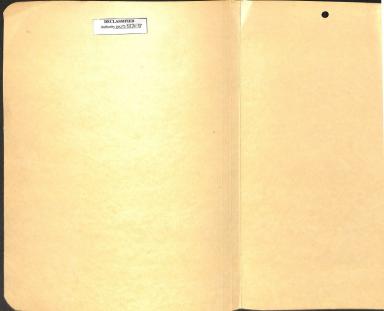
COMMUNICATIONS

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No. 105-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 February 1957.

Effective until 18 February 1958 unless sooner rescinded or superseded

COMMUNICATIONS

MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

- 1. One of the basic objectives of AR 105-10 is to provide for the expeditious flow of those messages having the requisite degree of urgency to warrant electrical transmission. Achievement of this objective depends on control of traffic offered for transmission, and on a closely regulated assignment of precedences in order to assure effective preferential handling.
- 2. Review of Army network traffic transmitted during Operation ALERT 1956 indicates a requirement for increased controls to enforce provisions of AR 105-10. Therefore, commanders will review current local procedures associated with the Economy Program with a view toward greater realization of program objects.
- 3. The following actions are suggested as positive approaches to establishing desired controls:
- a. Bring to the attention of all concerned the detailed provisions of AR 105–10.
- b. Institute a procedure which will require the approval of specifically designated control officers to permit the transmission of any message which exceeds 300 words in length.
- c. Distribute to all message writers a desk card which briefly outlines the fundamentals of precedence assignment. Figure 1 is a recommended guide which may be modified to meet local requirements. It should be emphasized to message writers that the time differential between geographical areas much be considered when precedence designations are assigned.
- d. Acquaint staff personnel with experience factors which indicate the time required, by precedence, for messages transmitted electrically to reach headquarters frequently addressed in the local traffic pattern.
- e. Acquaint staff and communications personnel with speed of service (Signal communications time) objectives for record communications which have been established for use throughout the Army command and administrative network.

TAGO 4441B-Feb. 400484*-57

PRECEDENCE OF YOUR MESSAGES DESTINED FOR MAJOR ARMY HO

PRECEDENCE DESIGNATIONS INDICATE TO

THE ORIGINATOR: required speed of delivery to addressee. THE COMMUNICATOR: speed with which he should handle the message and order of handling.

THE ADDRESSEE: relative order in which he should note the message.

ARE YOU CORRECTLY ASSIGNING PRECEDENCES?

Listed below in increasing order are precedence designations, anticipated handling times, and information which warrants a specific precedence:

DEFERRED

Employ for messages which may be delivered on the following business day. Would mail suffice? ROUTINE

Reserve for messages which do not justify a higher precedence but normally must be delivered within the same business day.

PRIORITY

MUST IT BE DELIVERED TO THE ADDRESSEE WITH-OUT DELAY? Does the message contain important information which can not be delayed? Highest precedence normally assigned to administrative messages.

OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE MUST IT BE DELIVERED TO THE ADDRESSEE WITHIN

60 MINUTES AFTER RELEASE? Does it pertain to information on tactical operations in progress or immediate movement of forces, or does the message contain highly perishable information? (For messages of approximately 30 words in

EMERGENCY

MUST IT BE DELIVERED WITHIN 40 MINUTES? Does it pertain to amplifying reports of initial enemy contact or other situations which demand immediate delivery to the addressee? (For messages of approximately 30 words.)

TAGO 4441B

FLASH

MUST IT BE DELIVERED WITHIN 20 MINUTES? Does it pertain to an initial enemy attack report or other SHORT reports

of emergency situations of vital proportions? (For messages of approximately 20 words.) NOTE. See AR 105-31, Message Preparation, for additional information.

KEEP THIS WITHIN SIGHT ON YOUR DESK

Pigure 1.

[AG 311.2 (25 Jan 57) SIGAC] By Order of Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army:

> MAXWELL D. TAYLOR. General, United States Army. Chief of Staff.

Official: HERBERT M. JONES. Major General, United States Army, The Adjutant General.

Distribution: Active Army: C. To be distributed on a need-to-know basis to al installations, activities located off an installation, and to all units and headquarters down to and including divisions, and units and headquarters of comparable size.

NG . State AG. TISAR: None.

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AR 105-10

ARMY REGULATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 28 September 1949

COMMUNICATIONS .

Paragraph

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(esponsibility to other services 3

Applicability to other services.

1. General.—The Secretary of Defense has directed that stringent administrative action shall be initiated which will reduce extensively the current requirements for telecommunication services within the Department of Defense.

2. Responsibility.—In conformance with the instructions of the Secretary of Defense, all commanders of major commands, individual commands reporting direct to the Department of the Army, and ports of embryation, directors of general and special starf divisions, and heads of administrative and technical positions.

services will—

a. Establish a procedure for the careful screening of all messages prepared for described transmission.

b. Reduce the volume of electrically transmitted messages to the absolute minimum.
c. Make certain that only messages having the requisite element of argency are

transmitted by electrical means.

d. Insure that the lowest possible precedence designation and security clas-

sification are employed.

e. Insure that messages are brief and concise.

 Reduce the number of personnel authorized to certify electrical transmission of messages.

g. Make maximum use of mail. Letters will be considered as the primary means of communication.

means of communication.

h. Employ mail as the means of delivery to addressees in book or multiple
address messages where immediate delivery is not essential.

address messages where immons review of all recurring reports submitted via electrical ineans and eliminate those not consistent with the intent of policies contained

j. Initiate a procedure for auditional command review, to be made periodically, of all communications which have been electrically transmitted within that period.
k. Insure that authorization to make telephone calls is granted only when subject matter is of such urgency that no other means of communication will

suffice.

L. Limit the number of personnel who can authorize long-distance telephone

calls, including those on leased telephone lines.

m. Limit the length of all telephone conversations to the absolute minimum.

m. Limit the length of all templace conversable by telephonic means be n. Require that the subject matter to be discussed by telephonic means be organized for presentation prior to initiating the call.

3. Applicability to other services.—These regulations are equally applicable to other services, such as Weather and Flight Services, Search and Researc, Anti-Submartine Warfare. Air Defense, etc., consistent with the mission of those services.

[AG 311.2 (22 Sep 49)]

DECLASSIFIED Authority NOS 883078

COMMUNICATIONS

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL Major General The Adjutant General J. LAWTON COLLINS Chief of Staff, United States Army

DISTRIBUTION :

REMARKS OF MR. CAMBOA AT THE FIRST MESTING OF THE AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE GROUPS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF FINANCIAL CLAIMS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 14. 1955

We are grateful for this privilege which you have accorded us to present to you the financial claims of the Philippines.

We are submitting those claims for your consideration not in the epirit of a litigant suing another litigant, but rather in the spirit of a partner or an ally, indeed, in the capacity of a former ward trying to settle or adjust past accounts with his former quartian,

It is therefore our hope as well as our conviction that these negotiations will be carried on in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill.

In the letter of President Mageayay of August 23, 1954 appointing Senator Laurel as Chairman of the Philippine Scoomed Mission to
the United States, he instructed the latter also "to work for the
settlement of all the financial claims of the Republic of the Philippines on the Government of the United States". When the Philippine
Economic Mission left Mashington, Senator Laurel directed the Financial
Claims Committee to continue the conduct of the negotiations on these
claims.

The desire to have the financial claims and counter-claims of the two governments settled dates as far back as the Independence Act. Section 2 (B) (1) of the Tydings-McDuffie act reads as follows:

> "(B) The Constitution shall also contain the following provisions, effective as of the date of the proclamation of the President recognising the Independence of the Philippine Islands, as hereinafter provided;

"(1) That the property rights of the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be promptly edjusted and settled, and that all weisting property rights of citisms or corporations of the United States shall be skimowledged, respected and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citisms of the Philippine

Pursuant to the above-quoted provision of the Independence Act, the Constitution of the Philippines provides in Article 17 section 1

(1) as follows:

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81-3 Jun"Section 1. Upon the proclamation of the President of the United States recognizing the independence of the Philippines --

"(1) The property rights of the United States and the Philippines shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippines."

The plan is also in consonance with Article VI of the Treaty of General Polations between the Philippines and the United States

signed in Manila on July 4, 1946 which provides:

In so far as they are not covered by existing legislation, all claims of the Government of the United States of America or its nationals against the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and all claims of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its nationals against the Government of the United States of America shall be promptly adjusted and settled. The property rights of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America shall be promptly adjusted and settled by mutual agreement, and all existing property rights of citizens and corporations of the Republic of the Philippines in the United States of America and of citizens and corporations of the United States of America in the Republic of the Philippines shall be acknowledged, respected and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens and corporations of the United States of America and of the Republic of the Philippines respectively. Both Governments shall designate representatives who may in concert agree on measures best calculated to effect a satisfadory and expeditious disposal of such claims as may not be covered by existing legislation."

Finally the idea is in line with one of the recommendations

of the Bell Mission which reads as follows:

"There are a number of financial claims between the two governments, some antesting the war, others growing out of the war, It is not desirable to have these unsettled claims hampering close financial hampering close financial commission should be set up promptly to negotiate an agreement to cover the claims of each government against the other and to provide for a final settlement. The Agreement should pestifically state that no truther against the other for any alleged obligations insured prior to the date of the agreement." DECLASSIFIED
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There is no doubt but that this general desire for the holding of these negotiations stems from the belief that it is in the mutual best interest of our two countries that these financial claims and counter-claims be adjusted once and for all. As long as they, or any number of them, are left hanging in the air they will be a constant possible source of complaint, minumderstanding and irritation.

This matter of financial claims is not unrelated to the proposed revision of our trade relations recently approved by the Philippine and imerican panels. The Philippines is in dire need of the means that will prime the pump of the economic development that is envisaged by the proposed revision. Matters the Philippines may realise out of these negotiations will go a long way in strengthening the economy of the country within the framework of the proposed revised trade relations, and in improving the morals of the Filipino people thus enabling them to contribute more affectively to the security of that part of the worlds.

Nost of these claims have already been discussed before. However, we feel that some of these cases deserve further consideration. With respect to some of them we have now in our possession additional information which was not previously available and which may throw more light to the situation.

We propose at this first joint meeting of our two groups:to inform you of the nature in general terms of the various claims of our government. It is our understanding that after this seeting you will want to have each item separately discussed more or less thoroughly between our group and the representative or representatives of your group. The claims of the Philipplice Government are as follows:

1. The military claims which consist of the following items:

(a) Unpaid portion of the sakary of the milisted men of the Fhilippine Army and of the recognised generalls units under Executive Order No. 22 of Freedeat Omena.



USAFFE

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Tipus (d) Erroneous deductions from arrears in pay consisting of the equivalent of three months: advance pay which was not actually a received.

TO AG USAFFE

(e) Erroneous deductions from soldiers' arrears in pay on account of guerilla notes received by them during the Japanese occupation.

AG GRLA
USAFFEY GRL
VSAFFEY GRL

(f) Erronsous deductions made from arrears in pay on account of clothing issued at the time of return to military control.

AG USATFE V

(g) Claims approved by the Recovered Personnel Division and later cancelled by the Adjutant General's Records Depository.

AUSAFFE GRLA

 ✓(h) Arrears in pay denied veterans suspended from duty because of criminal charges.
 ✓(i) Unjustified deductions from arrears in pay

of veterums who failed to report to military control on or before August 15, 1945.

(j) Refund to the Philippine Government for the value of individual and organisational equipment and supplies used in originally equipping the numbers of the USAFFE.

AG-WAFFF-GRLA

(k) Related claims of personnel of the Philippine Scouts.

√ (≥) Poyneat & areau impay
2. The dollar devaluation claim.

3. The adjustment of accounts under the Romulo-Snyder

4. The additional war damage claim.

loan agreement.

75. The pre-war claims on unpaid cutoms duties on importations of the U.S. Army and Navy.

6. Refund of certain excise taxes.

Our Committee is still processing some documents from Manila and

it is possible that a few additional claims may be presented later.

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