

# **THE LIFE STORY OF ENGR. ARTURO FRANCISCO EUSTAQUIO (1909-1984)<sup>1</sup>**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This paper is a biography of Engr. Arturo Francisco Eustaquio from Marikina who became a well-loved servant of the people of Zamboanga. He lived in three significant periods of our history: the American Occupation, the Japanese Occupation, and during the Post Independence. The paper explores the life of a man and the events during his time. He was born during the American occupation; it was a period of struggle towards self-independence and his life was interrupted during the Japanese occupation. The education that he acquired from the University of the Philippines became his passport for greener pasture when he left Marikina for Zamboanga, which was then becoming an urban city under the American administration. Things turned differently after the post independence in shaping the history of Zamboanga. And his journey continued to touch the many lives he has encountered in that beautiful place called Zamboanga.

## **AMERICAN OCCUPATION: UNCLE SAM SHAPING THE PHILIPPINE FRAMEWORK**

### **Family History: Ancestral and Descendants**

The story of Engr. Arturo Francisco Eustaquio begins in Marikina; it is in the island of Luzon specifically in the eastern part of Metro Manila. It is bordered by Quezon City at the West, Pasig City and Cainta in the South, Antipolo in the East and San Mateo in the North. Marikina was the former capital of the province of Manila during the declaration of the Philippine Independence. The name Marikina was said to come from the word “Marquias”, a legendary Captain in 1787. Others say it was a Spanish Town. Marikina was the former capital of the province of Manila from 1898 to 1899.<sup>2</sup> A year after the birth of Engr. Eustaquio, Marikina officially became a town in 1910 by virtue of the First Philippine Commission, through the efforts of commissioner Trinidad Pardo de Tavera.

Today, Marikina is one of the cities of the Metropolitan, which made up of Metropolitan Manila Area, National Capital Region (NCR) and Eastern Manila district.

Marikina is also part of the Metro Luzon Urban Beltway like the CALABAR ZONE and NCR.<sup>3</sup> This signifies that Marikina has a long history and is now basking in industrial development. But, it was once neglected and suffered so much economic hardship in the 1930s, which prompted many of its residents to transfer and seek greener pasture in Mindanao and one of them was Engr. Eustaquio. Marikina was the birth place of Engr. Eustaquio and hometown of the Eustaquio clan before they spread to San Juan. By now, their house in Marikina is nowhere to be found. Lydia Eustaquio-Jose narrated:

Marikina is our hometown, and then we moved to San Juan. Few of our faraway cousins are still living in Marikina. The name of my mother is Juana Santos. Si Leonor at Agosto palang ang namatay sa amin. I could not identify anymore the exact location of our house. Marikina is no longer the same; the house is no longer there.

Nicomedes Eustaquio and Maria Francisco were the parents of Engr. Eustaquio [Sr].<sup>4</sup> He was commonly known as “kiko” or “Turo” among his friends or associates while his relatives in Marikina would prefer to call him as “Sanko”.<sup>5</sup> He was born on October 2, 1909 in Marikina, Rizal.<sup>6</sup> Engr. Arturo is the fourth of the five siblings of Nicomedes and Maria Eustaquio, following the order of their siblings as Pacencia Eustaquio, Tomasa Eustaquio, Arsenio Eustaquio, Arturo Eustaquio and Godofredo Eustaquio, total of two girls and three boys in the family.<sup>7</sup>

His father then had his second wife by the name of Juana Santos and was blessed with nine children: Leonor Eustaquio, Benedicto Eustaquio (single), Lydia Eustaquio, Eli/ Elena Eustaquio, Augusto Eustaquio, Carmen Eustaquio, Jose Eustaquio, Armando Eustaquio and Efren Eustaquio. Arturo Eustaquio III has this account about the second family of his grand father (and half brothers and sisters of his father):

At that time I was young, we don't really talk about family, in fact we were almost grown up that we learned that his brothers and sisters were his half brothers and half sisters actually. I've been with him. I was among those who stayed with him. Freddie (Alfredo) was the youngest so he was the one who stayed with me until the time my father died. But my two sisters they got married when they were 18 and 19 years old, my eldest brother married at 31. Practically almost all were getting married early.

Indeed, the Eustaquio of Zamboanga did not have enough knowledge about the Eustaquio of Marikina and the Eustaquio of Marikina knows of limited background about Engr. Eustaquio.

Engr. Eustaquio may not be necessarily the easy go lucky type of person. He got limited friends and only very few of them in his younger years. Lydia, added; *“what I know about Sanko he got a female friend a teacher, I don't remember her name.”*<sup>8</sup> Engr.

Eustaquio was never considered as stranger by the second family; they didn't even know that he was a half brother, what they know he's their brother.

I think I was five years old when I met Sanko, we stayed together. We stayed together except his eldest sister because she's married already. Our father too stayed with us. I was very young then, Sanko spent more time in school than with us. The house where we stayed together was in Blumentrit here in San Juan, the house no longer exists. Our mother died at early age (Lydia).

Engr. Eustaquio was born and raised when the Philippines was in various stages of transition struggling for its identity as one of the liberated territories against European colonization. The Philippines was under the Spanish colonization for 333 years and found itself in another colonial empire, the United States of America. Institutions were redefined from Spanish monarchial style to West American sponsored democracy.

There were resistances signaling rejections of the American form of imperialism. American institutions were not quickly established because of the efforts exerted by the guerillas. The guerilla fighters were able to sustain their warfare against the Americans because they enjoyed the support of the overwhelming majority of the Filipino people.<sup>9</sup> This was the time when the country was adjusting from Spanish colonial administration onwards to the American sponsored democracy.

In the first decade of 1900s, the American troops pacified most areas of the archipelago; remarkable changes occurred in the field of governance, commerce, and education. These changes significantly occurred what was known as the Commonwealth Period of President Manuel Quezon. As commonwealth President, Quezon was the first Filipino politician with the power to integrate all levels of politics into a single system.<sup>10</sup> President Quezon stretched his power towards local governments in the entire archipelago. Through his term as president, Quezon increased his direct control over local politics by the creation of chartered cities whose mayors and councilors became executive appointees.<sup>11</sup> Zamboanga was among these chartered cities declared by Quezon and soon became the newfound home of Engr. Eustaquio.

### **RIZAL HIGH SCHOOL CLASS VALIDICTIONIAN**

No record was found to identify where Engr. Eustaquio completed his elementary course. Lydia Eustaquio narrated; *"I don't know where he entered elementary. May be I was not around yet when he was in his elementary years."*

Arturo completed his secondary education in three years, instead of four, from Rizal High School and graduated as valedictorian.<sup>12</sup> He went to school in an American suit, which was then the official school uniform in Rizal High School.<sup>13</sup> Following the official Transcript of Records (TOR) of Engr. Eustaquio from the University of the

Philippines, it indicated that he completed his secondary education on March 26, 1927 making him eligible to enter in the college level.

The Rizal High is a school where great luminaries graduated like Senators Jovito Salonga, Blas Ople, Neptali Gonzales, Rene Saguisag, Maestro Luciano San Pedro, and Carlos Botonga Francisco, National artist. This school was also cited in the Guinness Book of Records as the largest high school in terms of enrollees.

After completing his secondary education from the Rizal High School, he decided to proceed to college.<sup>14</sup>

### **EDUCATION: TRIUMPH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES (1931)<sup>15</sup>**

Engr. Eustaquio was one of the 400 students who enrolled in the College of Engineering of the University of the Philippines which was then in Manila. Engr. Eustaquio was admitted to the university in the first semester of 1927-1928.<sup>16</sup> Lydia added, “*Sanko went to UP for four years, he stayed with us.*” The situation may give the idea that he was indeed part of the family it never became an issue that he came from the first family. During the college days of Engr. Eustaquio, he had limited extra curricular activities. He simply concentrated on his studies at the University of the Philippines. Lydia Eustaquio narrated:

I have not known that much about my brother. I do not have any idea about his childhood. What I know he's a very studios type of person. He stays in his room and he has limited friends. *Kwarto Palagi; aral ng aral, di palaboy, walang gimik.* We call him Sanko, Engr. Eustaquio, following the order of siblings. See Lydia. (Lea)Taghirap *ata noon. Kaya ang nasa isip nila ay makapagtapos lamang.*

The wife of Engr. Eustaquio said that: “*The one who supported him was his sister. He went to school with his tuyo (dried fish) as his baon..*” This was the period when the Eustaquios were no longer prominent; they became poor like the rest in Marikina. It was a period of economic hardship; however, this situation served as a challenge for him to struggle and fulfill his dreams by acquiring education. Lydia added that “*When he was studying, I don't remember who supported him. I think it was our father, what I know our father was able to send many number of students in school making him like a benefactor.*”<sup>17</sup>

Engr. Eustaquio graduated from the University of the Philippines-College of Engineering.<sup>18</sup> He obtained the grade of 1.0 in Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry; Calculus II; Roads and Pavements; Engineering Reports; Elements of Internal Combustion Engines; Advanced surveying; Testing Laboratory; Elements of Steam Engines; Hydraulics; Irrigation Engineering; Sanitary Science and Public Health; P.E. He

was brilliant, having 12 flat ones in among the most difficult subjects in engineering. He was brilliant, however, he was technically disqualified to be an honor student.

After four years of struggle from 1927 to 1931, he was one of the 40 successful graduates of UP out of 400 who enrolled four years ago. He graduated the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering on March 12, 1931.<sup>19</sup> A school mate of Engr. Eustaquio, Mariano F. Garcia, a writer in *Philippinensian* says; *“by the end of the first semester, we lost many potential friends, even before their faces had become familiar.”*<sup>20</sup> It described the kind of hardship and many sacrifices that they had to face in order to make it on their graduation day. Indeed, the batch 1931 was bombarded with great expectations that were used by Engr. Eustaquio as driving force to search and to serve. Following the 1931 *Philippinensian*, it says: Arturo F. Eustaquio, Valedictorian, Rizal High School. Then it listed the description related to Engr. Eustaquio as “sharp shooter, ROTC and Engineering Assistant.” The *Philippinensian* provided short phrases on its graduates. The description of Engr. Eustaquio says; *“Thinker, dreamer and missionarian; Adores sentinel poetry, is keen for discussions, enjoys reading and wants to write; Loves the college intensely, but has won no loving cup for it.”*

The diploma of Engr. Eustaquio was awarded in the City of Manila, Philippines on 24<sup>th</sup> day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty One. His diploma was signed by Rafael Palma as the President of the University and Edward R. Hyde as dean of the College of Engineering.<sup>21</sup> He then immediately acquired his license in the field of civil engineering. Arturo Eustaquio III has this account.<sup>22</sup>

Oh! How he passed the board exam. He took the board exam with out attending review classes because they got no money. When he started answering the questions he was sure of it. Only that few items he wasn't sure because of the formula. He knew, if he could not answer those items correctly he won't be able to make it. Beside him are two other examinees who were friends. On his right side the examinee was asking for answer to his left side. In short he was at the middle. So, the left side then started whispering the answers and the formulas to the right side. Since, he is in the middle he was able to hear it all and when he reflected on the answers and formulas these were all correct. He then passed the board exam. It's like he's destined to it. It's a divine providence.

### **Work Experience: From Marikina to Zamboanga (1933)**

After his graduation in UP, Engr. Eustaquio worked with the government for the road construction in Tagaytay before he decided to venture in a far away land.<sup>23</sup> Lydia Eustaquio-Jose narrated;

We were also aware that Sanko was leaving for Zamboanga. We even escorted him in pier, he took a boat going to Zamboanga, and we even had the opportunity to tour around the boat by the time he left for Zamboanga. We were very young then, he left may be he was assigned by the government there<sup>24</sup>.

He was 23 years old when he left Marikina in 1933.<sup>25</sup> He decided to venture his career in Mindanao. Zamboanga was his chosen destination in 1933 as the capital of the Moro Province.<sup>26</sup> Lydia Eustaquio Narrated:

He entered in the Rizal High and after his graduation in UP he worked with the government for the road construction in Tagaytay. Yes, he was with the government working in Tagaytay. When he was assigned in Zamboanga we rarely communicate. We do not even have the idea that he became a war prisoner in 1944, because Linda and Bituin were born in Manila. *Kaya pala nawalan kami ng komunikasyon kase nakulong pala si Sanko.* I was 24 years old when he founded the Zamboanga A. E. Colleges. It was in 1949 that he started his medication in Manila. *Wala naring sulat o Kagamitan ang natitira na may kaugnayan kay Sanko.*

In Zamboanga, local business community was primarily operated by foreigners notably Chinese, Japanese, Americans, Russians, Swiss, and Indians.<sup>27</sup> Zamboanga was regarded as one of the major centers in Mindanao for commerce, trade, and governance. Large vessels can be seen in Zamboanga coming from Yokohama, Hong Kong, Borneo, and Singapore.<sup>28</sup> The city has schools, hospitals, movie houses, and fountains. Other than religious festivities include beauty contests, athletic competitions, benefit shows, club socials, band concerts, parades and parties.<sup>29</sup>

While in Zamboanga, he stayed with Andoy Reyes in Canelar who is from Marikina. Eng. Arturo was later hired by Miniato Espinosa a local contractor. Their first project was the construction of houses for Mankins, Smoyers and Johnstons.<sup>30</sup> In 1933, he participated in the construction of Cotabato Provincial Jail. Rosa Eustaquio narrated the coming of Engr. Eustaquio to Zamboanga.

From Marikina he moved to San Juan and later in Zamboanga for a greener pasture. He came to Zamboanga and constructed houses including those of the Americans. He was also sent to Cotabato for a construction project.

In 1936, the Philippine Commonwealth created and established Zamboanga as a chartered city by virtue of Act No. 39 signed by President Manuel Quezon. This prompted more settlers from Luzon to migrate in Zamboanga permanently. One of the most important aspects that attracted Luzon settlers to Mindanao was because of its

population density. Based on records Mindanao has the lowest population density between 1939 and 1948.<sup>31</sup>

Engr. Eustaquio entered into construction business for three years and his first few construction projects included the fire department which is situated in the down town area of Zamboanga.<sup>32</sup> His second project was the kitchen wing of Zamboanga General Hospital now Zamboanga City Medical Center.<sup>33</sup> He employed Cesar Climaco as his timekeeper for the smooth operation of his business schedule. Lydia added; *“There were still communications when he was in Zamboanga, only between him and our father because we were too young then.”*<sup>34</sup>

### **MARRIED LIFE (1939)**

On his 25<sup>th</sup> birthday he met Rosa Fargas at Bayot’s grill 25 meters away from Plaza Pershing. Rosa Fargas, age 17 was a teacher of the Zamboanga Normal School now Western Mindanao State University.<sup>35</sup> The song “Bituin Marikit” became their love song, that’s the reason why they named their second daughter as Bituin.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of September Saturday, 1939 the wedding ceremony took place.<sup>36</sup> The wedding ceremony was held at the Archbishop Palace at Cawa-Cawa now R.T. Lim Blvd. It was Marcelo Mendoza, the customs collector, who served as principal sponsor. Rosa Fargas Eustaquio said:

I was a teacher in Normal School by the time I met Turo in a ballroom. We got married in the Bishop’s Palace. The late Mendoza the custom collector was our principal sponsor.

Engr. Eustaquio then married Rosa Fargas and blessed with seven children. Their children were Linda Eustaquio Lim (1940), now a practicing lawyer, Bituin Eustaquio (1941) now a buusiness woman, Suenia Eustaquio (1942), Arturo Eustaquio Jr. (1944) now resides in the United States, Carlos Eustaquio (1946) a businessman, Arturo Eustaquio III (1949) the current President of the university and Alfredo Eustaquio (1957) a businessman.<sup>37</sup> Today, Arturo Eustaquio III, son of Engr. Eustaquio manages the university.

Rosa never met the parents or relatives of Engr. during her wedding. The only opportunity she met the father of Turo when she was in Manila.<sup>38</sup> Lydia added; *“none of us attended his wedding in Zamboanga, I don’t know, transportation may be. When Rosing gave birth to Linda, she saw us with our father.”*<sup>39</sup>

Rosa, the wife of Engr. Eustaquio, came from a prominent family; *“my father is very strict he owns 100 hectares of coconut plantation in Talisayan. He was actually killed by our laborer (house boy) who stabbed him with a bolo to his lung, he died of hemorrhage.”* The father of Rosing actually suffered from multiple stabbed wounds and died during that incident. The reason as to why he was killed by the houseboy was a female servant who complained to Camilo Fargas (employer/ father of Rosa Fargas) that

the houseboy attempted to molest her. Camilo verified the incident to the houseboy, which later turned into confrontation. This confrontation led to the death of Camilo Fargas.<sup>40</sup>

Rosa made few adjustments with her life as a married woman by this time. The most challenging part was, on how to understand the behavior of Turo. Rosa said; *Turo is really a Tagalog he could not eat without patis!*

Engr. Eustaquio and Rosa were blessed with seven children; Linda Eustaquio-Lim (1940) now a lawyer by profession; Bituin Eustaquio-Rodriguez (1941) graduated Banking and Finance; Suená (1942) died when she was 9 months old because of her health condition and Arturo Eustaquio Jr. (1944) born during the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines graduated in Accounting and for a while entered in the Far Eastern University and now residing in the United States. Other siblings came; Carlos (commonly called as Charlie) in 1946 completed his accounting course; Arturo III in 1949 now the university president completed the degree in accounting and *honoris causa* in humanities and Alfredo in 1956 born after the war and during the of Philippine Post Independence period completed his degree in Economics.<sup>41</sup>

Zamboanga was relatively peaceful and was in working progress under the American occupation. Infrastructure projects were implemented and more settlers were attracted to go to Zamboanga until the unfaithful year when the Japanese entered Zamboanga.

### **JAPANESE OCCUPATION: THE RISING SUN, ZAMBOANGA IN DARKNESS On Japanese Brutality: As a War Prisoner (1944)**

In 1939 Engr. Eustaquio was a member of the city bowling team playing against the team of San Ramon. He also met Lazaro Bernardo local civic leader (educator) and Timoteo Almonte, nurse of the Penal Colony, before he became a Japanese prisoner. Also shortly before World War II, Engr. Eustaquio entered into hardware business in partnership with Teodoro Locsin who retired from the Philippine National Bank. His hardware business was located at the present site of the Manila Bazaar. The hardware business was doing well in 1944 until that unfaithful incident when a Japanese collaborator visited his hardware.

Zamboanga was invaded on March 2, 1942 by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Japanese Imperial Navy at Cawa-Cawa. Local residents and armed units fought hard and finally surrendered.<sup>42</sup> During the Japanese occupation Zamboanga was reverted from Chartered City to a Municipality. Zamboanga was then headed by Carlos Camins Sr. as Municipal President and Agustin I. Alvarez as Provincial Governor.<sup>43</sup> Zamboanga was totally controlled by the Japanese it was a period of darkness which brought so much depression and anxiety. It was also the period when Zamboanga became unproductive in many aspects.

A prisoner named Miguel Moreno who committed heinous crime from Bohol was thrown to San Ramon.<sup>44</sup> He escaped before the war and later decided to be a collaborator

under the Japanese imperial army. He was responsible for the arrest of many prominent persons in Zamboanga.

In October 1944 Moreno was seen in Engr. Eustaquio's hardware.<sup>45</sup> Few days after, the Kempeitai arrested Engr. Eustaquio at his house in Talisayan for the alleged conspiring against the Japanese.

The *Kempeitai* was founded on 4 January 1881 by order of the Meiji Council of State and was the military police arm of the Imperial Japanese Army from 1881 to 1945. Kempeitai a term used to describe the Japanese secret police, which often accompanied Japanese invasion forces to help run the Japanese controlled government in occupied territories. Kempeitai were trained in interrogation methods, its task was to crush all resistance to military rule and it had powers to arrest and extract information from civilians and military alike.<sup>46</sup>

To make it clear Miguel Moreno served as an agent of the Kempeitai by providing them information that Engr. Eustaquio was indeed helping the guerillas. The Kempeitai came in to the picture to arrest Engr. Eustaquio. Because of this incident, Mrs. Rosa was left alone with their four children: Linda, Bituin, Suená and Arturo Jr. The Japanese ordered the closure of his hardware because it was allegedly used by the guerillas as a venue for their resistance against the Japanese Imperial army. His friends and associates were also put under strict surveillance.

They had no idea where Engr. Eustaquio from that moment; he was actually brought to a big house in Nuñez, which was converted by the Japanese as emergency headquarters of the Kempeitai. He was brutally tortured by the Japanese who accused him of spying. He was interrogated at gunpoint to confess that he was spying against the Japanese. He was hanged and beaten, left to die under the sun and rain. Kempeitai member allowed his friends to minister him; he could hardly swallow the food. Rosa Fargas Eustaquio narrated the following:

Miguel Moreno was responsible for the murder of many families. Including a family in Patalun he murdered all of them. The house of the Lorenzo was the place where Turo was tortured. He was taken by the Japanese. He was hung, tortured by a baseball bat. They could not believe he could survive. He was later brought to San Ramon. He became a prisoner in 1942. Actually Moreno took my husband, my father (before his fatal death), and in-law of my eldest sister. After my one month delivery in which I gave birth of Juny, they brought us to Talon-Talon. I was really down; I went to talon-Talon just riding a calesa. We live in Talon-Talon in a nipa house. We always hide when ever there is Japanese. It was a terrible period. After the war Moreno was transferred in Manila but later was murdered.

It was another period of difficulties for the Eustaquio's as they were being monitored by the Japanese, suspecting of their alleged connection with the guerillas. Meanwhile his relatives in Manila were also struggling against the Japanese from their day-to-day activity, Lydia narrated;

I don't have anything left, my time was a period of Japanese occupation everything that I have turned into ashes. I was already aware of the Japanese occupation then, we lived near the Japanese garrison. Sanko was in Zamboanga during this period. Augusto was the one informing us if there are Japanese coming or roaming around<sup>47</sup>.

### **AT THE SAN RAMON PRISON AND PENAL FARM (1944)**

Engr. Eustaquio was brought to San Ramon and locked him in one of the cells where four others ahead of him were incarcerated.<sup>48</sup> In San Ramon prison he met Tomas Castillo and Leon Dannug as his cellmates were captains during the war. Eustaquio, Castillo and Dannug were later known as the triumvirates.<sup>49</sup>

It was only on December 8, 1944 that the Japanese set free Engr. Arturo. He was released during the feast of the Immaculate Concepcion. He was ordered by the Kempeitai to live near their encampment in Talon-talon. His wife decided to transfer from Talisayan to Talon-Talon. The purpose of the Japanese in doing this was to monitor the movements of Eng. Eustaquio.

His friend, Mr. Castillo, was taken by the Japanese in Dansalan, Lanao now Marawi City for the construction of the emergency airstrip. Mr. Castillo escaped from Dansalan in 1945 and Prof. Leon Dannug was later released in San Ramon.<sup>50</sup>

During the restoration of commonwealth Government, Zamboanga was reverted to Chartered City. Gregorio Ledesma was appointed as city Mayor under the Philippine Civil Administration Unit (PCAU), an American-run civil government.<sup>51</sup> The public celebrated when the Japanese left Zamboanga and democracy was brought back to light and that light gave everyone a clear view of reality check that Zamboanga was greatly damaged. The next period was devoted on the reconstruction of the city and finding pieces of the broken dreams; peace and progress.<sup>52</sup>

### **POST INDEPENDENCE: FROM TRANSITION TO TRANSFORMATION**

#### **From Business to Education (1948)**

After the war Engr. Eustaquio decided to enter into copra business from hardware business. He then leased his father-in-law's plantation in Talisayan, property of the Mankins and the American Rubber Plantation in Basilan.<sup>53</sup> After a year the copra went

down and it became unstable. He decided to venture to education. Sad to say, the copra business did not do well in certain time.<sup>54</sup> Life was very hard after the war; it was a period where people were struggling for their day-to-day activity. From copra business Engr. Arturo decided to put up a school, he took the risk considering the economic condition at that time. He took the risk because this was his dream way back in San Ramon. His plan was supported by Marcelo Mendoza and a padrino loaned him Ph. p 40,000.<sup>55</sup> He established the school as part of his commitment to help the poor especially during that period of hardship.<sup>56</sup> He believed that through education the poor shall be given the opportunity to improve their lives like him. Turo continued to venture into other business because this was one way he would be able to help finance the operation of the school.<sup>57</sup> Part of this fulfillment was the participation of his two other friends from San Ramon Penal Colony, Tomas A. Castillo and Leon B. Dannug. Atty. Carlos Camins also made significant contribution when Turo founded the school.<sup>58</sup> The founding of a school was the best avenue to fulfill their desire to serve the community. Thus, the founding of Zamboanga A.E. Colleges in 1948 by Engr. Eustaquio, Castillo and Dannug made their promise come true.

### **ZAEC in the 70's**

The founding of Zamboanga A.E. Colleges was one of the earliest pioneering higher educational institutions in Mindanao and first in Zamboanga peninsula in 1948. However, it was not that easy for there were times that the management, employees and students clashed on certain issues particularly in 1970s.

In the 70s a Gym was constructed by the school near the Post office; it served for High school and Home Economics classes. Other classes were also held at J.S. Alano Street, day shift for the High School and night shift for the college. It was said that, teachers and classes were on close supervision in the 1970's ensuring quality education.<sup>59</sup>

Also in the 70's the large enrolment, faculty and staff coupled with the student activism led to some destabilization of ZAEC.<sup>60</sup> Unions were formed and adversarial relationships ensued between the administration and ZAEC employees.

Faculty members decided to form a union and demanded that the union be recognized including their demands. At that time foundation schools like the Zamboanga A.E. Colleges were tax exempted. As a foundation Zamboanga A.E. Colleges was not obliged to recognize a union or any other union for that matter.

Since, the school was granted the protection by the law, the union was not recognized. The 1970's strikes were led by part time teachers who were lawyers and had nothing to lose because they had their jobs like Atty. Romulo Plagata, one of the strike leaders.<sup>61</sup> Most of the high school teachers joined the crowd, followed by the students, College Instructors. However, the Court decided in favor of the management.

The situation of 1970's was a period of another economic hardship; teachers were seeking for higher pay that corresponds with their daily needs and wants. Other reasons

that triggered the strike, was the academic freedom and the introduction of liberal education, human rights and among others particularly in the college of law. The idealism that was expressed in the classrooms triggered them to apply it in the real world, this did not work out. The high population density of the school contributed the 1970 strikes capable to topple the administration. Also on population density the administration may have been missed out of its possible effect on having too large (high) population where they could no longer control the crowd which could turn as a mob. Indeed it happened, the mob rise in the form of various mass demonstrations and the only option left to the administration was to bring the case in legal matter. The case reached the Court and thanks to the legal mind of Dean Jesus Aquino, ZAEC won the case. The sad event between the management and the employees was resolved in the most legal and professional manner.

### **LIFE, LEGACY AND MEMORIES OF THE FOUNDER**

“Sanko really got rich in Zamboanga, he brought nothing...” this was how Lydia Eustaquio-Jose could best remember Engr. Eustaquio’s success story in life. Engr. Eustaquio “study-now-pay-later” schemes, athletes, service line personnel, members of the band were given scholarships. He also became a columnist on “Nuggets” in Zamboanga City Inquirer. His character could best be remembered as someone who was strict who imposed discipline, his generosity during Christmas and in most cases his thrift.<sup>62</sup> Ronald Eustaquio, the now the Vice President for Administration, narrated his experience and memory with Engr. Eustaquio:

I was five years old and he was 54 when I met Engr. Arturo Eustaquio. I was staying in Estrada Street in Tetuan and frequently invited to his house for a lunch. I am a relative and an employee of him. The best that I could remember about him he taught us the value of hard work and discipline. He was a family oriented man and a generous one. Come Christmas he would gather us for gifts. If my father comes home from Basilan he would invite him for a lunch at his house. He’s always there when we needed him; especially during the untimely death of our father Augusto Eustaquio. As far as I could remember, Eng. Eustaquio died of kidney failure. His burial was attended by close relatives, friends and students.

Senior faculty members and alumni gave similar accounts on how generosity was shown by the founder not just for the school but also to the general public. Arturo Eustaquio III gave this full account about his father’s character;<sup>63</sup>

Even when I was the President, I could always run to him for advice. Actually, I felt comfortable because I was with him. The decision will not stop from me, it stops from him.

Probably, I could always run to him at that point... If I could not handle it I could always passed it all to him so he's there to comfort me, guide me, advice me, he's always there... and we stayed together, so we were up to work and stayed at the house also... until... of course until in 1977, when I decided to be all by my self.

He said, the higher you go the more humble you should be, as long as it's an honest work. We learned to love the value of work with that the value of money.

I don't know why many of us decided to leave the big house. At the end when I decided to move out, he was the one acting, why are you moving out? I know he felt lonely, lonely. The children were all leaving.

Engr. Eustaquio loved to read, commonly fiction, mystery and novel. For relaxation he loved to go dancing. His brother-in-law had this nightclub, located close to that small barter near BPI. It was operated by his brother in-law. He loved to take a bottle of beer and dance with the ladies. At that time they called those ladies as hostess or hostesses. He did not necessarily go there regularly, only on certain occasion. There was also a night market before in Zamboanga offering the best bar- b-q and he used to visit that place. Commonly, he would bring his son Arturo III; he drank with his friends while the young Arturo III would take soft drinks and Barbecue.<sup>64</sup>

In terms of discipline, Engr. Eustaquio was very strict to his children, every one was afraid of him. He imposed his rules over his children. He required his children to work as their means of living. He trained them to be independent. His son, Dr. Arturo Eustaquio III, has this to say:<sup>65</sup>

He was a disciplinarian, we were really afraid of him but then ah, he taught us the value of work.

Sundays I was made to watch the coffee store. I was the one tending the coffee store. I was even helping cooked the coffee. Then after, there was a printing press before, Zamboanga Inquirer.

After graduation from high school he made all of us work, but he paid us the regular salary. So, NO WORK, NO MONEY, there is no more allowance given to us. What we have is practically, free board and lodging, where we stay. Everything else, we have to buy on our own, but what can we do, practically, we were really afraid of him. He's our father, no matter what, there is always that fear after the

father. But I still respect and love him more, knowing for the good. I learned to understand why he did it that way.

I was the one who looked and worked with him longer; I was the driver, I was his driver for a long-long time.

In some ways he has no patience. I mean you know, I should know he's an engineer. We really never run to him on our problem with our school assignment. He has no patience. He will teach us once, if we will not get it once, he lost his patience we ended up getting scolded. He was an engineer, he was good in Math. He has no patience as far as I'm concern.

At work we have good feelings, as many times as possible when we have problems etc. were given advice, he will give notice, of course he did not like lazy, if you are lazy, get out. If he will ask you to do something you have to follow it together.

There was one thing that he never wanted us to do for any of us, especially the boys he never wanted us to hold a motorcycle.

If we bring our friends at home, they will go home full, that's what our friends can remember.

Rosa Eustaquio the wife of the founder has so many questions about her husband in terms of his inner most character. He cries every time he hears the song "Bituin Marikit" and he never attended the graduation of his children.<sup>66</sup>

## **DEATH OF THE FOUNDER (1984)**

The stroke that Engr. Eustaquio experienced signaled the family of his near death. He became sickly and he was no longer the same.

There was a period when he was already sick; he was no longer on his complete mental faculty. There was a block lock in his brain, so he was never the same. He was okay in the early morning and able to talk consciously around one hour. After that he would start dreaming and talking as if he's in another place like Basilan (Eustaquio III).<sup>67</sup>

He was confined at the Cebu Doctors Hospital from March to July 1983 and finally at the Zamboanga Doctors Hospital from August to September 1984. The stroke that he experienced caused him to fall and it affected his head when he fell to the ground

(August 1983).<sup>68</sup> He died on September 16, 1984 at age 74.<sup>69</sup> He fell short of 18 days before his 75<sup>th</sup> birthday. He died at Zamboanga Doctors' Hospital.<sup>70</sup> During his confinement in Cebu and Zamboanga, his wife Rosa stayed with him, she added;

He was in ICU for three months and two months in a private room and I was with him during those periods. Turo will say "nya, let's go home" I said not yet, by the time we will go home you are already dead. He laughs.

The physician identified and certified that he died of Cardio Respiratory Arrest, secondary to Cerebro Vascular Accident due to Chronic Hypertensive Cardio Vascular disease. Other contributory factor to his death was Uremia seconded to Gouty Nephropathy.<sup>71</sup>

Attended by a private Physician, he was under the medical state from August 24 to September 16, 1984; He died at 8:45 a.m. September 16, 1984 as certified by Dr. Araceli G. Soria. This report was issued on September 17, 1984. His last residence was in Estrada St. Tetuan in Zamboanga City. Business was his last occupation before his death.<sup>72</sup>

The funeral was attended by his immediate family members and his close associate, the late Mayor Cesar Climaco.<sup>73</sup> He was buried at San Jose Cemetery at San Jose Road of Baliwasan in Zamboanga City. Rosa Fargas described the burial scenario:

The late mayor Cesar Climaco served as the driver during the funeral, we passed in front of the university fronting the Rizal monument and they threw petals and Cesar stop the location where Turo was holding office and they also threw petals. The mayor was touched by that. Then we proceed to Claret Chapel and onwards to San Jose Cemetery in Baliwasan. Climco said; "*Rosing I never attended this kind of funeral with this crowded people.*"<sup>74</sup>

With him lie other relatives, and three tombs could be seen, his tomb, that of Carlos G. Ramos and the third tomb consisted of Camilo Seoane Fargas, Isabel Filoteo de Fargas and Manuel y Luisito Fargas. On the wall three other remains were Eduardo Fargas y Alcatena, Isidro S. de Filoteo and Victoria Seoane vda. de Fargas.<sup>75</sup>

Engr. Eustaquio was born on October 2, 1909 and died on September 16, 1984. Written on his tomb is: "Founder of the Zamboanga A.E. Colleges: A builder of minds and stalwart of education."

## Conclusion

The life of Engr. Eustaquio is a story of an ordinary man with extra ordinary life experienced. He passed three periods of our history witnessing and experiencing events

that shaped the society. He became an engineer, businessman, prisoner, and later, an academician. His effort for the introduction of higher education in Zamboanga had transformed many lives in more than six decades. His life was about sacrifices, learning, and achievements. It teaches hardwork, service, and love to the people of Zambonga.

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## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> This paper forms part of a larger research on “El Centenario: The Life Story of Engr. Arturo F. Eustaquio, Founder of Zamboanga A. E. Colleges/ Universidad de Zamboanga.” The research was used as basis for the storyline on the construction of the university museum and as basis for the production of video documentary about the founder, the history of Zamboanga and the university. The video won as platinum award for best video research during the International Conference on Higher Education Research (ICHER-2010) hosted by the University of Northern Philippines.

<sup>2</sup> By 20<sup>th</sup> century, Marikina became the shoe capital of the Philippines an economic enterprise of Marikina. Don Laureano “Kapitan Moy” Guevara as the father of the shoe industry in the Philippines. <http://city.marikina.gov.ph>. accessed September 24, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> [http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/marikinacity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/marikinacity).

<sup>4</sup> He should not be acknowledged as Engr. Arturo Eustaquio senior. Senior is a common mistake attached to his name, his name neither can be acknowledged as Don Eustaquio since, this was never attached to his name not even in referrals (According to his son, Arturo Eustaquio III). He simply wanted to be acknowledged as Arturo Eustaquio.

The father of Engr. Eustaquio, Nicomedes Eustaquio had a brother named Jose Eustaquio a prominent person living in San Juan. He is known as a person of generosity. He distributed his properties even his personal belongings to poor people and at the end nothing was left for him. According to his relatives in San Juan, he became poor because he used to help others financially. The present J. Eustaquio Street in San Juan is to commemorate Jose Eustaquio for his generosity and philanthropic works during his time.

Jose had a daughter named Bonifacia Eustaquio Santo Domingo and gave birth to Zenaida Eustaquio Santo Domingo. Eventually Zenaida married a Larazabal of Cebu and became Zenaida Eustaquio Santo Domingo-Larazabal. She presently owns the Cebu Doctors Hospital

<sup>5</sup> Lydia Eustaquio Jose (2007).

<sup>6</sup> Researcher’s note: “As to the birth record of Engr. Eustaquio, the archivist of the National Archives of the Philippines in the records division reiterated that they do not have records of 1909 particularly that of Marikina. This request was made for the third time. This matter was also brought to the Family History Center regarding the record of Arturo F. Eustaquio however his name did not appear from the data bank. Azucena Eustaquio- Reyes and Imelda Eustaquio assisted the researcher at the Iglesia Independiente Filipina only few names appeared in 1909 and the name of Engr. Eustaquio was not included in the file. The Catholic parishes’ records divisions also do not have the record of Engr. Eustaquio. Previous verification was also made at the Municipal government of Marikina all failed” Report on the Eustaquio Genealogy Part I (2010).

<sup>7</sup> Refer to the Eustaquio Genealogy at the Museo de la Universidad de Zamboanga. The Eustaquio Genealogy covers six generations from Mariano Eustaquio and Fermina Santos in the early 1800’s

<sup>8</sup> Lydia Eustaquio Jose (2007). Narrative Interview. Age 83, 115 J. Basa Street December 03, 2007.

<sup>9</sup> Daniel B. Schimer (1972). “*Republic or Empire: American Resistance to the Philippine War*” published by Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc.,225

<sup>10</sup> Alfred Mc Coy (1989). Paper on “*Quezon’s Commonwealth: The Emergence of Philippine Authoritarianism*” see, *Philippine Colonial Democracy* edited by Ruby R. Paredes, Ateneo de Manila University, 120

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 123

<sup>12</sup> *Philippinensian* (1931) indicated that he was the class valedictorian of Rizal High School. For other reference see also Montesino, Julius R. (1999). “Growth of a Dream: Zamboanga A. E. Colleges. Series 1999 January, 8.

<sup>13</sup> When he was in Rizal High, they were on American Suit as their uniform. Were not even sure if he stays in a dormitory, considering Rizal High is in Pasig and we were in Marikina (note by the researcher: unless Rizal High was in Marikina at that time.

<sup>14</sup> Official Transcript of Record. University of the Philippines-Diliman, Office of the University Registrar. Records of Arturo Francisco Eustaquio

<sup>15</sup> The University of the Philippines was established on June 18, 1908 with three initial colleges, the College of Fine Arts, the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Medicine and Surgery occupying buildings distributed along Padre Faura and R. Hidalgo in Manila as well as a School of Agriculture in Los Baños, Laguna. The College of Law and the College of Engineering in Manila, as well as units in Los Baños for the College of Agriculture and Forestry followed in the succeeding years. The College of Engineering is the 5th college unit established by the university. On June 3, 1910, Mr. W.J. Colbert was appointed by the Board of Regents as the acting dean of the college of Engineering. By 1939 the Board of Regents decided that it was time to look for a larger site, and sought funding to acquire a 493-hectare lot in Diliman. Excerpt from <http://www.engg.upd.edu.ph/history2.html>. Accessed 25 September 2007.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Lydia Eustaquio Jose, 2007.

<sup>18</sup> He graduated with flying colors in the college; this is according to Owen Bautista (2005) “*Universidad de Zamboanga: A New Name a New beginning and a brighter future providing quality education to one and all.*” Manila Bulletin, Friday June 3, 2005 F.5. However, this has no basis following his transcript of records in the university.

<sup>19</sup> Official Transcript of Record. Note: He performed poorly in Military Science 11 (4.0); P.E. (5.0); Military Science 21 (5.0); Structural Design (Inc) and Elementary Spanish (dropped). In the U.P. the grades of 1 or 1.0 means excellent, 1.25 to 1.5 means very good, 1.75 to 2.0 means good, 2.25 to 2.5 satisfactory, 2.75 to 3.0 passed, 4.0 conditional and 5.0 fail.

<sup>20</sup> However, following the *Philippinensian*, the 1931 Year book of UP listed seventy five graduates in Engineering P. 112. Notes: The UP *Philippinensian* of 1931 published the statement of Dwight Filley Davis, the Governor General of the Philippines, in his message; “*Your country demands not spectacular sacrifices, but sacrifices of unrelenting application and she will reward the sacrifice with full measure of financial independence as well as the conscience that your country has been made richer and better because you have lived.*”

The statement of Manuel Quezon was also published in the *Philippinensian* during the graduation of Engr. Eustaquio, it says; “*On August 12, 1915, when the Jones Law being considered in the US Congress, the Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, the Philippine Resident Commissioner expressed in black and white what the Filipinos wanted. Fifteen years after, congress is again seriously considering a bill to free the Philippine Islands no longer on the basis of the altruism of 1916 but on the materialism of 1931.*”

Quezon, further added on his message in 1931 *Philippinensian*; “*We want our girls and boys to be taught that they are Filipinos, that the Philippines is their country and the only country that God has given them... The people of the Philippine Islands are supporting the public schools and the University of the Philippines to the end that our youth may learn to love the Philippines, to look upon the Philippines as a country that will someday rise as an independent nation.*”

The idea that Quezon wanted to inculcate to UP graduates of 1931 which includes Engr. Eustaquio was to take the challenge and ensure that the Philippines can stand on her own on or before the granting of Philippine Independence.

<sup>21</sup> See diploma.

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<sup>22</sup> Arturo Eustaquio III, see Narrative Interview.

<sup>23</sup> Lydia Eustaquio. Narrative Interview.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Adriano A. Arcelo (SN). "In The Service to Zamboanga Society: The ZAEC Story. Unpublished commissioned research, 2

<sup>26</sup> In 1903, the Philippine Commission also known as the Taft Commission created the Moro Province by virtue of Act No. 787 and General Leonard Wood became its first Governor. By 1913, The Philippine Commission created the Department of Mindanao and Sulu and its first civilian Governor was Frank Carpenter. 1926 was the influx of Christian settlers from Luzon and Visayas in Mindanao. By 1930, The Department of Mindanao and Sulu constituted five districts namely; Cotabato, Lanao, Davao, Sulu and Zamboanga. By Act of 2309, the provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon were later included. General John Pershing also served as Military Governor of Zamboanga. Zamboanga has been known as "El Orgullo de Mindanao" (Pride of Mindanao). Also commonly known as "Zamboanga Hermosa" Spanish for Beautiful Zamboanga.

<sup>27</sup> Julius R. Montesino (1999). "Growth of a Dream: Zamboanga A. E. Colleges. Series 1999 January, 8

<sup>28</sup> Antonio E. Orendain III (1984). "Zamboanga Hermosa: Memoires of the Old Town" edited edition. Filipinas Foundation, 100.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 101.

<sup>30</sup> Rosa Fargas Eustaquio (2007) Narrative Interview. At Residence, Estrada street, Tetuan, Zamboanga City. October 10, 2007.

<sup>31</sup> Patricio N. Abinales (2000). "Making Mindanao: Cotabato and Davao in the Formation of the Philippine Nation State." Ateneo de Manila University Press pp. 96-97. In 1939 the National Land settlement Authority (NLSA) was organized and this contributed to the rising influx of Luzon settlers in Mindanao.

<sup>32</sup> Owen Bautista (2005). F.5.

<sup>33</sup> Julius R. Montesino (1999). "Growth of a Dream: Zamboanga A. E. Colleges. Series 1999 January P. 8/ See History of the Zamboanga Medical Center by Dr. Myra P. Angeles, Daily Zamboanga Times, September 01, 2008 p.9 excerpt as- The story of this institution brings back to 1918. It was Dr. Jacobo P. Fajardo who saw the need for a hospital in the Moro Province which later gave rise to Zamboanga General Hospital.

<sup>34</sup> Lydia Eustaquio-Jose (2007). December 3, 2007.

<sup>35</sup> In the research of Arcelo, he stressed that Eng. Eustaquio married at the age of 28.

<sup>36</sup> Bituin Rodriguez-Eustaquio (SN). Five Generations. C.d. documentary.

<sup>37</sup> Suen died in an early age because of fatigue while, Alfredo died recently, 2009.

<sup>38</sup> Rosa Fargas Eustaquio (2007) Narrative Interview. At Residence, Estrada street, Tetuan, Zamboanga City. October 10, 2007.

<sup>39</sup> Lydia Eustaquio Jose (2007). Narrative Interview.

<sup>40</sup> Round Table discussion with the UZ Board of Directors, August 30, 2008.

<sup>41</sup> Adriano A. Arcelo, (SN). "In the Service to Zamboanga Society: The ZAEC Story (unpublished commissioned research), 3.

<sup>42</sup> Antonio E. Orendain III (1984), 101.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Others identified Miguel Moreno a native from Negros and he was put to prison in Zamboanga because of heinous crime. Rodriguez-Eustaquio, Bituin (SN). Five Generations. C.d. documentary.

<sup>45</sup> Eustaquio, Rosa Fargas (2007) Narrative Interview. Although she stressed that he was arrested in 1942.

<sup>46</sup> The *Kempeitai* see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kempeitai>. Accessed Spetember 25, 2007, <http://library.thinkquest.org/15511/data/encyclopedia/kempeitai.htm>. accessed September 25, 2007 and [http://infopedia.nlb.gov.sg/details/SIP\\_79\\_2005-02-02.html](http://infopedia.nlb.gov.sg/details/SIP_79_2005-02-02.html). Accessed September 25, 2007.

<sup>47</sup> Augusto really wanted to go to school, he wanted to take engineering he entered college only for a year because of financial problem. He left Manila and went to Zamboanga, married there, went back again to Manila and again in Zamboanga for his second wife according to Lydia Eustaquio Jose, 2007.

<sup>48</sup> Notes from the author (specific citations, please refer to Colonia Penal de San Ramon) unpublished research: Corrections in the Philippines started in the Pre-Colonial times It was however, the Spaniards who formally organized it. The Old Bilibid Prison (OBP) at Oroquieta Street in Manila was established in 1847. It was formally opened by the Spanish Royal decree in April 10, 1866. It was once known as "Carcel Y Presidio. The issuance of 1866 order issued by the Spanish Government creating a commission to devise means for utilizing convict labor in the Philippines and through the Royal Decree in 1869 under the leadership of General Ramon Blanco (see paper: SRPPF) gave birth to San Ramon Prisons and Penal Farm (SPPF). On August 31 (or 21), 1870 the San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm in Zamboanga City was established to confine Muslim rebels and recalcitrant political prisoners opposed to Spanish rules. ([www.bucor.gov.ph](http://www.bucor.gov.ph)). It was originally known as Colonia Penal de San Ramon. When the colony was founded it was named as San Ramon to honor Colonel Blanco, the military officer of Mindanao and was also known as General Blanco of Cuban fame. The name San Ramon was originally taken from Saint San Ramon Nonato as patron saint of general Blanco. The SRPPF was destroyed in 1898 during the Spanish-American war.

<sup>49</sup> Bituin Rodriguez-Eustaquio (SN). Five Generations. C.d. documentary. Note from the author: no specific explanation if they served as captains of army or other military units.

<sup>50</sup> Statement of Bernardo S. Orpiano Jr., Chief Document Section of the San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm (SRPPF): We regret to inform that there is no record of confinement as regards Engr. Arturo Eustaquio, Tomas Castillo and Leon Dannug in this institution dating back to 1944 per our index and file. See Orpiano, Bernardo, letter dated October 2007. On the conduct of this research, the story of Engr. Eustaquio in San Ramon was basically supported by the statements given by Rosa Fargas and other related literature. However, there are no concrete documents that can prove that he was confined in San Ramon Prisons. But, history does not end by mere documents it goes by other materials.

<sup>51</sup> Antonio E. Orendain III, 1984, 102.

<sup>52</sup> On May 7, 1945 the Axis power collapsed in Europe. The 1945 destruction of Manila was second to Warsaw in the extent of the war damage it suffered The liberation of the Philippine archipelago was made possible because of the combined efforts of American and Filipino forces, including the important role portrayed by the guerillas. On the same year the American warplanes bombed Japanese encampment in Talon-Talon. Almost the entire town was destroyed by fire during the war, but City Hall, Moore Building, and Broad Building escaped destruction. Moore is now the Southway Mall formerly Galleria de Zamboanga. Broad Building is between the public market, A.E. Colleges, Sunken Garden, City Hall and Rizal Monument (Climaco, RC.).Finally, Zamboanga was liberated against the Japanese Imperial army on March 10, 1945.

<sup>53</sup> Julius R. Montesino, 1999, 11.

<sup>54</sup> Rosa Fargas Eustaquio,

<sup>55</sup> Owen Bautista (2005). F.5.

<sup>56</sup> Round Table discussion with the UZ Board of Directors, August 30, 2008.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Nuraida Arquiza Patinio. Written Statement. September 29 2007.

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<sup>60</sup> Arturo Eustaquio III. Narrative interview.

<sup>61</sup> Rosa Fargas Eustaquio

<sup>62</sup> Anecdote on Engr. Eustaquio: Engr. Eustaquio is strict, in the sense he will not give you money unless it is important. He is generous during Christmas. The Eustaquio clan is now in Marikina, San Juan, Quezon City and Cebu. Jose, Nicomedez Eustaquio. Narration. October 4, 2007.

<sup>63</sup> Arturo Eustaquio III. Narrative Interview.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Bituin Rodrigues-Eustaquio (SN). Five Generations. C.d. documentary

<sup>67</sup> Arturo Eustaquio III. Narrative Interview.

<sup>68</sup> Round Table discussion with the UZ Board of Directors, August 30, 2008. (Atty. Linda E. Lim) we are not sure if stroke caused his fall or vice-versa.

<sup>69</sup> Death Certificate (1984). Certificate of Death of Engr. Arturo F. Eustaquio. Issued in Zamboanga City local civil registrar No. 84-1549. Informant of this certificate; Atty. Linda E. Lim (daughter). September 17, 1984.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> The next time that I saw Sanko was on his burial. I saw the late Cesar Climaco. Lydia Eustaquio. Narrative Interview.

<sup>74</sup> Rosa Fargas Eustaquio, "Now I'm telling you my problem, I was just trying to solve their problems. I keep on praying. A mother is always a mother." She added to the researcher.

<sup>75</sup> Field Activity: San Jose Cemetery. San Jose Road, Zamboanga City. Oct. 13, 2007 2: 15, P.M.

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