THE RESIDENCE AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE NEW CAPITAL CITY, PHILIPPINES

by
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B.S.Arch., Mapua Institute of Technology, 1937
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from the
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
September, 1950

Signature of Author:
School of Architecture
and Planning
September, 1950

Signature of Chairman
of Department Committee
on Graduate Students:
dedication:

TO MY DEAR PARENTS
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LETTERS OF SUBMITTAL
September
1950

Professor Lawrence B. Anderson
In Charge of the
Department of Architecture
School of Architecture and Planning
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Architecture, I have the honor to submit herewith this thesis entitled "THE RESIDENCE AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE NEW CAPITAL CITY, PHILIPPINES".

Hoping that this thesis work will meet with the approval of the faculty, I beg to remain

Very respectfully yours,

Jesus M. Bondoc
30. August, 1950

Mr. J. M. Bondoc
Graduate House
M.I.T.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Bondoc:

I am glad to give formal approval of the Department of Architecture to your proposed thesis subject: "The Residence and Headquarters of the President at the New Capital City, Philippines," which you plan to submit toward the requirements for the degree of Master in Architecture.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Lawrence B. Anderson
In Charge of the
Department of Architecture

LBA:BAP
Mr. J. M. Bondoc
Graduate House
M.I.T.

Dear Mr. Bondoc:

I am glad to approve your proposal to do a Master's thesis entitled "The Palace of the President at the New Capital City".

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence B. Anderson
In Charge of the Department of Architecture

LBA:BAP

28. April. 1950
Graduate House
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

1 March 1950

Professor Lawrence Bernhart Anderson
In Charge of the Department of Architecture
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I beg to submit herewith copy of my letter of March 1, 1950 to Dean William W. Wurster, relative to the submittal for approval of the subject and plan of work for my thesis in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Architecture.

I have taken 6 units of credit Thesis work this Spring Term and have planned to devote this time for gathering data, material and necessary conferences with the Thesis Committee.

I have had the pleasure too, of meeting a few of the members of the Thesis Committee and I am deeply grateful for making me feel I may ask your and the committee's cooperation without reluctance.

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. BONDOC

Encl: As indicated
Graduate House  
Massachusetts Institute  
of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

1 March 1950

Dean William Wilson Wurster  
School of Architecture and Planning  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Master in Architecture, I submit for your approval the sub-
ject of my thesis work, "THE PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE  
NEW CAPITAL CITY, PHILIPPINES."

The transfer of the center of the national government activ-
ities has long been felt after Manila, the present capital,  
has grown rapidly into a hub of international trade and  
commerce. The destruction virtually of all the principal  
national government edifices at Manila as result of World War  
II finally paved the way for the creation of a new capital  
city of the Philippines and the machinery for the preparation  
of the Master Plan of the capital city. The Master Plan for  
the new capital city has been approved by the President of  
the Philippines and this document is made the basis of the  
program for my thesis work.

In a conference I have had with Professors Gelotte and Newman  
of the Thesis Committee, I have made preliminary and intro-
ductive presentation of the proposed subject and have presen-
ted to them the intended scope of work as:

1. Design of the group plan of the Executive Group  
called for in the Report of the Capital City  
Planning Commission, Philippines.

2. Design in detail the main palace for official  
functions, the building for offices and the  
residence.

It is my hope that this subject and stated plan of work will  
meet your kind approval and comment. However, I shall indeed  
be very grateful for whatever suggestions you can offer re-
ative to the subject and conduct with which my thesis can be  
executed.

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. BONDOC
At the start of the writing of this thesis, the writer was beset by problems brought about by his physical detachment from the actual site of the program. From then on he has had to depend largely upon those who are more intimate with the conditions entirely peculiar to the subject matter. From others around him he has had to draw cooperation, guidance and inspiration. All this help coming in forms of spoken constructive criticisms, advice and suggestions, permission for the use of material and facilities, furnishing of data and statistics and other acts of courtesy that were to a great extent effective in the final presentation of this thesis.

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Instructor Robert B. Newman
Instructor Ronald Gourley

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President, Mapua Institute of Technology

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Dean, Mapua Institute of Technology

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Professor, Far Eastern University

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Planner, National Urban  
Planning Commission  

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Mr. Tomas de los Reyes  
Engineer, University of the Philippines  

Mr. Antonio Toledo  
Consulting Architect,  
Bureau of Public Works  

Mr. Felino C. T. Leon  
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Instructor, University of the Philippines  

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Technical Assistant, Malacanan  

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Miss Rosemary Shaw  

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Mr. Donald E. Clark
Mr. Gavin D. Gray

To others whose help was invaluable in the preparation and presentation of this thesis, the writer is deeply indebted.

Cambridge, Massachusetts
September, 1950
INTRODUCTION

It is a rare opportunity and challenge for a nation
and its people to build a great, modern and beautiful city
to be the seat of its national government. And rarer still
is the fact that such opportunity to plan for a capital city
shall present itself twice to the infant Republic of the
Philippines. In the light of events the creation of a new
capital is justified by:

1. The emergence of a new setup of government.
2. The destruction of virtually all government build-
ings in the present capital as a result of the war.
3. The need for better housing facilities for govern-
ment employees and workers.

The present government is cognizant of the need for a
new capital city and is taking concrete steps to its formation.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the Capital Building on
INTRODUCTION

October 22, 1949 various messages from prominent leaders in the country convey the purpose and determination to push through the project. Some may be cited:

"where constitutional offices will function in an atmosphere of dignity, freedom and human happiness will rise as the citadel of democracy in the Orient," from Report Master Plan for the New Capital City,

"mark for posterity the solid foundation of the sovereign Republican government." The Hon. M. Jesus Cuenco, President of the Senate.

"expressive of the determination of our people not only to rebuild that which has been mercilessly destroyed but to raise from the ruins of a new nation dedicated to democracy, peace and progress." The Hon. Eugenio Perez, Speaker, House of Representatives.

"symbolic of our efforts as a new nation and a free people to establish massive and enduring foundations for our relentless rise to material progress under the ideals sanctified in our Constitution—a regime of justice, liberty and democracy." The Hon. Manuel V. Maran, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The subject of this thesis is one of the buildings to be erected in the civic center of the new capital city—the Residence and Headquarters for the President of the Republic. The treatise serves to study and to seek the possibilities of achieving a solution to this particular type of building. The solution presented does not aim to get the best result but rather it aims more to forward the cause of long range planning and provoke new trains of thought on design. This work presents the problems, the analysis of notable examples for this particular type of building, evaluates the material assembled and tries to present a logical solution.
THE NEED FOR A NEW CAPITAL CITY

As early as the beginning of the century it has been felt that the center of national government activities should be located outside of Manila. A famous American landscape architect, Mr. Burnham, drew a plan for a government center on an ideal site on the heights north of Manila. It is a matter of record, however, that his final drawings showed a bayside capital center along the Manila Bay shoreline.

The Commonwealth National Assembly on June 8, 1939 passed Act 457 "authorizing the construction of National Government and other public buildings on a site to be selected by the President of the Philippines within a radius of 30 kilometers from the Rizal monument of Manila, including the Acquisition of privately owned land and buildings."

Plans were drawn up, the cornerstone of the Capitol Building and the foundation were laid and constructed in 1941.
The nucleus of the new city was thus formed.

After the war, nothing much was left of Manila south of the Pasig River where most of the government buildings were located. It can be said that virtually all the principal national government edifices were in ruins. The reconstruction job to be done was tremendous in scope, a set of national buildings would have to be built to replace the ones destroyed by the war. The Republic president, Manuel Roxas, saw the needless reconstruction of the destroyed edifices in their old locations and decided to locate the new government buildings away from the ruined city of Manila. A capital site Committee was formed, charged with the duty of selecting the most suitable site for a capital. Sixteen sites were considered. The final choice: the old Quezon City plus the undeveloped hill and plateau country up to the Novaliches watershed. President Quirino carried on where the late President Manuel Roxas left off, signing, on July 17, 1948 Republic Act 333 creating the New Capital City of the Philippines and the machinery for the preparation of the Master Plan of the capital city.

On October 22, 1949 with the laying of the cornerstone of the new Capitol site, a significant step was taken toward the realization of the development of the site for the government center at the new Capital City.
THE MASTER PLAN FOR
THE NEW CAPITAL CITY

"As the city grows and changes, affected by the wishes of the people who live in it, as well as by the forces outside itself, so also must the Master Plan be constantly revised to meet the new needs. It is a tool, realistic and flexible, essential to the building of a great city and its future development. Planning is a process, not a blueprint. A plan will take several decades to carry through a completion and by that time it will have changed and metamorphosed as the city's needs change and take different land use planning which takes in the elements of control as well as development."

The Capital City Planning Commission envisions the new Capital City as a showplace of the nation, to express what a people, on their own initiative and resources, can produce and build. The Commission recognizes that the city is not made up of buildings and thoroughfares alone but of the people who live in it, the activities and needs of the people will ultimately determine the character and physiognomy of the city; yet it hopes to achieve for the capital city a personality and soul distinctly Filipino. The Philippine theme is carved in names of streets, buildings, parks, and playgrounds and other physical aspects of the plan perpetuating consciousness and national memory of historical events, persons and places.

CONSTITUTION HILL

The center motif and most beautiful part of the city is the highest plateau which is called the Constitution Hill. It will be the seat of the Constitutional bodies, the first group of such buildings the House of Congress, the Hall of Fame, the Library of Congress, and the Hall of Brotherhood to be placed on the eastern side of a twenty hectare (49.92 acres) Plaza of the Republic.

To the right of the House of Congress will be located the Palace of the Chief Executive. It will be divided into three sections. The main palace for official functions, the offices, and the residence. To the left of the House of Congress will be located the offices of the moderating constitutional bodies of the government, the Supreme Court, the Auditor General's Office, the Civil Service, the Electoral Commission, and the Commission on Elections.

The above mentioned main buildings will symbolize for generations to the whole world, the government and culture of the nation. These three groups of buildings are given symbolic and dignified names. Due to the fact that the Republic is a democracy, the designation of Houses to the main building groups was favored. Thus the House of Congress can be appropriately called the House of Wisdom; the Palace of the President, the House of Prudence; the Offices of the Supreme Court and other moderating bodies, the House of Justice.
PANORAMIC VIEW OF CONSTITUTION HILL
The Commission is aware of the impracticability of mapping out a development program with the whole Master Plan as the objective. The Capital City Planning Commission in its report on the Master Plan recommends the following five-year development program:

A. Government Building Program
   1. To start with the government buildings on Constitution Hill
   2. To follow through with the Executive Center

B. Road Construction

C. Topographic Survey

D. Malaria Control

E. Geologic Survey

F. Soil Survey, Conservation and Nursery Project

G. Temporary Water Supply System

H. Hydro-Electric Power Project
On July 4, 1946 upon the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States and the proclamation of Philippine independence, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was to be henceforth known as the Republic of the Philippines. The following excerpts from the Constitution of the Philippines (as amended by resolution numbered seventy-three adopted by the Second National Assembly on the eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and forty, and approved by the President of the United States on the second day of December, nineteen hundred and forty, and by a resolution of both Houses adopted by the first Congress of the Republic of the Philippines on the eighteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at the election held on the eleventh day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-seven) gives the type of government instituted.
Preamble: The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of independence under a regime of justice, liberty, and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

Article II - DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Section 1. The Philippines is a republican state.

Article VI - LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 20. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider it.

Section 22. (2) The Congress may by law authorize the President, subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, to fix, within specified limits, tariff rates, import and export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage dues.

Section 26. In times of war and other national emergency, the Congress may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.

Article VII - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Philippines.
Section 2. The President shall hold office during a term of four years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, shall be elected by direct vote of the people.

Section 3. No person may be elected to the office of President or Vice-President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, forty years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

Section 4. Elections for the President and Vice-President shall be held once for every four years on a date to be fixed by law.

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the thirtieth day of December following the expiration of four years after their election, and the terms of their successors shall begin from such time.

Section 5. No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. Their period of such service shall be counted from the date he shall have commenced to act as President.

Section 7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, the President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God."

Section 8. In the event of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the
same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress shall by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Section 9. The President shall have an official residence and receive a compensation to be ascertained by law which shall be neither increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Government or any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities.

Section 10. (1) The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, or offices, exercise general supervision over all local governments as may be provided by law, and take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(2) The President shall be commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the Philippines and, whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. In case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion or eminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, he may suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law.

(3) The President shall nominate and with the consent of the Commission of Appointments, shall appoint the heads of the executive departments and bureaus, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and air forces from the rank of captain or commander, and all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint;
THE PRESIDENCY

but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers, in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments.

(4) The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.

(5) The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Nation, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

(6) The President shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper to impose. He shall have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of the Congress.

(7) The President shall have the power, with the concurrence of two thirds of the Members of the Senate, to make treaties, and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, he shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers duly accredited to the Government of the Philippines.

Section 11 (3) The President may appoint the Vice-President as a member of his cabinet and also as head of an executive department.
THE PRESIDENCY

THE PRESIDENT: A PUBLIC PROPERTY

The presidency is always a coveted position. A newly elected President's feelings may be summed up as: on nomination—happy; on election—doubly happy; on the inauguration—trebly happy. After this, as he steps into his official residence he realizes he is now head of the administration and for the first time he becomes aware of the responsibilities that go with the exalted position.

From the moment he gets elected the President becomes a public property. The people must know from day to day what the President does. They must know how much he weighs and how he is feeling; the size of his socks and the condition of his stomach. The people know the size of his shirts and the color of his sports shirts. They know his hobby and where he spends his vacation. In one sense he loses his privacy and the voters are the least concerned about it. Of necessity the President practically leads a sheltered life. He is always in a crowd without being part of it, much more like an actor alone on a stage standing before an ever critical audience. And the President is on that stage twenty-four hours a day. We, the public should never lose sight nor forget that "he has a soul, a heart, and a liver just like the rest of us" and that he craves as much privacy as anyone of us would like to have.

His family is not free from the public know how. The
people know who takes out his daughter for a date. If his son goes out to a night club, the people are bound to know what he said to his girl friend, how many drinks he had and perhaps how much he tipped the attendant. The people know how many times his wife goes shopping and whom she invites for her afternoon teas. That then, is an insight into the sheltered and public life of the President and his family.

THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

There are the brief words in the Constitution describing the office of the President and the powers attendant to it. There is the complex growth of powers added outside of the Constitution by the people themselves, powers taken by the Presidents in the expanding necessity of leadership, and the powers grown with the growth of the country.

There is no escape from formality. Every movement, every duty the President has to perform must conform to rigid protocol rules. His day is filled up with conferences, telephone calls, hundreds of papers to be signed, letters to be dictated, speeches to be written, and reports to be made.

Because the Presidency has become so big and unwieldy it is only on rare occasions that the chief executive leaves his official residence and office to confer with the members of his government. They must come to him.
There is another duty the President must perform as head of the country's government, that of giving official receptions to prominent foreign visiting dignitaries. He is also expected to accept invitations to speak at important group gatherings and dinners. All these tiring duties he must perform with grace and ungrudgingly.

**THE PRESIDENT IS MANY MEN**

To date, due to the radio, the newspaper and the improvements in the means of transportation have greatly increased the work of the President. To cope with his increasing amount of work the President resorts to surrounding himself with men who can help him, make his duties lighter, who can follow his orders and represent him when such occasions so demand.

These men are important in the execution of the powers of the Presidency. Some of them are worth mentioning:

**The Executive Secretary** - The senior secretary works like the booking agent. Some of the engagements the President will keep today were arranged weeks ago, some days ago and some an hour or two before, depending on the urgency of the situation. In addition to arranging all of the President's engagements he must see that the callers go in and out of the office on time. Actually the role of the Executive Secretary is an assistant President. Today
he is as important to the President as a clutch to an
automobile - the primary relay between the chief exec-
utive and the rest of the government.

The Private Secretary - Takes care of the speech writing.
He may receive dictation from the President regarding im-
portant decisions and reports. He handles and manages
the offices. He receives all papers to be signed by the
President and sees to it that all the important documents
go out on time. He records all important conferences that
the President makes with members of his government. He
handles the President's mail and answers all correspond-
ences that the chief executive does not care to do.

The Office of Public Relation - The Press Secretary is
responsible for all the news coming out of the executive
mansion and office. He arranges all press conferences.
He handles the publicity stuff for the President's office.
His chief concern is to prevent the leakage of important
decisions and information immaturely and to see to it that
the President is not unwisely misquoted in the news. He
serves as the buffer wall between the President and the
newsmen. He is also in charge of the official publication
of the chief executive's office.

The Advisory and Technical Staff - The President is given
the privilege of appointing men to assist him in the dif-

different matters concerning the country's affairs. He may have technical assistants to guide him in financial, educational matters, international affairs, military matters and other technical matters demanding his attention. Most of these men are his confidants and are men proficient in their respective fields. These men help the President in his annual report to the Congress.

The Aide-de-Camps - At least one aide is selected from each branch of the Armed Service, from the Army, Navy and the Air Force. They serve as liaison men between the President and their particular branch of the armed services. They also act as the President's ceremonial aides at formal functions. The President almost never appears outside of the mansion without at least one of them. In crisp dress uniforms, they are always around for all formal receptions and dinners the President attends. They introduce the guests to the President and his wife; and remaining close at hand during the evening for minor chores the President might require. The aides also represent the President at many functions which the chief executive is unable to attend. The naval aide-de-camp is in command when the President is afloat or at a naval base.
The Protocol Officer - Usually an official of the State or Foreign Affairs Department detailed at the mansion to take care of all rules and formalities. Together with the social secretary they plan all official affairs, make the guest lists and issue out the invitations. The protocol officer is always present at receptions, presentation of credentials of foreign diplomats and on other functions where protocol rules are bound to be used.

The Cabinet - The Cabinet is composed of the secretaries of the different executive departments. Meetings with the Cabinet are usually called once a week to sound off and get decisions on pressing matters on hand. Since the formulation of the Cabinet is discretionary, the President is not compelled to abide with decisions or suggestions arrived at such Cabinet meetings. There are unofficial cabinets usually composed of the President's close friends and confidants. These men meet the President at lunch or on his fishing trip. These unofficial cabinets have come to be known as the "kitchen cabinet", the "swimming pool" cabinet and the like.

The Council of State - is composed of the members of the Cabinet, prominent men in the country (not necessarily connected with the government) and advisers to the President. This body advises the President on matters which greatly concern the country such as economic, financial
and social problems. The formation of the council, like the Cabinet, is strictly on the President's initiative. The Constitution does not provide for the formation of such bodies.
In recent times this may be the first attempt to design and execute the plans for the residence and headquarters of the chief executive of a Republic totally divorced of the traditions and customs of royalty and monarchy. It cannot be denied that there are now other countries with the same governmental setup as the Republic of the Philippines, yet the executive mansions and residences in these countries especially those of continental Europe are turn-overs from former governments which were of monarchial and imperial origin. Virtually all these palaces and mansions are designed in the classical style—formal groupings of forms, elements, and units. Two outstanding examples of President's "homes", the White House, Washington, D. C. and the Malacanan Palace at Manila, Philippines are analyzed.
The White House is the property of the Nation and so far as is compatible, it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we kept Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is as expression of the character of the period in which it was built and is in accord with the purpose it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the Nation's past — Theodore Roosevelt

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Executive Mansion was planned to be built on an 80 acre plot, the site on a slight elevation on the bank of the Potomac River, approximately halfway between Capitol Hill and the city of Georgetown. Cornerstone was laid on Columbus Day 1792. In 1799, construction was started based on a design by James Hoban and supervised by President Washington. It was not quite finished when President Adams moved in the next year.
MCKINLEY-Bingham
"Presidential Palace" Project
1899
Blocked by "Propaganda" of
Architects and Art Associations

PLOT PLAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS
1. PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1792-1815
2. THOMAS JEFFERSON
3. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 1902
   Charles F. McKim
4. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, 1909
   Nathan C. Wyeth
5. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, 1934
   Eric Gugler
6. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, 1942
   Lorenzo S. Winslow
7. HARRY S. TRUMAN, 1946
   Lorenzo S. Winslow

WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

Under President Jefferson the first improvements were made. The White House was set fire by the British in 1814. After the war the building was rebuilt by Hoban under President Madison. First major additions, remodelling, and redecoration were instituted by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903, by remodelling the residence by adding two office buildings east and west of the old structure. President Theodore Roosevelt was also credited for using the official name of White House for the Executive Mansion.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during the war added the east wing office building. In 1947, President Truman added the balcony on the South portico.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

Basic floor plan 160 feet by 80 feet, three main stories rising above the grounds. Ground floor contains the entrance lobbies, utility rooms, the kitchen, and servants quarters.

The first floor is used for ceremonial functions, the greetings of foreign rulers and ambassadors, the formal state dinners and receptions, the bestowal of honor and decorations, and the less pretentious dinners where the First Family is host. Some important rooms are:

East Room - setting for all important large scale events of the White House social season, 80 feet by 40 feet wide.
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Room</td>
<td>identical sized state parlors 23 x 29 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Room</td>
<td>an oval room 30 feet long by 25 feet wide, where the President receives the foreign diplomat and other visiting dignitaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Dining</td>
<td>for formal dinners, sitting 110 guests in a U-shaped table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Dining</td>
<td>with pantry service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobby or Reception space, Main stairs, Service stairs and cloak rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second floor is the President's residence or "home."

This floor contain eleven bed rooms with adjoining sitting rooms and nine baths. The floor is bisected laterally with a corridor 175 feet long by 18 feet wide. At center on the south side is the President's study and library, above the Blue Room and identical in size. This opens into the balcony on the south portico. Adjoining on the west are the First Family's suite, with family sitting room at the end of corridor and a smaller sitting room between the President's bedroom and the First Lady's bedroom. The bedroom suites on the east side are reserved for the guests.

The third floor houses some of the household servants and various utility quarters.
A guest upon arrival at the White House is met at the front door by one of the ushers or aides. His coming has been known to the Chief Usher's Office, and the type of invitation, whether just for dinner and the night or for an extended visit. A room or rooms have been assigned by the wife of the President and he is shown here upon his arrival. A guest is often left to shift for himself for hours after his arrival and does not meet the President unless called for, maybe at lunch or at supper. The present custom is for heads of states to spend only their first night in Washington at the White House. The remainder of their stay as guests is at the Blair House, the government quarters for all top foreign visitors.

Protocol

Protocol deals with good manners and proper international courtesy. This protocol business started years ago as something having to do with treaties and international agreements. It has grown, however, into a delicate art of who sits where and who speaks first in the upper crust of the government.

Each new diplomat assigned to Washington must present his credentials to the President and usually the protocol officer makes these introductions. Diplomats rank entirely by seniority. The diplomatic seniority list changes frequently as envoys are transferred from one country to another. Every ambassador or
visiting dignitary calls at the White House and is met by the protocol officer. After a brief formal conference with the President, the protocol officer shepherds back his diplomat out into a waiting limousine and bids him farewell.

The rule is for the President to precede everybody, his wife included, on all occasions formal or informal.

**DAILY ROUTINE**

The first sign of life in the White House is when the President and his wife emerge from their rooms, generally about eight in the morning. If there are guests in the House, they meet their host and hostess in the upper corridor and all descend to the main floor where breakfast is served either in one of the dining rooms or on the South porch. The guests choose for themselves, either to eat in their bedrooms or go to the breakfast room on the first floor. Breakfast over, it is good-bye to some overnight guests, who are leaving after breakfast.

The President makes his way to his office to the one in the White House or the modern one in the Executive Building. There are two routes to the latter. The "overland route" and the "subway". The first is through the State Dining Room over the top of the West Terrace down a flight of winding steps directly into the Executive offices. The subway leads down the elevator, through the corridor past the kitchen and under the terrace up to the Executive offices.
From here on a typical President's day starts: At 10 a. m. the President talks with a Texas Congressman who wants him to do something right away to stop Mexican hoof and mouth disease from crossing the border. At 10:15 the Secretary of Labor comes in to discuss an impending strike. He wants the President to issue a statement. At 10:30 a smiling Catholic Bishop asks him to accept a degree from his school. At 10:45 a Maine Senator wants him to pose for pictures with the first Maine salmon catch of the season. This schedule continues until possibly one o'clock when he returns to the White House for lunch. His afternoon is sometimes as busy and he may quit work at four or five o'clock.

Formality prevails if there are guests for lunch. Lawn parties are usually held in the afternoon. Most President's end their toil by five o'clock, the time before dinner is given to a little exercise like walking, riding or golf practice.

An hour after breakfast, the First Lady invariably turns to her mail. Social secretaries usually go through the rest of the mail. Then before and after each large affair "cabinet" meetings with the social secretaries, military aides, the protocol officer and the chief usher are held. Some First Ladies find time for appointment with generally an official, wives of officials, social and religious groups.
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

PROCEDURE AT DINNER

Dinners begin at eight o'clock. If there are house guests only, they join the family on the second floor and all come down to the dining room together. If there are outside guests, they are shown to the Red Room upon arrival. The house guests and members of the family are brought to meet the outside guests previous to the arrival of the President and his wife. When they have been arranged in a circle according to rank (following the protocol list), the President and the First Lady enter and "make the circle" as on most formal occasions. At the conclusion of the presentation, the President precedes the company to the dining room, escorting the lady who is to be seated on his right. The wife follows immediately with the ranking gentleman.

The seating arrangement at the table varies little. The President and his wife always sit opposite each other. The honor positions for ladies is right or left of the President; for men, right and left of the First Lady, and so on down the end of the table. When dinner is finished, the company retire to another room, the men leaving the ladies alone and continuing still to another room where coffee and cigars are served. The ladies are served coffee.

On ending, the President and his wife retire to their private apartments while the ushers and the aids see that the guests get their cars and are on their way. When the President retires
for the night he gives a signal by ringing a bell; the lights go out and the doors are locked then for the night.

PROCEDURE AT STATE DINNERS

Social season beginning sometime in December and lasting on to the beginning of Lent, consists of: Cabinet dinner, a Diplomatic dinner, a dinner to the members of the Supreme Court, a Vice-President dinner, and a Speaker's dinner. There are other formal dinners from time to time, principally in honor of important visitors from other lands.

Formal dinners at the White House are always named for eight o'clock. When a guest arrives he is shown a cloak room. After leaving wraps, he marches up the stairs leading to the East Room. He passes a desk where a White House usher hands him a card and explains where he will sit at dinner. Inside the envelope is a card which duplicates the big map and indicates to the guest the place he is to sit at the dinner table. If it is a mixed company, the place of the lady he is to escort to the table is also shown and her name written in the center of the card. Husbands and wives do not sit together. At the entrance to the East Room a military aide announces the guest to those already assembled in a large circle. The men are presented to the ladies who have been assigned to them, if they do not know them yet.
The President and his wife are announced while the band plays a welcome note. The President and the First Lady stand at the entrance of the East Room while the circle slowly revolves by them. One aide makes the presentation to the President, another to the First Lady. When the last guest has been greeted the ranking Lady is brought over to the President and the ranking man to the First Lady. Then starts the scramble for the men to pick out their respective partners. At a given signal the band strikes up a march and the procession is on to the dining room, the President and his partner preceding. Sitting is entirely by rank chartered by rigid protocol lists.

It is a custom at a White House dinner for the President to be served first and the course to be removed when he has finished his portion.

After the usual state dinner of today the President and his dinner partner lead the way to the drawing rooms which adjoin the state dining room. The ladies gather in the Blue Room, the men in the Green Room, for liqueurs and coffee and a quick smoke.

The President breaks up this stage of the party by going to the entrance of the Blue Room and beckoning to his wife. The party blends again this time in husband - wife units and goes back to the East Room for a musicale. After about half an hour of music, the President and his wife bid their guests good night.
at the stairway near the entrance to the East Room. The family moves upstairs as the band plays "Hail to the Chief". This serves also as a signal for the guests to retrieve their coats and call for their cars.

The number of guests for dinner is usually not more than 90 to 100 persons. The reception list includes about 2,000 people but rarely do more than 1,600 persons ever show up at the reception.

PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT

When the President or his wife leave their apartment practically everybody in the House knows about it. When the elevator car starts, the attendant immediately rings a bell connected to the floor the President or his wife want to go. This is a warning to the ushers, the secret service men and the police. The same signals are repeated when the President leaves the Executive Offices and returns to the White House. There is always someone watching and waiting on him. Secret service agents follow him everywhere. One sits at the door of his office. Another stands at a post of easy control. Others guard and check all visitors at entrances.

Reactions of Presidents to this security measure vary. Some consider the protective aspect on the Presidency quite burdensome and an encroachment to their private doings. They have feelings of being watched rather than protected. Some even attempt
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

to elude and play hide-and-seek with guards. Other Presidents considered the secret service a necessity and are resigned to be dogged by the detective guards. A few considered the whole business of the secret service utterly useless and claimed there is never a time when anyone disposed to harm the President could not find an opportunity.

History proves that if a chief executive wants more opportunity to move about without attracting much attention, he should go out more often and not make seeing him about much of a novelty.

IS THE WHITE HOUSE A HOME?

Today the White House is a Shrine, a Museum, and an Office and the supposed home for the most important person in the nation. The public has a claim to the White House and it is always a tourists mecca. The word "palace" is about the nastiest thing one could say about the White House. The public has always maintained that "palaces were for kings, not for the humble, plain Republicans". The American public, since the earliest years of the last century, has accepted and even entertained the idea of giving foreign royalty the best when they visit this country. But the populace cares little about having their own leaders live the same way.

The way things are, no man can be President and still have much left of a normal home life. People who elect to live in the
White House should be willing to exchange privacy, comfort, and to a large measure, peace of mind for improbable fruits of responsibility, fame and unremitting public curiosity about their most intimate affairs. One of the worst things about living at the White House is that the landlord never lets the tenant forget he is only a tenant. The landlord, who is the Public, makes a lot of fuss when every President decides to add or make an improvement on the House. The White House lacks facilities and most of all plumbing and heating have been always problems. Lately the structure was found unsound and repairs are presently on the way.

A comfortable facsimile of family life undoubtedly would be possible if the President had more privacy. This could be achieved by giving the President a new home and making the White House an office and place for the state functions and receptions alone. "Home life" as it is commonly known and cherished by most of us, is impossible in such an austere and endowed institution as the White House; that "home life" with its quiet and refreshing restfulness is an increasingly necessary antidote for the crushing labors of the Presidency. All this is denied the President. There is no law to prevent a President from moving out of the White House and living in his own residence, but Congress will not provide the money for such a move. Then too, public opinion decreed that the White House was meant to be lived in by Presidents and to change this hallowed precept is sacrilege. The poor
President in order not to lose face continues to live in the White House—the most ornate, complex and inescapable goldfish bowl in the land. As President Truman calls it "the finest prison in the world."
THE MALACANAN PALACE
Manila Philippines

"A palace reminiscent of the grandeur of another era, of the colorful and demanding formality of Spanish Governors-General, of the simplicity and informality of the regime of the Americans", now home of President where events of the state are celebrated.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A "house of recreation" on the north bank of the Pasig river, in San Miguel district, changed hands on November 16, 1802. The owner, Don Luis Rocha, apparently found no more use for his property and sold it to Colonel Jose Miguel Formento, a Spanish army officer, for the small sum of P1,100. The Spanish government acquired the "house of recreation" on January 22, 1825 from the testamentary executors of Colonel Formento for P5,100.

On June 3, 1863 an earthquake destroyed the Intramuros residence of the governor-general and the governor was compelled to transfer his residence to the Posesion de Malacanang as the property was then known. It was named Posesion de Malacanang by the early Spanish governors-general after the name of the street,
Calle de Malacanang on which it was erected.

There were many repairs and improvements made on the property at different times because earthquakes and typhoons constantly wrought damage on the building. The first expansion was made after the typhoon of 1872, with the addition of a complete wing to the right of the front of the building and a new porch was built on the river side. The latest improvements on record under the Spanish regime was the erection of a stone fence on the left side of the palace grounds and of a landing for small craft on the Pasig River. The major improvements made on the Malacanan Palace and grounds came during the American Administration. The most important were the construction of an Executive Building for offices on the southeast of the Palace, the erection of a new set of river walls, the filling up of the entire grounds by 18 inches thus raising its elevation, the purchase of 17,600 square meters (4.34 acres) lot east of the original site, the construction of a concrete addition to the Palace which included a dining room and of a river balcony. The grounds have expanded to include a large park with an area of 4.5 hectares (11.15 acres) on the south side of the Pasig river.

BUILDING ELEMENTS

The entire Malacanan compound covers about seven hectares (17.30 acres) of the best residential lands in Manila. On the portion of the compound north of the area are the Palace, the
FLOOR PLAN
MALACANAN PALACE
SCALE 1:400 METERS
Executive Building, the Malacanan Annex, the press quarters, the garage, the boathouse and the Bahay Kubo (nipa hut). In the park south of the river are the teahouse and gymnasium where Philippine Presidents have spent many hours of physical exercise and relaxation. There are other improvements such as the swimming pool, tennis courts, golf course, truck garden and poultry farm.

The main residence building is a two-story reinforced concrete structure with clay tile roofing. The palace faces west, its left wing hugging the river bank and the right wing looking on Aviles Street, formerly called Calle de Malacanan, some 65 feet away. Approach to the Palace residence is through a circular driveway with a monumental fountain in the middle.

On the first floor of the Palace proper is the social hall, the offices of the social and private secretaries, aides, photographers, interiors decorator, the Quezon "museum", the chapel, the kitchen, dressing rooms, the servants' sleeping and locker rooms.

Second floor: From the main entrance on the west side the main stairway leads to the reception hall at the left side of the palace. South of this room is the ceremonial room where the President receives foreign diplomats when they present their credentials. On the west is the banquet hall; on the east are the music room and the President's receiving room, and on the
south the private dining room.

The President's bedroom and study are at the rear of the Palace. From the bedrooms are the passageways leading to the Executive Building. At the front and north side of the palace are the bedrooms of the members of the President's family. Two circular stairways connect the ceremonial room with the social hall sometimes used as ballroom.

TYPICAL PRESIDENT’S DAY

After breakfasting with a friend, the President received successively the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Justice, a representative from Manila, and a Malacanan adviser. Then he received political leaders from the south. Other callers were two representatives, a governor from Central Luzon. The Philippine consul general for Madrid received his final instructions. Later the President administered oath of office to an assistant public service commissioner. The President, in a ceremony attended by the United States Ambassador and Embassy staff, high Philippine government officials received a check for $1,000,000 from the Philippine Alien Property Administration. Following the ceremony, the President received a delegation petitioning for partition of landed estates among the people. Another delegation from the south wanted the government to purchase the Nasugbu Estate so it can be subdivided among the tenants.
AN EMISSARY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

A new foreign ambassador or minister, according to protocol, cannot function in Manila until his credentials have been presented to the President. Request is usually sent to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Protocol Officer of the desire of the foreign emissary to present his credentials. The new ambassador makes an informal call on the Secretary of Foreign Affairs submitting a copy of his credentials. The day, time is set for presentation of the credentials. The ambassador or minister is requested to arrive at the palace five minutes before the appointed time. The protocol officer accompanied by the President's senior aide calls on the ambassador at his hotel or embassy and drives with him to the palace in a Presidential car. The ambassador's suite follow in other cars provided by the embassy. The ambassador is met at the lobby by other aides of the President and possibly a guard of honor. He is led to the second floor foyer, the Protocol officer on his left, the senior aide on his right and a few paces behind and preceding the ambassador's suite. On signal that the President is ready to receive the emissary, the latter is escorted to the ceremonial room in the order previously mentioned. The protocol officer presents the ambassador to the President, announcing his full rank. The ambassador advances to where the President stands and after the latter has shaken hands, reads his address and presents his letters of credentials, to
which the President replies. The ambassador is then presented to the members of the Cabinet. The ambassador asks permission to present his staff to the President. When the President signifies his assent, the ambassador presents his staff to him. At this phase of the ceremony a cocktail is served and toast made. An informal conversation follows, at the close of which formal leave is taken of the President by the ambassador and his staff. The ambassador escorted by the protocol officer and the senior aide leave in the same order as when entering the ceremonial hall. The ambassador is taken back to his lodgings by the protocol officer and the senior aide in the President's car.

A MALACANAN PALACE WELCOME

It is a Malacanan custom to invite a visiting foreigner to stay his first night in the city at the palace. From then on, due to limited guest facilities at the palace, the visiting foreign guest is taken care of by his country's diplomatic staff or he may be invited to stay at the President's own private home, the private house recently converted by the incumbent President as a Guest House.

FORMAL RECEPTIONS AND BALLS

Receptions are given on the visit of prominent foreign officials and dignitaries. In some of these big state affairs
as many as 1,000 guests are invited. Receptions are given annually to the members of Congress and to the Diplomatic corps in the capital. Receptions are named at ten in the evening. Guests are met at the entrance lobby by Presidential aides and are ushered to the ceremonial room on the second floor where they are presented to the President and the rest of the reception line. Guests gather in groups for informal talk and cocktails until on signal from the President the dance or ball begins. The President with the first leading lady of the evening as his partner starts the dance. The Presidential reception line follows suit. On such receptions buffet supper is served at the state dining room. At the close of the affair the President and his wife takes leave of their guests and proceeds to their bedroom suites. The Presidential aides take care of the departing guests.

STATE DINNERS

There are five state dinners at the Malacanan Palace. This includes state dinners for the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate and the Vice-President. Other formal dinners are given to visiting foreign personalities. Guests at these state dinners are invited in accordance with the protocol lists. Usual number invited are 30 guests but rarely exceeding 90 persons. State dinners are named at nine in the evening.
Guests are met at the ground floor entrance lobby by aides. After the wraps have been laid aside the guest is handed an envelope bearing a card and name of the lady who is to be his dinner partner for the evening. On the way to the reception room he is escorted by a table which shows in miniature the sitting arrangement for the evening. Guests are presented to the President and the First Lady of the land by Presidential aides. If the man has not met his dinner partner before, introductions are made by the aides. The presentations over, the President escorts the leading lady of the evening to the dining room followed by the President's wife and her escort for the evening. The rest of the guests with their partners for the dinner march behind according to protocol rank. Marching to the state dining room is accompanied by martial music by a military band in attendance.

After dinner the male guests assemble at one reception room where they are served coffee and allowed light smoke. The ladies assemble at another room and are served coffee. If a musicale is part of the evening's entertainment, the President takes his wife to the Music room. The rest of the guests follow in husband-wife pairing. The musicale lasts an hour. At the close of the evening the President and his wife take leave of the guests. This is the signal for the guests to gather their wraps and leave.
Public Reception

There is a custom handed down from President to his successor, though much is left to his discretion, to receive the public on his birthday and on New Year's day. It can be said that on this public reception anyone can call on the President. Although some way of screening the visitors is done, the security agency frowns on the reception. The reception is very taxing and tiring to the President. He is scheduled to meet the public from two to three hours. Record show that some 5,000 persons see him on these occasions.

Security Measures

Secret service agents are assigned to guard the President. These are always present wherever the President goes on his official missions. The guarding of the important exits and entrances to the Palace is entrusted to an organization called the Presidential Guards under a commanding officer usually an Army Officer. The Presidential Guards perform official guard of honor and escort for visiting foreign dignitaries and escort the President the moment he steps out of the Palace grounds. A detail is always assigned to accompany the President when he visits other parts of the islands. Having Presidential Guards is a tradition handed down from the Spanish governors-general who had a "guardia civil."
MALACANAN PERSONNEL

The Budget for the fiscal year 1949-1950 authorizes the following personnel for the Malacanan Palace.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
The President of the Philippines

1. The President's Private Offices
   a. Private Secretaries
      1. Private Secretary to the President
      2. Legislative Secretary
      3. Press Secretary
      4. Two assistant private secretaries
      5. Private physician
      6. Seven clerks
   b. Aides-de-Camp of the President
      1. The number of aides-de-camp is left to the discretion of the President. In 1950 there were one senior aide, one naval aide and three army aides.
   c. Provost Office
      1. Provost Officer and Commandant of the Presidential Guards
      2. Watchman
      3. Malacanan Guards (complement a battalion)
   d. Malacanan Household
      1. Chief and property custodian
      2. Caretaker of the Mansion House
      3. Assistant and caretaker
      4. Two assistant caretakers
      5. Steward
      6. Clerk
      7. Cooks
      8. Helpers
      9. Two Laundresses
      10. Three Janitors
      11. Miscellaneous and emergency employees and laborers

2. Executive Offices
   a. Executive Secretary with the rank of Secretary of Department
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

1. Two assistant executive secretaries
2. Private secretary

b. Administrative Division
1. Administrative assistant
2. Six assistants
3. Stenographer
4. Seven clerks
5. Three telephone operators
6. Five messengers

c. Malacanan Clinic
1. Medical officer-in-charge
2. Dentist
3. Chief nurse
4. Three staff nurses
5. Two clinic attendants
6. Clerk-messenger
7. Helper-janitor

d. Finance Division
1. Financial assistant
2. Three assistants
3. Property custodian
4. Disbursing and collecting officer
5. Seven Clerks
6. Three messengers

e. Accounting Section
1. Accounting officer and assistant
2. Clerk-bookkeeper
3. Four clerks
4. Ledger clerks
5. Clerk-typist

f. Property Requisition Committee
1. Chairman
2. Two members
3. Assistant
4. Six inspectors
5. Two clerks

g. Law Division
1. Law officer
2. Four assistants
3. Four clerks
4. Stenographer
h. General Affairs Division
   1. Technical assistants and chief of division
   2. Six assistants
   3. Stenographer
   4. Eight clerks

i. Library
   1. Assistant librarian
   2. Three clerks

j. Protocol Division
   1. Protocol officer
   2. Assistant
   3. Two clerks

k. Building and Grounds Division
   1. Superintendent
   2. Clerk
   3. Head janitor-gardener
   4. Three janitors
   5. Two laborers

l. Records Division
   1. Chief of division
   2. Assistant
   3. Twenty-five clerks
   4. Two messengers
   5. Miscellaneous and emergency employees and laborers.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
The Vice-President of the Philippines

1. Secretary to the Vice-President
   a. Private secretary
   b. Assistant Private secretary
   c. Two clerks
   d. Messenger

2. Technical Assistant

ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL STAFF

1. Technical assistant to the President
2. Legal Adviser
3. Technical Adviser
4. Adviser on Land Planning
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BEFORE

5. Adviser on Educational Matters
6. Adviser on Peace and Order
7. Adviser on Local Government
8. Adviser on Engineering Matters
9. Special Investigator
10. Four Technical Assistants

THE MALACANAN PALACE AS
AN EXECUTIVE MANSION

The Mansion shows much of a Spanish colonial style. For a two story edifice the palace measures short of architectural standards. The ground story is oppressively low. The social hall seems to be out of place in this level, yet the same dark hall is sometimes used as a ballroom. On the second floor most of the halls are dark. The reception room is completely separated from direct sunlight by four surrounding rooms and would appear like a dark tunnel without the bright light from the three large chandeliers hanging across its entire length. Most of the official receptions are held on the second floor crowding the living apartments. The President's family loses its freedom of movement whenever receptions are held on the second floor. It can be safely said that a larger reception area and more closely knit units are needed. Living quarters for the President's family are quite inadequate and facilities are lacking. Improvements can be made with respect to the servants quarters.

One other undesirable aspect of the Malacanan grounds is the separation of the recreational park which is located on the other side of the Pasig River. The President has to take the palace boat across the river to have his morning swim. This setup is far from ideal from the viewpoint of security for the President.
The location of the residence of the President at the new site is fixed by the Master Plan of the New Capital City as approved on March, 1949.

The site is an undeveloped hill and plateau country south of the Novaliches watershed, one of the water sources for the city of Manila. It is endowed with rich scenic resources. East of the site the ground drops down into the Mariquina River Valley. The San Mateo Hills rise on the other side of the valley to present a dramatic view at sunrise. In the far distance are the imposing Sierra Madre Mountains. To the north lies the Novaliches Watershed, a massive chain of hills extending towards the northeast. To the west and southwest is a hazy view of the City of Manila.
THE SITE

APPROACH

The main artery from Manila to the site is an extension of the present Commonwealth Avenue. Another main thoroughfare runs west from the Constitution Hill and connects with the present North Road and Dewey Boulevard from Manila. Four other thoroughfares converge on the Hill providing easy radial access. Circumferential roads encircle the site, connecting the radial roads.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the Capital City site is gently rolling with a decided slope towards the south and west. On the northern and eastern portions are peaks and plateaus averaging 200 to 300 feet above sea levels. Along the eastern periphery is a sudden drop, at the base of which flows the Mariquina River.

Directly south of the Navaliches Watershed are three plateaus about 300 feet above sea level. The area known as "La Mesa" is the most prominent spot in the site with a commanding view of the surrounding countryside, so it was the choice as the location of the constitutional benches of the national government. This is referred to as the Constitution Hill in this report.

The north hill within the "La Mesa" area is designated for the location of the Executive Mansion.
GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

Findings from available data indicate that the nearby Mariquina Valley is along a "fault line." This would indicate that ages ago this territory was susceptible to earthquakes. On the basis of studies on epicenters of Manila earthquakes, it is probable that the faults in the Mariquina and Antipolo region are still in the active stage.

It is admitted by seismologists that regions at or near the epicenters of tectonic earthquakes are more susceptible to damage and destruction than those located with greater distance therefrom. It does not mean, however, that buildings and structures cannot be built in said regions. The rock formation of the new Capital City is more stable than the present alluvial and delta deposits of Manila.

SOIL CONDITIONS

The soil in this area is technically called Novaliches series. The Novaliches soils are light, reddish brown, reddish brown to bright reddish brown in color. The surface and subsoil are friable in consistency and granular in structure. Spherical iron concretions are present, especially in the subsoil. They are underlain by tuffaceous material of varying degrees of disintegration and weathering. The series occur both in upland and hilly topography.
THE SITE

Profile of the Novaliches Clay Loam Adobe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth of Soil in Centimeters</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5</td>
<td>Brown loose and friable loam to clay loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 20</td>
<td>Dark brown granular clay loam with gravel concretions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 35</td>
<td>Adobe clay loam with concretions and gravel, highly weathered tuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 60</td>
<td>Weathered adobe rock, slightly compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 plus</td>
<td>Compact and massive adobe rock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLIMATE

Rufus Nims in his article "Tropical Architecture Embraces the Climate" makes the following comments:

"As long as the primary function of a building is shelter—chief concern in planning is the climate. Physical extremes—the sun can be powerfully hot in summer and strong winds during the typhoon or cyclonic period. Architectural control of these two factors for areas from which either the sun or the wind can be blocked to some adjustable degree of comfort. There are the deluges which splash down without warning and cease as abruptly and surprisingly as they come. This is an annoyance only if there are a lot of sheltered windows which you have to close for the minute duration of the rainfall—a positive advantage if you have a roof which holds a pool of water to insulate you from the glaring heat of the sun between rains. The hurricane comes and goes quickly too so why make every wall an expensive barrier. In most parts of the world a building
is primarily made a shelter to exclude climate—here our shelter is only for the extreme—provide total shelter for specific occurrences; at the same time strive on about total lack of shelter."

In view of the fact that no data on temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and wind direction and velocity are available for the Capital City site, data on climates for the City of Manila are used. Mean values shown in the data are deduced from long periods of observations to make them representative. The site has a slightly higher latitude and elevation than Manila, which means a proportionate difference in weather conditions between the two; a slight decrease in temperature values and slight increase in those of relative humidity and wind velocity for the Capital City site.

**SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL**

**MANILA AND VICINITY**

Manila's days are warm, the nights and mornings cool. In general, two distinct seasons prevail, the Dry Season (March to June) and the Rainy Season (June to October). During the rainy season, which lasts from June to October, the percentage of hours of sunshine is only 37 while it amounts to 54 during the dry season. The three successive months with the longest sunshine are March, April and May. Their accumulated insolation is 33 percent of the annual and almost double the insolation corresponding to the three successive months of July, August, and September.
Total annual normal rainfall = 82.09"
which give only 19 per cent. It can be inferred from the tables that very stormy periods have been associated with low values of the insolation, and vice versa, that the low values of insolation have been the effect of typhoons and series of local thunderstorms.

There are three kinds of rainfall that occur in Manila and vicinity.

1. The "cyclonic rainfall" occurring from June to October, the prevailing winds from the west and southwest bringing most of the rains.

2. The "NE monsoon rains", occurring from November to February. The northeasterly air currents from the northern hemisphere are richly laden with moisture causing abundant rainfall.

3. The "thunderstorm rains" which occur from March to May due exclusively to local storms and thunderstorms.

The temperature the year round may be divided into three seasons or periods:

1. The dry and temperate season, extending through the months of December and January and part of February.

2. The hot and dry period, which embraces the months of March, April and May.

3. The humid and temperate season beginning in June on to October.
NORMAL INSOLATION AND TEMPERATURE
MANILA AND VICINITY
In 1948, the mean temperature was $80^\circ$ F. For the same year the mean daily maximum temperature was $88.4^\circ$ F., while the minimum temperature was $74.9^\circ$ F. Comparative tables of temperature and normal insolation show that the hottest weather does not occur at the same time when the sun is highest and the day is longest, but about a month later. In the same way the coolest weather does not occur when the sun is lowest and the day is shortest, but about a month later.

**AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE OF THE SUN MANILA AND VICINITY**

The graphs on the sun's altitude and azimuth are for Manila's latitude, $N 14^\circ-35'$. The azimuth is given in degrees and minutes and this represents the vertical angle which the sun's rays make with the horizon. Analysis of these graphs will prove helpful in the proper orientation of buildings and in the provision of sun control devices to ward off intense sunlight.

**WIND DIRECTION AND INTENSITY**

The wind rate diagram shows intensity and frequency of wind direction for the two pronounced seasons of the year. The winds of the rainy season bring rains which tend to fall almost horizontally. The cooling breezes during the summer months come from the SE and the NE. Analysis of the prevailing wind direction is important in deciding the orientation of buildings and of rooms within the group of buildings.
AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE
OF THE SUN
NORTH LATITUDE 14° - 35°

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. M.</th>
<th>P. M.</th>
<th>AZIMUTH</th>
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<td>1:00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8:00</td>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>121° - 36°</td>
<td>20° - 37°</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>116° - 12°</td>
<td>7° - 51°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>114° - 06°</td>
<td>1° - 16°</td>
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WINTER SOLSTICE
DECEMBER 22nd
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<td>1:00</td>
<td>132°- 06'</td>
<td>69°- 36'</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
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<td>112°- 42'</td>
<td>57°- 10'</td>
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<td>103°- 36'</td>
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<td>4:00</td>
<td>98°- 00'</td>
<td>29°- 01'</td>
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<td>5:00</td>
<td>93°- 42'</td>
<td>11°- 33'</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>90°- 00'</td>
<td>0°- 00'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Spring Equinox
March 21st
Autumnal Equinox
September 22nd
AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE OF THE SUN
NORTH LATITUDE 14° - 35'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. M. P. M.</th>
<th>AZIMUTH</th>
<th>ALTITUDE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>8:00 4:00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:50 6:10</td>
<td>75°- 00'</td>
<td>0°- 00'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOON SUN DIRECTLY
OVERHEAD AT ZENITH
APRIL 30th
AUGUST 13th
THE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVE

The problem resolves itself to the design of a mansion and headquarters for the chief executive of the land that is worthy of his rank. It must be an integrated structure which can be a showplace for the nation, an office and a home. The resulting solution shall meet not only the requirements of one President but those of his successors as well. This is particularly true as the House changes tenants every four years.

SPACE RELATIONSHIP

Analysis of current examples particularly the White House at Washington, D. C. and the Malacanan Palace at Manila, Philippines indicate that there are three parts to the structure. These are the reception area for state and official functions, the residential portion and the offices. Since everything at the
House revolves around the President, he must be able to move from one unit to another with ease and minimum effort.

Reception Area:
1. Series of reception rooms for state functions like receiving dinner guests and receiving foreign emissaries.
2. State Ballroom for elaborate state receptions and balls.
3. State Banquet Hall for state dinners. Best located where easy access from reception rooms and ballroom is obtained.
4. Reception area accessible to a limited public.

Residential Area:
1. Separate living and reception rooms for family and guests.
2. President's bedroom suite, consisting of a large bedroom, dressing room, bath, study and library.
3. Wife's bedroom suite. Bedroom unit with its own dressing and bath facilities, small work room where she can see the social secretary and plan activities. A common sitting room between the President's suite and the wife's suite is desirable.
4. Other bedroom suites for rest of family with separate bath facilities and common sitting rooms.
5. Guest wing suites may consist of a bedroom, bathroom facilities and common or separate sitting rooms. This unit need not have a direct connection to the House itself.
6. Kitchen facilities to serve both the State and private dining rooms.
7. Chapel and small theatre should be accessible to invited and intimate guests.
8. Separate entrance for guests away from the entrance to state reception area will be a good start. This will separate official and private activities.

Recreation Areas:
1. The gymnasium and swimming facilities maybe housed in a separate building, but easily accessible from the residence and without access from public except through control area.
2. Servants quarters and garage within calling distance from residence.

Executive Offices:
1. President's office with direct access from apartment suite. Clear access to the reception areas without being met by callers on the way.
2. Executive secretary's office must be nearby to facilitate the control of callers.
3. Private secretaries offices nearby to take care of activities both in day and evening.
4. Large waiting lounge for callers.
5. Screening of callers controlled at offices of assistant's to Executive Secretaries.
6. To facilitate smooth flow of callers on the President's rooms and access to the President's offices shall be so located that minimum contact among callers should be had except at the waiting lounge.
7. Conference rooms though not necessarily adjoining the President's office shall be reached with minimum effort by the President.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements of spaces were based on the analysis of current space available, the personnel complement, and activities within the individual rooms and units.

A. PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICES
1. Office of the President with anteroom or waiting room 900 sq. ft.
2. Private Secretary to the President 200 sq. ft.
3. Legislative Secretary 200 sq. ft.
4. Two Assistant Private Secretaries 300 sq. ft.
5. Private Physician 200 sq. ft.
6. Three assistant secretaries and clerical staff 500 sq. ft.
7. Aide-de-Camps
   a) Senior Aide-de-camp 200 sq. ft.
   b) Three Army Aides-de-camp 300 sq. ft.
   c) Naval Aide-de-camp 150 sq. ft.
8. U. S. Army Liaison Officer 200 sq.ft.
9. Chief Secret Service Detail 300 sq.ft.

B. VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICES
1. Office of the Vice-President 500 sq.ft.
   a) Private secretary and assistant private secretary 250 sq.ft.
2. Secretary to the Vice-President 200 sq.ft.
3. Technical assistants 250 sq.ft.

C. ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL STAFF
1. Technical Assistant to the President 300 sq.ft.
2. Adviser to the President 300 sq.ft.
3. Advisers
   a) Educational Matters 250 sq.ft.
   b) Peace and Order 250 sq.ft.
   c) Local Government 250 sq.ft.
   d) Engineering Matters 250 sq.ft.
4. Special Investigator 200 sq.ft.
5. Four Technical Assistants 400 sq.ft.

D. PROVOST OFFICE (Presidential Guards)
1. Commanding Officer 250 sq.ft.
2. Officer of the day 200 sq.ft.
3. Guards outposts 400 sq.ft.

E. EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1. Executive Secretary with rank of Secretary of Department 500 sq.ft.
2. Two assistant Exec. Secretaries 350 sq.ft.
3. Private Secretary 150 sq.ft.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE
1. Administrative assistant, six assistants, clerical staff and telephone switchboard 1300 sq.ft.
2. Medical Clinic
   a) Medical officer 120 sq.ft.
   b) Dentist 120 sq.ft.
   c) Treatment 150 sq.ft.
   d) Diagnosis Room 100 sq.ft.
   e) Dental Clinic 150 sq.ft.
   f) Waiting space 200 sq.ft.
3. Finance Division
   a) Financial assistant, three assistants and clerical staff 500 sq.ft.
   b) Cashier and disbursing officer and clerical staff 700 sq.ft.
c) Accounting officer and 
clerical staff

d) Property Custodian, property 
custodian committee, inspec-
tors and clerical staff

4. Law Division

a) Law Officer
b) Four assistants and staff

5. General Affairs Division

a) Technical assistant and 
chief of division
b) Five assistants and staff

6. Library

a) Librarian, assistant librarian 
and clerical staff
b) Reading room
c) Archives, storage, work space
d) Stacks

7. Records Division

a) Chief of division, assistant 
chief and clerical staff

8. Building and Grounds Division

a) Superintendent and staff
b) Laborers and temporary employees

G. PROTOCOL

1. Protocol Officer
2. Assistant protocol officer and staff

H. OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Press Secretary
2. Seven assistant press secretaries
3. Editor and clerical staff

I. CONFERENCE ROOMS

1. Cabinet
2. Council of State
3. Three smaller conference rooms for 
the following advisory commissions:
   a) Philippine Heraldry Committee
   b) Import Control Board
   c) National Economic Council
   d) Labor Management Advisory Board
   e) Pension and Reparation Committee
   f) President's Action Committee on 
Social Amelioration
   g) Rice Emergency Board
J. REST ROOMS
1. Men's rest rooms and facilities 2000 sq.ft.
2. Women's rest rooms and facilities 1500 sq.ft.

K. EMPLOYEES SOCIAL HALL
1. Social Hall and Lounge 1500 sq.ft.
2. Dining Room 2000 sq.ft.

L. PUBLIC SPACES
1. Lobbies, Halls
2. Adequate automobile parking facilities for about 600 cars

M. RECEPTION AREA
1. State Reception Hall and Ballroom 6000 sq.ft.
2. Smaller reception room 1800 sq.ft.
3. Two small reception rooms 1500 sq.ft.
4. State Banqueting Hall 4000 sq.ft.
   a) Terrace for Lawn and Afternoon Parties
   b) Pantry service from main kitchen 600 sq.ft.
5. Check rooms 200 sq.ft.
6. Rest Rooms
   a) Men's Rest Rooms and facilities 500 sq.ft.
   b) Women's Rest Rooms and facilities 500 sq.ft.

N. RESIDENCE
1. Large Living Room 2000 sq.ft.
2. Large Dining Room 1200 sq.ft.
3. Sitting Room 800 sq.ft.
4. Library 800 sq.ft.
5. Music room 1800 sq.ft.
6. Large Kitchen 1500 sq.ft.
   a) Pantry 500 sq.ft.
   b) Service Rooms 600 sq.ft.
7. President's Suite
   a) Bedroom 800 sq.ft.
   b) Study 400 sq.ft.
   c) Dressing Room and Bath 200 sq.ft.
8. Bedroom Suite for President's Wife and members of the family
   a) Bedrooms each 400 sq.ft.
   b) Common sitting rooms each 300 sq.ft.
   c) Dressing Rooms and bath each 200 sq.ft.
THE PROBLEM

10. Resident Nurse's room with bath 250 " "
11. Social Secretary's room with bath 250 " "
12. Governess Room with bath 250 " "

O. GUEST WING
1. Five Guest Suites
   a) Bedrooms 2000 " "
   b) Common Sitting rooms 300 " "
   c) Dressing and Bathrooms each 150 " "
   d) Dining Room with pantry service 200 " "
   e) Lounge 550 " "

P. RECREATION
1. Gymnasium 5000 " "
   a) Swimming Pool and Bathhouse 2000 " "
   b) Tennis Courts " "
   c) Golf Practice Lawn " "
   d) Riding corrals " "
2. Small Theatre 800 " "

Q. CHAPEL
1. Hall to seat 100 persons 1500 " "
2. Vestry and sacristy 200 " "

R. SERVANT'S QUARTERS
1. Maid's rooms 2500 " "
2. Porters rooms 1800 " "
3. Chauffeurs quarters 720 " "
4. Helpers Dining Room 250 " "
5. Kitchen 180 " "
6. Toilet facilities 400 " "

S. GARAGE
1. Facilities for 6 cars 2100 " "
The site is reached from the city of Manila on the southwest by a radial artery; from provinces north of the city on the west by a radial highway; and from the airport on the north by a circumferential road running north-south. This circulation pattern makes the site easily accessible to the government officials from the southwest arterial highway; the diplomatic corps from the west arterial road and from commuters on the north orbital road. This pattern shows that the main bulk of the traffic shall come from the southwest and west of the site. The public access to the site seems to be best met if this natural flow is followed and accordingly main access to the grounds is from a secondary road parallel to the orbital highway.
THE SOLUTION

ACTIVITIES RELATIONSHIP

The office building is located on the west part of the site to make it accessible to the general public. The reception area is placed next to this structure to provide for a common entrance, parking facilities and unified access to the whole planning group. This area become the most important unit in the group and is given prominence by its position. Its central location provides for a common meeting of activities from the residence whence the President comes and from the executive offices whence government officials come. The President's offices are located on this area directly above the reception areas with easy access from one area to the other. This setup permits the screening of callers and visitors on the Executive wing, before they are permitted to wait in the second floor lounge.

East of the Reception Area is the Residence group including the Guest Wing and Service. The residence is served by another road from the north and from the east circumferential roadways. This is really a private entrance and exit for the President, his family and intimate guests.

Service location was dictated two separate dining areas to be served. The provision of a central kitchen and serving pantries between the two dining areas is a logical solution. Its location permits serving the guest wing as well.

The living areas, the family bedroom suites and the guest
wing forms a court or patio adequately screened from public scrutiny. This gives more privacy to the residence part of the House.

The Guest Wing is detached or semi-detached from residential group giving more freedom to movement of the guests within the confines of the guest wing. Custom dictates that guests do not have to meet the President at lunch, or dinner unless invitation is made by the President to the guests.

Guests moving around the other parts of the headquarters are always guided and accompanied by aides or ushers.

Recreational facilities are located on the north and east of the main group of buildings for easy accessibility from the residential area and from the specially invited guests whose main egress to the compound is from roads north or east of the site.

ORIENTATION

The office building planned bilaterally is best oriented to sunlight if placed on a east-west direction. This prevents the exposure of office areas to the intense afternoon sun rays. At the same time this provides better privacy on the reception area and residential portions as this prevents the employees on the upper floors of the executive building to look down directly on the activities conducted on these two areas.

Location of the ballroom on the north-south direction,
and the banquet hall on the east side provides a common terrace which is shielded from the afternoon sunlight by the longer side of the ballroom. This open space commands a good view of the green of the square between the Residence and the Supreme Court Building located some 4000 feet away.

Locating the residential area on the east gives the "home" portion a good scenic view of the valley and the mountains on the east. This gives the bedroom suites morning sun exposures. Summer breezes come from the E-SE quadrant, so exposure to this direction is quite important.

Typhoon winds and the rain carried with it is very undesirable for more important rooms. General direction of the typhoons are from the west and the southwest. The location of the tall office building and the compact reception area west of the residence partially protects it from the typhoon winds and rains.

CONTROL AND SECURITY

Since the main access to the group of buildings is from the west, control setups on the ground and second floor lobbies between the offices and the reception areas prevents unauthorized persons from walking beyond this area into the residential portion of the building. The secondary entrance controls the access to the residential portion. These two accesses are not in any way connected, thus facilitating individual control.
CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

Due to the geologic condition of the site reinforced concrete construction meets most of the conditions peculiar to the place. Stone facing is limited to important portions of the building due partly to inadequate supply of good facing stone. While steel framed construction is recommended for the rooms with wide spans like the ballroom, the rest of the structures are intended to be reinforced concrete.

Elaborate panelling of walls and ceiling with wood is a possibility as the place abounds in good wood for such work.

Acoustical problems in the ballroom are met by using sound absorbing panels for walls and ceiling. Padded vertical brise-soleil on the west part of the ballroom are intended to help solve the acoustics of the room, as well as keep out the afternoon sun's rays.
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PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS
THE RESIDENCE AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT THE NEW CAPITAL CITY, PHILIPPINES

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

S. W. BENDIC

JUNE 1955
THE RESIDENCE AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE NEW CAPITAL CITY, PHILIPPINES

Dedicated to the memory of the officers who lost their lives in the line of duty during the construction of this building.