

LUSITANO BULLETIN

*The Publication of the
Lusitano Club of California*



VOLUME 22 ISSUE No. 1

SPRING 2012



*Kung Hei Fat Choy! May the Year of the Dragon bring you lots
of good health, happiness, and prosperity.*

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President's Message

Happy Easter! I hope everyone is having a good start to 2012. Spring is now here and our calendar of events is packed with a variety of interesting fun and cultural activities and we hope to see as many of you there. (See our calendar of events next page).

Congrats to our 3 youths - Ricky DeGraca, Leonardo Xavier, and Johann Wimmleitner recently selected at our Annual General Meeting to attend the Youth Encontro in Macau with at least 3 other dozen Macanese youths around the world sponsored by Macau. We look forward to hearing about their trip in our next Bulletin.

Sincerely, Maria C. Roliz, President

Websites of Interest

Far East Currents, www.macstudies.net - An informative website about the Portuguese-Macanese community with articles, research materials, blogs, videos and more. Visitors can also contribute their own experiences and thoughts under the "Submit Memories" tab. This website is created by Roy Eric Xavier, PhD., Director, Portuguese and Macanese Studies Project.

Macanese Families, www.macaneseamilies.com - A website with cultural and historical information consisting of a large collection of family tree records (48,000 names, going back centuries), 1,000 photos, hundreds of recipes, many articles about history, culture and the patuá, etc. This website is created by Henry d'Assumpcao.

2012 Lusitano Scholarship

2012 Lusitano Scholarship Grant:

Lusitano offers two \$1,000 scholarship grants each year towards a trade school or college tuition for Lusitano members ages 18 & over. Applications are now available with a deadline of July 31, 2012. Please email m_roliz@yahoo.com for details.

2012 Calendar of Events

April 8-14: 2012 Youth Encontro in Macau

Sat, Apr 21: Red Hawk Casino Day Trip (Please call Maria at (415)990-5534 if you're interested in attending.)

Sun, May 6: 1-5pm Photo Exhibition of the "Voyages aboard the NRP Sagres", MCC, Fremont (Free admission)

Sat, May 12: Annual Clambake, Beresford Park, San Mateo

Sat, June 9: Dia de Portugal, Kelley Park, San Jose

Sun, June 24: Dia de Sao Joao, MCC, 109 J Street, Fremont

Sun, July 22: Annual Picnic, Beresford Park, San Mateo

Sat, Aug 11: Russian River Canoe Day Trip w/optional 2 nts
Camping Aug 10-12, Burke's Canoe, Forestville

Sept (tba): Bowling Event

Sat, Oct 27: Halloween Party & Cooking Class, MCC, Fremont

Sat, Dec 8: Annual Christmas Party, San Mateo Elks Lodge

If you need a ride to any of these events please advise in advance and we will try to arrange for a ride with one of our volunteers. Likewise, if you are available to offer a ride to a fellow member to any of the above events please let us know.

PHOTO EXHIBITION SUNDAY, MAY 6, 2012 1-5PM

MACAU CULTURAL CENTER

109 J Street, Fremont, CA

A SEA BORNE ADVENTURE

VOYAGES ABOARD THE NRP SAGRES

The Macau Cultural Center and International Institute of Macau are pleased to present an exhibition of 50 photos done by Joaquim Magalhães de Castro, focused on those 40 days he spent aboard the NRP Sagres, from Goa to Alexandria. This exhibition, accompanied by a video that will be shown continuously, purports to be a trustworthy and emotive record of the intensive daily work performed by a fantastic crew of 146 men. This work is to commemorate the 50 years of the NRP Sagres, as a school-ship under the Portuguese flag, as part of a vast initiative that will take place during the year of 2012. The school-ship NRP SAGRES of the Portuguese Navy visited Macau four times in Jan 1979, Dec 1983, Aug & Nov 1993. FREE ADMISSION!

The Portuguese Historical Saturday, June 9, 2012
Museum presents... 11-6pm

DiadePortugal

Join us for this Annual Celebration and stop by our
LUSITANO FOOD BOOTH!

Kelley Park, 1650 Senter Road, San Jose, CA
FREE Admission!

Annual Parade and Philharmonic Bands
Portuguese Folklore and Brazilian Dancing
Food from Portugal, Azores, Madeira, Macau and Brazil
Children's Activities • Portuguese Artists' Exhibit
Portuguese Book Faire • Portuguese Cooking Demonstrations

LUSITANO ANNUAL CLAMBAKE

SATURDAY, MAY 12TH, 2012
12-4PM

Beresford Park (Picnic Shelter Area)

Parkside Way & Parkview Way, San Mateo
(off Hwy 92 Alameda da las Pulgas exit towards 28th Ave)

*Come and spend a pleasant day
in the park and enjoy a Macanese lunch with us
followed by an exquisite dish of clams Algarve style
"Ameijoas na Cataplana a Algarvia"*

Cost per member \$18.00

Cost per non-member \$25.00

Please RSVP and mail check payable to Lusitano by
May 1st to 582 Market St #1905, S.F, CA 94104
Call Tila (415)661-3027 or email m_roliz@yahoo.com

Come Join Us for a Day of Celebration on
Sunday, June 24, 2012

Dia de São João

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

Event co-sponsored by IIM of Macau

2:30 PM Mass Celebration

3:30 PM Introduction to Patua by Jim Silva

Patua Skit “*Dia de São João*” with Tony Capitule &
Flavia Greubel, and “*Sabia de Patua*” with Adelaide Loo

Showing of Macau DVD featuring “*Doc! Papiaçám di Macau*”

5:00 PM Cocktails

6:00 PM Dinner - Cuisine by our MCC Chefs

*Vaca Estufada, Curry Chicken, Minchi,
Pudim de Arroz Pulu, Batatada & Seasonal Fruits*

7:00-9:00 PM Dancing

Cost per Person: \$18.00

Casa de Macau, Lusitano & UMA Members & Spouses
\$25.00 Others

Max. Capacity: 120 persons

Deadline for Reservations: May 28, 2012

Please make your reservations early as space is limited. First come first served. Please make checks payable to **Macau Cultural Center**, and mail to **Maria Gomes** at 4394 N. Sweetbriar Ct., Concord, CA

94521 . Tel: 925-798-2005 Email: gomesmariaf@astound.net

Please list names of attendees and contact info when making your reservations. Reservations may be made for tables of 8.

Please Note: There Will Be No Refunds For No Shows

Annual General Meeting

At our Annual General Meeting on January 28, 2012, the following Officers & Directors were elected for a one-year term.

President: Maria C. Roliz

Vice-President: Maria Joao da Cruz

Secretary: Jessica Xavier Diaz

Treasurer: Dorothy Oliveira

Directors: Ricardo Collaco, Nuno da Cruz, Chris daRoza,
Henry "Rick" DeGraca, Kirk Harper,
Annie DeGraca Puska, & Justin Schwab-Vieira



Chinese New Year Dinner Dance

By Maria Roliz

To start the year with a blast, the Lusitano Club celebrated its Chinese New Year Dinner Dance and the welcoming of its newly elected Board of Directors on January 28th at the Macau Cultural Center with a full house of party goers.

Most everyone young and old were on the dance floor as they enjoyed the music entertainment by DJ Colin Dickie. Thanks to our chefs, Maria Joao Da Cruz, Ken Harper, Linda Lam, Doreen McKissack, and Dorothy Oliveira all enjoyed the hors d'oeuvres, chilis, calicoks, and cheese toasts before feasting on a full 9-course Chinese Buffet for the occasion. Included in this festive meal was a whole roasted pig and *tsai* symbolizing good fortune,



wealth and good luck for the coming year.

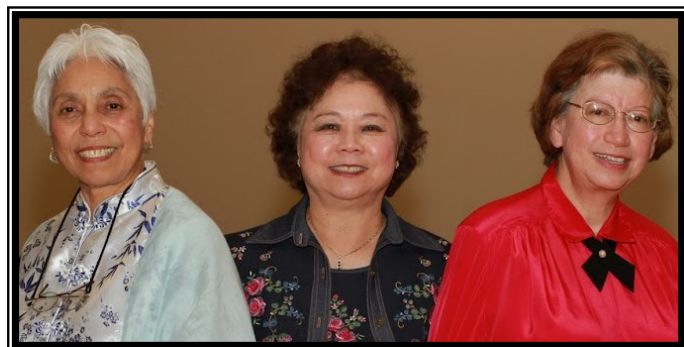
To complete this sumptuous meal were our Macanese dessert favorites bebinga, pao de leite, bolo menino, and gummy-gummy.

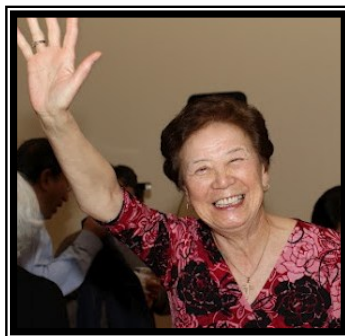
A red packet *laissee* with a lucky gold dollar was also passed out to everyone as part of the tradition for extra good luck.

According to the Chinese Zodiac, the Year of 2012 is the **Year of the Dragon**, which begins on January 23, 2012 and ends on February 9, 2013. The Dragon is the fifth sign of the Chinese Zodiac, which consists of 12 Animal signs. The Dragon is a creature of myth and legend. In ancient China, the celestial Dragon represents an emperor and power. Today, it is the ultimate auspicious symbol signifying success and happiness. May the celestial Dragon bring good luck to everyone.

According to the lunar zodiac, those born under the sign of the Dragon occur in 12 year cycles -- 2012, 2000, 1988, 1976, 1964, 1952, 1940, 1928, 1916 and so forth..... So, if you are born in any of those years, much happiness and good luck awaits you And to one and all -- Kung Hey Fat Choy!!







Macanese Youth Day

By Henry “Rick” DeGraca

Our Macanese Youth Day on March 10th at the Macau Cultural Center was truly a celebration of our Macanese culture and heritage. It was a day for our Macanese Youth (ages 18 – 40) in California to enjoy a fun filled afternoon, home cooked Macanese foods, and to learn and share stories of our unique culture and heritage. While the event was geared specifically to our youth, Macanese of all ages were in attendance.

At the Macanese youth meeting there were three clubs all coming together for one meeting and everything moved along seamlessly without a hitch thanks to the many volunteers from the three local Macanese clubs - Lusitano, UMA, and Casa de Macau. The three clubs were duly represented by their appointed officers and members, especially the youth members. The guests of honor were of course the youth selected to represent the three clubs at the upcoming Youth Encontro at Macau in the second week of April 2012. The clubs each selected three youth to participate in the Encontro this year:

Lusitano: Ricky De Graca, Johann Wimmleitner, & Leo Xavier

UMA: Allison Brekke, Meghan Remedios, & Michael Pereira

Casa de Macau: Rhiannon Denton, Gil Manhao, & Evelyn Mo



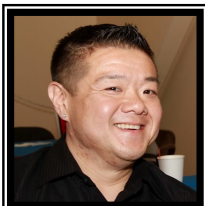
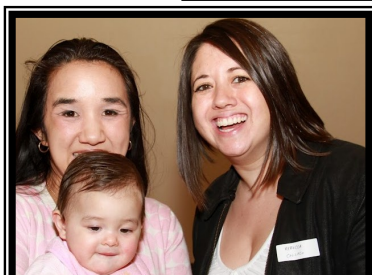
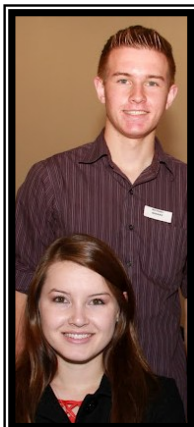
Valuable information was provided by presentations from previous Youth Encontro members, JP Souza, Ken Harper, Justin Schwab and Leo Xavier as to their experiences in Macau and what to expect from the trip. This year's selectees were given a tour of the Macau Cultural Center. Of course, there was good, delicious food as there usually is whenever there is a gathering of Macanese. Generous portions of *chilicotti* and *calicok* were served as appetizers from the untiring volunteers in the kitchen. Many thanks goes to – Ken Harper, Flavia Greubel, Irene Manhao, Jessica Xavier, Leda Pomeroy, and Elsa Denton for reminding folks of the many Macanese gourmet delights.

A video of current day Macau was shown with interjections of the good old days. And of course, more food. The kitchen volunteers prepared and served delicious *minchi*, *galinha guisada*, vegetables with BBQ pork and rice. Further entertainment was provided with contests for knowledge on Macau. It was fun to see how much people really remembered of good old Macau.

In the midst of all the activities, there was a lot of socializing. And of course, more food. Macanese desert was provided by the kitchen volunteers – *gummy-gummy*, *bebinga de arroz pulu*, *bolo de laranja*, *bolo marmore* and more. Are you hungry yet???

It was heartwarming to see so many young people, the future generation interested in their heritage and culture. It was good to see three clubs come together and work together to ensue the future of the Macanese culture. The Macanese Youth Day was definitely a fun and enlightening day to be remembered.





Presentation on the Portuguese Community in Hong Kong

By Nuno Prata Da Cruz

One of the least known facts about the Portuguese Diaspora was the historical existence of a vibrant Portuguese Community in the former British Colony of Hong Kong.

On March 31st at the San Jose State University, two of our very own Macanese authors got together under the sponsorship of the Portuguese Heritage Society and the Macau Culture and Arts Institute to give a most informative talk on the Hong Kong Macanese and the general history of the Portuguese experience in Asia 1500-1999.

The presentation was well attended with a strong Portuguese presence. In the audience were executive and general board members of the Portuguese Museum, the Irmandade do Espirito Santo, the Portuguese Heritage Society, the Dia de Portugal, the Portugal-Macau Institute of America, the Portuguese Organization for Social Services and Opportunities, the Uniao Macaense Americana and the Lusitano Club of California, USA.

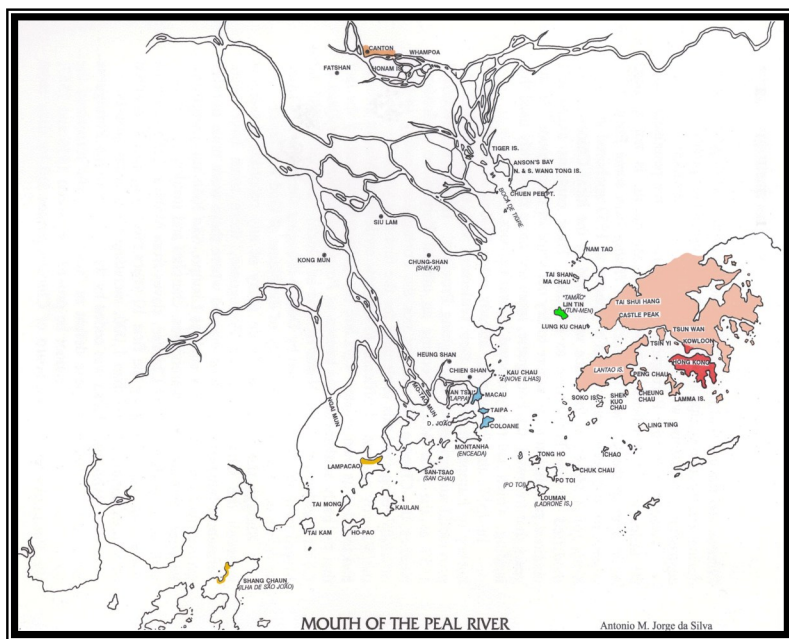
Entertainment was provided by Portuguese fadista Ramana Vieira and her group who sang classic Portuguese and Patua tunes. The event was covered by the Portuguese Tribune, one of the largest Portuguese language publications in the US, based in California where 1 million Portuguese call home.

Frederic "Jim" Silva started out the afternoon by giving a very comprehensive historical account of the Portuguese presence in Asia beginning at around the same time Christopher Columbus



was steering his ships towards the Americas. Whilst Columbus was heading west, the Portuguese sailed east towards India, Malacca, Japan and eventually Macau. Jim's comprehensive historical account encompassed almost 450 years of history ending with the handovers of Hong Kong and Macau to the People's Republic of China. With his many personal notes, his almost 1-1/2 hour presentation kept most in the audience at full attention.

The next speaker, António M. Jorge da Silva gave a 20-minute presentation on "The Portuguese in Hong Kong and China" along with a slideshow of interesting old photos, maps of the Portuguese discoveries, and watercolors by Marciano Baptista.



Below are a few quotes from his presentation:

"The descendants of the Portuguese born in Macau under the Portuguese flag always looked to Portugal as their country, but in reality it was a distant land most of them had never seen. Their loyalty and pride of *patria* persisted long after some left to settle in Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports. Their sense of belonging to a far-away homeland passed down through the generations. However, in reality their world was China and all that surrounded them Chinese. For almost four hundred years they lived, worked and brought up

their families in the small enclaves in China they called home. They knew no other existence.

Macaenses are the descendants of the Portuguese from Macau. They are an integral part of the Portuguese people and their history in Macau, Hong Kong, Shanghai and the Treaty Ports must be recognized. They are not to remain ‘a footnote in history’.”



To this end he wrote four books and a paper which he presented to the Martin Luther King Jr. Library of San Jose State University. The books were: *The Portuguese Community in Hong Kong* Vol. 1 & 2 and *Diaspora Macaense to California*. He further promised a copy of his upcoming book *The Portuguese Community in Shanghai* which will be published and launched within the next few months.

Continuing his presentation he said:

“During my research I have come across many photographs in family albums whose names have been forgotten, and documented genealogical records where names have no faces for identification. In the four pictorial history albums I have compiled many photographs trying to bridge that gap, hoping to preserve the identities of the Portuguese from China now spread all over the world.”

Though half of his presentation was on the history of the Macaenses in China, focusing primarily on the Portuguese community in Hong Kong, the Shanghai community was also mentioned. Briefly he spoke on the origins of the Macaense people, their *Maquista* patois and their unique fusion cuisine:

“Those first settlers in Macau brought with them their African, Indian and Malaysian women and children. It is fair to say that the majority were from Goa and Malacca. More came 70 years later with the expulsion of Japanese women and children who were relatives of the Portuguese. By then Macau had seen several generations born from women that were not from Portugal or any part of Europe. Very few Portuguese women made it even as far as Goa in those days because of the long and perilous journey from the homeland. Very few Chinese women were among that early

Macaense population. Centuries of intermarriage within the community where the male gene was European was predominant in forging the nucleus of the *Macaense* people.”

When the Portuguese spread out to other trading ports in China, primarily Hong Kong and Shanghai following the Opium Wars.

“They brought with them their traditions, cuisine and patois, “*Maquista*”, from Macau. Speaking and using the English language in their workplace they spoke *Maquista* or Portuguese at home and when socializing with their friends and relatives. Over the years English eventually took over as their *lingua franca* and the Portuguese language lost its grip as new generations emerged into the twentieth century.

Maquista, initially a form of pidgin, evolved into a patois obviously from the vocabulary based on Portuguese of the time which was establishing its roots in Africa, India as well as Malacca from where it passed onto Macau. The Chinese influence is relatively recent, but considerable. It happened as it did with Malay that it was the woman – the mother of the family or domestic servant who was the main vehicle of this influence.

In general, *Macaense* cuisine is a fusion of ingredients and cooking methods adopted from the East and West. Most dishes are of Portuguese origin which has evolved over the centuries as the Portuguese moved from Africa to India, then Malacca to Macau. As the Portuguese spread to nearby Hong Kong in 1842, then Shanghai and the Treaty Ports, some British flair and influence added to the uniqueness of this cuisine.”

He concluded his presentation by reminding the audience:

“The words and pictures retrieved from the memories and photo albums, now in the four books I have written, are but a glimpse at the patrimony left to their descendants. China will always remain their “*heung-ha*”, their place of birth, and Macau “*Cidade do nome de Deus na China*”, the cradle of the Portuguese who lived in China for 450 years. The once isolated Portuguese communities in Hong Kong and Shanghai are no more, but their history in those very small territories in China will not be forgotten.”

After the presentation, many from the Portuguese community expressed their surprise that the Macanese people came from such a rich and diverse culture. Several displayed genuine interest in joining one of the three California Macanese Clubs.

This and That

QUARESMA

By Filomeno Baptista

Quaresma or Lent marks the 40 days of observance of Christ's passion and crucifixion beginning on Ash Wednesday and ending on Easter Sunday.

Before Vatican 2 (1962-65), Lent was a period in which the faithful were obliged to observe by fasting and abstaining from pleasure, giving up treats and any form of entertainment .

In the Middle Ages, the Church would require stricter sacrifices, including and I quote "In the ages when faith was at its strongest, the Church exhorted married couples to practice continence throughout the whole period of this solemn feast".

My generation of Filhos de Macao and those before took this period very seriously. Members of both Portuguese clubs, Lusitano and Recreio would avoid the card room, ladies gave up their daily mahjong games and most club members will make an effort to forsake their regular evening "sundowners". But as serious and devout as they are, most lack the fortitude to give up tobacco for the duration.

The first day of Lent is Ash Wednesday when ashes of previous year's palms are blessed and applied on the forehead of the faithful.

The following Sunday is the very Portuguese feast of Our Lord of Passos, celebrated by an outdoor procession (Procissao de Senhor dos Passos) held at the Cathedral. Filho Macs throughout the Colony attend this very important event.

Ten preteen girls dressed as Angels took part each carrying items of torture suffered by Christ, the nails, crown of thorns and also the dice used by the Roman Soldiers to wager for Christ's gown, etc. The statue carried by 6 men halt at each of the 14 stations while prayers are recited by the priest, a teenage girl representing Veronica, a member of our Tribe, carrying a silk handkerchief with the image of Christ will sing at all stops: "Senhor deus mesericordia...etc."

For the residents of Matar Morro Lent meant spending many hours in church, many visit on their way to work and on their way back home to attend Benediction services and on Fridays the Way of the Cross.

The most solemn part of Lent is Holy Week beginning with Palm Sunday when palms are blessed and distributed to the faithful.

On Tuesday the Passion of Christ according to St Mark was read in its entirety.

On Wednesday the Passion according to St Luke was read.

Maundy Thursday commemorates the Last Supper. It is also the day of "Washing of the Feet". In the Cathedral this function was performed by the Bishop.

Good Friday is the most solemn day in the Christian calendar and in Hong Kong it was a half work day for all business including the Stock Exchange which closed at 12 noon.

Church service was long and divided into three parts beginning with stripping of the altar and reading the lessons. Then the Passion (John 18, 1-40) was read. When the part describing Christ's death was read all knelt and paused for a few minutes.

This is followed by "The Solemn Collects". A series of Prayers asking God's blessing for the Pope, Bishop, the rulers of States, etc. and also this: "Almighty and eternal God who drives none away from Thy mercy even the faithless Jews".

After these Prayers there follows the veneration of the Cross and Communion.

By the next day, Easter Saturday, most Filho Macs have had enough and since it was a race day, the punters make for Happy Valley and in both clubs the card rooms are jammed and the clicking sound of mahjong cards can be heard in many homes.

On Easter Sunday morning the joyful greeting "Alleluia" is heard as everyone gets ready for Church. Since we are all obliged to receive Holy Communion at least once a year the line to the Communion rail was longer than normal.

After Mass everyone returns home for a late breakfast or brunch as it is now called. In my guardian's home, in addition to the regular breakfast fare, hot cross buns are served and Easter Eggs distributed to the children.

Easter Sunday marks the end of Lent.

The date of Easter by which all the movable feasts of the Church are regulated is based primarily on the Jewish method of recording their Holy days. The Council of Nicea had decreed that Easter should be kept on the Sunday following the full moon after March 21st. Thus this Sunday will vary between March 22 and April 25.

THE AMAH : A TRIBUTE

By Armando “Pinky” Da Silva



The Amah, she of the string plucked eyebrows, elegant chignon, white starched tunic, shiny black trousers, black slipper shoe, jade bracelets, played a signal and prominent role in the lives of the Macanese. From the beginning the Amah was associated with the earliest Portuguese community of Mato de Mouro at mid-level Hong Kong Island. She was at the home birthing of many Nossa Gente-gente. My own Ah Yee was at hand at my birth.

The Amahs of Hong Kong came exclusively from the district *heung ha*, of Tung Kwun about 80 miles north-west of Hong Kong. Shui Hing about 60 miles northwest of Macau was the ancestral district of Amahs from Macau. The Amah lived at home. She had no weekend off and no regular holiday. But she was compensated, at least in my family, with a month pay with 12 days off to allow her to celebrate at home.

My own pre-WWII household had two amahs, Ah Yee and Ah Sei. After the war Ah Yee returned with Ah Lin. The latter was pockmarked, *tao pei min*, the result of infant smallpox. She was cast out by her own family, a privileged one, as an accursed young woman not longer needed at home by drawing in bad luck! Ah Lin was well educated, read newspapers, and could write letters. She probably had a high I.Q. I wondered then what went through her mind about her life's trajectory from well off family to wash amah. But yes, there was a glorious ending to the Ah Lin story. She married a boy friend of her youth, a columnist for a Chinese newspaper. They wrote to each other and met from time to time over the years. True love triumphed.

I offer some personal stories of my amahs, of Ah Yee who followed me to the bus stop with a cup of hot milk in hand, of Ah Sei who taught me how to reinforce glass kite strings, of educated Ah Lin who knew how to fold different shapes of origami birds. Ah Yee once took me to the Koon Chun street market at Yaumati to introduce me to a gaggle of other amahs. Ah Yee had a formidable memory. She had to recount daily items bought at the market, *kaai so*.

How my Amahs lived. I write this section for posterity. Many Macanese of my age and time would surely recognize parallels to my account.

Living place. My pre-war and post-war Amahs each had their own private room. They slept on a wooden platform covered by woven bamboo mats, *cheong paan*. The headrest was a curved rosewood one, *chaam tau*, the blanket consisted of a cotton filled comforter, *min toi jin*.

Leisure time. The pre-war Amahs, Ah Yee and Ah Sei often entertained themselves by singing arias from the Cantonese opera form known as *Kwun Ku*. (As an aside this Cantonese opera form is recognized in China today as an intangible cultural heritage of the nation). Each year in winter the Koon Chun street market would be cleared. In its place a large covered bamboo and thatched roof scaffolding theater would be erected. It featured a raised platform stage with backdrop, backstage changing room, orchestra place, and large seating capacity for the audience who sat on bamboo chairs. The nightly theater stayed for about a week or so and drew audiences from Tsimshatsui and Yaumati. The opera lasted about 3 hours or so. The arias, trumpets, flutes, reeds, drums, cymbals, gongs, could be heard for many blocks around. But this din was tolerated by the populace in general as a shared community event. The two amahs appreciated the ornate costumes, the face make-up of the players. They understood every hand gesture, every head movement, every fluttering eye, and shuffling gait. For days after they would sing arias at night between themselves, *cheong tai hei kor*. The Koon Chun Opera Theater is not as elegant like the La Scala Opera Theater in Milan, but opera is opera to be enjoyed no matter which, where, and when.

Ah Yee and Ah Sei preferred to eat simply. For breakfast Ah Yee who had to get up early prepared *pak kor chuk*. She had her noon meal at the market. Ah Yee and Ah Sei ate a variety of vegetables, often prepared with the classic Cantonese threesome taste of black bean, ginger, and garlic. Different types of tofu were part of their dinner, as well as salted eggs and salted fish. Condiments such as *tau fu mui*, *nam si*, *min si*, *tau si* provided added tastes to their dinner. On festive occasions they had pork, chicken, duck but never beef. Most amahs were animists and honored the Earth

God, *Tou Tei*. They had their own village style herbs and drinks to treat minor ailments. Ah Yee treated me for headache and tummy ache which worked! I drank bitter *leung cha* and had sweet pickled ginger for stomach burps.

The Kitchen. Food was prepared on a *tai chaan wok* on an earthen stove, *fung lo*, fired by firewood, *chai muk* and coal briquettes, *mui taan*.

The Wash Room. Items used at the washroom consisted of a large wooden wash tub, *sai sam poon*, scrubbing washboard, *sai yi paan*, and yellow soap, *faan kaan*. The coal-filled iron press, the mouth sprayer, and the ironing board were standard ones used universally at the time, a concession to western laundry items. At our place at Jordan Road Building washed clothes were wind dried and sun dried on clothe-lines on the roof.

Amah Attire. The starched white high collar tunic, black trousers, black cotton socks and shoes, chignon hair bun, jade bracelets were worn for formal occasions. Otherwise the amahs wore their hair in braided pigtails, black hemp tunic and trousers, *chau saam fu*. Instead of shoe the amahs wore wooden clogs, *kek*, to market. Here is a note about black hemp cloth. It is to identify the user as a professional amah, a paid employee of a household. In a market one can distinguished an amah from a housewife who was usually attired in working day colorful *taap tsai saam*. The black cloth worn by amahs shiny on the outside and rust colored on the inside is cotton hemp, called pongee silk. It is a cousin of marijuana hemp. Pongee silk appears to be no longer manufactured or worn today.

One has to view the Amahs against the turmoil and unrest in their home village. They were economic and social refugees of sorts. Life could be harsh, burdensome, and discriminatory for a young girl or woman back at the *heung ha*. Now place the work of the Amah against the toil of the coolie at the wharf, the job seeking itinerant coolie willing to haul and carry heavy items on shoulder pole, the night soil “honey bucket” collector, the woman stone breaker at a granite quarry, against which the life of an Amah would appear certain and composed.

For my own Ah Yee, Ah Sei, and Ah Lin, here is my thank you, *tor che*.

CHRIST THE KING CHURCH AND THE JESUITS IN SHANGHAI

By Oscar Collaco

When I was 7 years old (1945), I was invited to be an altar boy with and among many other students from Ste. Jeanne d'Arc High School, in the French Concession, that was run by the Marist Brothers.

After World War II, and the success of the Anti-Japanese War, American influence gradually penetrated the Shanghai Catholic Church, controlling both the seminaries and the important and the well situated Christ the King Parish Church in 1945; and, steadily seeing to the bringing of many American Jesuit priests and nuns to serve the needs of the many foreign Catholics in this very cosmopolitan City.

The following are some of the names of the Jesuits that came to administer to Christ the King Church Parish in the French Concession District:

Frs. McCarthy (Director of the Jesuit Seminaries), Phillips, McCormack, McGreel, Houle, Gatz, Lennon, Brennan, Clifford, LeSage, and local products: Frs. Joseph Diniz and George Wong, under Bishop Auguste Haouisee, a French Jesuit and vicar apostolic who led the region from 1930 to 1948.

I also recall at Sacred Heart Church in the Hongkew District, opposite the St. Francis Xavier College, where the many Portuguese community resided, there was Fr. Farmer an Englishman and Fr. Bolumburu, a Spaniard with the sweetest high tenor voice.

At Christ the King Church, we had the best choir comprised of many Portuguese parishioners, of which a Laura Diniz had a powerful soprano voice that needed no microphone. Also there was a Dan Sequeira who was the Sacristan at this parish.

I must also mention two relatives: Jesuit Fr. Alberto Roliz, who later left the order; and, Marist Brother Raul Campos Maher who taught both at SJA and at SFX.

After the Communist takeover in 1949, most of the foreign Orders were ordered to close and they were summarily expelled. The poor American Jesuits were either placed into house arrest, expelled if they were very old and sickly, or sent to harsh imprisonment and into hard labor concentration camps.

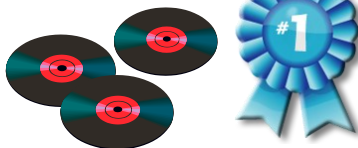
Chinese Jesuit Bishop Ignatius Kung Pinmei took over the diocese of Shanghai after Bishop Haouisee's death in September 1948. After about 30 years in the Communist jails, because of his loyalty and faithfulness to Rome, he was secretly made Cardinal in 1979 by the newly elected Pope, John Paul II. In 1989 Kung flew to Rome to receive his red hat and was treated to an unprecedented 8-minute standing ovation by the crowd at St. Peter's.

Also, worth mentioning are the Legion of Mary and the Marian Sodality, probably both founded by the Jesuits as 'Catholic Youth Movements'. Both stood firm and strong against the many onslaughts perpetrated by the People's Government of the Chinese Communist Party, to the many remaining young Faithfuls, who, at many times, openly defied the soldiers who often raided and disrupted their prayer meetings and support groups, that inspired the many fervent Chinese Young Catholics seeking religious freedom.

I would also like to mention French Jesuit, Fr. Robert Jacquinot, who was instrumental in setting up a "safe zone" for Chinese refugees during the Japanese control of Shanghai. He was also assisted by the International Red Cross, and worked collectively with the many nationalities that served in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

Nossa Gente

Congrats to our young members, Rose & Cynthia Carion, who recently ran their first marathon. The S.F. Chinese New Years 5k. Rose, 12 placed 50th in her age group and Cynthia, 9 placed 1st.



Lusitano director Kirk Harper aka The Selector DJ Kirk was recently recognized by SF Weekly for his all-embracing knowledge of soul music and his extensive record collection.

Annual Financial Report

INCOME STATEMENT FOR YEAR 12/31/2011

REVENUES:	
Advertising	50.00
Book & DVD Sales	3,025.00
Fund-Raising Donations to MCC	350.00
Grant (Bulletin assistance) - Fundacao Oriente	1,749.24
Interest from Banks	3,181.70
Settlement from Charles Schwab	4,526.70
Membership Dues	8,490.00
Scholarship Donation	1,000.00
Social Functions Income	19,048.00
TOTAL REVENUE:	\$41,420.64

EXPENSES:	
Bank Charges	12.00
Book & DVD Sales	312.00
Donations to MCC	4,400.00
Insurance	2,720.75
Entertainment	304.66
Gifts	109.28
Office Supplies	923.46
Supplies for MCC	51.44
Printing	2,386.35
Scholarship & Awards	1,200.00
Shipping & Postage	1,085.70
Social Functions	19,889.93
Taxes	10.00
Website	234.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$33,639.57
NET GAIN FOR 2011	\$7,781.07

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 12/31/2011

Total Assets (cash in Banks)	\$188,733.22
Total Liabilities	\$761.75
TOTAL NET WORTH	\$187,971.47

2011 SOCIAL FUNCTIONS PROFIT & LOSS

	INCOME	EXPENSES	GAIN/LOSS
Chinese New Year Party	3,315.00	3,346.57	(31.57)
Annual Clambake	967.00	529.87	437.13
Dia de Portugal Food Fair	960.00	868.99	91.01
Annual Picnic	1,480.00	1,080.80	399.20
Russian River Camping	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00
Red Hawk Casino Day	1,118.00	788.00	330.00
Lawn Bowling Social	417.00	423.67	(6.67)
10-Pin Bowling Social	19.00	0.00	19.00
Halloween Party	718.00	697.02	20.98
Old China Hands Reunion	3,797.00	2,589.60	1,207.40
Annual Christmas Party	5,157.00	8,546.41	(3,308.41)
Totals	\$ 19,048.00	\$ 19,889.93	\$(841.93)

CERTIFICATION BY CORPORATE OFFICER

I, Dorothy Oliveira, certify that I am an officer of Lusitano Club of California authorized to make this certification and that the statement in the Annual Report were prepared from the Books and Records of the Club.

Dated: Jan 28, 2012

Advertisements

2012 MCC BALLROOM RENTAL RATES



Hall rentals are available at the **Macau Cultural Center**. For Casa members, a flat fee of \$400 per day and for the general public, a flat fee of \$600 per day. Please contact Maria Roliz for details and to book your event at (415) 990-5534

MCC Rental flyer available for download from www.lusitanousa.org

Advertisements available on the Lusitano Bulletin for \$25 per 1/4 page, \$50 per 1/2 page, or \$100 for full page.

Word Scramble

Try unscrambling these words related to Macau.

RUMOTSI
ALTREV
ESHTLO
ABLSOI
UAAL

GGMAILNB
SEHCNEI
UONDACEIT
SSTHIV
AGBNIEB

SEEACANM
UGSEROPEUT
TAORRPI
ODOF
RTUTJBEO

Recipes

ALUA IN SMALL PORTION

This famous but rare desert originated in Macau by the Portuguese around the mid-1800 and became most popular during the annual Christmas Holiday Season.

Many Macanese families would purchase dozens at a time and give them to relatives and friends as Christmas gifts. See if you can perfect this in time to continue this tradition.

Ingredients:

- 1 lb. flour
- 3 coconuts (1 1/2 lb)
- 3 lbs sugar
- 5 oz. glutinous rice flour
- 4 oz. pinhao (pine-nut) chopped
- 2 oz. chopped almond
- 4 lbs. butter

Method:

- 1) Knead and wash the flour, also rice flour
- 2) Extract coconut juice
- 3) Mix all ingredients together
- 4) Cook over the fire stirring continuously (each pound of flour needs one hour of cooking.)
- 5) If needed put in 3 cups of water. Pour dough into a buttered square tray press evenly. Smooth surface and let cool.

LUSITANO BULLETIN



A quarterly publication sponsored by Fundação Oriente & Lusitano Club of California (a non-profit organization) for its members and people of Portuguese descent from Macau and the Far East. Subscription to the Bulletin is unavailable separately.

Books for Sale

Author: António M. Jorge da Silva

The Portuguese Community in Hong Kong - A Pictorial History

Vol. 1 - US\$60.00

Vol. 2—US\$55.00

Diaspora Macaense to California - US\$40.00

To order please email Maria Roliz at m_roliz@yahoo.com

Contact Information

Editors: Maria Roliz & Melissa Xavier

Address: 582 Market Street #1905, San Francisco, CA 94104

Email: m_roliz@yahoo.com

Phone: (415) 397-0767 **Fax:** (415) 397-0835

Website: www.lusitanousa.org

Photographers: Cecilia Collaco, Robert Roliz, Jojo Xavier

President:

Maria Roliz

m_roliz@yahoo.com

Vice-President:

Maria Joao da Cruz

mariajpalmeiro@sbcglobal.net

Secretary:

Jessica Xavier

jessicajxavier@gmail.com

Treasurer:

Dorothy Oliveira

dorothy.oliveira@myastound.net

Directors:

Ricardo Collaco

rickcollaco@hotmail.com

Nuno Prata da Cruz

nuno_pratadacruz@yahoo.com

Chris daRoza

daroz@aol.com

Henry “Rick” DeGraca

hdegraca@yahoo.com

Kirk Harper

kirkkarper@yahoo.com

Annie DeGraca Puska

puska24@hotmail.com

Justin Schwab-Vieira

justin@synovaventures.com



LUSITANO CLUB OF CALIFORNIA
582 MARKET STREET, #1905
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104



2012 Macanese Youth Event, Macau Cultural Center, Fremont, CA