

RULE 7. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) It is the primary responsibility of the commercial companies to see that all cablegrams are submitted to Cable Censorship for action either before being sent out of the country on any circuit, or before being delivered or further transmitted for delivery to the addressee after receipt in this country. Included also are abnormally routed cablegrams which might not otherwise have entered the jurisdiction of the United States.

RULE 11. METHODS OF CENSORING, AND ACTION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

(a) Types of action:

Censors may:

- (1) PASS,
- (2) DELAY,
- (3) PARAPHRASE,
- (4) DELETE a part,
- (5) SUPPRESS,
- (6) CANCEL or permit cancelation of,
- (7) RETURN FOR CORRECTION (technical irregularity), or
- (8) REFER to Chief Cable Censor for his action or advice.

Every message received in Censorship will eventually receive one of the treatments listed above.

(b) Censorship Marks: Censors in acting on messages may place thereon either in the preamble, or in Memorandum Messages (MM's) following, certain censorship indicators for the information of other censors. Such additions made to messages by censors will not be removed by the personnel of the operating companies, but will be transmitted by the operating companies until removed by a censor. MM's will be charged for at Government rates and billed to the Office of Censorship, Washington, D.C. Censor's "Passmarks," inserted in the preamble, will be carried free, but if lost from a message and recovered by a "service" message, will be replaced at the expense of the company.

Censorship marks, etc., will be removed from traffic by the censor who last handles the messages either before transmission beyond United States Censorship jurisdiction or before release for delivery to the addressee.

(c) Technical Irregularities: Operating companies are expected to notify by service message the station of origin of any messages when a cablegram does not conform to Censorship Regulations or is badly mutilated or garbled, and for such reason is "Returned for Correction" by the censor. Operating companies should not accept messages not conforming to Censorship Regulations, and the burden of obtaining their technical readjustment is therefore on the company. Technical irregularities must be corrected either by the sender or by the operating company before a message can be released by a censor.

In case the technical irregularity is, in the censor's opinion, not capable of being readjusted, the censor, instead of returning the message for correction, may cancel the message because of technical irregularities. (See Rule 11h.)

(d) Inquiries to Senders: Explanations required by a Censor from a cable sender in the United States as to any message filed by him may

be obtained by a "collect" message from the censor to the sender, or by a free service message to the office of origin, at the discretion of the censor.

(e) Censorship requests that the operating companies report to the originating censor the inability of a company to obtain a reply to a service message or to deliver an inquiry, and the reason therefor. This cooperation will make it possible to censor immediately cablegrams that otherwise might be held in expectation of receiving either a reply from the sender, or action by the office of origin.

(f) Non-Delivery: When a cablegram is refused by an addressee, no further, and no other, attempt to deliver to the same, or to any other addressee, will be made without receiving permission from the censor who passed the cablegram. However, the operating company is invited to advise the censor as to some other addressee or address where it is believed delivery is intended or will be accepted.

When an operating company is unable immediately to deliver a message, but learns later that the addressee has moved to another city, the company shall not forward the message, but shall return it to the censor, with the explanation, and the new address.

(g) When Censorship deletes or paraphrases a message, it shall be retyped by the Censor on an operating company form which shall be identical with the form used by the operating company in the transmission of the message to Censorship, and returned to the operating company for transmission or delivery.

(h) Action Not to be Revealed: All operating companies, their executives or employees, are required not to reveal the action taken by a censor on commercial traffic other than press dispatches, except by written permission of, and to the extent prescribed by, the Director of Censorship. (See Rule 24.) The one exception to this rule is that CANCELLATION of a message for any reason carries with it the requirement that the operating company notify the sender and consider a refund.

In this connection, before making delivery of a message, operating companies will insure that the delivery copy does not reveal any action of the censor, such as deletion, paraphrase, indication of a difference between the number of words charged for and the number of words delivered, passmarks, impressions of rubber stamps, etc.

(i) Copies: The operating companies may furnish a patron, upon request, a copy of previously delivered message, provided it was passed by the censor and is in the exact censored form and does not reveal any action of or change by the censor.

RULE 16. CODE.

"U. S. Cable and Radio Censorship Regulations" prohibit the use of private codes. However, censors are instructed that the use of the communication company's private code may be permitted on the company's own circuit for official business, provided a copy of the code is in the possession of the censor. Field Censors may pass "service" messages themselves, if such messages are perfectly clear to them and legitimate. But nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as exempting such company messages in private code from the scrutiny and control of the censor.

RULE 20. REPORTS OF SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

The Director of Censorship and all local censors will welcome any information of suspicious circumstances in connection with the filing of messages. This may be a rare occurrence, but if it uncovers only one enemy effort it will be worth while. Agents of the operating companies may communicate such circumstances by MM on the message. It should be pointed out to said agents that they should not consider themselves as exercising the functions of Censorship, and should not alter or delay a message without the knowledge of the patron. Their action would be in the nature of that of any citizen rendering patriotic assistance to his government, which is the natural obligation of all citizens.