully in his sleep in Hongkong on January 6, 2014.

Peter in his unassuming friendly manner had a generous and kind nature all during his life time. He can never say “No” to any request. He was an Olympic Sharp-Shooter, and represented H.K. in 4 Olympics. He was a member of H.K. Shooting Club and taught shooting to the many young interested students.

To emphasize his proficiency in teaching his shooting technique to his students, one student qualified during the last Olympic to the final shoot in the competition. When it was his turn up for the final and last shoot, the student was so nervous, he fainted, and was disqualified, much to the disappointment of his colleagues and friends at the Olympic.

Peter will be greatly missed by his family and many friends, especially by all his shooting pupils. Peter’s family would like to thank all his friends for the many prayers and condolence cards receive, which is very much appreciated.

SEQUEIRA, Guido Jose, husband of Gloria Sequeira, passed away on March 10,2014.

SZETO, Wai Kon, Lola Lopes Szeto's husband, passed away on March 5th, 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home Address</th>
<th>Phone (Fax)</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Maria Gomes</td>
<td>2021 Ptarmigan Dr. #1, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-482-0711</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gomesmario421@gmail.com">gomesmario421@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Flavia Greubel</td>
<td>1232 Skycrest Drive, #2, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-930-8672</td>
<td><a href="mailto:FGreubel@aol.com">FGreubel@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Francis Carion</td>
<td>1112 Rockledge Ln, #7, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-979-0679</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fjcarion@aol.com">fjcarion@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Pauline de Assis</td>
<td>1124 Singing Wood Ct, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-943-2003</td>
<td><a href="mailto:EdnPauline@gmail.com">EdnPauline@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Marie Guterres</td>
<td>825 Prairie Creek Dr, Pacifica, Ca 94044</td>
<td>650-359-3858</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Maguterres@sbcglobal.net">Maguterres@sbcglobal.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Luiz Ozorio</td>
<td>3152 Ptarmigan, #1, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>650-245-3374</td>
<td><a href="mailto:LMOzorio@live.com">LMOzorio@live.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Joanne Segovia</td>
<td>1417 Oakmont Dr. #1, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-891-4474</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jcsegovia@comcast.net">jcsegovia@comcast.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Sandy Souza</td>
<td>1340 Canyonwood Ct #3, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-639-7708</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sandy.souza@sbcglobal.net">sandy.souza@sbcglobal.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Ramon Xavier</td>
<td>2061 Pine Knoll Drive #1, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595</td>
<td>925-934-2618</td>
<td><a href="mailto:myvirgie@aol.com">myvirgie@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Book for Sale

Reminiscences of a War time Refugee by Jim Silva

Cost US$5 if picked up from Editor of the Bulletin
At 2021 Ptarmigan Drive, Unit 1, Walnut Creek, Ca
Or
Cost US$7.50 if mailed within the United States
Call 925-482-0711 or email Daniel_Gomes1@comcast.net

REMINDER:
Be sure to send in your 2014 UMA Dues to:
Francis Carion, Treasurer
1112 Rockledge Lane, Apt.7
Walnut Creek, California 94595
Regular Member $20 Senior (age65+) $15 Non US Resident $25
Subscription Member(no hard copy Bulletin–view online) $10 Young Adult (ages 18 to 25) $10