

NOTICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 231.—The following United States Cable Censorship Regulations, issued on the 21st May, 1918, by the Chief Cable Censor, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., are published for general information.

Text of Cable Censorship Regulations outlining Requirements in regard to all Messages to and from Foreign Countries.

United States Cable Censorship Regulations, Issued May 21, 1918, by the Chief Cable Censor, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

FOREWORD

1. Cablegrams will not be passed unless the identity of the addressee and sender is satisfactorily established and the text is clear.

2. It cannot be assumed that because a message is clear to the sender, who is familiar with all the surrounding circumstances, it will be equally understandable to the Censor, who is unfamiliar with the circumstances.

3. Careful observance of these regulations is required.

4. The Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, provides as follows:

“Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication (mail, cable, radio, etc.) to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication, shall be punished as provided in section 16 of this act” (10 years or \$10,000 or both).

1. FOREIGN CENSORSHIP.

Strict compliance with these regulations, while required, will not insure the passage of any cablegram either by United States or foreign censorship. The British and French censorships are largely coordinated with the United States censorship, but these and other foreign censorships from time to time promulgate rules of which senders of cablegrams should keep themselves informed through the cable and telegraph companies.

2. SENDER'S RISK.

All cablegrams are accepted at the sender's risk and may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor, without notice to the sender.

3. COMMUNICATION WITH THE ENEMY.

No cablegrams will be accepted for transmission to Germany or her allies or to territory under her control.

4. NO INFORMATION REGARDING TRANSMISSION.

No information regarding the transmission of cablegrams is permitted to be given. Cable service involving notification by the company to the sender as to whether the cablegram has been delivered is suspended.

5. PLAIN LANGUAGE ADDRESS.

(a) A complete address is required in every cablegram, that is, an address which will clearly identify the person or organization the cablegram is intended for.

(b) Except where a code address is permitted under these regulations, the address must be in plain language. The use of an abbreviation of the entire postal address, provided such abbreviation is sufficient in itself to insure the identification of the addressee by the censors through whose hands the cablegram will pass, is not prohibited; but all abbreviations of address are used at the risk of the senders, and censorship gives no assurance that any specific abbreviation will in all cases suffice to insure identification of the addressee or ready delivery of the cablegram.

6. CODE ADDRESS.

- (a) Registration of code addresses during the war is not permitted.
- (b) Code addresses are not permitted in cablegrams to or from neutral European countries or their possessions.
- (c) Code addresses to Central and South America, while not prohibited in cablegrams from United States territory, are discouraged. If a code address is used, the censor will require a full identification of the addressee, which will often impose on the sender a considerable delay and a greater expense than would have been occasioned by the use of a plain language address in the first instance.
- (d) Great Britain and France upon entering the war refused to recognize code addresses registered on or after July 1, 1914. The United States upon entering the war refused to recognize code addresses registered on or after January 1, 1917. Therefore a cablegram to United States territory via British or French censorship must not be addressed to a code address not registered before July 1, 1914: but code addresses registered up to January 1, 1917, may be used on cablegrams between the United States, Cuba, Curaçao, Haiti, Porto Rico, San Domingo, the Virgin Islands, Central and South America (except British, Dutch, and French Guiana and British Honduras), and points reached by the Commercial Pacific cable; that is, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippine Islands, Japan, and China (except Hongkong).
- (e) Only one code address for incoming messages may be used by one person or organization; but where there are independent branches of one organization a code address may, with the permission of the Chief Cable Censor, be retained for each branch.
- (f) A code address as signature is not permitted.

7. INFORMATION CONCERNING ADDRESSEE ON CABLE BLANK.

- (a) When a code address or any abbreviation of a plain language address is used in a cablegram the full name and full address of the addressee must also be recorded on the blank on which such cablegram is filed. This full address will not be transmitted as a part of the cablegram.
- (b) If a cablegram is addressed to an individual acting in behalf of a firm or other organization, the full name and full address of this organization and the addressee's connection with it must appear on the blank, as well as the full name and address of the addressee.

NOTE.—Full name and full address as used in 7 and 9 shall be understood to mean given name, initials, and surname; street and number, name of office or other building, if any, and room number therein.

8. SIGNATURE.

- (a) All cablegrams must be signed.
- (b) The signature transmitted should, when considered in connection with the text and the addressee, be such as to identify clearly the sender and distinguish him from any other individual, firm, or organization with a similar name.
- (c) The transmitted signature of an individual must consist of the surname at least.
- (d) The transmitted signature of a firm or organization must be sufficiently complete to identify it clearly. The surname of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization may be used, provided satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the Censor.
- (e) A code address as signature is not permitted.

9. INFORMATION CONCERNING SENDER ON CABLE BLANK.

- (a) In addition to the signature required in the cablegram, the full name and full address of the sender must be recorded, as supplementary information, on the blank on which each cablegram is filed.
- (b) If the cablegram is signed by an individual acting in behalf of a firm or other organization, or by an abbreviated form of the name of that organization, the full name and full address of that organization and the individual's connection with it must also be given on the blank. (See note under 7.)

10. TEXT.

Cablegrams that include only address and signature with no text are not permitted, and single word cablegrams will be passed only when their meaning is clear to the Censor.

11. LANGUAGE.

All cablegrams must be in plain language, either English or French, or in one of the 10 codes authorized in paragraph 12 below, except as follows:—

(a) Italian is permitted for cablegrams originating in or destined for Italy, Libya (Tripoli), and Italian possessions in East Africa.

(b) Spanish is permitted between the United States, Central and South America, (except British Honduras and British Guiana), Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China (except Hongkong); and also between Spain and Portugal on the one hand and Cuba, Porto Rico and Central and South America, (except British Honduras and British Guiana), on the other hand.

12. CODES.

(a) The use of code to or from neutral European countries and their possessions is not permitted.

(b) With this exception, United States cable censorship permits the use, conditioned on their acceptability under the regulations in effect in the foreign censorships concerned, of the following authorised codes:—

1. A. B. C. Fifth Edition (not including five-letter edition).
2. Scott's Tenth Edition.
3. Western Union (not including five-letter edition).
4. Lieber's (not including five-letter edition).
5. Bentley's (not including Oil and Mining Supplements).
6. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code.
7. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition.
8. Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, Thirty-ninth Edition.
9. Riverside Code, Fifth Edition.
10. A. Z.

(c) Not more than one code is permitted in any one cablegram.

(d) The name of the code used shall be written on the face of the cablegram, but will not be charged for.

(e) The use of private codes is prohibited.

13. INFORMATION REQUIRED BY CENSOR IN REGARD TO SPECIFIC CABLEGRAMS.

(a) Information required by the censor from a cable user in the United States or Canada in regard to a specific cablegram will be obtained when necessary by a collect telegram from the censor to the cable user and by a paid reply from the cable user.

(b) Cablegrams filed at stations of censorship:

When a cablegram is filed directly at a cable office where a station of censorship is located (as in New York, San Francisco, Galveston, or San Juan), the censor's action will be facilitated if the cablegram is filed in duplicate and a full written explanation of the message is given, particularly in the case of cablegrams containing numbers.

This explanation, it must be understood, is not available to foreign censors, and difficulty will more certainly be avoided if the text of the cablegram is clear in itself.

If the cablegram so filed at the cable office is in authorized code or foreign language, it will tend to minimize delay if a translation, also in duplicate and certified as to its correctness by the sender, accompanies it.

14. SHIPPING.

Shipping cablegrams concerning neutral vessels (not chartered to Allied firms) should always contain the name of the vessel. In no case will a shipping cablegram be passed where the identity of the vessel is not made clear to the censor.

15. COMMODITY.

The action of both United States and foreign censors on a trade cablegram will be facilitated and delay minimized if the name and quantity of the commodity involved may readily be determined from the text. Cable users would do well to inform their foreign correspondents of this fact.

16. NUMBERS.

Numbers that are unrelated to the text or not easily understandable to the censor are not permitted, whether expressed in plain figures or by code words translating into plain figures.

17. SERIAL NUMBERS.

Cablegrams may, if desired, be numbered serially from 1 to 999, inclusive, in plain figures or authorized code translating into plain figures. The serial number, when used, must be the first word following the address. At the option of the sender, the series may begin afresh with number 1 on the 1st day of each month. At the option of the sender, also two additional figures may be added to the serial number, indicating the day of the month, in which case the figure indicating each of the first nine days of the month shall be preceded by a zero. For example: The 25th cablegram of the series, sent on the 4th day of the month, would be indicated as 2504; the 25th cablegram, on the 12th day of the month, as 2512; the 205th, on the 18th, as 20518.

18. TEST WORDS.

An American banking institution or the American branch of a foreign institution that wishes permission to use a test word in remittance cablegrams will apply to the Chief Cable Censor. A correspondent of a banking institution that is entitled to use a test word does not require specific permission to use a test word in a remittance cablegram to the institution so privileged.

19. CABLEGRAMS TO PERSONS ON ENEMY TRADING LIST.

Cablegrams to or from persons on the enemy trading list will not be permitted unless a license has first been obtained from the War Trade Board. The number of the license preceded by "ETL"—for example, "ETL 4075"—must be the last words of the cablegram, except that the word "patent" or a test word may follow the "ETL" number. Even when licensed, such cablegrams are subject to all censorship regulations.

20. ADDRESS FOR CABLEGRAMS TO UNITED STATES OVER-SEA FORCES.

Cablegrams to and from members of the over-sea forces are subject to censorship and must conform to all censorship regulations. Special forms of address, however, have been provided as follows:—

(a) Cablegrams for members of the United States Naval Forces abroad should be addressed "Usnavforce, London," and should have as the first words of the text the name of the addressee (given name spelled out and such initials as are necessary), followed by the name of the ship or unit to which he is attached ("U. S. S." before the ship's name being unnecessary).

The following is a sample cablegram:

(Address)	"USNAVFORCE, LONDON.
(Text)	"FRANK B. HOWARD, <i>Charleston</i> . Informed examinations successfully passed.
(Signature)	"HAMMOND."

(b) Cablegrams for members of the United States Military Forces abroad, including Marines at present serving with the Army, should be addressed "Amexforce, London," and should have as the first words of the text the name of the addressee and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs.

The following is a sample cablegram:—

(Address)	"AMEXFORCE, LONDON.
(Text)	"H. K. SAUNDERS, <i>Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry</i> . Will not change address.
(Signature)	"JANE SAUNDERS."

(c) When there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials, the name should be given in full, as "Frank Barrett Smith"; or the rank or rating should be given, as, for example: "Captain Frank B. Smith," or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

NOTE.—Cablegrams coming from members of the United States Over-Sea Forces addressed "Censor, New York," and having as the first word of the text a code word already registered with the Chief Cable Censor under the provisions of Cable Censorship Circular No. 7, will be forwarded by the censor as provided in that circular, but no new registrations will be made.

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Director Naval Communications and Chief Cable Censor.

No. 282.—In continuation of previous notifications, the following additional regulations governing the entrance of vessels into Manila Bay and their departure therefrom are published for general information.

A vessel desiring to enter Manila Bay shall proceed to the vicinity of a position having Monja Island and Corregidor Lighthouse in range, with Luzon Point bearing north thirty degrees west (true), flying her national colors, together with International Code Number, and there stop until communicated with by the Harbor Patrol Vessel which will be in that vicinity.

In the event of the absence of the Patrol Vessel from this locality, the vessel will proceed at a speed not exceeding five knots towards a line joining Guardia Shoal and Monja Island, and there await instructions from Cochinos Point Signal Station; this line shall not be passed until permission to do so has been granted.

In the event of a vessel being ordered by the Patrol Vessel or Cochinos Signal Station to proceed into Mariveles Harbor, she shall under no circumstance cross to the westward of a line joining Gorda Point and Monja Island.

When a vessel has been granted permission to proceed through the North Channel she will be given a code signal which shall be hoisted immediately and kept flying while within the restricted area above described. Under no circumstance shall she, on entering, pass a line joining Gorda Point and Monja Island without displaying this signal.

The Cochinos Signal Station is provided with International Signals, but routine signals may be made by shapes; that is to say, by Ball, Cubes (showing as Squares), and Cones.

SIGNALS.

Proceed—One Ball on yard-arm (or Flag Signal).

Stop—One Cube (Square) on yard-arm or Rocket followed by Red Star (or Flag Signal).

Enter Mariveles Harbor—One Cone on yard-arm point up, or Rocket followed by two Green Stars.

Patrol Ship will visit you—Two Balls in vertical line from yard-arm.

Hoist Safe Conduct Signal—Cone, apex down, over Cube (Square). To be accompanied by designated letters.

Vessels are cautioned to use clean signal flags of sufficient size to be readily distinguished.

In case of a typhoon, a vessel arriving off the entrance of the North Channel, and seeking shelter at night, shall burn a flare-up light at intervals. The signal granting permission to enter will be a rocket followed by two green stars, and this signal shall be repeated by a rocket fired from Corregidor. The vessel will then be entitled to proceed to an anchorage in Mariveles Bay.