



Floreat
Saligão

C. Hubert de Sousa

Floreat Saligão
(May Saligão Flourish)

C. Hubert de Sousa

Goa 1556
1220

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Released to mark the 90th anniversary of the Saligão Institute. This edition is devoted to Fr Desmond (*Demi*) de Souza, CSsR, son of the author, a concerned human being and an inspiring priest who served in many parts of the globe, from the Philippines to Goa and beyond.

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*Dedicated to my wife Julia
for her love and devotion
and patient forbearance
for my many faults and foibles*

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Introduction

By F.J. Campos

WHEN, towards the end of last year, the talented author of this volume informed me that he had decided to discontinue the *Saligão Bulletin*, I replied that his decision would sever another cherished link between me and the dear village of my birth. Some days later, however, there came another letter from him informing me that he intended to write a volume containing the life-sketches of those sons of Saligão, past and present, who had achieved eminent success in their respective spheres of life.

This was good news indeed. But added to this information was a request that I should write an introduction to this volume. It was an embarrassing request, I am now blind, unable to read and write, and any literary composition, however trivial, is now to me a painful.

On the other hand, there was the prospect of associating myself, in howsoever insignificant a way, with the names of the most distinguished sons of Saligão, many of whom I

knew and admired in my young days. That the volume was to be a souvenir of the impending centenary of the church in which I was baptized was a further inducement. After some hesitation I decided to accede to the request.

Before I proceed to deal with the contents of this volume something has to be said about this author. To the present generation of Saligonenses in India and abroad, the author's name and his talents and achievements certainly need no introduction. But this volume, though not a *monumentum aere perennius*¹, will live at least for two or three generations hence. It is for the benefit of its readers, these future sons of Saligão, that the paragraph that follows is primarily intended.

Mr. C.H. D'Souza comes from a well-known family of Nigvaddo, Saligão. He was born in 1897 in Calcutta, where his father Ottoline D'Souza was a leading pianist. He had his school education first at Kurseong and then in Calcutta from where he passed his Senior Cambridge Examination with Honours and with a scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m. for two years.

In 1916, deciding to take up Mechanical Engineering for his career, he joined the Shibpur College of Engineering, Calcutta where he won an entrance scholarship of Rs. 20 p.m. for four years. There being no degree course in Mechanical Engineering at the Calcutta University at that time, he had to take the diploma course which he passed with first-

¹ A monument more lasting than bronze—used of an immortal work of art or literature.

class honours, standing first among all the students from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He thereby won the Sussex Trust Scholarship of Rs. 150 p.m. for three years and in 1920 was sent by the Bengal Government for practical training at the workshops of the famous of Ruston and Hornsby of Lincoln², England. Here, in addition to his scholarship, he was able to earn sufficient wages which enabled him to maintain himself comfortably.

While in Lincoln he took part in various sports and captained the Ruston Hornsby hockey team and was sent up for the County Cap. With his hockey team he played in several villages of Lincolnshire and thus came into contact with the life and beauty of rural England.

In 1923, on the completion of his practical training, he went to London and thereafter a two-year course secured the degree of B.Sc., Hons (London.) and with it the Associate Membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (London). In 1925 he returned to India but, inspite of his high qualifications and practical training, he could secure only a subordinate post as Plant Draftsman at Matunga Workshops, G.I.P. Railway.

Within two years, however, Mr. D'Souza was found too good for this post and his name was put up for the superior

² Ruston & Hornsby, later known as Ruston, was an industrial equipment manufacturer in Lincoln, England, the company's history going back to 1840. The company is best known as a manufacturer of narrow and standard gauge diesel locomotives and also of steam shovels. Other products included cars, steam locomotives and a range of internal combustion engines, and later gas turbines. The company is now part of the Siemens group of Germany.

service before the Public Service Commission. He was successful and was thus one of the first four Indians selected for the rank of officers in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Indian State Railways. From 1929 to 1952 Mr. D'Souza held various responsible posts in the Mechanical Department of the G.I.P. Railway and acted for some periods as the head of this department.

He was responsible for the design and construction of the first seven air-conditioned coaches in India in 1950 and then the next twenty two in the year of his retirement, 1952. They were equal to the best luxury coaches on the Continental Railways, known as Wagon-Lits.

Because of his high qualifications and experience Mr. D'Souza was admitted as a full member of various Institutions of Engineers in England and America, such as the Consulting Engineers of England, etc. In 1949 Mr. D'Souza won the Stewart Dyer Award of 15 pounds for the best paper presented before the Institution of Loco Engineering, London, on "The Design of an Indian Railway Passenger Coach". After his retirement Mr. D'Souza practiced for ten years in Bombay as a Consulting Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Adviser and was responsible for establishing, besides several small scale industries, the first Wagon Building Factory in Western India for Mackenzie Ltd..

In 1950 he represented India at the International Railway Congress in Rome and took part in the discussion of the safe running of trains at high speed. Since his retirement in Goa in 1962, he has been a member of the council of the

Association of Engineers, Goa, and a Consulting Engineer to the Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Caritas (Goa). He spends his leisure in writing books, technical and non-technical.

His *Saligão Bulletin*, now unfortunately defunct, was highly esteemed by Saligonenses in India and abroad.

We shall now turn to the contents of the volume before us. The author tells us that the writing of this volume has been to him a labour of love. To judge from the mass of information that he has collected, it must have been hard labour indeed. I would boldly call some of it real research, even though I can imagine Prof. Patrocinio D'Souza raise his eyebrows at my temerity.

It is not surprising then that with this mass of information at his disposal and with the help of his facile pen, the versatile author has been able to present to Saligão a volume that should be a source of pride to its people and serve as an incentive to its present young generation and to the generations that will succeed it. The volume will certainly be a most appropriate souvenir of the first centenary of our church.

On going through the life-sketches of the eminent Saligonenses of the last century, the reader will be surprised that little Saligão, with its purely rural surroundings, devoid of any educational facilities beyond instruction in the 3 Rs, should have produced men of the stature of Francisco Salvador Pinto, Padre Geronimo Caetano D'Souza, Mgr. Joaquim Jose D'Abreu, Dr. Jose Ribeiro and Dr. Claudio da

Gama Pinto.

These men, who were born during the early Victorian Age, seem to have been cast in the mould of the great Victorians. Only one of them, Dr. Gama Pinto, had the opportunity to prove his mettle in the international sphere, as has been so ably described in this volume. The others could but rise to the highest levels attainable within their cramped surroundings.

I knew two of these in my young days, Padre Jeronimo Caetano and Msgr. Joaquim Jose. They both had the stamp of intellectuality impressed upon their brows. The young Joaquim Jose at his examination for the priesthood, held in the presence of the archbishop, entered into a heated argument with his examiner and was about to overthrow him when the Archbishop intervened with his “*Basta, basta*”³.

Padre Jeronimo Caetano was one of the outstanding intellectuals of the Church of Goa and the finest pulpit orator that Gos has produced. As he ascended the steps of our pulpit an air of tense expectancy filled the church. I can still recall the strange, unconventional sentences and the stentorian tone with which he opened his great Good Friday sermons. At his oratorical best, he would make one fancy that a Vieira⁴ or a Lacordaire⁵ had reappeared in our

³ “Enough, enough!”

⁴ Father António Vieira (February 6, 1608, Lisbon, Portugal – July 18, 1697, Bahia, Portuguese Colony of Brazil) was a Portuguese Jesuit philosopher and writer, the “prince” of Catholic pulpit-orators of his time.

⁵ Jean-Baptiste Henri-Dominique Lacordaire (12 May 1802 – 21 November 1861), often styled Henri-Dominique Lacordaire, was a French ecclesiastic, preacher, journalist, theologian and political activist. He re-established the

pulpit. Goa will hardly ever see the like of this great son of Saligão again.

The life-sketches of the distinguished men of the succeeding generation reflect the great change that had come over our village when the growth of its population and the decay of its rural economy compelled many of its ablest and most restless sons to emigrate to British India, East Africa and elsewhere.

As is well known, the most successful of these emigrants, as a body, were those who settled in Karachi. This is evidence by the life-sketches of their sons, Cincinnatus D'Abreu, Joseph Vaz, I.C.S., and the D'Mello brothers. I remember having met Cincinnatus D'Abreu, and Joseph Vaz once or twice in Saligão when I was very young.

Cincinnatus D'Abreu had an impressive personality and yet an easy manner about him. In his ancestral home he played to us the first phonograph ever brought to Saligão.

Roque D'Mello, who went down heroically with the *S.S. Maloja*⁶, had been my contemporary at St. Xavier's College and was a bright student. He and his younger brother Tony, the prince of Indian Sport, were the sons of Pedro Joao D'Mello of Sonarbatt. Their brilliant eldest brother was a Colonial Civil Servant. Unfortunately his life-sketch

Dominican Order in post-Revolutionary France. Lacordaire was reputed to be the greatest pulpit orator of the nineteenth century.

⁶ *SS Maloja* was an M-class passenger steamship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She was completed in 1911 and worked a regular route between Great Britain and India. In 1916 in the First World War she was sunk by a mine in the English Channel off Dover with the loss of 155 lives.

is missing in this volume, presumable for want of sufficient information.

Of our emigrants to East Africa, the most successful were the businessmen M. R. D'Souza, Vitorino Saldanha and A. Figueiredo. The life-sketch of Vitorino Saldanha, who as a boy caught bulbuls and sold them in the weekly market at Calangute, reads like a saga of self-help and phenomenal success. It deserves to be studied by our young men of today, especially by the less favoured ones.

A life-sketch of a different genre but which should arrest similar attention is that of Antonio Joao D'Cruz, an emigrant to Burma. He came of illiterate parents but through sheer self-help he turned himself into a well education, accomplished and well-groomed gentleman and rose to a high position in the Postal Department in Calcutta. Not only this, he taught his good-looking, though insufficiently educated wife, Rita Maria, to speak perfect English within a couple of years of their marriage.

We now come to the life-sketches of the eminent Saligonenses of the present generation. They are mostly children of our emigrants who, having availed themselves of higher education now easily within their reach, could join the professions of their choice or take up other careers of equal status. It is an impressive array of talent and achievement which the author places before us: an Archbishop and a Bishop, the First Lady of W. Bengal, a Major-General and a Brigadier, brilliant educationists, doctors and engineers, an Income-tax Commissioner, an economist of international

repute, a painter of European renown, a noted pianist and, last but not least conspicuous, the foundress of a religious congregation.

Their life-sketches have indeed been an eye-opener to me, as they will be to many another who reads this volume. I could add to these life-sketches interesting personalia about these outstanding persons and their background, but I have already transgressed the limits of my space. I shall only add that all of us, who have sprung up from the same ancestral soil as they, look up with pride at the heights they have reached and at the things they have achieved.

Saligonenses at home and abroad will surely be grateful to the author for this very informative and heart-warming little book. Likewise I, who have for so long been away from my beautiful homeland and whose days are now fast nearing their end, am grateful to the author for this opportunity of associating myself with such a book. *Floreat Saligão*.

Preface

AT the time of writing the profiles of the leading people of Saligão, I will have completed my 75th year and started my 76th. I am, therefore, in a way a living link between the past generation of our people and the present.

I have seen the last days when the majority of our people were agricultural labourers. In the sugarcane plantations, for which Saligão was famous, and in which avocation they earned their livelihood and saved some money, with which they educated their sons and daughters and enabled them to reach a higher standard of life by migrating from Goa.

All the education to which they themselves could aspire in their youth, was that available at the church parish school, which taught them the 3 Rs. rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic and the basic knowledge of music up to playing of the violin and singing from written music at sight.

The next step from agricultural labourers to which our people climbed was that of cooks, butlers, domestic ser-

vants and musicians. Hence, after leaving the shores of Goa and going to places like Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Madras and even Zanzibar, a good number of them earned their livelihood by their music, by learning to play various instruments and forming orchestras and bands which played for the more enlightened maharajahs, rajahs, sultans and for the European people for their dances, parties and social gatherings.

The domestic servants faithfully served their masters and received their rewards, not only in salaries but usually a nest egg of some sort.

The money earned in these callings was much higher than in the back-breaking labour of farming in Goa. It was carefully saved by them, by living a very economic and frugal life, at great self-sacrifice and channelled to Goa, to buy a plot of land in their village, build a suitable house, and give their children higher education upto the professions. To see their children well settled in life was their greatest ambition.

The background of the next succeeding generation, consisted in seeking employment in Government service or in big commercial houses, in India and abroad, where they rose to subordinate positions of eminence, responsibility and trust. The Europeans took an immediate liking to them for their intelligence, honesty, integrity and hard work.

A small minority took the profession in which they as a rule excelled and a smaller number still took to business in which they made their fortunes, especially in East Africa.

While it has been fairly simple for me to record the profiles of eminent sons and daughters of Saligão of my generation, starting from about 1897 or even a decade or two earlier, it has been a matter of considerable difficulty to delve into the lives and achievements of similar eminent people of Saligão of a much earlier generation. The work involved has been a type of research for which the sources have been scarce, consisting of a few living persons, some old books, magazines, or newspaper cuttings, and the best has been done with these scanty materials at my disposal.

I wish to express my gratitude to all my co-operators and helpers, who have gone out of their way to assist me in this project, and specially to Mr Francis John Campos of Saligão and Hyderabad who has read through the profiles with meticulous care and suggested various improvements. If I have been compelled to leave out the profiles of any prominent persons of Saligão deserving a place in this book, it has not been due to any malice on my part, but rather for want of co-operation on the parts of those who could have helped me with information but did not choose to do so, preferring to hide their own light or that of their relation under a bushel in their unnecessary false modesty.

The object of these profiles is two-fold:

- ❑ To acquaint the present and future generations of our people with the profiles of the lives of people of Saligão who have brought renown and credit to themselves and to our little village in Goa.

- ❑ To stimulate a desire in the minds and hearts of the present and future generations of our youth to emulate the lives of these great men and women of ours and surpass their achievements if possible, always bearing in mind with pride, that it is an honour to be sons or daughters of this physically small but potentially great village called Saligão among all the villages of Goa, nay even among the 6 lakhs of villages of Mother India.

If I have to some extent succeeded in these self imposed tasks, which have been for me a labour of love for our village and its people, I would consider my efforts and labour amply repaid.

C. Hubert De Sousa
Consulting Mech. Engineer and Industrial Adviser

Section A: Outstanding Administrators

Francisco Salvador Pinto (An Eminent Son of Saligão who gave us our Church)

FRANCISCO Salvador Pinto, better known to villagers of Saligão as Salu Pinto, was undoubtedly the greatest single benefactor of our village of Saligão. It was he, practically single-handed, who gave us one of the most beautiful churches of Goa, of which every son and daughter of our village may be justly proud.

It was Salu Pinto who entered into correspondence with the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Goa, to separate Saligão, from the present parish at Nagoa, and to build for it a separate church and succeeded in his efforts to do so. It was he who found the funds to build the church. It was he who selected the site for the church and saw personally

to the completion of the edifice – and architectural gem of great beauty. It was he who was responsible for bringing the miraculous statue of Our Lady of Mae de Deus from Daugim (Old Goa) to Saligão. It was this statue alone which was saved intact, when practically the whole convent of the nuns of Mae de Deus was leveled to the ground, during the Great Plague of Old Goa. That city, which was at one time the glory of the Portuguese in their eastern possessions, was at that time known as Golden Goa.

The life of Salvador Pinto occupied more than half of the last century and he seems to have been a remarkable man in many ways.

He rose to be a leading figure in the civil affairs of Bardez and was eventually elected the President of its Municipal Council, the first son of Saligão to be so elected to this high and influential position. He used this influence to great advantage and it is said that he used to go to his work in Mapuça on horseback, and moved about on terms of intimacy with the leading Portuguese administrative officers of the Government of Goa.

It is reported that even the Portuguese Governor of Goa and the Portuguese Bishop of the territory, were some time or other his guests at his fine château, which was a landmark of Saligão, and which could be seen from a long distance on the Mapuça-Saligão road. Unfortunately this palatial building is now in ruins.

It is related that it was at the request of his mother, a very pious soul, who found it difficult in her old age to attend the

church services at Nagoa, and to whom he was very much attached, that he set about getting Saligão separated from the parish of Nagoa and building an outstanding church, a monument to his genius and influence with the civic and ecclesiastical authorities of Goa.

To appreciate his great worth to our village it must be borne in mind that when he was at the zenith of his power and influence, Saligão was a land to a large extent occupied by agricultural labourers (who were our forefathers) and therefore generally illiterate, and the number of educated people in the village was very small indeed.

Salvador Pinto is well known for having produced a son who gained international fame in the person of Dr. Claudio Gama Pinto who was later a Professor at Heidelberg University of Germany and an Ophthalmologist who attended to the eyes of the royalty of Portugal and France and other European countries, besides being an authority on his subject and a writer of books.

Salvador Pinto lies buried in the chancel of the church which he had built in Saligão and well might his epitaph have been like Christopher Wren in St Paul's Cathedral, London "*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice*" (If you seek his monument, look round you.)

Cincinatus Fabian D'Abreu (An Administrator of Outstanding Ability of Sind)

T HE life of Cincinatus Fabian D'Abreu of Abreuwaddo,

Arrarim, reads like a romance in its wonderful achievements, in the province of Sind—now a province of Pakistan. He was born in Goa in 1862, the son of Manuel D'Abreu who had first set foot in Sind in 1846, three years after the conquest of that province by the British.

The famous British General Sir Charles Napier who conquered Sind, sent the following terse telegram to the Viceroy "*Peccavi*"—I have sinned.

Cincinatus started his education at St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, the nursery of many famous Goans, who earned both Indian and international fame in civil and ecclesiastic administration, including India's first Cardinal, Valerian Gracias.

He had however to discontinue his education at the age of 16, and seek for employment to earn his livelihood due to the unfortunate death of his father. He was first employed by the *Civil and Military Gazette* Press as a clerk and later joined the well known English business establishment of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell, dabbling in the import-exchange business.

It was here that Cincinatus acquired extensive knowledge of business practice, which was to serve him in good stead in later life.

In 1889, at the age of 27, he joined the Sind Commissioner's office as an ordinary clerk and by his intelligence and high ability which was recognized by his superiors, received quick promotion. In 1895 he was promoted to the exalted position of Assistant Commissioner of Sind and soon

after that to the Collector of Sukkur at which post he was responsible for the design of a waterworks system for Karachi.

In 1897 he was Assistant Collector of Customs of Salt and Excise—a post of great responsibility—and in quick succession held the post of Deputy Shipping Master of Karachi and then Collector of Customs, Karachi, an important post in those days for the growing port of Karachi. He retired from service from that post in 1917, after a brilliant service of 28 years, but not to a life of ease and comfort which he richly deserved, but to work in other spheres of life.

He then found the Progressive India Flour Mill Ltd. and the Indian Life Assurance Co. and himself mastered the intricate actuarial science to promote these companies on the right lines. He was at this age elected as a Councillor to the Karachi Municipality and in 1926 he became the Vice President. For his outstanding ability he was elected by popular vote as one of the 12 Leaders of Sind and did yeoman service for the Sind Province in the Sind League of Progress.

Cincinatus Abreu then became a director of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation and one of the creators of the then modern Karachi. He was simultaneously the Vice President of the Sind Land Owner's Association and during this period helped to acquire land and founded the famous "Cincinatus Township" where a number of our Goans have their own houses and properties to-day, In order to knit the Goans together he helped also to found the Karachi Goan Association.

He died young in 1929, worn out by his labours for the people of Goa and Sind. He was loved and respected by the people of all communities of Sind and as reported by the *London Times*, the members of his community paid grateful homage to him, by carrying his coffin in relays from the church to the cemetery.

Owing to Cincinatus Abreu, a number of people from Saligão subsequently migrated to Sind which was then a part of Bombay Province and settled at Karachi and have done well in life for themselves in that country like the Vazes of Donvaddo, DeMellos and Sequeiras of Sonarbatt and Sequeiravaddo and the Saldanhas of De Mello Vaddo etc.

Cincinatus' father Manuel D'Abreu could be considered one of the Saligão pioneers of Sind who opened that country for later batches of our village people as well as the people of other villages.

Joseph Anthony Vaz I.C.S. (A high ranking Saligão Administrator)

THE Goans of Karachi take a legitimate pride in the career of Joseph Vaz, I.C.S. who was born and brought up in that city and received the earlier part of his mental formation there.

He was born in 1875 and was sent to St. Patrick's High School, the breeding ground for so many of the distin-

gushed figures in this sub-continent. A number of his contemporaries were to achieve reputations for themselves in later life but he seems to have outdone all of them except perhaps Cardinal Gracias of international fame.

To a great extent the seeds of his career were sown in his own home, his father, Antonio Caetano Vas, having risen to the respectable position of Head Appraiser in the Customs Department as well as having taken an honourable share in the foundation of the Goa Portuguese Association (as the Karachi Goan Association was originally known) and the Idea Life Assurance Co. (as we know it to-day).

Joseph Vaz passed the Bombay Matriculation from St. Patrick's High School, standing first among the students from Sind. Thereafter he studied in the D.J. Sind College, until the momentous decision was taken to send him to England for higher studies in general, but more particularly to compete in the Indian Civil Service Examination. He enrolled as a student in King's College, Cambridge, and at the Inns of Court, at Gray's Inn. He graduated B. A. LL.B. Thereby securing Second Class in the Honours Division, in the very year that field Marshal Smuts⁷ (as he later be-

⁷ Jan Christiaan Smuts (1870–1950) was a prominent South African and British Commonwealth statesman, military leader and philosopher. He was prime minister of the Union of South Africa from 1919 until 1924 and from 1939 until 1948. He originally advocated racial segregation and opposed the enfranchisement of black Africans; his views changed later that complete segregation was impossible. Smuts subsequently lost the 1948 election to hard-line Afrikaners who created apartheid. He led a Boer Commando in the Second Boer War for the Transvaal. In World War I, he led the armies of South Africa against Germany, capturing German South-West Africa and commanding the British Army in East Africa. From 1917 to 1919, he was also one of the members of the British Imperial War

came), a well known figure in international politics and in the philosophical sphere, secured a First Class.

But his greatest achievement was success in the Indian Civil Service Examination, he being one of the earliest Indians to win this honour. He had meanwhile been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. He was posted to Bengal Presidency and there he rose with extraordinary rapidity, first to the post of deputy Commissioner of Bankura District, and later to that of Commissioner of the larger Burdwan District.

He was immensely popular with the masses, as is evident from the demonstration at his funeral. He died at Bangalore where he had repaired to because of failing health, but his tomb is in Nagpur, the birth place of his wife Mathilda. His memory is specially cherished in Karachi, his birth place, which he visited in the course of his service and where he took a particular interest in the activities and welfare of his community.

His services to Government did not go entirely unrewarded and it is pleasant to recall that he was invested with the coveted decoration of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for his share in the national effort put out during World War I. He was so devoted to his duty and the people under his care that he did not spare himself during the Bengal famine of this time. His herculean labours cost him his health. He broke down physically so badly that inspite of the best med-

Cabinet and instrumental in the founding what became the Royal Air Force (RAF). He became a field marshal in the British Army in 1941. He was the only man to sign both of the peace treaties ending the First and Second World Wars.

ical attention he could not recover his health. He also, like Roque DeMello and Cincinatus Abreu, sacrificed his life and welfare of others thus fulfilling the commandment of Christ “Love thy neighbor as thyself”.

Adv. Caetano Filipe Saldanha (President of Mapuça Municipality)

CAETANO Filipe Saldanha was the only son among six daughters in a respectable family of Salmona in Saligão. He completed his primary education in Portuguese at Calangute and proceeded to complete the five-year course of secondary education at the Lyceum of Panjim to the Professions.

On the completion of this course he decided to take up the profession of Law and for this purpose had to attach himself to a well known advocate of Bardez, Mr. Costa Borges. In due course, after attending the law courts, he passed his law examination and was declared a full fledged advocate.

He practiced as an advocate in Mapuça for many years and ultimately became one of the leading advocates there. He took part in the social life of the capital of Bardez and was elected a member of its municipality and eventually its President.

Caetano Filipe Saldanha did very good work as the president of the Municipality finally settled in Mapuça. One of the roads in that Capital has been named after him showing the

appreciation of the people for the work he had done while President.

Caetano Filipe Saldanha died at a comparatively young age after bringing up a fairly large family of boys and girls. His eldest son who had taken up his father's profession died young. His second son is working at Beira. The third son is at present Manager of the Syndicate Bank, Mapuça Branch. Mr. Saldanha, both as an able advocate and President of the Mapuça Municipality, brought credit both to himself and his village. A very sad incident happened during his life in that his father expired during his wedding reception.

Anthony Stanislaus de Mello (A Prince among Sportsmen)

VARIOUSLY described as the Grand Mogul of Sports, the Doyen of Sports Administrators the Superman of Indian Sports, the late internationally famous Anthony DeMello—known as ‘Tony’ to his friends—was an outstanding figure in India from 1922 to 1962.

A brother of the late Roque DeMello, the barrister, who sacrificed his life, to save the life of an unknown woman, during the First World War, he hailed from Saligão, Sonarbat.

He was born and brought up in Karachi—the nursery of many famous Goans—in 1900. I knew him personally, in Simla, when he gave up his studies at the Inter Science level in 1917, took up a job there and gave me all his college

books with a remark “these will be of more use to you than to me.”

But mere working in an office was not in Tony’s line for he was thinking big and acting big, as he was accustomed to do, right from his school days in Karachi. We next see him within a few years, the Managing Director of the Gwalior Motor Transport Co., Gwalior Potteries and intimately connected with the English firm of Gowan Brothers of Delhi.

He was already moving about with princes, rajahs, and maharajas and the highest government officials. I have myself witnessed him in Delhi, hailing the then prospective Prime Minister as “Hi, Jawaharlal” and getting the reply “Hi, Tony”. But one thing about Tony, like in Rudyard Kipling’s poem “If”, he moved with kings but never lost the common touch. He was approachable to everybody, young or old, rich or poor and Tony knew of no caste or class barriers.

Being a bachelor and having sufficient financial resources he now turned his whole attention to games because from his youngest days he was crazy after all games, and played most of them with skill, energy and zest. During his young days at the time of the First World War, he proved himself to be an outstanding sportsman of Sind. As a student of St. Patrick’s School, Karachi he captained his school teams in athletics, cricket, football, and in the last game our Cardinal Gracias played in his team.

Tony continued his studies at Cambridge University and just missed his ‘Blues’ for hockey and cricket, because he had to give up his studies due to the unfortunate death of his elder

brother Roque who went down in the '*Maloja*'.

Tony was a dreamer, but as in Kipling's "If" again, he did not make dreams his master, but implemented them by founding boards, councils, associations, stadias, etc. etc. In 1928, he founded the Board of Control of Cricket in India, which was affiliated to the Imperial Cricket Conference in London. He thereby put India on the cricket map of the world for the first time, and entirely due to his success the Indian Cricket teams today have beaten West Indies and England.

In 1933 he initiated the famous Cricket Club of India and in 1937 he realized his dreams by building the famous Brabourne Stadium in Bombay in record time. It was called the 'Lords' of India and in it, India played an English cricket team called Gilligans' Eleven for the first time. Lindsay Hasset, the well known cricketer in his book called *Cricket Crossfire* states that "the Cricket Club of India is the only Test Centre in the world where you can swim in the morning, play cricket all day and dance in the evening."

Tony then formed the Asian Cricket Conference and became its first President. He then turned his attention to other sports and built the National Sports Club of India and the First National Stadium at Delhi and had the First Asian Games there in 1951. Subsequently he built the Vallabhbai Patel Sports Stadium in Bombay. He saw to it that the 19th World Table Tennis Championship was held at the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay in 1952 and by this feat, he proved his tremendous organizing ability.

He was responsible for converting the age long Cricket

Quadrangular Tournament of Bombay into a Pentangular, by forming a 'Rest' Team which he himself captained, and in which he put up a fairly good show with cosmopolitan players. His achievements in sports are too numerous to mention.

Tony and Sports were practically synonymous terms. His portrait adorns the hall of the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay. Anthony DeMello, till his death, was a devout and practicing Catholic and the Knighthood of St. Gregory was conferred on him by the Holy Father Pope Pius XII and he was allowed to marry a gracious Parsi lady Mrs. Rita Mody under the Pauline Privilege. He yearned to be India's Ambassador to the Vatican but did not succeed because he was too much in demand in the sporting life of India. To quote Shakespeare, it could be said of Tony, "Take him all in all I shall not look upon his like again."

Antonio John De Cruz (Presidency Post Master, Calcutta)

WHEN a man with hardly any education, no financial backing and no influential parents, relatives or friends to help him can by his own intelligence, personal efforts and perseverance rise to the high position of a Presidency Post Master of one of the largest provinces of India, Bengal of the early nineteen twenties, it shows the innate potential talents and character of which he is made.

Antonio Joao De Cruz was born in Saligão on the 7th May, 1868, and had his early education at the parish church school, where he learnt his reading, writing, a little arithmetic, and of course music, both to sing straight from the score and to play the violin.

With no one to guide and help him and his inborn love for music he completed his studies under the village music master and decided to proceed further in his musical career with the ambition of every boy of his day to earn his living in the profession of a violinist. He then joined the music classes of Maestro Francis Salvador Campos, an outstanding musician, teacher and composer of music of his time.

It was Maestro Campos who discovered his talent in music with a couple of other boys of his age, and made him into a first class violinist. With a view to continue his scholastic studies there he joined St. Xavier's High School in Bombay and plodded upto the 6th standard, when his financial resources earned by occasional playing at dances and giving tuitions in the violin ran out and it became necessary for him to really earn his living so as to be independent.

We next find him in Rangoon, Burma, in 1888 where due to his violin playing he attracted the attention of the English Presidency Postmaster of that city, who asked him to give tuitions to his son, and finding that the income earned would be insufficient for him, asked him to join the postal department as an unpaid probationer.

This was the beginning of his career which gave him op-

portunities of working in leave vacancies and earning a little income and supplementing this by playing the violin at dances, soirees, etc., and giving further tuitions in music and violin.

With a determination to succeed and overcome his poverty he really educated himself and gradually rose to be Office Superintendent of the Postmaster General, Burma, and in due course with the vast amount of experience gained in various sections of the post office, he was promoted to the Dy. Postmaster of Rangoon City General Post Office.

As Burma and India were then under one postal service, he was then transferred to the post of Dy. Presidency Post Master Calcutta, then Postmaster Lucknow and then finally back again to Calcutta as Presidency Postmaster from which post he retired in 1923 after earning a four-figure salary, which in those days was fantastic and equivalent to four times its worth today.

After retiring he went back to Burma where he had raised a family of six god-fearing children all well settled in life in the professions and marriage. With the Japanese bombing in Burma in 1941, he had the misfortune to lose one of his sons who, with his whole family, was wiped out by a direct bomb hit on his house. He had therefore to trek back with the remaining members of his family through the Chindwin territory of upper Burma, where his eldest son was a District Medical Officer, through Imphal to Assam and Calcutta.

He never went back to Burma again but settled with some of his family members in Nagpur where he died on the 5th

April, 1959. Because of his music he was extremely popular and attended as a violinist at concert parties at Government House and took part in many musical soires. He was fair and had an attractive personality which combined with his deep knowledge and humorous nature made him a popular figure even in his old age.

His eldest son Victor, after being a Lt. Colonel in the military service during the war in Burma, became the Chief Medical Officer of the Kachin State of Burma and later an Asst. Director of Medical Services of that country on his reversion to civil service. His second son who had joined the Forest Service was the Forest Officer of the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Alfred D'Souza, B.A., III.T. (Additional Income Tax Commissioner, Bombay)

TAKING into consideration his age, and the speed of his promotion to his present high and onerous post indicated that Alfred had made a name for himself in this intricate department of the Central Government and thereby raised the prestige of this village, deserving thereby an honoured place among the eminent sons of Saligão.

He was born on June 19, 1923 at Aden, where he had his primary education. On his return to Goa with his father he started his Portuguese education which in those days was compulsory and then joined the Mater Dei School of Saligão

and studied upto the pre-matric standard.

For his matriculation he joined St. Joseph's School, Arpora, in 1937 and passed his Matric with many distinctions to his credit and crowning them with a brilliant Latin answer paper which earned for him the University Latin Scholarship.

Alfred then joined St. Xavier's College, Bombay; where he pursued his studies upto BA and passed that degree in 1941 in the First Class, being counted as the best student of the year of the College.

After leaving the College, he joined the Canteen Stores Dept. of Government for a short time and leaving that he joined the Accountant General's Office. As he realized that the promotions there were likely to be slow, he began home studies for the Central Government Examinations and was successful in the Indian Income Tax Examination of the Federal Public Service Commission.

With a combination of hard work and perseverance, added to an already inquiring mind, he joined the Bombay Income Tax Office and was posted there as an Asst. Income Tax Officer. Here he showed his innate ability in dealing with intricate cases which brought him to the notice of his superiors.

In order to give him accelerated promotions they posted him as an Inspecting Income Tax Commissioner in turn to Dharwar and Goa. His posting to Goa followed on the Liberation of that territory and he was given the task of starting the first Income Tax Office in Goa. When that was a going concern an Income Tax Officer was posted to Goa and Al-

fred was shifted on promotion as an Assistant Income Tax Commissioner to Calcutta, where he worked for a few years, when he was brought back to Bombay as an Additional Income Tax Commissioner of Bombay. He is presently⁸ Income Tax Commissioner of Bombay.

Wherever he was transferred he left the impress of his unquestionable integrity, devotion to duty and constant hard work with the result that he climbed steadily in his profession and earned the encomiums of his superiors.

Simple and unassuming and still in his forties he is extremely well informed and takes a keen interest in his village and all that happens and is done there. Richly endowed with a warm heart he has proved to be a devoted husband to his charming through ailing wife and a loving father to his children so that he has evoked genuine sympathy and admiration from his host of village friends and admirers and others whose friendship he cultivated during his service. To the youth of our village and other Goan villages too his progress should be a beacon light to emulate his career and character in a school, in college, in the profession and in the home.

Mr. Roque Demello – Bar-at-Law (Hero of the S.S. Maloja)

UNDER the caption ‘Greater Love has no man than that he should lay down his life for his friend’, the Amer-

⁸ At the time the book was first published. –Ed.

ican press in 1916 eulogised the heroic sacrifice of his life, made by young Roque DeMello of Sonarbath, Saligão.

Young Roque after a brilliant scholastic career at Karachi, was sent to England in 1912 for the I.C.S. and Bar-at-law examinations. After passing his Barrister's Exams his father died and he had to return home without appearing for the Indian Civil Service at the early age of 22 in 1916.

It was during the First World War, when the sinking of British ships by the German packs of submarines was at its height, that young Roque booked his passage to India by the British India steamer *S.S. Maloja*.

As always on these ships and more so during the war, boat drills were held often so that each passenger knew how to wear his safety belt and take his place at the boat station, on the sounding of the ship's whistle four times in quick succession.

Young Roque was quite proficient in his exercises. To every passenger's bad luck the *Maloja* was torpedoed in the Atlantic Ocean and as was to be expected, Roque quickly donned on his safety belt and was about to climb the first staircase leading to the boat deck, when he came across a crippled Englishwoman, who could neither tie up her safety belt nor climb up to the boat deck fast enough in a listing ship.

Seeing her predicament, Roque promptly took off his life belt and put it on her and literally dragged her up to the boat deck. He saw her to her boat station and frantically rushed to his without a life belt. At that moment the ship

sank and with went down young Roque never to come up again.

The crippled lady was saved and was taken to America, where she related her experience to the reporters of newspapers who published the whole story as related by this lady in the American papers under the caption given above. It was found out later that this lady was the wife of the English Manager of the Punjab National Bank at Delhi, and on the return of the lady to India she gave the same story to local reporters who published it in the leading English papers of India at the time.

There is a sequel to this event which is as follows: Anthony the younger brother of Roque who was all set to do his studies at Cambridge University in England could not prosecute his studies there and came back. But he was befriended by the Manager of the Punjab National Bank whose wife his brother Roque had saved at the cost of his own life.

Anthony, who was an excellent sportsman and a young man with tremendous push and drive was brought by the Manager from Karachi to Delhi and introduced to the top English business houses in that city. He was taken up by Govan Bros. of Delhi a leading English firm of that city and soon rose high and became the Director of Gwalior Potteries Co. and Delhi Transport Co. concerns controlled by this firm. He became well known because of his sports and games to all Delhi and moved with top Ministers including the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Maharajahs and Rajahs and through their money and influence and his per-

sonal drive built the cricket and sports stadias of India and put India on the cricket map of the world by organizing the Board of Control of Cricket of India which he guided for many years as Chairman.

Roque's older brother who also went to England in a short time passed into the Colonial Civil Service, a service similar to the I.C.S. but for administrative work in British colonies. It is reported that he was posted to the Far East, where he did quite well, but we have no details of his career. Roque's anticipated brilliant career as a lawyer or a judge was cut short because of his heroic action which cost him his life, but he lives and will live in the annals of history as a great Goan hero.

Luis Mendonça (An Outstanding Civil Servant of East Africa)

THERE is no doubt that the quality of the work entrusted to, and done by Mr. Luis Mendonça during the latter part of his Government Service in East Africa was much more than routine, and required talents of a higher order which he had, and which he was able to bring into operation when required.

There is also no doubt that this work of his was appreciated by his high legal superiors in East Africa judging from the prestigious awards that were bestowed upon him by His Majesty's Government in London which undoubtedly he richly merited.

Mr. Luis Mendonça was born in Saligão (Cotula) the son of Advocate Francis Xavier Mendonça and Mrs. Maria Leopoldina da Fonseca on December 29, 1894 and had his early primary and secondary education in Portuguese and English in Goa upto 1910.

He then proceeded to Bombay and joined the well established Davar's College, from where he passes his course of the London Chamber of Commerce in Advanced Book-Keeping and also the London National Union of Teacher's Examination in Accountancy and Commercial Law by 1913.

He then proceeded to East Africa and joined the Uganda Civil Service Secretariat in 1914, as a clerk and continued his work there until he retired in 1947, a long period of 33 years – the longest service permissible for pension.

At that time the Civil Services was divided into two classes, Europeans and Asians, and the highest grade to which an Asian could aspire was a Special Grade Head Clerk for which six Asians were eligible at any one time in the Uganda Secretariat and so to this Mr. Mendonça was promoted in 1934, over the heads of many Asian clerks, senior in service to him, in recognition for his outstanding ability. On his first leave overseas, he was instructed by his superiors to learn Pitman's Shorthand and in this he became very proficient in Bombay, so that on his resumption of service in Uganda, he was appointed stenographer to His Excellency the Governor of Uganda and a reporter to the First Session of the Uganda Legislative Council in 1919.

To indicate some of Mr. Mendonça's outstanding work

while in Uganda Government Service, it must be mentioned that he was appointed Law Clerk to the Attorney General's office and assisted in the legal drafting and preparation of briefs for that officer and was ultimately responsible for the publication of two editions of the *Index to the Laws of Uganda*, the first in 1942 and the second in 1947.

He also compiled two editions of Defence Regulations in 1943 and 1946 respectively. During the War 1939-44, he was appointed the Orderly Room Sergeant to the Commandant Sir Ralph Hons M.C.LLD. of the Uganda Defence Force and was a member of the Uganda War Fund Committee at Entebbe. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee on Goan Education.

Because of his outstanding social position in the Goan Community, he was selected to read the address of Welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York in 1923, when they visited Uganda. He also represented the Goan Community of Uganda at the All Goan Conference in Mombasa in 1933. Because of his vast legal knowledge and experience, on retirement from the Uganda Civil Service in 1948 he was taken on contract by the Kenya Government for specialized service as Assistant to the Special Commissioner of Kenya, Sir Donald Kingdom, K.T. M.A. LLD, former Chief Justice of Nigeria for the Revision of Laws of Kenya in 1948 and Uganda in 1950.

He was again selected for the Second Revision of the Laws of Kenya in 1958. After the revision of the Uganda Laws his appointment was further extended and he then: a) Com-

piled the Secretariat Handbook b) Revised the Protectorate Standing Orders c) Revised the Local Civil Service Regulations, This work was complete in 1959. Finally, he was appointed Librarian to the Attorney General's Law Library in Nairobi and was responsible for the preparation of the first catalogue of 10,000 Law books. This was eleven years after his first retirement.

In appreciation for these highly onerous and at the same time most responsible services of intrinsic merit he was awarded: a) His Majesty King George VI's Certificate of Honour. b) Companion of the Imperial Service Order (C.I.S.O.) (one of the most meritorious and prestigious awards to any Civil Servant of the United Kingdom, its Dominions and Colonies). Mr. Luis Mendonça is married to Mrs. Luisa Vital and they have three daughters, the youngest of whom died in England in 1971 in the midst of a brilliant career.

George Lobo BSc, B.E. (Civil) (Dy. General Manager, South Central Railway)

To have reached the position of a Deputy General Manager and Chief Engineer on one of the nine groups of the State Railways of India in his early fifties and late forties respectively, is indeed a major achievement which brings honour and glory to Mr. George Lobo himself, to his family and the village from which he hails – Saligão.

I have known George from his early childhood and better still his parents and knowing their background am not at

all surprised at George's excellent progress at school, at college and during his railway services during the last 28 years, which as a railway officer myself, I have followed with interest and admiration.

Mr. George Lobo was born on August 1, 1920 at Kisumu in Kenya, East Africa, where his father was employed in the P.W.D. and his mother, with her natural intelligence and tremendous hard work, was learning to be more than ordinary housewife, nay I should say a housewife "par excellence", absorbing like a blotting paper the arts of cooking, sewing, domestic science, nursing and the responsibility of bringing up of her six children as good Catholics and good citizens.

George went through his school and college studies upto BSc in Bangalore and Bombay. He then decided on taking up the profession of Civil Engineering and for this purpose joined the Engineering College at Poona and annexed his B.E. (Civil) degree.

He then made up his mind to be a railway engineer and for this purpose he took up the Government of India Central Service Competitive Examination in 1943 at the age of 23 and stood 30th in the combined services and 12th in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers. He was selected for the Railways and joined the then Bengal Nagpur Railway now the South Eastern Railway as a Probationary Asst. Engineer on the fifth of October, 1944.

He worked as an Assistant Engineer for six years in various assignments. The first two years were spent on carrying out surveys of new lines in the Dandakaranya area of North

Orissa. On the completion of this work, he was in charge of the maintenance of Way and Works on his Railway which involved the construction and maintenance of assets pertaining to track, bridges, water supply, service and residential buildings including multi-storied buildings.

In November 1950, he was promoted to district rank and was posted to the Vizagapatam district as Port Engineer of the Vizag port, and for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Way and Works both construction and maintenance.

During this period, he carried out 1½ miles of sidings required by the Hindustan Shipyard. The annual expenditure during this period of which he had to keep a meticulous account apart from facing the Engineering problems amounted to Rs 1.00 crores.

In February 1969, 16 years after he had joined the Railway Service, he was promoted to the post of Deputy Chief Engineer and his portfolio included among other works the compilation of the Annual Works Programme for the whole Railway amounting to Rs. 28/30 Crores. In addition, he had to plan the staff requirements of the Railways Engineering Dept. to meet the work load offering and likely to offer during the Second and Third Five Years Plans of the Government of India.

He was also responsible for the building of the new railway station, with all its amenities at Tatanagar.

Six years later, in 1966, he was promoted to the post of Engineer-in-Chief and was responsible for the doubling of

the railway tracks between Kharagpur and Tatanagar, and building an additional track between Tikapara and Panehkura, involving the construction of several major bridges founded on wells owing to poor soil conditions.

Following on this, he had to attend the XXVI Session of the Senior Management Course at the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad. On completion of this course, he was transferred to South Central Railway as Deputy General Manager. But, during this period, he worked as a Divisional Superintendent, in the divisions of Hubli, Secunderabad and Vijayawada, enhancing his transportation and traffic experience.

Because of his specialized knowledge in charge of difficult bridge construction work he was once again posted as Engineer-in-Chief for nearly a year in charge of the construction of the doubling of the lines on the East Coast section, which also included the construction of the substructure of the second Godavari bridge on wells sunk to a depth of 90 feet requiring specialized knowledge and working using pneumatic plant and creating artificial islands in the river bed for this purpose.

Again, this time only for four months, Mr. George Lobo was once again posted as Engineer-in-Chief of the conversion of the Poona-Miraj Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge. He then went back to his original position for which he was transferred from the South Central Railway in 1979, and is since then the Deputy General Manager of that Railway. Mr. George Lobo is married to Miss Sheila Gouveia, whose

father was a District Medical Officer of the Madhya Pradesh Medical Service and mother, the daughter of Rao Bahadur Rodrigues of Yeotmal and they have four children, two boys and two girls.

Mr. Osler Demello B.E. (Elec. & Mech.) A.M.I.E. M.A.S.M.E. (Chief Mechanical Engineer – Bombay Port Trust). It is indeed a creditable performance to reach the prestigious post of the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the leading port of India at the early age of 52 years and to control a variety of mechanical engineering branches, like the Railways, the Docks, the Harbours, the giant cranes and lifting gear, the workshop and ancillary hydraulic equipment, etc., which go to make up the mechanical complex of a large working port and above all to control a huge staff of experienced engineers, supervisors, skilled and unskilled workmen and electrical staff, who are responsible for the day-to-day efficient running of a port of the magnitude of the Bombay Port.

There is no doubt that Osler has the background of sound academic knowledge and a variety of experience in both Electrical & Mechanical Engineering over a long period of 20 years in the port itself, first as a Junior Engineer from 1952 to 1964 and then as a Senior Engineer in charge of the execution of the many plans for improvement and modifications of the mechanical facilities of the port and above all the confidence born of handling men and materials for this long period.

Mr. DeMello was born on December 21, 1919 at Abadan in

Iran, where his father was employed with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company as an Accountant and had been a Goan pioneer, who blazed the trail to that ancient land. He was brought back to India as a child and educated at St. Vincent's High School, Poona, from where he matriculated in 1937.

With a bias for a scientific career, he joined the Navrosjee Wadia College in Poona, where he passed his Inter Science, getting a First Class. He then joined the Poona Engineering College, without difficulty, because of his high academic achievements, and obtained his B.E. (Elect) Degree in 1941 and B.E. (Mech) in 1942, both in the First Class securing thereby the Rao Bahadur Rajayaksha Gold Medal for all round competence.

He then appeared for the All India Public Service Commission Examination for supervisor service on Railways, Central Public Works and Telegraphs and stood high among the list of successful candidates, but like another Saligão engineer like himself (the late Frank D'Souza), was failed for defective vision at the medical test.

Because of the long and efficient services of his father to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abadan, the place of Osler's birth, he was able to secure the post of a Junior Engineer in the power station of that company at Abadan⁹ in 1944 and rose to the position of a Senior Engineer. Unfortunately, nationalization of the company by the Persians took place and came in his way when the parent English Company closed

⁹ In the central west of today's Iran.

down and therefore he left Persia and returned to his native land seeking a suitable post.

Fortunately, at that the time, the writer was the Technical Adviser to the Archbishop's Employment Bureau in Bombay and had some influence in the engineering world of Bombay and was able to help his secure the post of a Junior Engineer in the Port Trust from which he was able to rise to his present position through hard work and persevering study in February 1972.

Osler, during both his school and college days, took great interest in sports and dramatics and during his Engineering College days, represented his college in hockey when they won the inter-Collegiate Hockey Cup. He took part, during his college days also, in a number of elocution contests and was the recipient of many silver medals and cups.

In the student world of Poona, he was a live-wire in the Catholic Student Union of that town and was the Vice President of that body for a number of years and was responsible for the planning of many of their activities. Osler was sent abroad to study the workings of other leading ports, both in Europe and America, and has profited by that experience. With his long experience of one of the leading ports of the world like Bombay, he attends many meetings and seminars and is able to make his contribution to an increase in knowledge of this complicated mechanical organization.

With his all round development, Osler is quite popular with his staff of engineers, supervisors, workmen and clerical

staff and with his innate considerate nature and a high sense and with his innate considerate nature and a high sense of fair play, he will undoubtedly bear his onerous duties and heavy responsibilities without shirking, and leave his name in the annals of the Bombay Port Trust as a sound engineer and an able administrator.

He is married to Tessy, the only daughter of the late Marcal and Mrs. Lorina Souza-Figueredo and they have two daughters, one of whom has already completed the course in Arts at St. Xavier's College in Bombay.

Section B: Remarkable Prelates

Archbishop Eugene D'Souza of Bhopal (an Indian Prelate of International Fame)

To be considered 18th in the order of precedence of the first 24 world prelates (Cardinals and Archbishops) who made news at Vatican II in Rome and whose biographies have been written by specialists is indeed a signal honour to Archbishop Eugene, to Saligão, to Goa and India. For originality of thought, forcefulness of speech, in putting points of view across, regarding the position of the laity in the Church of to-day and to-morrow, brought him encomiums and prominence among the world prelates in Rome, who were desirous to 'up-date' the Church. So much so that I have heard it said, that he was described as the renowned Archbishop Fulton Sheen of India.

Born in Nagpur on the 5th November, 1917 and educated up to the Senior Cambridge, he joined the St. Charles Seminary in that town. He was ordained a priest at Nagpur on sept, 29. 1944 and taught at St. Francis De Sales High School Nagpur. Later he studied for the B.A. and B. Ed. At the Spence Training College at Jabbalpur, both of which he passed with First Class Honours, winning the Spence Gold Medal. He was appointed the first Indian Bishop of Nagpur in 1951 at a comparatively young age of 34 and became an Archbishop in 1953. He was transferred to Bhopal as the first Archbishop of Uttar Pradesh in March, 1964.

With this dynamic personality and tremendous activities, within four years he was able to establish and finance by his own efforts the following three outstanding institutions: 1) Seven Sadan: Institute of Social Studies and Community Development. Providing Pastoral and Social Courses for priests, nuns and laity. 2) Asha Niketan: Institute for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and mentally retarded. 3) Kala Niketan: Centre for training adult women in craft, needle-work and literacy. I have only recently visited these institutions and they are indeed models of their kind, a credit to his vision and foresight of India's requirements.

His Grace is a born leader and the Catholic Church in India is extremely fortunate to have him at the helm of affairs to handle some of the more important and intricate problems confronting the hierarchy, in governing the Church in India today.

Recently, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, without the knowledge of his legislature, hurriedly passed a bill restricting the conversion of depressed class people to Catholicism in contravention to the Constitution of India, which permits conversion, provided it is not done forcibly or fraudulently. Archbishop Eugene took up cudgels against the Chief Minister and threatened to lead the whole Catholic Community of thousands into jail in protest if that bill was ever implemented.

It was not implemented.

This shows the type of man the Archbishop is. Some years ago, in order to portray the life and work of the Catholic Church in India for an overseas international exhibition, he undertook the production of a full length film on the subject, which was much appreciated by the people who saw it and forms a record in the archives of the Vatican.

The production of a film of this quality, without knowledge of the cinema business, without the necessary money — a good deal of which was required — without producers, actors and actresses was indeed a herculean task and he carried it out in his stride despite the dissuasion of men who had sunk and lost money in cinema business. That is only one facet of his tenacity of purpose and drive. In colloquial terms, he is known as a go-getter.

He is an intelligent and indefatigable worker and because of this, many of the important works of the hierarchy in India are entrusted to his leadership. As age is in his favour,

he is expected to go far in the hierarchy of this country, and bring greater fame to himself and our village of Saligão.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Alfred Fernandes (Bishop of Allahabad)

THE Rt. Rev. Alfred Fernandes was born in 1915 in Hyderabad, where his father Ponciano Fernandez, of Donvaddo, was the proprietor of the well-known firm of Leslie Gay & Co., Chemists & Druggists.

He had his school education first in Hyderabad and then at Montfort High School, Yercaud. He took his B.A. (Hons). degree from St. Xavier's College, Bombay. In 1937, he was sent to study for the priesthood at the Propaganda College in Rome. Here he was the contemporary of Archbishop Knox, quondam Inter-Nuncio at Delhi, Bishop Gomes of Poona and Bishop Menezes of Bombay.

He was ordained priest in 1942 and returned to Hyderabad in 1945 where he was soon appointed Vicar General of the Hyderabad Archdiocese, an office he held throughout his career there. He worked for several years as the Principal successively of St. Mary's High School and St. Patrick's High School, both of Secunderabad.

Strict disciplinarian that he was, he raised high the moral tone and the educational standard of these institutions. In 1965, he was appointed Parish Priest and Administrator of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hyderabad, and here his tireless zeal in the cause of religion and in the promotion of the lay

apostolate infused fresh life into this important parish. His activities here were, however, cut short by an intervention from Rome.

In 1967, Msgr. Fernandez was appointed Bishop of Simla-Chandigarh, a diocese that had fallen into disarray due to the protracted illness of the previous incumbent, the late Bishop Burke.

He was consecrated by Archbishop Knox at Hyderabad amidst the great jubilation of the whole Archdiocese. Hardly had he set things right in his diocese when Rome again intervened and translated him to the more important See of Allahabad.

An energetic and good administrator, Bishop Fernandez is also an eloquent preacher and is in great demand for retreats all over India. So far, he is one of the two sons of Saligão raised to the dignity of the episcopate from the village of Saligão, the other being Archbishop Eugene D'Souza of Bhopal whose profile we have already covered.

Conego Caetano Jose Mario De Abreu and Monsignor Joaquim Joao de Abreu (Brother Prelates of High Dignity of Goa & Cochin)

BOTH these brother prelates reached and held high positions in the hierarchy of the Portuguese Catholic Church in India in different Diocese.

Their parents were Manuel Salvador de Abreu and Ana Ze-

ferina Felicia Saldanha, both of Saligão and of illustrious families.

Conego Caetano Jose Mario, the older of the two brothers, was born in Saligão on the 18th February, 1840, was baptized at the Church at Nagoa and died on June 29, 1894 at a comparative young age of 54 years.

Monsignor Joaquim Joao was born on the 21st March 1846, was also baptized at the Church at Nagoa and died on the 1st Feb. 1911 also at a young age of 65 years. Their Sacerdotal careers were as follows: Conego Caetano Jose Mario was a brilliant student, before and during his priestly studies at the Seminary at Rachol.

On being ordained to the priesthood, he was transferred as a missionary in turn to Dacca, Mylapore and then to Savantvaddi, where he became a vicar and a dean. From this post, he was again transferred as Vicar General to the Diocese of Cochin and Cranganore.

During the absence of the Portuguese Bishop of Cochin, he acted as the Governor of this Diocese and was made an Honorary Conego (Cannon) of Cochin. He was an excellent preacher, both in Concani and Portuguese, besides being a brilliant writer and speaker.

He earned great fame for his series of much appreciated articles in the paper called the Anglo Lusitano of Bombay, on the question of a Concordat between the Padroado and Propaganda controversy. He was finally posted to Candolim, Bardez, Goa as Vicar, where he died.

Monsenhor Joaquim Joao was gifted with high talents,

which he displayed during his student days at Rachol and was made the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Canagore and Cochin. He was the leading singer of the Canons of the Cathedral See of Old Goa. From this post, he was transferred to the Patriarch's Palace as the first Indian Vicar General and personal assistant to the first Patriarch of oriental India.

He was both a brilliant orator and preacher in the Portuguese language during his time. During the important festivals in the Cathedral of Old Goa and other important churches, he was chosen to preach the sermon. During this time as Vicar General, he held the post of the President of all the Juntas of the Archdiocese of Goa.

He took part as Councillor in putting all these Juntas on a correct footing and supervised their working. During his period as Vicar General, he was held in the highest esteem by his people, both ecclesiastical and lay, and this was amply demonstrated during his funeral, which was the biggest seen in Goa.

The priests alone formed two lines over 100 each and besides this, were the highest lay representatives of the Government and the leaders of the major organizations of Goa. The priests alone carried his coffin from the house to the cemetery of Saligão, where he was buried.

Rev. Father Geronimo Caetano De Souza (A Brilliant and Outstanding Preacher of Goa)

THERE is no doubt that the Rev. Father Geronimo Caetano de Souza was an outstanding cleric of the Diocese of Goa in many ways. During the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century, he was known to every son and daughter of Goa as a brilliant preacher in the Portuguese as well as the Concani languages.

It is reported that he once made a statement, that there was hardly any pulpit in Goa of church or chapel from which he had not preached, either for novenas or feasts.

After a brilliant scholastic career at the Rachol Seminary he was ordained priest and posted as a missionary to the Portuguese Diocese of Mylapore, in the Madras Province.

His work there was so much appreciated by the Portuguese Bishop that he did not want to part with his services when he was posted as a Professor of Theology to his Alma Mater, Rachol.

One of his pupils of Theology gave an example of the originality of his teaching this subject. In the final examination for the priesthood he posed the following question to them in Theology. "Prove by using all your knowledge of theology whether more people go to heaven or hell".

The pupils knowing that any slipshod answer would fail them in the subject, had to display all their knowledge of theology and deep thinking even though the particu-

lar question had not been previously discussed by them in class. They knew that marks would be allotted to them by their discussion based on theological criteria taught to them rather than their final answer, be it right or wrong.

As a preacher he was in great demand and people had to bid to get his services which ranged from Rs. 10 per sermon onwards to Rs 40 and Rs 50 in those days, when a rupee was worth a rupee in its purchase power.

He was equally fluent in Portuguese as he was in his mother-tongue. He was well known all over Goa for his quick wit and repartee. It is told of him that on many occasions on his return journey from Panjim to Rachol by ferry boat he used to meet a particular Hindu Pandit, who used to discuss with him various facets of the two religions, Hinduism and Catholicism.

On one occasion, the Hindu Pandit put him a straight forward question. “You Catholic Priests are supposed to be celibates, how do you all get rid of the sexual heat generate by your desires?” Without batting an eyelid, Fr. Geronimo Caetano is supposed to have lifted his biretta and shown his friend his tonsure and asked him: “What do you think this is for but for the escape of that heat”.

The Hindu was astounded at the wisdom of the Catholic Church, which compelled their priests to adopt a tonsure and apologized profusely for not knowing of such a simple, but at the same time a wise outlet.

He had an oversized head, a strong and forceful personality and a powerful voice with the result that people hearing

his sermons, replete with learning and studied quotations, delivered with a resonant voice, which left a permanent impression on their minds, and instead of being bored, they wanted to hear more. In any gathering of the clergy of Goa, he was always a conspicuous figure, both by his personal appearance and his wit and wisdom.

Father Geronimo Caetano was finally appointed the Vicar of the Parish Church at Mapusa, and in that position automatically became the Dean of Bardez, a post which he filled with honour, endearing himself to the people of all communities of Mapuça. His funeral was largely attended by people of all religions, caste and social strata, and then only did his lavish charity to all and sundry, become known.

Mother Bridget Sequeira (Foundress of the Order of the Franciscan Missionaries of Christ the King)

IT was with great difficulty and after much persuasion that I was able to extract this autobiography of the Foundress of the comparatively new order of Indian nuns, first started in Karachi, and now spread all over Pakistan and now spreading to Goa and many parts of India. As this is written in her own inimitable style as a dialogue with me as her interlocutor.

So here it is:

Interlocutor (Myself): Well, Mother Bridget, you promised to tell me how you started the Congregation, commonly known as the Saree Nuns of the Three Red Stripes.

Mother Bridget: To begin with, I did not start the Congregation. This was really God's work, and as usual He works with tools and materials that happen to be at hand.

Interlocutor: Which means?

Mother B: That I had a liking for mission work, and I was helping with a school for the children of depressed classes in a lay capacity. That was tool No. 1.

Interlocutor: That's interesting. Let's hear some more.

Mother B: The next tool was a directive issued by Rome urging Heads of mission territories to establish indigenous congregations. These would be able to work more effectively than foreign missionaries, who take quite some time to get accustomed to the climate, the food and the customs of mission lands. The third tool was, the Superior of the Mission, a Dutch Franciscan Father, who, in deciding to obey the instruction from Rome, asked me if I would pitch in to help start a congregation for women.

Interlocutor: But isn't mission work difficult? I have not heard of many missionaries hailing from Saligão.

Mother B: I think you are mistaken. Because, now I come to think of it, many priests from Saligão left home and country to work in the missions, in the old days. My father had two priest-uncles. Padre Sebastian Sequeira, who served for many years as a missionary in the diocese of Mylapore, Madras under a Portuguese Bishop and Padre Vicente Fernandes, who worked and died in Angola. The photographs of these two priests, in old-fashioned frames, are amongst my earliest recollections. Whenever our family

moved from one place to another, these photographs moved with us. Who knows, if the prayers of these two priests of two generations ago, won for me the grace of a missionary vocation.

Interlocutor: We can give three cheers for the Good Old Days. But no one thinks of becoming a missionary in the present set-up of our times.

Mother B: I am delighted to disagree with you on this. In our congregation, we have not less than five sisters, besides myself, who hail from Saligão. Their family names were Lina D'Souza from Sonarbath, Adelaide Pinto from Midda Vaddo, Zita Carvalho from Grand Morod, Celina Coelho from Cotula and Cecilia Victor from Donna Vaddo – and there are many who have joined other missionary congregations. Interlocutor: What about the boys? Mother B: Well, you can hardly expect me to be a walking encyclopedia as it were. With all the names and addresses of all missionaries from Saligão, but I could tell you a lovely little incident, which is quite up-to-date, and proves that the missionary spirit is very much alive among the sons of Saligão today.

Interlocutor: Sounds like a real scoop. I am all ears. Mother B: Our congregation, which aims at carrying out the concept of evangelization and development, recently accepted an invitation of the Bishop of Rawalpindi to work in a village called Chak 36, in the district of Sargodha¹⁰. We had heard that a young secular priest was in charge of the

¹⁰ Sargodha is an agricultural district of Punjab, Pakistan. Wheat, rice and sugarcane are its main crops. The region is also famous for citrus fruit; kino is a newly developed variety. The district has an area of 5,864 km².

mission complex – Church, School, Farm, Boarding, etc. – when our Mother General visited the spot a few weeks ago prior to the opening of the new convent, she was not only completely satisfied but also edified. The zealous missionary had everything ready for the sisters, and his chief desire was to hand over the management of the school and boarding to the sisters, as also the care of the church so that he would be free to visit his scattered flock in the surrounding areas, bringing them the much needed priestly ministrations. He had been working ten years in Chak 36 and had been home once during the time. His name? Father Sylvester D’Souza from Molebhat, Saligão, so keep your chin up, Mr. Inquisitor. The missionary spirit still lives in Saligão. Interlocutor: Thank you, Mother Bridget, your humility astounds me. Mother Bridget comes from an exemplary Catholic family. Her father, I remember, though an Asst. Consul at Muscat, a big post in those days – used to be at daily Mass with his family and often used to serve the Mass, when on holiday in Goa. Her sister Julie has been a nun for more than 60 years abroad. She herself has been devout since childhood and though extremely clever and nimble witted, humble withal. She had the most affable disposition and an uncanny knack of solving the most difficult of problems or situations with a smile, which puts everybody at ease. She has, what Mahatma Gandhi would say, tremendous soul force and during her five years as a councilor of the Karachi Municipality, she was able to do a great deal for the Catholics of Karachi.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph V D'Souza (The extraordinary Prelate of Mysore Diocese)

IT is not my intention to write the profile of this most wonderful priest of God but I will let his Bishop do it for us on his Sacerdotal Diamond Jubilee (1905—1965).

Dear Monsignor, as your Bishop and Superior, it is my coveted privilege and pleasure to congratulate you on this auspicious occasion. You are a symbol, a picture of health and tower of strength in our midst and a man of hopes – hopes not only for yourself, but also for others who come into contact with you. Those who are rich can become healthy on seeing you, Those who are old can feel young, those who are weak can grow strong, and those who feel tired and are retired can resume work. You are the glory and joy of Karachi, your birth place and of the Papal Seminary, Kandy, your training ground and of the Archdiocese of Bangalore, the field of your labour. a) You are the first boy from St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, to become a priest; after you many followed suit, as his Eminence Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop Raymond of Nagpur, Archbishop Agnelo Fernandes of Delhi, Bishop Gomes of Bombay, and so on, all products of your Alma Mater. b) You are the second living oldest Kandy priest and the second Kandy priest

to have been blessed with the singular privilege of celebrating the Sacerdotal Diamond Jubilee. For the matter, very few priests in the world are given this happiness. c) You are the glory and joy of Israel—the people of God in the Archdiocese of Bangalore, and particularly in the parish of the Sacred Heart, as someone said, you have become an institution, your life and activities here over the years have brought credit to your Archdiocese and we are all genuinely proud of your achievements. II. I need not Enumerate and describe them now. It would be an unnecessary repetition: the address read by your parishioners has done that job wonderfully well. All the same, I should like to point out a few of your charming characteristics.

1. Your personal and individual contact with the sheep of your flock '*suas oves cognosre*' known all of them by name. People are strongly attached to you: every time I come to pay you a visit, I see a procession to your room, all lined up in queue.
2. Your known love for the poor — e.g.: Administering medicine even during night time, especially for scorpion bite, foregoing your sleep.
3. Your practical skill and ripe experience in solving matrimonial problems and settling family quarrels.
4. Your taste for reading and habit of seriously

preparing your sermon notes and preserving them well classified and filed.

5. Your ardent zeal to spread God's Kingdom; Contacting non-Christian adults, instructing and baptizing them—when in St. Joseph's as many as sixty a day. At times converting a murderer in the prison and leading him to the place of execution to die a holy death as a Catholic. Mission-Sunday drive: stirring sermons, funds collected – rolling shield carried away for years together.

6. Your care to encourage and foster vocations to the Priesthood and Religious life: according to my information, you are responsible for the vocations of ten priests, twenty two sisters and one brother – five candidates of yours are in the period of formation (three in the seminaries; two in convents as Postulants).

7. Your tact in training and dealing with assistants: your parish has been a training ground for new priests. About thirty have been trained by you. All of them hold you in high esteem and remember with pleasure the days they spent under your paternal guidance.

8. Your magnanimity: refer to the question of Parish Priest allowance.

9. Your respect for authorities, old as you are and your readiness to obey them: offering to

move out to any place or retire, if I were to ask you.

10. Your devotion not only to the Sacred Heart, but also to the Blessed Sacrament: a) Your regular visits b) Procession history All these qualities of yours have endeared you, dear Monsignor, to one and all and made you beloved of God and men.

III. Dear Monsignor, we can quite understand the deep emotions that well up in your heart, and also the happy re-collections of the past that take in a new glow in your mind today. We know that on this unique and auspicious occasion, your loving heart and mind are filled to overflowing with sentiments of grateful remembrance for these sixty years of your priestly life and ministry. We, the bishops, priests, religious brothers and sisters and laity, Catholic as well as non-Catholic and non-Christian, feel one with you as members of one family on this happy occasion and make your recollections and sentiments of gratitude as our own. That is why the whole of today and particularly during the celebrated Jubilee Mass, we have been uniting our prayers with yours in thanksgiving to God for the innumerable favours. He has bestowed upon you and upon others through you all these sixty years. Besides thanking God for you and

with you, we thank you also for all the valuable services you have rendered to the Archdiocese. We are all praise for you and have a great admiration for your exemplary life and dedicated service in various capacities and places, particularly as Pastor 1) at St. Joseph's City 2) at Sidapur, Coorg, 3) at St. Mary's Shivanjingar 4) at Mathigere, Hosur, and 5) especially here at the Sacred Heart Church for the past forty-four years.

As a humble token of appreciation and gratitude for all your services, here is a small gift from the Diocesan headquarters – a small gift, but standing for something great. More than this gift, you will welcome and treasure in your room something which comes from high quarters, from the Holy Father himself: a special Papal Blessing for the occasion, a veritable recognition of your merits by the Holy See itself. Already twice before, the Holy See has given expression to its recognition of your services by conferring on you two Papal honours, namely, first – the title of the Privy Chamberlain and later that of the Domestic Prelate. (It is how you are entitled to be called and addressed as “Rt. Rev. Monsignor”.) Now this blessing is the third in the series. Rt. Rev. Monsignor, we pray that like his Vicar, our dear Lord Jesus Himself, whose Person you have been representing won-

derfully well, may reward you abundantly not only in heaven, but already here on earth by sparing you in our midst for many more years to come and giving you and us the happiness of celebrating some other Jubilees: with reasonable hope based on present indications and with legitimate pleasure, we look forward to the following Jubilee celebrations, and include them in our next two or three Five-Year plans: 1. Your Golden Jubilee as the Parish Priest of this Sacred Heart Church on 8-10-72. 2. Your Sacerdotal Platinum Jubilee, i.e. 70th year celebration on 20-12-1975. 3. Your Birth Centenary – 100th Birth Day on 31-5-1979. 4. Your 75th year of Priesthood on 23-12-1980. These four celebrations are forecast in the present budget. Further Jubilees will be calculated and planned at the time of the next celebration. D. S. Lourdasamy Coadjutor Archbishop of Bangalore January 30, 1966

Monsignor Joseph D'Souza died a few years later in Bangalore and at his funeral every community in the city was represented, and at the largest funeral known every person who knew him and could turn up was there. God Bless him abundantly.

**Rev. Fr. Edwin D'Souza, known as Swami
Premanand Naik Salgaonkar (The Founder of
Ven. Joseph Vaz Boys' Town, Kepem-Goa)**

IT is said that a man is never quite happy unless and until he has found the right vocation, for which he has been destined by God. This has been the case with our father Edwin D'Souza of Saligão.

Born in Saligão on October 17, 1918, he was not expected to be born alive, as that was the year of the Great Killer Epidemic known as the 'Asian Influenza', which killed at least 30% of the world's population in a matter of about 30 months. Both his mother and he survived, to fulfill God's destiny for him. He had his early education at the local Portuguese Primary School in Saligão where he passed his Second Grade in that language.

At this stage, the idea to become a priest, which was till then dormant in him, started taking shape and he made up his mind to study Latin, and passed three years at that language and in the fourth year, at the age of eleven, he joined the Seminary at Rachol for a course leading to Priesthood.

During this period he felt a strong urge to devote himself to mitigate the conditions of the poor and depressed classes of Goa and with this end in view, he began teaching the Mahars and Gaudes in his area, catechism. He passed his course in Rachol with distinction.

As he had a great desire to join the Society of Jesus and to achieve this ambition, he went to Belgaum and on advice

of the superior of the Mission there, joined the order there as a full pledged priest who had already said his first Mass in the year 1943.

On July 20, 1943 he was posted to the Jesuit Novitiate at Andheri, Bombay, where he remained for two years and then proceeded to the Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur, for his philosophical studies. Here, he had a nervous breakdown, which made him an invalid for a good few years.

He then joined the Loyola High School, Margao, from where he was sent as a missionary to Cochin. He was brought back and joined the St. Britto High School, Mapuça and rather excelling on preaching, he was housed at the Jesuit Fatima Residence at Panjim, from where he toured almost the whole of Goa, giving retreats, missions and novenas.

He was then sent to St. Paul's High School at Belgaum and a short time after that, he left for the Jesuit Theological Faculty at Barcelona in Spain, for two years in 1953. After completing these studies he was sent to England for his Tertianship and returned to St. Paul's Belgaum in 1966 and at the request of the Bishop of Belgaum, he was put in charge of the Minor Seminary of the Diocese, where he spent some of the best years of his life, directing poor boys towards the priesthood and working to stamp out illiteracy and social injustice at Khanapur Taluka.

It was while in Belgaum that his youthful dream of setting up a Boys Town, loomed large before him, to make it his life's work, to bear witness to Christ for salvation through

love, social justice and peace.

In this ambition of his, he could not convince his Bishop of Belgaum, and decided to leave the Jesuit Order, and after prayerful and deep meditation and consultation with the Bishop Auxiliary of Goa, struck out on his own initiative.

The Auxilliary Bishop, Monsignor Piedade Rebello, promised to put at his disposal fifteen acres of Church land at Kepem and so he broke his fetters with the Jesuits, from his post as Parish Priest of Bicholim, took up this great venture, and inspite of many difficulties, obstacles and setbacks, due to his unshaken faith in Providence, his cherished dream at last saw the light of day.

It is now about four years that the Boys Town saw the first block of many new buildings, and since then year after year a block and sometimes two went up to house Secondary School, the Primary cum Kindergarten School, the Welfare and Health Centre, and then the Multipurpose block, to house courses in shorthand, typing, tailoring and carpentry.

The next leap forward is going to be as planned, a mixed dairy cum agricultural farm and a Technical school and a community development project, to follow on the lines of the Government Green Revolution.

It is hoped as time goes on that the Boys Town at Kepem will be the focal point of many professionals, such as doctors, agriculturists, engineers, industrialists and entrepreneurs, to start all sorts of enterprises on behalf of the poor and suffering brethren of Christ, and in this way, in work, justice and peace, to bear witness to Christ, in their love for God

and their poorer fellow brethren.

Msgr. Rodolfo de Santa Brigida e Souza

T HIS eminent Missionary of African fame was born at Saligão, Goa on October 8, 1851.

He went through the course of Portuguese and Latin in the State school of his village and of humanist at the school of Guirim and that of Theology at the Seminary of Rachol with a view of entering the sacred ministry. As there was no archbishop in Goa at the time to hold ordination service, he left for Portugal.

There he learnt that missionaries were required for Africa, where the need was greatly felt after the suppression of the religious orders. He offered himself and he was sent to Angola and he was ordained there.

In 1878, he was placed in charge of the parish of Mosamedes. He threw himself heart and soul into the missionary life. He identified himself with the moral and social interest of the colony.

His affable ways and pleasing manners enabled him to win the sympathy of the people and he was able to introduce many reforms. The Geographical Society of Lisbon, at a conference in 1881, approved of his plans by which the colony came to be known as 'Cintra of Africa'.

In recognition of his services, both to the church and the nation, he was made a canon of the Cathedral of Loanda and was raised to the Knighthood of the Order of Christ.

He was appointed Honorary Chamberlain to his Holiness the Pope with the title of Monsignor.

The Portuguese Government awarded him a gold medal. Broken in health, due to incessant labour, he was permitted to leave Africa. He went to Lisbon and subsequently became the Chaplain to the asylum for the blind.

He moved in the highest circles enlivening their gatherings, not only with his flowery language, but with his musical talents as a violinist and pianist. In 1909, he returned to Goa and had the honour of preaching before a large congregation, among whom were many eminent prelates and clergymen, at the opening ceremony of the Exposition of the Body of St. Francis Xavier in 1910. Thus honoured, this royal missionary breathed his last peacefully on 8th July, 1912 and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of people.

Section C: Distinguished Doctors

**Dr. Claudio Da Gama Pinto (A Saligão
Ophthalmologist of International Fame)**

“MY thoughts and sentiments as I near my end,” Dr. Claudio Gama Pinto is said to have told a close friend of his, some years before his death, “are not for the fame I have achieved, in the leading research centres of Europe, not the privileged Professorship of Heidelberg University, not the plaudits of eminent scientists, nor the hosannas of the European press, but solely about my beloved motherland Goa, and my dear home in Saligão.”

He was so home sick towards the end of his life in Portugal, that he took the seeds of some trees and plants around his ancestral home in Saligão and tried to grow them around his residence in Portugal, because he knew that there would

be no place for a man of talents in a small place like Goa, under the Portuguese, isolated from the rest of India and the world and that there would be no room there nor the necessary finance to establish a Higher Institute of Ophthalmology. Nothing less would have suited him.

Dr. Claudio Gama Pinto was born in the picturesque village of Saligão, Bardez, Goa, the scion of an aristocratic house of that village on the 30th April, 1853. After completing the Lyceum and the Escola Mathematica of Panjim, he went to Portugal in 1872 and was admitted into the Escola Medico-Cirurgica in 1873 and passed with high honours after defending his thesis in June 1878.

In 1880, Dr. Gama Pinto was appointed to the Health Service of Goa, and Professor of the Escola Medico at Nova Goa. However, he did not take charge of this post because almost at the same time, Heidelberg University of Germany invited him to be an assistant to Professor Otto Becker and he preferred that post to the Goa assignment as it gave him a greater scope and outlet to his talents.

Then Dr. Gama Pinto moved to the universities of Paris, Munich, Leipzig, Halle and Berlin, getting into contact with the most eminent professors of European medicine. Finally, he decided to establish himself in Vienna and specialize in Ophthalmology of Heidelberg, the top seat of learning in Germany under Director Dr. Otto Becker, who offered him complete charge of Ophthalmology and eye surgery and he was immediately accepted as a member of the International Society of Ophthalmology of Europe.

On his return to Portugal with such high honours from Heidelberg, inspite of tremendous opposition, due to his colour and nationality, he was appointed a full Professor of Medicine at Lisbon University. Here he established the Institute of Ophthalmology and by his prodigious work in research in papers, conferences all over Europe, completely revolutionized that science, until it gained fame and recognition of all Europe and the Institute was given his name.

He was so much in demand, that he became a member of the leading scientific societies of the world, and was in constant demand in many countries of Europe. As a member of the Academy of Science of Lisbon from 1897, he presented before that body nineteen conferences and scientific papers, all on the science of Ophthalmology and some of these he had to present over again in Germany, France, Austria and USA. Some of those papers are available in the main library in Panjim, Goa, and are consulted by the Professors of Ophthalmology and students in the same subject in the Goa School of Medicine.

Dr. Claudio was a staunch patriot and in the midst of his crowded and eventful life, found the time to keep abreast of all the activities of his village in Goa. In a letter he wrote to a relative in 1922, he said, "To fritter away my time, energy and money, on show business would only lead to mental, moral and physical degeneration". The ideal he placed before his countrymen was pursuit of knowledge by a hard, disciplined and methodical life, in whatever sphere one has chosen to serve Goa, his country and its people.

Dr. Claudio passed away in Lisbon on the 26th of July, 1945, at the age of 92 and the Portuguese Government honoured him by issuing a postage stamp in his honour at his Centenary in 1953.

He was the son of Salvador Pinto, the builder of the Church of Mae de Deus in Saligão and it is recorded that it was his son Claudio at the age of twenty, made the inaugural speech at the opening of the Church to the public, before all the dignitaries of the Church and State, who were present and thus immediately shot into the limelight as a brilliant speaker and a highly intellectual young man, who would someday be a credit to his village.

Dr. Jose A. Nicolau Ribeiro (An Eminent Doctor of Saligão)

DR. Jose Antonio Nicolau Ribeiro, son of Benedita and Tomas Ribeiro, was born at Saligão on 29th April, 1845. After completing the preliminary studies in the local school and Lyceum, he joined the Goa Medical College (Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Goa), having obtained second prize in the first year and first prize through the other years.

The thesis that he prepared for his degree was studied by a board of eminent doctors, and was awarded a “special merit” for the exceptionally good work produced. This was recorded in the medical college books on April 1, 1868.

By an order of the Governor General, dated September 20, 1870, he was appointed professor of the Medical College,

Panjim and two years later, by another order, also a medical officer attached to the Military Hospital.

He married Josefina Margarida Augusta da Rocha of Aldona on May 23, 1882 and had three children, one boy and two girls.

In view of his meritorious services to the suffering humanity, he was elected honorary member of the Instituto Vasco da Gama by a meeting called for in 1871.

He died at Candolim on May 23, 1889 and was buried in Saligão Cemetery. The staff of Medical College and the Municipal Corporation of Bardez attended the funeral.

Dr. Norbert Figueiredo M.B.B.S. B.Hy. (A Leprologist of International Fame)

LEPROSY has been a dread disease from time immemorial and in the ancient time, a known leper was ostracized from society and had to live in deserted places. Even now he is unwanted in any human society and generally shunned by all healthy human beings. That a doctor, son of Saligão, should devote the best years of his life to the conquest of this frightful and disfiguring disease and to the amelioration of the condition of the patients suffering from it, speaks volumes of the true spirit of the medical profession in him, as laid down by the oath of Hippocrates.

Few missionaries would outstrip his zeal and devotion in the service of the poor and down trodden, in any part of the world. Dr. Norbert has served the cause of leprosy actively

and continuously for four decades at the Ackworth Leper Hospital in Bombay, with that singleness of purpose which has made his name internationally famous and his research work earn for him the high encomiums of the world organizations, focused for the eradication of this pestilence. Dr. Figueredo was born on the 8th of May 1904 at Neemuch in the Ajmere Diocese, and was educated at St. Xavier's High School and later at St. Xavier's College, Bombay from 1914 to 1922. He qualified professionally in Medicine and Hygiene at the Grant Medical College Bombay in 1926 and after a couple of years of medical practice, joined the Ackworth Leprosy Hospital in 1928 as an Asst. Medical Officer. He became the Superintendent of this institution from 1937 to 1962 and was then appointed as a Special Officer from 1962 to 1969. During 1934-1969 he was a Lecturer in Leprosy to the students of all Medical Colleges in Bombay.

In an honorary capacity he was in turn Hony. Secretary of the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Schemes, Leprosy Advisory Committee and finally a member of the expert group of the Indian Council of Medical Research and a member of the Government Body of the Indian Leprosy Association Delhi. Even after retirement his services were so much in demand that he was offered by the World Health Organisation assignments as:- a) Leprologist in Ceylon b) Consultant in Indonesia c) Consultant in Nigeria d) Director of Leprosy Control Work, Directorate of Health New Delhi. All of which he declined for personal reasons. In his Research Work on this repulsive disease he discovered alone or with

others 1) The stage of infection (like incubation) 2) Worked out the risk of infection in Leprosy 3) A drug prophylactic.

The appreciation of his extraordinarily brilliant and pains taking work for a period of 40 long years continuously at the Ackworth Leper Hospital is indicated by the Board of Management of the institution in the following words: “The Board placed on record their appreciation of the unique and eminent position held by Dr. Figueredo as a Leprologist not only in this country but abroad.” “It has been decided that the Board should honour him in a fitting manner by offering him a post as an Hony. Special Consultant to the Ackworth Leprosy Hospital and that an Honararium of Rs. 100 per month should be paid to him.”

The Health Minister, of the Government of India on the 80th year of the existence of this Institution in 1969 had the following to say about Dr. Figueredo “Under the able guidance of Dr. Figueredo. . . epidemiology. Born as a small unit it has grown into fullness. and now occupies a place of privilege in Greater Bombay.” Dr. Figueredo’s hobby is motor mechanics of which he is by no means an ordinary exponent.

**Dr. Jeronimo Caetano Saldanha M.B.B.S. (Lond.)
M.R.C.P. (England) (Consulting Physician
Bombay)**

DR. J.C. Saldanha, popularly known to his friends and the Goan people who consult him as Dr. Jerry, was for a number of years an Honorary Physician in the well

known J.J. Hospital of Bombay and also an Asst. Professor of Medicine to the same Institution. He was and still continues to be consulting physician at his own clinic at Wodehouse Rd. Fort, Bombay for more than 30 years.

He was born in Goa on the 16th June, 1897 and is the eldest son of Mr. Vitorino Saldanha, the merchant prince of Saligão and East Africa. He was educated for a short period only at the old St. Mary's School of Saligão and later proceeded to Mangalore to do his scholastic studies there. It was here that he decided to take up medicine as a professional career and having the financial backing of his father's wealth, decided to proceed to London to do his full medical studies there at the London University.

In order to get entrance to any of the London medical colleges it was necessary to do the London Matric and the Inter Science of the London University and for this purpose Dr. Saldanha went to Codegree, Ceylon, where he did the London University degree course, externally. In 1920 he left his college in Ceylon and proceeded to London where he joined the University College, London, as a first year student of the M.B.B.S. degree and completed his studies and obtained his qualifying degree.

While at the hospital attached to the University College he had as his medical professors men who were world authorities in their respective subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine. It was while here at the hospital that he learnt the art of diagnosing diseases at which he became quite an expert. It is reported that at one of the medical balls in

Bombay, attended by a number of the leading doctors of the city, the wife of one of his friends collapsed and fell down senseless.

From among all the doctors present he was called to diagnose her case when the lady could not be brought round. He stated unequivocally that she had a heavy haemorrhage in the brain from which she would not recover and gave her just 12 hours to live. The poor lady died within that time. On another occasion a young bride had come from Goa to be shown to her young man of an arranged marriage. As she had a bad cold of long duration she went to Dr. Jerry for medical advice. The parents and relatives of the girl were shocked when he diagnosed T.B. of the lungs and his orders for the immediate removal of the girl to T.B. Sanatorium at Miraj, saved the girl's life.

After completing his M.B.B.S. Dr. Saldanha studied for the M.R.C.P. (England) and annexed that degree with credit. He then started medical practice in London where he built up a fairly good practice in a few years. He returned to India in 1928 and shortly after married Dr. Miss Olga Heredia M.B.B.S. (Bombay) and shortly after, both of them went back to London, he with the object of appearing for the M.D. (Lond.) and she to specialize in maternity studies. But with the war clouds rising in the horizon they returned to India in 1936 and in the next year he started his consulting practice in Bombay. He is of a quiet, thoughtful and reserved nature and with his sureness in his diagnosis, he has cured many patients who were treated unsuccessfully by many

physicians.

He is a great believer in the old English saying that it is “God who cures and the doctor only helps and as a result prescribes the least amount of drugs. He still believes in the old fashioned medical drugs and not in the modern ones which while curing the diseases have other adverse effects on the health of patient. Dr. Jerry was good at games and one year after having joined a North London tennis club he annexed three gold medals in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles in the annual tournament of the club. He was also an excellent auction bridge player in those days when Contract Bridge was not yet known.

Dr. Eric D’Mello M.D. (Bombay)

ONE of the young men of Saligão who caught my eye when I returned from England in 1925 and found a suitable employment at that time on the G.I.P. Railway at Bombay, was young Eric De Mello. He had attractive Grecian features and I could see in him a healthy mind in a healthy body.

A few years afterwards, he took to the study of medicine, but at the same time joined the Lusitanian Sporting Club of Bombay and was later in their Hockey team which won for them the coveted Aga Khan Cup in 1939. He was the favourite of our clubvallas from the Dhobi-Talao Chir-Bazaar areas, and thousands of them shouted themselves hoarse at his wizardry with the stick as a speedy right winger of the Lusitanian team.

In 1932 he passed his M.B.B.S. at the top of the list of young medicos winning three Gold medals in the bargain. All through his life he strove to reach the highest branch of human endeavour. He continued his studies and succeeded in winning the highest award the M.D. in medicine of the Bombay University. Immediately, he was appointed a demonstrator and followed up by becoming the Hon. Professor of Medicine at the Gordhandas Medical College and an Hon. Physician at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel.

His kindness, courtesy, charming manners and a winning smile won for him a lot of friends and patients, rich and poor and he treated all of them with genuine sympathy and thoroughness so becoming a leading physician and many Goans still remember and bless his name. Any people of Saligão who went to him either for advice or help received from him V.I.P. treatment and came away perfectly satisfied. He had a soft corner for the poor among the Goan people and particularly those belonging to his own village Saligão.

In spite of his pressing medical work, he still found time for social work and was for many years a worthy President of the Saligão Union of Bombay. He showed his great interest in the Union and for this reason he was elected president for many years. He gave much of his time to the affairs of the Union and he was one of the most regular members to attend the meetings. In spite of the lethargy of our people, he was always enthusiastic to help and guide the Union on right lines and take measures to increase its finances.

As a staunch Nationalist, he donated a lot of money to the Congress Fund, and looked forward to the day when Goa would be free and a part of Mother India. His early demise, at the height of fame of his medical profession, was a severe shock to all of us, who knew him intimately.

Although he had one heart attack previously, as a medical man he took all the necessary precautions to avert a second attack and with his equable temperament and a cheerful outlook on life, no one expected his early demise from coronary thrombosis. At this time, had he been alive, he would certainly have been the Dean of the Goa Medical College and a leader of Goa's medical profession.

He leaves behind a wife and a son, who has not only followed his father's profession, but is emulating his father's activities in social work as well. It is reported that his son's career has been as bright as his father's in his medical studies and at the time of writing, it is understood that he was preparing to go to America for further studies and for specialization in a particular branch of medical science and we wish him luck and success.

**Prof. Dr. Renato Abreu, M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S., D.O.
(Bombay's only Goan practicing Ophthalmic
Surgeon)**

A prominent towering figure that strides the Nair Hospital and the adjoining college corridors is one of Bombay's noted Ophthalmic Surgeons – Prof. Dr. Renato Abreu.

You could easily spot him in any gathering, not only by his tall figure, but by his courtesy, matched with charming manners, by which he immediately puts everyone at ease. Dr. Renato was born in 1912 and after preliminary studies in Goa and Bombay, he passed the M.B.B.S. Exam in 1937 and later secured the coveted D.O.M.S. in 1942.

He joined Nair Hospital in 1948 and passed the D.O.D.O., M.S. in 1951. He was appointed honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer at the Nair Hospital and the T.N. Medical Department. From 1969, he functions as Professor of Ophthalmology. Dr. Renato has indeed maintained the glorious tradition of the internationally famous Ophthalmic Surgeon and Scientist, Dr. Gama Pinto of Heidelberg University fame, also from Saligão.

His many patients recall his kindness and the infinite pains, which he takes over their cases. It is typical of him that he goes all out to help the people, the poorest of the poor, getting the best attention at his hands.

“My eyes are giving me trouble” is a complaint one often hears in the evening of life. “Then you must go to Renato,” other people have been known to say. Ophthalmic surgery calls for the highest degree of skill in dealing with such a delicate organ like an eye. Unlike other surgical operations, which permit a certain degree of latitude, an eye operation bungles means the difference between sight and blindness. An eye operation requires so much steadiness of hand and eye, that few surgeons take to this department of surgery because it calls for abstemious habits for life.

He is warm-hearted and never forgets a face. Renato's figure still reminds one of his prowess on the playing field. He captained the Football team of the Medical College and represented his College in Badminton and Hockey at the University level. So his development has by no means been one-sided and perhaps accounts for his skill with eye and hand from his earliest days.

He comes from a family, some of whose members of the past and present generation have left their impressions on life and raised the prestige of this village of Saligão.

Although he has not risen to the pinnacle of fame of the late Dr. Claudio Gama Pinto on an international level, it must be understood that the science of Ophthalmic Surgery has advanced a great deal from that days of the great savant, who was by his researches laying the foundation of Ophthalmic Surgery, as we know it at present. Renato has his gracious wife, Ena, also a doctor and an asset to the medical, cultural and social circles of Bombay.

Mrs. Irene Olive DeSouza Rebello M.B.B.S. (A Great Doctor and Social Worker)

ON October 8, 1972, Dr. Irene Olive De Souza Rebello, wife of Mr. C.A. Rebello, former Commissioner of Textiles, Hyderabad and the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. De Souza of Secunderabad passed away. She was the founder of the Vijay Marie Hospital, Kahirathabad (Khairatabad), and it was there, as Providence willed it, that she breathed her last.

In a world, where human values are becoming more and more distorted, the life and work of Dr. Irene Rebello renews faith in the innate goodness of human nature. In a relentless manner, she expanded herself in the service of the poor during the last 24 years of her life. Giving up a lucrative medical practice, she started a free dispensary in a hut for the poor and gave, not only medical care but also spiritual comfort to her poor patients.

To help her in her charitable work, Lady Rama Rao gifted a mobile van to her on behalf of the Indian Women's Council. In appreciation of her humanitarian mission, the late Nizam donated a plot of land, where today stands the Vijay Marie Hospital, which is a monument to the pioneering endeavour of Dr. Irene.

If an example is required of selfless service on behalf of the poor and neglected, no better example could be found than Irene for dedicated work, because she saw Christ in the poor she treated and comforted. Irene did her primary and secondary studies in Hyderabad and for her professional course in medicine, she and her younger sister Lyra joined the Lady Harding Medical College and Hospital at Delhi, from where both the sisters graduated, the latter securing her F.R.C.S. England while Irene continued her post graduate studies.

Irene had a simple and charming personality and on the two occasions I had the pleasure of meeting her, she was to me a personification of the Master, who said, "When I was hungry you fed me, thirsty you gave me to drink, naked

you clothed me. As long as you did to these my brethren, you did it to Me". Her reward should be very high in the Kingdom of the Lord, who has promised a hundred fold and heavenly kingdom to those who do works of mercy in His Name. Here is an example to be emulated.

Dr. Irene was a lecturer at the Osmani Hospital, a Catholic Actionist, an active member of the National Council of Catholic Women and Margadarsi movement. She was working in a number of social organizations in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Holy Father Pope Pius XII conferred on her the title of Pro Ecclesia Et Pontifice. She was not only a doctor but also a confidante to her patients.

In appreciation of her dedicated and committed life, her funeral service was held at St. Mary's Church, Secunderabad and hundreds paid their last respects to a much admired and selfless worker. The Archbishop of Hyderabad officiated at the service and said that the late doctor had lived the Gospel and seen the suffering Christ in every sick and poor persons. Mr. Clement Rebello, her husband, has dedicated their home into "Dr. Irene's Memorial Clinic."

Section D: Illustrious Engineers

John Francis Campos B.E. (Civil): A Pioneering Hydraulic Engineer of India

ALTHOUGH the brilliant career of John Francis Campos did not hit the headlines of the world journals, nevertheless the meritorious work done by him, as a hydraulic engineer for Government and the people, earned him high encomiums during his services of many years duration.

Better known to his friends and village people as Frankjoao, he showed a high degree of intelligence from his school days at the old St. Mary's School at Saligão, wherein each class, right up to matriculation, he carried off most of the prizes.

He was born in Saligão in 1891, the son of F.S. Campos, a well-known musician, composer of music and a music

teacher. From his father, F.J. inherited musical talent to enable him to sing in the choir of church and chapel of the village during the more important feasts. The old man was responsible for teaching the art of music up to the violin and solo singing to many boys of the village, which they carried with them to various places in India, Burma, Ceylon and even Africa and earned their living by it, as musicians and band masters.

Frankjoao passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University with flying colours standing first in the Bombay Centre and third in the whole University, which then covered the present Maharashtra, North Kanara, Gujarat and Pakistan. Though more inclined towards mathematics, he secured the University Latin Scholarship, displaying thereby his versatility in studies.

After passing his Intermediate in Science at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, he joined the Poona Engineering College for a three-year course in Civil Engineering and passed his final B.E. (Civil) and thereby became the first civil engineer of Saligão and probably one of the earliest Goan civil engineers of this territory.

After graduating in engineering, Mr. Campos joined the Nizam's Public Works Dept. at Hyderabad and worked for five years in the waterworks under a capable English Sanitary Engineer, Mr. W.A. Stonebridge and was responsible for the new waterworks for Hyderabad.

With this experience behind him, he then worked for ten years in the newly created Bombay Development Dept.,

where he constructed the Badlapur Barrage and the Ambernath Waterworks of North Bombay and was in charge of the development of the Ambernath industrial area, which is now a thriving centre of industries in the Maharashtra State.

After completing this project, he again joined the Nizam's P.W.D. and remodeled the whole of the Hyderabad-Secunderabad waterworks, which is supposed to be one of the finest of its kind in the whole of India.

He continued in the Waterworks Dept. until he reached the position of Hydraulic Engineer for Hyderabad, from which position he eventually retired and for his meritorious service, he was awarded a Special Silver Medal by the Nizam.

He was for some time a Municipal Councillor of Hyderabad, where he did valuable work.

I had recently an opportunity of testing his Hydraulic 'expertise' by asking his advice on the proposed development of the Salmona Fountain to make it a tourist attraction and his four foolscap paper notes is a masterpiece of engineering technology, covering geology, botany and hydraulics and that at his age of over 80 years.

Everybody, who meets him, is astounded by his erudition, his enthusiasm and his knowledge of music.

He has a fairly large family and he has given two of his sons to Priesthood in the Redemptorist Congregation, two to the Armed Forces and other sons and daughters to various walks of life.

Mr. Frank D'Souza B.E. (Mech) (Asst. College of Customs, Bombay)

As an Asst. Collector of Customs, Bombay, Mr. Frank D'Souza held a high and responsible position in the Central Government Service, yet he considered his life "A Grand Failure" as he termed it, but he added, "but this has not come in the way of my living a happy life and what I hope what remains of it will also be happy by the Grace of God". These remarks were made by him to me in a letter written exactly a week before his untimely death at an early age.

Franky was by nature an introvert and he shunned the lime-light like poison, and was therefore hardly known except to a few of his friends and countrymen.

He started his school and college education at Karachi at St. Patrick's School upto the Matriculation Standard. After doing his Intermediate in Science, he joined the D.J. College of Engineering, Sind where he gained his B.E. degree in Mechanical Engineering.

As a fairly bright scholar, he decided to sit for the competitive examination in the superior engineering service of Indian Railways. Here he topped the list of scholars appearing for this examination from all over India, but while appearing for the strict medical examination, which all Railway Engineers must pass, he was failed for colour vision in his eyesight test. Poor Frank could not distinguish between red and green signals, and he himself did not know of this natural defect, with which many healthy persons are born and

for which there is no cure.

This was undoubtedly a bitter blow to him, to the members of his family, his relations and friends, who were sure of his selection, after his brilliant success at the competitive examination on an all India basis.

Although the official grades of the Railway Service were closed to him for good, there were other avenues in government service or private enterprise open to him, which did not insist on colour vision.

At this time, the Customs Dept. was looking out for Appraisers for machinery coming into Bombay port, which did not require a colour vision test to secure employment. Due to his successful career and his brilliant results at the railway examination, he easily secured one of the posts of Customs Appraisers.

After working for some years as an Appraiser, he was promoted to hold the responsible post of Chief Appraiser and with his mechanical engineering background, he so impressed his superiors, that he was earmarked for the post of an Asst. Collector, when the vacancy arose.

With his methodical and meticulous probing into each and every case of difficulty in the machinery line of import and in spare parts of existing machines, and levying the correct customs during, according to rules and regulations laid down, he established a name and reputation for strict honesty, integrity and impartiality of conduct in his dealings with all importers passing under his scrutiny.

He earned an honourable retirement, after working as an

Asst Collector for eight years, but unfortunately did not live long enough to enjoy a retired life in his hobby of vast and erudite reading at the Bombay libraries.

He leaves behind his widow and two daughters.

Eric C. Saldanha B.E. (Civil) (Chief Engineer & Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra)

ALTHOUGH other Goan engineers have reached the position of Chief Engineers in other government and private organizations, such as Railways, P.W.Ds., and British and Indian firms of repute, Mr. Eric Saldanha is the first son of Saligão to hold that high position of honour and responsibility.

In addition to being a Chief Engineer, Eric is also the Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, in the Department of Irrigation and Power, where it is his function to advise the Government in a technical capacity in policy matters leading to directives, orders, criticism and assessment in these two branches of engineering. To fulfill this task ably and with the necessary discretion, it is essential that the secretary should be a very knowledgeable and highly experienced government servant, because on his advice, the Government may have to spend many lakhs of rupees in the implementation of certain projects, which should not prove to be infructuous. The Chief Engineer should also have accurate foresight and breadth of vision in submitting his recommendations on which ultimately the Government

has to rely and trust implicitly, as ministers and administrative officers are all lay people with little or no knowledge of engineering matters.

Eric Saldanha, who was born in 1926 at Ajmere ended his scholastic career by passing the Senior Cambridge Examination in 1941 at St. Anslem's School, Ajmer. Thereafter his college career in Poona upto his graduation was one of continuous success as a brilliant student. He graduated as a Bachelor of Civil Engineering in 1946 in Poona University in the First Class with the first rank in the University and was awarded the Sir James Berkeley Gold Medal and Prizes.

In April, 1947, he was taken up as an Assistant Engineer to the Bombay Service of Engineers Class I and five years later in 1952 was promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department.

In another seven years, after the executive rank, he was promoted in 1959 to the administrative rank of Superintending Engineering.

In May-June, 1960, he attended the Fourth International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage as one of the delegates from India at Madrid.

Again in 1966, he attended the Sixth International Congress as a delegate from India on Irrigation and Drainage at New Delhi.

In 1968, he received his promotion as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra.

Once again, in July-August 1971, he attended the Fourth Asian Regional Conference at Bangkok, Thailand as the

leader of the delegation from India.

At the time of writing, he is at Delhi settling the inter-state river water dispute.

As the Central Government has now mooted a scheme for joining all the rivers, both for flood control and for irrigation, Mr. Eric Saldanha is bound to play an important part in this country's various schemes as an irrigation and power expert of Maharashtra.

Eric, inspite of his high rank, is a simple person, with no pride of his high achievement and easily approachable by the rank and file of Saligão.

He is married and has a small family.

**Mr. R. De Vitebro Abreu BSc. BE. MIE.
(Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality)**

AMONG the Engineer sons of Saligão, who came into the limelight towards the end of his long service in the Waterworks Department of the Bombay Municipality, is Mr. Vitebro Abreu, who by passing his B.E. (Civil) degree from Poona Engineering College had qualified himself for a post of Civil Engineer.

Vitebro was born in 1908, the son of a family noted for its intellectuals, chiefly as clerics. His father, however, was a lawyer by profession, who practiced for many years in Goa.

It is reported of Vitebro that he showed early liking for figures and was very competent in mathematics. He passed his

Matriculation easily in 1924 and having a special liking for Mathematics and Science, he studied upto BSc of Bombay University, which he passed creditably.

Engineering attracted him and he, therefore, joined the Poona Engineering College for a three-year course in Civil Engineering. He passed the final B.E. (Civil) in 1933 with flying colours.

With his family background of Portuguese, he worked in Goa as a Civil Engineer for a year or so, and not being satisfied with the prospects, which the post offered him, he went to Bombay and finding a vacancy in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, joined the body as an unpaid candidate for one of the Civil Engineer's post of which there were many. His ability and hard work were recognized and he was very soon posted as an Asst. Engineer in the Waterworks Department.

Here, by his hard work and keen interest, he quickly mastered the intricacies of the Municipal water supply. His promotions came quickly as his superiors were not slow to recognize his ability and trust-worthiness. They entrusted him with higher responsibilities and were quite satisfied that he came up to their expectation.

Finally, when the post of the Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay, the highest post of the Waterworks Dept., became vacant, he applied for it with confidence with his background of knowledge and experience. He had to face the Public Service Commission, with other engineers of similar service and he came through with flying colours, superseding many

senior engineers in the competition. Both the Government of Maharashtra and the Bombay Municipality were glad to welcome his services as the Head of the Waterworks Department of the growing city of Bombay.

He worked for a few years as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay and decided to retire and practice as a Consulting Engineer in his specialized field, water supply and civil engineering connected therewith.

He took keen interest in social work and was President of the Saligão Union of Bombay during 1949-1950. He brought to that body his keen intellect and ability to sort out the grain from the chaff and guide its activities on sound lines.

He has now more or less settled down in Bombay, in a purchased flat, in an aristocratic locality of that city.

With his sound academic training and long and varied experience in his specialized field of water supply and other civil engineering work connected therewith, he has the makings of a good consulting engineer and has a good career before him, in this new profession.

Mr. John Baptist de Souza B.E. (Mech) (Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay)

AT the time of writing his profile, there is every possibility of Mr. Baptist de Souza, being promoted to the post of Chief Engineer of the well-known and soundly estab-

lished Engineering firm of Messrs. Mahindra & Mahindra of Bombay.

The firm has established a reputation of being the manufacturers of the famous “Jeep” for the whole of India and the Far East. The demand for this versatile motor vehicle is so heavy that the demand far outruns its supply position.

Apart from the Jeeps, the firm has many other lines in the engineering manufacturing business and has about three large size factories and the probability of a good deal of further expansion is expected.

Hence to be a Chief Mechanical Engineer, of this expanding complex in the field of mechanical engineering, is no mean achievement for Mr. Baptist de Souza at the early age of 43 years and of which all of us may be proud.

Baptist was born in Saligão on the 20th February, 1929 and being the eldest son of the family was named after his grandfather (*Voiz Baptist*), a medical practitioner of the village in those early days.

He had his primary education in Portuguese at the Escola Primaria of Saligão, which then according to Portuguese law, was compulsory.

He then joined the Mater Dei Institution for his English studies upto the secondary standard and passed the Matriculation of the Bombay University.

He then left Goa and proceeded to Bombay for his College studies and joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he completed his Intermediate in Science of the Bombay University.

Having a liking for mathematics and drawing, and the mechanical arts, he decided to join the College of Engineering in Poona, where he completed his three-year course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of the Poona University, securing his Bachelor of Engineering degree.

Soon after graduation, he joined the renowned firm of Mahindra & Mahindra of Bombay in 1952 as an Asst. Engineer. After a general all-round training in the firm, where he impressed his superiors with his ability and general efficiency and a high sense of duty and responsibility, he was put into the production department, from where he rose to the post of Chief Production Manager.

As a Production Manager, it was his function to plan and produce twelve different types of Jeep vehicles and to take the necessary steps to increase their output and indigenous content to the highest figure compatible, with the machinery and equipment at his disposal in the three expanding factories of the concern.

At the time of writing, the concern has an outturn of 12000 Jeeps per annum and employs 5000 staff. Further, the indigenous content of the Jeep is now 99.8% and only 0.2% is still imported. Baptist is in no small measure responsible for this progress.

In his spare time, Baptist plays golf and is a member of the Western Gold Club at Chembur.

Mr. Neville Joseph DeSousa (Dip. Loughborough College of Engineering) (A Works Manager of Leading English Engineering Firm in Bombay)

IF he was given his dues, Neville de Souza might have been a Works Manager of Messrs. Guest-Keen & Williams¹¹ (Sankey Division) two years earlier, in 1968, at the age of 36, but he had an English Works Manager, who was very inefficient in his work and was carrying on the post by bluff and bluster. He knew that Neville had seen through his game, and as he discovered to his cost that Neville was not a boot-licker, he left his severely alone. He even gave him an indifferent confidential report.

Within two years, his mismanagement was discovered by his superiors and he was given marching orders to England and his contract was not renewed. This resulted in Neville being promoted to the Works Manager's position, which he had deserved all along.

Neville de Souza was born in Bombay in December, 1932 and had his early education in St. Xavier's High School, Bombay from which he passed his S.S.C. in the First Class. He proceeded to St. Xavier's College, where he did the Inter Science, also with a First Class.

In keeping with his father's promise that he would be sent

¹¹ Guest Keen Williams, the engineering firm, was started in Howrah, West Bengal, in the 1920s by Henry William. Its main business was manufacturing nuts and fasteners in collaboration with GKN (Guest Keen and Nettlefolds of Birmingham). The company became a major manufacturing and engineering enterprise in Howrah and Kolkata (Calcutta). Its main manufacturing facility is still located at Currie Road, Howrah and its registered office at Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata.

to England for studies in mechanical engineering, if he showed inclination towards that career and if he got a first class in the Inter Science, he was placed into a Mechanical Engineering Workshop of the Railways as an unpaid apprentice and the various foremen were asked to report on his inclination toward work with his hands and on machines and his ability to stand the strain of eight long hours on his feet. The unanimous opinion of the Foremen was that he was likely to make a success of a Mechanical Engineering Course.

His father, therefore, had no alternative but to send him for his studies in Mechanical Engineering to Loughborough College of Engineering (A Residential National College of Engineering of England) at an early age of seventeen years. Here he completed a five-year course leading to the Diploma in Mechanical Engineering, which he passed with Honours (and this was considered to be the equivalent of the B.Sc. Engineering of London University) in 1955.

Just about this time, Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works were looking out for young mechanical engineering trainees for their new Mercedes Benz Truck Complex, to replace eventually the Germans, who came out with the Plant. Neville applied for the post and was interviewed in London and selected as a suitable candidate for one of the posts in 1955. By pure accident and unknown to his father, the interviewer happened to be one of his father's ex-supervisors, and this came to light after his selection, and the report of Tatas, that if he was anything like his father, he would be a

good find for the firm.

Neville was given two years training in the workshops of Mercedes Benz at Manheim, Germany, on the shop floor. Here he got a stipend, which was just sufficient to meet his bare living expenses and the balance being supplemented by his father. During this period, in addition to technical work, he learnt German till he was fluent in the language.

On being declared acceptable by the Germany firm's executives in Mannheim, he came out on a five-year contract to Tata-Mercedes-Benz Plant, Jamshedpur in 1957, on what he thought would be the post of an Asst. engineer, but due to changes in the organization of the staff, he was designated a Foreman, whereas practically all his colleagues, who returned even a few months before him from Germany, were designated Asst. Engineers. Although this designation disappointed him, he had to serve his five years, according to his contract or pay back the money Tatas had spent on his. He decided to serve his five years and on completion of that period, in 1962, he applied for a vacancy of an Asst. Engineer in Guest Keen & Williams, Sankey Division in Bombay. He was interviewed by the Managing Director of the firm in Calcutta and selected to fill the vacancy in 1962.

He has had a lot of further training by completing various courses in Works Management, Production Techniques, Financial Controls, Labour Handling and many allied subjects, which in the long run make for better sense of duties and responsibilities for the onerous post of a Works Manager.

He is married to a young lady, who was a lecturer in English

at Sophia College, Bombay; they have two children.

Dr. Norman C. A. Remedios (Ph.D.) (A Doctor of Engineering Science)

DR. Norman Remedios, the son of Mr. F.X. Remedios and the late Mrs. Mattie Remedios of Saligão was born in Bombay on the 8th of November, 1940.

When he was still a child his family shifted to Mombasa in Kenya, where his father was employed by the Railways.

Norman did his scholastic studies at Mombasa, and passed his S.S.C. with First Class and Distinctions from the Goan High School in Mombasa in 1954.

With a view to proceeding for higher studies, he joined the Duke of Gloucester High School at Nairobi where he took his Higher School Certificate with credit in 1956.

For his College education, he joined the Makerere College at Kampala in Uganda where he passed with honours his Bachelor Degree in Science specializing in Physics in 1960.

He then proceeded to England where he joined the Imperial College of Science and Chemistry in London and took his Engineering Degree Course and passed his B. Sc. In Mechanical Engineering with First Class Honours securing the Bronze Medal in his subject in 1962 and continued to his M. Sc. which he passed in 1964 with credit.

The Imperial College offered him a scholarship to do research work, and on the completion of his thesis he received his Doctorate in Mechanical Engineering in 1970.

It is customary among the British firms to keep an eye on the bright students at the various colleges affiliated to the British Universities, and on completion of his Doctorate Dr. Norman was offered and accepted a research post in mechanical engineering in a well known firm in Newcastle where he worked for about a year.

He then saw in the papers an advertisement by the British Railways calling for research workers in the Research Centre of the British Railways at Derby.

With his high research qualifications in mechanical engineering at the Imperial College of Science, London till he secured his Doctorate and his further one year experience in research with a noted British firm he was called for an interview and succeeded in landing a good post to his liking in the Research Centre, and he was placed on a special research study on the various aspects of Passenger Train running of the British Railways as compared with those of American, the Continental and Japanese Railways at the early age of 31.

Having lost his dear mother while he was in England, and at the request of his father, he came to India and married a girl from his own Bairo, Nigvaddo in Saligão, the daughter of Mr. Eusebio Mathias in May 1971 and took her back with him to Derby in England, where he was every prospect of doing well in his Railway service with all its advantages of leave, free passes and suitable quarters.

Norman is a very modest young man, very respectful, most obliging, a good conversationalist and a more than average

bridge player.

Section E: Magnificent Professors and Educationists

Dr Estelita Longinus Saldanha, PhD (A Senior-most Professor at an American College)

To be the senior most Professor of an American University College at the early age of 44 is indeed an achievement of which the people of Saligão may be justly proud, when he is a son of our village.

Dr. Estelita after completing his studies in Portuguese and Latin in Bardez joined the Seminary at Rachol and completed his course in Philosophy. At that stage it dawned on him that he had no vocation for the priesthood. So he did not proceed on to Theology but had the courage to give up his priestly studies, although he was already wearing the soutane. His parents were disappointed at his decision, but

did not mind, as his brother Albert, continued his studies to priesthood.

Looking for a new career, he decided on Law and proceeded to Portugal to learn it. Here he found that the best he could expect after a high ranking success in his final examination was a Government legal post in Africa, as at the time a judgeship in Goa was still a plum job for the Portuguese European lawyers.

He then decided to migrate to the States, where he joined the University of Nebraska and where he quickly obtained his B.A. and M.A. in Philosophy and Classics and B.Sc. in Psychology with the Susan Lynn Sage Prize in the last subject.

He then joined the Cornell University as a Fellow and later got his Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology.

As his student visa had expired he left the USA and was on his way to Goa via London. While in London, he was offered and accepted the Asst. Professorship and the Head of Dept. of Experimental Psychology at Ripon College, Wisconsin in 1950 at the early age of 28.

He had great difficulty in getting back to America as a Professor, and although he tried his best to get a visa in London, the American Ambassador there, wanted documentary evidence of his appointment from the Dean of Ripon College and there were only 12 days left for the College to start.

He wired to the Dean that he could not get back to America, so the Dean who was determined to have him, got the visa for Estelita from Washington and flew with it to London

and took him back with him as his luggage in the luggage compartment of the plane. This shows the length to which the Americans will go if they want anything. Estelita had just ten days within which to start his lectures which he had already prepared.

After three years in America he joined the University of Cambridge, England as a lecturer and research scientist of the British Medical Council which post he held for four years.

He returned again to the States and took up a post of a full professor and Head of the Dept. of Psychology at Wells College. He was then 35, which was quite an early age to be full professor.

Dr. Estelita's research work and papers based thereon in Experimental Psychology have won him international fame on both sides of the Atlantic. While pursuing his professorial duties in the college he followed up his research work in Experimental Psychology.

While being employed in America Dr. Estelita visited Goa three times and during one of these visits he was asked and gave an interesting talk on American Universities and Colleges and their method of teaching and research at the Saligão Institute. This talk opened the eyes of many of our students, who were thinking of going to America for further studies and their parents who would have to bear up the high expenses. He made it clear that unless the students was prepared to earn even in menial work during his holidays, the money required from the parents for college and

maintenance would be fantastic.

Dr. Estelita, though more or less settled in America, is still fond of Goa; on his last visit he was pleased to see the progress the Territory was making in Education and Industry.

In 1966 he left Wells College and joined the University of Maine, as Senior Professor and Chairman of the Dept. of Psychology where he still continues to teach.

Dr. Estelita is the youngest son of late Mr. Vitorino Saldanha, a pioneer businessman in Kenya. He has married an English lady and has three sons and one daughter.

**Prof. Patrocino D'Souza M.A.
(Honoured by the UNESCO)**

TO be an honoured Professor and the head of the Dept. of History in Elpinstone College, Bombay (a leading college of the University of Bombay), is no mean record, especially when it is remembered that there are so many highly educated and qualified young men with foreign University degrees in their respective subjects to compete with in that city and the rest of India.

Further when that Professor is a son of Saligão, he undoubtedly brings honour and luster to our village of which we can be rightly proud.

Professor Patrocino belongs to the gazette staff of Bombay Educational Service Part I.

Before joining this service he taught for a brief spell at St. Xavier's College Bombay and at Sophia College Bombay.

In his state educational service he was for some time the Principal of the Rajaram College at Kolapur.

He was a member of several constituent bodies of Bombay, Poona and Shivaji Universities and in these capacities attended many sessions of the Indian Political Service Association.

The field of his research consists of the study of the Bible from the historical angle. He has also written on the history of Bombay and the Indian Constitution.

He is the Chairman of the Board of Editors of the Dr. G. Moraes Felicitation Volume on the Historiography in the regional language of India.

He is a member of the executive board of the Indian History Congress and he frequently contributes to the *Times of India* and occasionally to the *Sunday Standard*, *The Examiner* and *Opinion*.

His scholarly research work on the two-faced eagle, which has attracted much attention in the academic circles both in India and countries abroad, was scheduled to have an article on the subject in the *Courier*, the literary-cum-scientific, journal at an early date. It has since appeared.

The Editor-in-Chief in a communication to Prof. D'Souza says, "Your article on your research subject, is both interesting and scholarly. You have a fine style. I would like to have more information for the coming work and assure you that we will publish your research article at an early date."

Prof. D'Souza's research has involved field work in various parts of India and extensive reading in his specialized field

of the two-faced eagle and its significance in history, art and literature in several countries the world over.

Prof. D'Souza is a visiting professor of several universities and is connected with many academic and culture institutions.

He is on the panel of reviewers of European and Indian History of "The broadcasts on All India Radio". He is now preparing two books for publication based on the thesis of his research work.

Despite his preoccupations, Prof. D'Souza evinces keen interest in the development activities of Saligão and is writing a history of his village.

He is the son of the late "Master Lawrence", the well known and beloved teacher of the first English School established in Saligão viz, St. Mary's which functioned from 1900 to 1919 and then died a natural death when the present Mater Dei Institution was started by a band of teachers from there headed by the late Mr. Anacleto Lobo of Calangute.

Prof. Patrocino is very simple in his dealings with people and his charming smile and intelligent conversation easily endears him to anyone with whom he makes contact.

He very seldom gives inkling of his deep knowledge in his specialized subject of history unless he is called upon to do so.

As he always aims at perfection in his research work, we may expect an interesting monograph from him on the background history of our village which he has volunteered to write.

Albert D’Cruz (A Kenya Educationist – Now a West Australian Public Servant)

AMONG the boys from Saligão one who has gone far in his career as an Educationist is Albert D’Cruz of Kenya.

With barely eight months of his arrival in Perth, W. Australia with his wife and three children, Albert was quickly absorbed in the West Australian Public Service.

After his earlier schooling in Goa, Albert also studied Science at St. Xavier’s College Bombay and was later educated in England.

A brilliant witty speaker, Albert made his mark during the brief period he was at Oxford and later at another British University. Ill health however made him cut short his stay in England, and he returned to Kenya. Albert is widely travelled, having seen Europe and even gone to America -- “a pleasant experience as a pantry boy, peeling potatoes all the way by ship” as he puts it.

His dynamic personality and able directions at the secretarial Centre, Mombasa, evoked appreciation from the Swedish Ambassador in Kenya, Mr. Otto Pathsman who visited the centre in 1966. *The Daily Nation*, a leading paper highlighted the event.

What the *East African Standard* had to say of the farewell function given to Albert on his transfer to Nairobi as Principal of the Govt. Secretarial College speaks for his outstanding services. The paper said, “A cross section of lead-

ing citizens of Mombasa, including the District Commissioner, all joined to bid farewell to one of Mombasa's leading citizens. Albert D'Cruz was the founder member of various educational and social organizations and did his best to eradicate juvenile delinquency".

Albert in his early forties shares with his journalist brother Alfred a keen interest in educational matters, public affairs, literature, music, fine arts and sports. His poems have been published in one of the leading literary journals in Britain – *The Encounter*.

Prof. Agnes Noronha M.A. (Professor and Head of Dept. of Sociology, Wilson College, Bombay)

To be a Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at Wilson College, Bombay, one of the leading Colleges of that city, affiliated to the Bombay University, is undoubtedly an unique achievement for a women, more so if that position is attained at the early age of 28.

Mrs. Greta Noronha, the second daughter of Mr. C. Hubert de Sousa of Saligão, was born in Bombay on the 28th January, 1936 and did her early schooling with the Jesus and Mary Nuns at Fort, Bombay, upto Matriculation standard. She then joined St. Xavier's College, Bombay where she graduated in Sociology and Psychology and took the Master's Degree of the Bombay University in advanced Sociology.

She taught for a couple of years in the Department of Sociology of St. Xavier's College, where she met her future hus-

band Mr. Ramon Noronha, who was a professor in the Department of Sociology, and an Advocate at the High Court of Bombay.

Wilson College, Bombay, in the meanwhile, had decided to introduce a Department of Sociology and were on the lookout for a Professor who would establish that Department there. In the course of its advertisement for the post, Miss Greta de Sousa, now Mrs. Noronha, applied with the recommendation of St. Xavier's College, whose head of Dept. Fr Gisbert, was very satisfied with her work and ability.

She was selected for the post in Wilson College and was given the task of organizing the whole Department of Sociology and to head it as a full time Professor.

After teaching for two years and getting the Dept. into full swing, she decided to proceed to the United States to do a doctorate in Clinical Psychological. She had the good wishes of Wilson College staff and students.

She therefore joined the New York University, New York, and at the time of writing, is on the verge of getting a doctorate.

During her three years study at the College in America, she made such an excellent impression on her Professor and Head of Dept. that the latter recommended her to go out with him and another professor of Psychology to India as a Psychologist to pass a batch of 34 Peace Corps. personnel, men and women, who had volunteered for work in South India. During the three months the team of psychologists

were in charge, they returned eleven Peace Cop personnel to Washington as being unsuitable for their task for various reasons, and retained 23.

In the subsequent year, Professor Greta Noronha came out alone with another batch of 24 Peace Corps volunteers, who were more mature than the previous ones, for Northern India, with the result that her work was more simplified and she did not have to return any of them to Washington. Her salary during those three months she was in India, which was based on the equivalent American Dollar for a full Professor, was fantastic when judged by the Indian Standards and what is more she received V.I.P. treatment all the time she was in this country.

Her husband Mr. Ramon Noronha, who left for the State one year after her, to do the Doctorate in Anthropology was granted exemption in studies for three semesters because of his brilliance and came in level with her and both of them will probably complete their doctorates at the same time, she from New York and he from Syracuse University.

In addition to her studies, Mrs. Greta Noronha excels in cookery and prepares some tasty Indian dishes.

Jose Antonio Sequeira – Etelvina DeMello (The Founders of St. Mary's Boys & Girls School)

THE creative genius is given to few Goans and to bring into existence an institution, which did not exist before, and to run it efficiently calls for genius plus a tenacity of purpose, which is given to few persons, Goans or others.

Mr. Jose Antonio Sequeira was one of the exceptional men and with him he found a lady who though not a genius basked in his sunshine in the work she did in starting with him, the St. Mary's Boys and St. Mary's Girls School of Saligão.

Mr. Jose Antonio Sequeira, who may have gone in for higher studies after passing his Inter Arts Exam and reached a professional status, was prevented from doing so because of his domestic drawbacks, so he turned his mind to the teaching profession and with Mr. Jose Trindade Celedonio organized the first English school in Saligão in 1897. It was the second English school, after the St. Joseph's School at Arpora started by Fr. Lyons of that memorable name, in the whole of Bardez if not the whole of Goa.

Mr. Jose Antonio Sequeira was a born educationist and with the co-operation of his colleagues Mr. Aleluia Pinto and Caetano Filipe Pinto, the school made tremendous progress under his dynamic leadership and personality. Within one year from the start, it moved up from a primary to a secondary school.

At this stage, he met Miss Ethelvina De Mello and persuaded her to open a girls school branch with identical facilities in education for girls.

As neither school had premises of their own and neither Mr. Sequeira and his supporters of Miss De Mello and her supporters had sufficient funds to start two institutions of this class, it was decided to make a start in hired premises. So the boys school was started in Salmona, while the girls

school was located in Sonarbath in Miss De Mello's own house.

Once the name and fame of both the schools spread over Goa, the applications from the parents of boys and girls, for entry into the school flooded both the institutions.

It was therefore decided in 1900 to make both the institutions into Boarding Schools to accommodate boys and girls from Salsette and Ilhas and distant villages from Saligão in Bardez.

All went well for a matter of 7 years, when tragedy fell the Boys School in the unfortunate and untimely death of Mr. Jose Antonio Sequeira in 1907, the driving force behind both the schools.

Although Mr. Sequeira had collected round him an excellent body of teachers, like Mr. Anacleto Lobo BA and others, and was leading the studies upto the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, his absence was very much felt, and although Mr. Caetano Filipe Pinto took over the Headmastership and tried to carry on in his footsteps, he had neither the personality nor the forceful drive of his predecessor. In a matter of two to three years more, the number of pupils dwindled because some of the masters got together and opened a new school under the name of Mater Dei Institution, with Mr. Anacleto Lobo as the Headmaster, which has just completed 60 years. When the old St. Mary's Boys School was about to close down, Mr. Filisberto Sequeira, a nephew of Mr. Jose Antonio Sequeira attempted to revive the school, but failed.

Miss Etelvina De Mello, with the help of Miss Ernestina D'Souza, carried on the Girls School for nearly 50 years and eventually handed it over to her niece Miss Bridget Sequeira, who had in the meantime founded the Franciscan Religious Order of Christ the King, in Karachi. This order then took up the school in 1946 and changed its name into Lourdes Convent, which exists as such to this day, and has had excellent results so far from the time it sent up pupils for the Matriculation Exam.

Although ostensibly run by nuns, the school has a good sprinkling of highly educated teachers, who see to it that the girls get a high standard of education, while the nuns look after the high standard of discipline, morals and cleanliness, which they inculcate from the lowest class.

Mother Bridget, the Founder of the order of nuns, was responsible for the establishing of this girls school in Saligão and after a few years of initial trials and tribulations, putting up a building which will be a tribute to her memory and earning for her the lasting gratitude of the people of Saligão.

Section F: Successful Businessmen

Mr. M. R. D'Souza (A Merchant Prince of Saligão who blazed the trail to East Africa)

IT is said in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar that "there is a time and tide in the affairs of men which when taken at the flood leads to fortunes." Such must have been the case in the affairs of Mr. Mingel Rosario D'Souza, who blazed the trail to East Africa for our Saligão people.

In 1884, he went to Zanzibar from Saligão and established his first business in Mombasa in about 1889. The firm was one of the oldest established in Mombasa and had a letter of recommendation from Sir Charles Eliot (a former Governor of British East Africa), Lt. Col. J. Will (ex-PMG) and other noted gentry.

He was in Mombasa in those early years, though no one can tell for certain how and why he got there, when Africa was

yet a wilderness and the Masai were a warrior tribe roaming the countryside with their spears and shields hunting lions, who were quite numerous.

The British Government, which had taken possession of Kenya and Uganda and later Tanganyika from the Germans, decided to open up the country by building up the East African Railways from Mombasa on the coast to Kisumu on the Lake Victoria Nyanza.

In 1896-97, a whole host of English engineers, surveyors, etc were sent to Mombasa to make a start of this construction.

“Shrewd businessman that he was, M. R. anticipated the needs of these people and carried large stocks of groceries, wines and spirits, soft goods, tobacco, cutlery, stationery, the latest novels, boots and shoes, while tailoring for both the sexes and boot and shoe-making was a specialty of the firm.

He prospered, so that by the time he died, he was worth more than one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

As the work was too much for him single-handed, he had brought his brother-in-law Mr. Vitorino Saldanha into business as an assistant and followed this up by importing from Goa Mr. Augustinho Figueredo, an experienced businessman, as a second assistant.

As the Railway progressed to Nairobi, he sent Mr. Vitorino Saldanha to open a shop there and later Mr. Figueredo to Uganda to open a shop there as it was adjoining territory.

The shop in Nairobi, which was the capital of Kenya, showed excellent profit because being at a high altitude and enjoying a cold and salubrious climate, it became the centre of the Government, the seat of the European community, who were there as bankers, merchants, businessmen and government servants.

This shop at Nairobi also stocked all the materials required for safari, in which both these Europeans and their friends from Europe came and enjoyed, taking with them the skins and antlers of animals, which they had shot with which to decorate their houses.

Later Mr. Figueiredo brought the shop at Uganda from M. R. and expanded his business in Uganda to Kampala and Jinja.

In 1907, Mr. M. R. D'Souza died leaving a wife and a posthumous son Tommy Emar. Mr. Vitorino Saldanha was then taken into partnership by Mrs. M. R. his sister and he further expanded the business and opened a new branch at Nakuru, the resort of the British farming community. The height, climate and roughness of the place was like the hills of Scotland.

This branch prospered too in meeting the needs of the farmers and their foreign assistants.

Mr. M. R. De Souza, who died in Nairobi, is buried in the Old Hill cemetery, where on a tomb stone the following words stand inscribed.

“M. R. De Souza, Merchant, died on the 28th of

March 1906, 44 years of age.”

Vitorino Francisco Saldanha (One of the Leading Businessmen of East Africa)

To be born as poor as a Church mouse, is no fault of the individual, but to overcome that poverty and to reach the pinnacle of affluence is indeed a tremendous achievement of which the individual can be justly proud. But pride never entered into the life of Mr. Vitorino Saldanha, who remained till his death a humble man.

He hated to display his wealth. He wore a sun hat, which must have seen better days and was at least twenty years old. His clothes were of average cost material while he could have afforded the best. When he bought a car in later life it was a Ford car, whereas he could have afforded to purchase a Rolls Royce.

To amass wealth in business requires a high degree of intelligence, shrewd business acumen and a tremendous capacity for hard work, and Mr. Saldanha had all these characteristics in an abounding measure.

He displayed his intelligence in his ability to handle his finances, without having had the knowledge of accounts and banking.

His shrewdness was shown in his foresight in buying land and plots at Nairobi, which in a few years became gold mines of that fast growing city as far as their location was

concerned, and became worth many times the price he paid for them.

His hard work in the building up of his three business houses in Mombasa, Nairobi and Nakuru, was shown in the long hours he spent in his shops and estates in putting up edifices, which were modern in design and construction for that time and which were eventually sold at five times their original investment.

In spite of the fact that he had hardly any education, except in music at the Church school, which he utilized to learn and play the clarinet in an orchestra in Ceylon, he had mastered English sufficiently to deal with Government officials, lawyers, bankers, administrators, estate agents and foreign firms, in connection with his business and properties. As a matter of fact, his banking and financial knowledge was phenomenal taking into consideration that he had not been to an English school in his life.

Knowing that he was rich, bishops, priests, nuns, orphanages, churches, social centres and various charitable societies came to him for donation. His stock reply was, "I will think about it." He took days and may be weeks to ruminate the pros and cons, and if he decided to open his purse, he gave generously particularly to the church.

The Minor Seminary at Saligão somehow attracted his charity and he gave very generously to this institution in building their chapel. He believed that God had given him wealth and it therefore behoved him to make a suitable return.

His accounting was meticulous and marvelous. He could tell twenty five years after the event from a shabby looking copy book, a number of which he kept, how much money he had disbursed for a particular purpose, giving year, month, date and amount, voucher number, etc.

He was most abstemious in his food habits. In an eight-course lunch or dinner, he just ate two and was perfectly satisfied, and he drank regularly and that much only, at a fixed time, never more, never less. His life was calm, methodical, serene and always busy. No wonder he lived to a ripe old age to see his four sons take up and make a success of four different professions and two of his daughters happily married and settled in life.

He was an excellent card player and excelled in that skill cum bluff game of Trook¹², which was widely played in Goa till a few years ago and which has not lost its attraction. He had a real poker face and it was extremely difficult to guess whether he was bluffing or was in earnest with good cards. In the end, it was usual for his side to win.

He lived to the ripe old age of 87.

¹² Truc is a 15th-century bluff and counter-bluff trick-taking card game which has been reasonably likened to Poker for two. More elaborate versions are widely played in Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Paraguay and Brazil under such names as Truco, Truque and Truquiflor. See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truc>

Agustinho Xavier Figueredo (The Second Leading Businessman of Saligão and Uganda, Africa)

THAT poverty of birth need not be a serious or permanent handicap to a determined man, with a will to succeed, is proved by the life of Mr. Agustinho Figueredo.

While he was doing his primary Portuguese education in Goa, his father died. But he had an elder brother who took up the place and responsibility of the deceased parent and took him to Bombay to do his schooling in English.

After learning his 3 Rs, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, he picked up a job in the Army & Navy Co-operative Society Stores as an assistant in the Tailoring Department of that British organization, which supplied cloth and clothes to the upper class English people.

My own mother once told me that what Mr. Figueredo did not know about the quality and price of cloth and stitching was not worth knowing. This is because Mr. Figueredo was a very observant man and whatever he did, he did it thoroughly, hence his deep knowledge of his work.

In about 1900, Mr. M. R. D'Souza the great business magnate of Saligão & East Africa had come to Goa to look for an assistant in his expanding business in Mombasa and Nairobi.

Mr. Figueredo had about that time left the Army & Navy Co-operative Society, as the pay packed given to him was not sufficient to meet the needs of his growing family of

a wife and two daughters and had come to Goa, prior to going elsewhere looking for a job.

They met and Mr. M. R. engaged him and took him as an assistant in his business at Mombasa.

After the necessary training in Mombasa and Nairobi, M. R. sent Agostinho to open a branch in Uganda at Entebbe situated on Lake Victoria Nyanza, which was the residential area of the Governor and the high officials of Uganda.

Mr. Figueredo during Mr. M. R.'s lifetime instead of working as a manager for Mr. M. R. bought up the Entebbe branch from him for himself. As he did not have ready cash to pay to M. R. D'Souza for all the goods in the shop, he paid him in gradual installments until the whole debt was paid.

Shortly after his take over, in about 1906, Mr. M. R. died and Agostinho expanded his business to Kampala and Jinja in Uganda and amassed a fortune. It was no easy matter in those days for the expansion of business with the difficulty to import material from abroad, but he succeeded. He then brought his eldest son-in-law Mr. Marcal D'Souza and his relative Mr. Faust D'Souza and put them in Jinja and Entebbe branches respectively while her remained at Kampala, looking after the three shops.

As these relatives had some initial training in the business, it did not take them long to run the complete branch and carry on from where he had left off. When they knew the ropes of the business, he put Marcal in charge of the Kampala and Jinja shops and came to Goa, unfortunately never to go back again as by then he became a chronic dyspeptic

and his health broke down, due to his hard and strenuous labour.

He did not remain idle however in Goa. He soon put the foundation to a palatial building, which was going to be his home and spent his time supervising its construction and equipping it with modern furniture, crockery, cutlery, etc., which had been his stock in trade in Africa.

He also bought a piece of land near Calangute Beach and built a bungalow type holiday home for himself there, in his methodical style. However, he did not live long enough to enjoy all its amenities.

Inspite of his wealth, he was a reticent man generally engrossed in his own thoughts and plans.

The death of his only son, after seven daughters, who are happily married, broke his heart and he died at a comparatively early age in Saligão.

Two of his daughters inherit, one the house and the other the Calangute bungalow, and the others shared with his widow a part of his wealth.

His widow still lives upto the time of writing these profiles and though in her eighties enjoys fairly good health and moves about from daughter to daughter's house in Bombay, as they did not like to see her live alone in such a big house in Saligão in her old age.

Durante F. D'Souza (Proprietor of de Chanes Remedies of all-India Fame)

THE life story of Durante F. D'Souza reads almost like a fairy tale, of failures followed eventually by phenomenal success.

Durante D'Souza was born in 1881 and came from a well known family of Nigvaddo. He studied for some years in St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. But, though not highly educated, he was gifted with a fluent tongue, a facile pen, a methodical mind, a love for music and an aptitude for sports. Equipped with these gifts, he set out to win the favour of Dame Fortune. For the greater part of his life, however, this fickle lady kept frowning upon him.

He first took up the teaching profession in Goa, but soon gave it up as being unremunerative. He then left for East Africa, the then land of promise. The success he expected here, however, eluded him and within three years he returned home disillusioned. He now married and within a couple of years left for Bushire, where he secured a promising job in the office of the British Resident. After four years of service, however, personal circumstances compelled him to give up the job and to return home. His next venture was a business enterprise in Bombay. It proved a failure. Another business enterprise, this time in Deolali, met with the same fate. He took up the study of Indian medicine and for some years, carried on, in Bombay and Poona, a business for the manufacture and sale of herbo-mineral medicines, under the name of J. and J. de Chane.

This too brought him no success.

By the year 1922, Durante D'Souza was almost a broken man, with a wife and five children to support. He now settled in Hyderabad and there re-established his business of J. and J. de Chane. For the next sixteen years progress was slow. Then came the Second World War and Dame Fortune now turned a broad smile upon Durante D'Souza. His business prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations and by the time he retired and handed over the business to his son, Dr. John, distributors of J. and J. de Chane were to be found all over India and Durante D'Souza was a very wealthy man indeed. He died in 1967.

Under Dr. John, the business had made further spectacular progress and today he is by far the wealthiest son of Saligão and withal a very unassuming man.

The memory of Durante D'Souza is perpetuated in the extraordinary success of his children and grandchildren. His eldest son is a parish priest in the archdiocese of Hyderabad. His younger son, Dr. John has been spoken of above. Two of his daughters Mary Mascarenhas and Lourdes Fernandez, are well known gynecologists in Hyderabad. The latter of these, with a string of Indian and foreign degrees to her credit, runs the largest and most efficient private Maternity Home in Andhra Pradesh.

His grandson Cyril, the elder son of Dr. John, spurned the prospects of great wealth and joined the Salesians. A granddaughter, Anita Mascarenhas, crowned a brilliant career as a medical student in Bombay with an F.R.C.S. (Eding) and

an M.R.C.O.G. (Lond). Her two brothers are medical practitioners in the U.S.A. The younger of these, Eugene, an M.D. of Bombay, is beginning to make a mark as a Cardiologist. Another grandson, Denis Mendonça, after emulating the successes of his cousin Anita in Bombay, is now an F.R.C.S. (Lond). His brother Stephen joined the Jesuits and, after taking a brilliant M.A. degree in Bombay is now preparing for a Ph.D. in California.

This profile goes to show that the English proverb “If at first you don’t succeed, try try again” is basically true and should therefore be an object lesson to our younger generation.

Section G: Artists and Musicians

Miss Norma Carneiro Alphonso (A Saligão Pianist of All India Fame)

MISS Norma Carneiro Alphonso is a pianist well known to music lovers of classical music in Bombay, Poona and Goa and because she broadcasts fairly regularly on the A.I.R. from Bombay, has many admirers further afield.

She studied her art under Louis Kentner in London and performed the Beethoven Sonatas and the Mozart-Schubert series under the sponsorship of the International Music Club. She gave a recital, replayed by Goa Radio, on Camoes Day; and the Poona Music Society succeeded in getting her there for a concert.

To swell the funds of the memorable Indian National Eucharistic Congress in 1964, she gave four semi-public pi-

ano recitals. Other Catholic charities, for which her heart invariably goes out, always get her help.

In 1965, the Konkani Basha Mandal sponsored her for three concerts in Margao and Panjim, and A.I.R. taped and broadcasted them later.

Norma also played Bach Concertos with orchestra, two or three piano concertos with orchestra, under the baton of the late Maestro Victor Paranjoti and four piano concertos under H. J. Koellreutter, flute, at the Indo-German Cultural Festival and then also she did a Trio Recital with Marganto Schack, soprano and H. J. Koellreutter, flute.

Norma participated in the Festival of Arts, organized by the St. Xavier's College, Bombay as a part of their Centenary Celebrations.

She performed in the fifth Brandenburg Concerto of Bach with orchestra under the baton of Mr. Koelreuter.

Norma plays the organ too and did so at the ceremonies of the Eucharist Congress and now continues to accompany the Newman Institute Choir.

Norma teaches the piano for the highest class of students and sends them upto L.T.C. exam in this instrument.

She is an honours graduate of Bombay University and is a profile writer for many journals on music and allied arts in Bombay City of which she has made a special study.

She is a very interesting and cheerful companion full of life and a zest for living.

Francis Newton Souza (A Saligão Artist of International Fame)

FRANCIS Newton Souza holds a prominent position among the Indian painters in London, today.

Born in Saligão in 1924, Newton mirrors in his paintings, the Goan scenes, the village church being quite prominent.

After his initial studies in painting at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, he tried to exhibit some of his paintings in Bombay, but failed for want of any patron. Actually, the Bombay Art Society rejected his paintings having failed to recognize his talents. Finally at his one man show in Bombay, in 1945, his paintings were brought by a famous authority on painting, Dr. Hermann Goetz, the curator of the Baroda Museum.

During his hard days in Bombay, he spent much of his time reading in public libraries, among other authors Tolstoy, Shaw, Ibsen, Darwin and Max Muller's translation of the Upanishads. He even read a good part of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which stood him good stead in his writings later in life, in England.

In 1949, he sailed for England and being poor, wrote autobiographical essays to earn a living and buy paper, canvas and paints. His literary work was published in the Illustrated Weekly of India and the Encounter of England, edited by the famous poet and journalist Stephen Spender, who was taken up with his racy and picturesque style.

Soon, he established himself in London and held exhibi-

tions at noted art galleries as St. Placide in Paris, Palette at Zurich and in Rome and Venice. He came to the notice of Peter Watson of London, who selected the paintings for the Institute of Contemporary Arts for Collectors. In 1957, he won a prize at the John Moore Exhibition at Liverpool.

A New York collector Mr. Harold Kovner, finding his paintings in a wine cellar in Paris, brought 150 of them.

A few comments by art critics of Europe show the esteem in which his paintings were held. David Sylvester, writing in *New Statesman*, says “The importance of Souza, the young Goan painter is that he has crossed the Indian Bazar painting with Picasso Style to produce art, which is individual and consistent”. The art critic of the London Times says, “F. N. Souza is not an artist for the faint-hearted. In his treatment of heads, he resorts to violent distortion to achieve as it were a sort of grandeur through ugliness”. Reviewing an exhibition of thirteen Commonwealth artists, the London Times critic says, “Mr. F. N. Souza of Goa is the only one here to have preserved a stark imagery and a technique independent of current international idioms.

Speaking of himself, Francis Newton says, “I am an Indian and Goan and that is all to be said”. He honestly confesses that he is not influenced by anyone and he is not experimenting. He continues, “A work of art cannot be an experiment, it must be unique”. His work noted for its harsh passionate utterance compels attention.

His famous painting of the Crucifixion has earned his encomiums from the leading art critics of the world. It is treated

by him so originally that there is no other painting in the world, which treats the subject so harshly and even brutally to achieve its purpose.

He lives the thoroughly Bohemian life of an artist, completely engrossed in his art, and from time to time giving his spare time to his literary talent.

He has a younger step brother Mr. Lancy Ribeiro, also settled in London, who is also an artist in his own right. But though his paintings are modernistic, they are totally unlike his brother's. He too has had a number of exhibitions of his pictures in London, Bombay, Goa and elsewhere and is gradually creeping up to the name and fame, which his brother enjoys.

He had married a girl from Moira, Goa and has two children.

Francisco Salvador Campos (An Outstanding Composer and Music teacher of Saligão)

FRANCISCO Salvador Campos, the most learned musician and composer of his day in Goa, was born in 1849. After going through the usual primary course of Portuguese, he studied music in the parochial school of Nagoa, under the well-known Mestre Joao Batista Carvalho of Grande Moroddo. He then left for Bombay and studied for a few years at the newly established St. Xavier's High School there, paying his way by playing the violin at nights.

On his return to Goa, he opened a music school in the Ar-

rarim Chapel, which gave to India some of its outstanding musicians like Ottoline D'Souza, pianist, and Hermenegildo Coelho and Caetan Paul Vaz, violinists. There being no pianos available in Saligão in those days, he taught young Ottoline the rudiments of piano-playing on a keyboard, painted on a cardboard. During this period, he made a close study of Albrechtsberger's difficult work, "Thorough-Bass, Harmony and Composition" and himself wrote an *Arte de Musica*, which was once used in the main parochial schools in Goa. He also wrote a great deal of Church music, including a beautiful *Regina Coeli*, an *Iste Confessor* and a *Congregational Mass*, which was once very popular in Goa. After some years, he gave up his school and left for British India, where he conducted orchestras and bands at various places. His orchestra in Bombay, which became well-known, was composed mainly of his old students from Saligão, the leading violinist being Antonio Joao D'Cruz, later postmaster of Ragoon and Calcutta. During this period, he wrote a great deal of dance and operatic music, much of which used to be played in those days all over India. His hymn *A Carlos e Dona Amelia* used to be lustily sung by Goans in Bombay and Goa, almost as a national hymn, during the reign of Dom Carlos King of Portugal.

Francisco Salvador was subject to long attacks of migraine, which greatly hampered his output of music. He died in Saligão in 1909.

Section H: Distinguished Soldiers

Major General E.A. Vaz

MAJOR General E. A. Vaz, a son of Saligão was recently promoted to the rank of a Major General and thus becomes the first member of the Goan community to be promoted to the rank of Officer Commanding an infantry division.

He was commissioner in the Baluch Regiment in August 1942 and saw active service with them in the N.W.F. Province where he took part in the Datta Khel operations.

After partition, he was posted to and eventually commanded the First Battalion, 9th Gurkha Brigade.

He saw active service during successive operations in Jammu and Kashmir, N.E. Frontier Agency and Sikkim.

During the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, he had the unique privilege of commanding an infantry armoured combat brigade group in action.

His distinguished record of command appointments is equaled by his academic career.

As a military writer, he has had a number of professional articles published, both in India and abroad.

He is a graduate of both the Defence Service Staff College and the National Defence College. He has been an instructor at the Infantry School.

He has served as a Grade I staff officer with the Mountain Division and has been a Brigadier General Staff at Command Headquarters from which he was promoted to his present appointment.

Major Gen. Vaz is a nephew of the late Joseph Vaz (profile given). He is a cousin of Mrs. Joan Dias, the wife of Mr. A.L. Dias I.C.S., now the Governor of West Bengal. His wife is the daughter of Commander J.H. da Lapa Soares (retired) Indian Navy. They have two children, a boy and a girl.

Brigadier George Francis de Souza (Retd) (A Brilliant Officer of the Indian Army)

BRIGADIER George is the son of the late Ignatius Charles de Souza and Mrs. Philomena de Souza, both of Saligão, and brother of Archbishop Eugene de Souza of Bhopal.

From his earliest years, he showed a great deal of inclination towards the army and to sports and games, apart from his assiduity to his studies in school.

He did his scholastic studies at the well-known St. Francis de Sales High School at Nagpur, at which town the family was settled. Here, he completed the Senior Cambridge, standing first in the school and winning the Joseph Vaz (ICS) Prize for General Proficiency.

He later joined the College of Science, Nagpur and in addition to being a good student, was the captain of the hockey eleven of the college.

The call of the army was very strong for him and he joined the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and was commissioner in 1937 and joined the First Battalion of the Rajput Regiment.

At the Indian Military Academy, he showed his prowess in boxing, and was the captain of the boxing team and won his colours in boxing.

Later he attended the Defence Staff College at Quetta, in 1949, from which he graduated.

During World War II, he served as a Staff Officer Grade II at Headquarters, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia Command and was posted to Ceylon.

He was selected as the first Indian officer to command the Madras Regimental Centre at Wellington during 1948-49.

During his service, he displayed extreme gallantry in that taking his life in his own hands at tremendous risk, he effectively put out a fire in a magazine, containing many tons of high explosives. If it was not for him, the whole magazine would have blown up and damaged many buildings and killed many military and civil personnel, besides

causing a loss of many lakhs to the Government and the tax payer. For this outstanding act of bravery, he was awarded the Sena Medal for gallantry by the President of India at a special investiture. At the time of this incident, he was the Commandant of the C. Ordnance Depot at Jubbulpore.

Just prior to his retirement, he was posted to Bombay and held a deputation post as the Chairman, Board of Administration, Canteen, Stores Department (India) from 1960 to 1965. During this period, this department was completely re-organised and the annual profits steadily increased from Rs 12 lakhs in the first year of his charge to approximately Rs 1 crore in 1965.

Practically, the whole of this progress was due to the extreme honesty and a high sense of responsibility and integrity of Brigadier George, which did not go unnoticed by his superior officers.

After retirement, Brigadier George de Souza has settled in Bangalore, and it was not long before he was able to pick up a post of responsibility in keeping with the dignity of his army position. He was chosen by the Khoday Group of Industries, Bangalore as their chief executive on the sales side, and there is no doubt that the high name and reputation enjoyed in the markets of India by this firm is due to a large extent to initiative and high executive ability of Brigadier George.

His only son Charles, emulating the services of his father, has joined the Indian Air Force and today holds the rank of a Pilot Officer in the Helicopter Division of the Air Force.

Section I: Miscellaneous Personalities

Mrs. Joan Dias: West Bengal's First Lady

EXTREMELY charming is Mrs. Joan Dias, wife of Mr. Anthony L. Dias, Governor of West Bengal. A devoted social worker, she is fond of meeting people and being proud of her home town, she excels in serving traditional Goan dishes. Mrs. Dias has been complimented as an excellent hostess. She loves music and is the recipient of the Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music, London, (pianoforte).

The First Lady of West Bengal is the daughter of Mrs. M. Vaz and the late Mr. J. Vaz, ICS. She was born in Bankura (West Bengal), educated in Nagpur and Bombay. She passed her B.A. (Hons) at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, with a first

class in English and French and was awarded the Alliance Francaise Medal.

Mrs. Dias spent a number of years in Bombay and Delhi. When her husband was the Lt. Governor of Tripura, she encouraged handicraft and handloom industry in the State. Last year, she organised an exhibition of Tripura Handicrafts in Delhi. In West Bengal, she is the Patron of many a welfare organization and is actively engaged in social work. She admires the people of Calcutta, especially the band of social workers, who, she says, are all eager to help.

Mrs. Dias finds the city full of life. Of her present residence – the Bhavan, she says, “I feel great living in this historical and magnificent house, which was started by Lord Wellesley in 1798 and completed in 1803. This building has housed many a distinguished guest through the ages.”

The Governor and Mrs. Dias have four lovely daughters, each one having made a name for herself. Rowena the elders – Mrs. P.L. Sinai got a first class in English Honours. Noella – Mrs. Rao, a first class in Sociology and Politics. Li-ala – a linguist, was with Tea Board in Brussels and is now with Air India. Marie the youngest – Mrs. Balveer Arora is a famous artist, student of Ecole des Beaux Arts, Hayter Atelier Paris.

Mrs. Dias feels greatly for the many Goans who have had to leave their abode to find employment elsewhere. She sincerely hopes that some day in the near future, Goans themselves will be able to find hope and security on their own soil.

Late Alcantra Gonsalves and Anthony Francis de Mello (Pioneers of Saligão, who blazed the trail to the Persian Gulf Towns)

WHEN a *Saligãocar* (and this applies to a *Saligãocarn*) reaches an honourable and outstandingly high position, in his profession, social life or any field of activity, he undoubtedly brings credit and renown to himself and what is more, the whole village can with justifiable pride bask in the sunshine of his achievement. It further gives the younger generation of the village youth a shot in the arm to emulate and even surpass the records created.

Hence, when two of our villagers, among others (who went elsewhere) go into a foreign and for them a completely unknown country, with trust in God, with courage as their shield, and supreme confidence in themselves to face the unknown and make good and thereby blaze the trail for many others of their countrymen to follow and earn a good livelihood, surely such men not only deserve our praise but our everlasting gratitude. I would go even a stage further and say that there should be a monument to remind us of them.

Two such pioneers to the Persian Gulf as far back as 1919 were the late Alcantra Gonsalves and the late Anthony de Mello, both of Arrarim, Saligão.

Classmates upto 1907 and also upto pre-matric Standard (matriculation was not taught then) they left St. Mary's School and went to earn a living. Mr. Gonsalves to Karachi and Mr. de Mello to Bombay. They met again in Karachi and

in 1910 came to know that Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Karachi were recruiting clerical staff for the Anglo Persian Oil Co. Ltd. at four times the salary they were getting. They both applied and were selected one for Mohamerah and other for Abadan.

While Alcantra Gonsalves was lucky to be kept in Mohamerah because the place was fairly well developed for certain of the amenities of life, such as food, clothing and housing, poor Anthony De Mello had to face the rigours of the extremes of climate and the lack of necessities of life. He had to live in a tent for more than a year with a Punjabi, a Pathan, a South Indian and a Parsee, all in clerical service. The other people in his area were Chinese carpenters, Punjabi fitters, Rangooni masons, etc, and a whole host of Persian coolie labour. The Europeans like the Works Manager, Asst. Works Manager, Suptd. Engineer, Storekeeper, etc. were also living in tents as well.

In those days, Abadan was a desert without a single tree and had to be converted into a city by importing everything from iron, cement, bricks, etc. Yet he roughed it out until his three years contract was over.

During their first three years agreement, they both made a name for themselves for their intelligence, integrity and hard work, so much so that their appreciative superiors wanted more men like them. Then followed the second batch, brothers, and relatives of the pioneers, the late Rudolph Gonsalves and Timothy De Mello and subsequently about a hundred more lads from Saligão and other parts of

Goa. Even today, about forty of the Saligão young men are still employed in the Arabian Gulf towns, opened to them by these two intrepid pioneers.

Both these pioneers made sufficient money after their first contract that they saved enough to get married and on their next contract, Gonsalves took his wife to Mohamerah.

This gives a rough idea of what the pioneers have to put up with in a new and unknown country which was nothing but a blazing desert with extremes of climate at appropriate times. It also shows the stuff these pioneers were made of, hard as nails, tremendously hard working and persevering and upright and religious in all their dealings.

Orland J. Menezes: An Economist of International Repute

ORLAND Menezes, the son of Dr. Eugene Menezes and Mrs. Sylvia Menezes was born in Zanzibar in 1930, where his father was a Medical Practitioner for many years, having inherited that practice from his bachelor uncle, the well-known and respected Dr. Rudolfo De Mello of Arrarim.

Orlando had a bright scholastic career in Zanzibar and came to India for his University training and joined St. Xavier's College, Bombay in 1944. Here he took to Economics as a duck to water and in 1948 he passed his B.A. (Honours) in Economics winning the Avertano Correia Fernandes Scholarship. By the way, Mr. Avertano Correia Fernandes from Assagao was the Professor of Economics at St. Xavier's College.

As Orlando showed special preference for Mathematics, he branched off to Statistics and took his M.A. at the Poona University in Mathematics and Statistics standing second in the whole University in the M.A. examination in 1950.

With a bright career in Economics & Statistics, with Mathematics as a subsidiary, he proceeded to the Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A. Here he took his Masters degree in Economics winning the Proctor Fellowship of Princeton, the highest academic award in this subject at the University in 1952 at the early age of 22 years.

Not satisfied, he proceeded for the doctorate and earned the Ph.D. (Economics) of Princeton University, in 1958, gaining working experience en route by working for a top organization.

Between 1953 to 1957 he was attached as an Economic Statistician in the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Office in New York, which enabled him to gain the experience for his Doctorate in his pet subject.

After gaining his Doctorate he joined the Economics Institute in New York in 1957 as an Economic Analyst to this body of economic consultants till 1958, when he decided to return to India and with his high qualifications and rich experience, he had no difficulty in finding a top class appointment.

He was selected as a Senior Research Officer (Economics) by the Planning Commission of the Government of India in 1959 and worked in that body for four years till 1963. Not being quite satisfied with his post for various reasons,

he decided to leave India once again and seek for pastures new in his field of Economics.

In 1963 to 1964 being conversant with Portuguese, he joined as an Economist to the Associação Comercial de São Paulo Chamber of Commerce in Brazil's second richest town; and his work being much appreciated, he was absorbed by the Government.

From 1964 to 1967, he worked as an Economist in the Ministry of Planning, Government of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro. Three years were more than enough for him to gain experience he wanted and now with his high qualification and varied experience, he decided to do a stint at teaching.

He therefore joined the Baltimore State University, Indiana, U.S.A. in 1967 as an Assistant Professor of Economics, but his restless spirit found the teaching profession not up his street and he decided to quit.

We now find him between 1968 to 1971 doing research work in Economics and Operational Research for the Bulova Watch Co. in New York, which gave him a new kind of experience in a private limited company and after a term of few years, he was attracted by an advertisement for an Economist for the Getty Oil Co. at Los Angeles, U.S.A. on better terms. He applied for the post and was chosen without much competition because of his qualification and experience and joined this firm in 1971, where he is employed at present.

I met him in Goa in May 1972, and from the short conversation I had with him, I found him highly intellectual, but

living in a world of his own. This was confirmed by his parents, who say that he either does not hear a question put to him, or replies to it long after the interest in it is lost.