

INTEROFFICE ROUTING SLIP 64
AND/OR CARRIER SHEET HQ ASA


MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPERS

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TO	FROM	DATE	SUBJECT
SS-14	SS-23	5 June 46	<p>Recognition of Authorship of War Department Technical Publications</p> <p>1. Reference attached memorandum, same subject, in only two instances do Army Regulations permit recognition of authorship in a War Department publication:</p> <p>a. Paragraph 7, AR 310-10 states that if copyrighted matter is used in a War Department publication, proper recognition must be given of such matter. This office has been advised that the work of a person employed by the government, produced on government time, and for which he has been paid, cannot be copyrighted.</p> <p>b. Paragraph 8, AR 310-10, with respect to the publication of articles on military subjects by a member of the Army, active or reserve, provides that, "If the author offers the work to the War Department, and it is accepted and published by the War Department in its original form, proper recognition will be given to the individual." Since this paragraph does not appear to apply to civilian personnel of the War Department and since it applies only to articles on military subjects, it can hardly be interpreted as covering such technical publications as would normally be produced by personnel of this Agency.</p> <p>2. Informal discussion with The Adjutant General's office has revealed that, although it has never been stated in writing, the War Department has formulated the policy of granting no bylines or credits to the authors of any technical bulletins, manuals, texts or other articles for general use throughout the Army. This policy is strictly followed and members of that office have indicated that a change therein would not be considered favorably at the present time.</p> <p>3. With respect to the publication of articles of an unclassified nature, the Bureau of Public Relations has informally advised this office that any War Department employee may publish such writings in a technical or trade journal, even when they have been written on government time, provided that he first secures the permission of the chief of his agency and then submits the article to the Bureau of Public Relations for approval. This Bureau, using AR 600-700 for justification, frequently releases such works for publication, even if they have been accomplished as a government project and have been incorporated into a War Department technical manual. This is one way of giving recognition to scientific and technical personnel.</p>

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	<p>4. Although it is considered that a change of policy regarding recognition of authorship of War Department manuals might be desirable, it is not thought advisable that this Agency initiate a request for revision of the policy since the Army Security Agency does not publish a great number of manuals for general distribution throughout the Army. It must also be appreciated that personnel of Army Security Agency have voluntarily sacrificed a certain degree of their liberty of public expression by their entrance on duty with this Agency.</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">  GEORGE A. RICHER Colonel, Signal Corps Deputy Chief, Army Security Agency </p>
<p>2. AS-23</p>	<p>AS-14</p>	<p>27 June 1946</p>	<p>Incl (1) Memo Subj "Recognition of Authorship of War Dept. Technical Publications"</p> <p>1. With reference to paragraph 2 of SS-23's remarks, it is noted that the Adjutant General has issued no written policy in this matter, but would look with disfavor on any change in the non-written understanding on such publication. However, this policy seems to be confined to publications "for general use throughout the Army." Now it is believed that for the highly specialized publications which would be written by ASA personnel, the distribution of which would be confined to the equivalent of Top Secret Cream circles, the Adjutant General's unwritten policy does not apply, and that the Chief of ASA can prescribe his own policy in this regard. Later, agreement with the Navy and the British might serve to enlarge the circle of writers and readers, so that the same policy would be in force in all three SIGINT centers.</p> <p>2. The publication field available to ASA personnel would then comprise two categories:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Unclassified articles which would be subject to approval of the War Department Bureau of Publications as outlined in paragraph 3 of SS-23's remarks, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Classified articles for limited SIGINT circulation.</p> <p>3. The concluding remarks of paragraph 4 of SS-23's comments state that personnel have knowingly sacrificed a certain degree of</p>

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AS-23	AS-14	27 June 1946	Recognition of Authorship of War Department Technical Publications
2 continued			<p>liberty of public expression upon entrance on duty at ASA. It is precisely for this reason then that this personnel should get proper credit within its own narrow confines. "A prophet should not be without honor in his own country", and as a morale factor this has tremendous implications.</p> <p>4. It is, therefore, recommended that the Chief of ASA adopt the policy of authorizing bylines or credits to the authors of technical bulletins, manuals, texts or other classified articles which are intended for use only within ASA, and of encouraging the writing of unclassified articles in accordance with already prescribed policy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Wm F. Friedman</i> for WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN Director of Communications Research</p>
3.	AS-14	AS-23	22 Jul 46
1 Incl n/c			<p>1. It is desired that classified manuals and papers published by the Army Security Agency adhere to the War Department policy of granting no bylines or credits.</p> <p>2. Formulation of policy on format for above mentioned documents rests with Organization and Training Section, Staff. Appropriate regulations will be promulgated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Harold G. Hayes</i> HAROLD G. HAYES Colonel, Signal Corps Chief, Army Security Agency</p>

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*File***Recognition of Authorship of War Department Technical Publications**

With very rare exceptions, all War Department and U. S. Army publications are anonymous. No doubt from the very beginning it has been the unquestioned policy of the War Department and of the Army to show no indication of authorship on any documents of an official character written or produced within the military establishment and disseminated for the information, guidance, or training of its personnel. This policy has been and still is applicable to all publications, technical as well as purely administrative. The policy stems no doubt from the days when science and research in general did not play so prominent a part in warfare as it does today.

It is obvious that in the large majority of cases such a policy of anonymity of authorship can hardly be challenged. It is wise and necessary. However, in my opinion, the validity of the thesis of anonymity of authorship may be questioned in the case of purely technical documents and research papers on scientific subjects.

In the world of science, the incentive to do good research and to write good papers thereon originates in the natural craving for the approbation and esteem of one's colleagues and associates. It is hardly necessary to elaborate on this thesis and to indicate how important it is to scientists throughout the world. For the most part a man who has selected the pursuit of science as his life's work does not receive a large monetary reward. A large part of his recompense derives from an internal satisfaction in achievement; but by no means the minor part of his recompense derives from his knowledge that whatever he may write, if it be worthy of him and represents his best effort, will carry his name as author. Scientists, indeed, derive as much satisfaction from the fact that for decades in the future their writings will serve as memorials and testimonials to their having once lived on earth as do men who cause imposing mausoleums to be erected over their graves, to serve as memorials for the same purpose.

In the Government Service as a whole, with the notable and possibly only exceptions of the military and naval services, authorship of technical documents is usually indicated. This is true in the many scientific bureaus of the various executive departments, such as the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Standards, etc. Why should not purely technical documents and research papers which do not receive a ~~general dissemination~~ throughout the military establishment or which do not serve "for the guidance of all concerned" show authorship?

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When it comes to the matter of indicating authorship of patentable ideas (inventions, in other words), the War Department not only does but is required to have authorship shown. The laws governing inventions and patents are quite clear in this respect and the War Department does not appear to suffer any handicaps in the administration of its business by giving credit where credit is due in the case of patentable ideas. Moreover, AR 850-50 sets forth very clearly what the rights of the inventor and the rights of the Government are. However, when authorship involves a book, document, treatise, etc., the War Department follows a far different policy. It appears a bit inconsistent.

At the present time and under the present rule of anonymity, there is not and, it seems to me, there can not be the same incentive to do an excellent piece of exposition, where such a document is desirable. Excellent exposition requires careful thought, much labor, and the patience to write, re-write, and then revise -- sometimes to the extent of several revisions. Why should the anonymous author take many pains to do a first-class job? He may, of course, receive a fleeting and not too important advantage in the form of some consideration when his superior is preparing an efficiency report. But this sort of recompense hardly fills the need for the very important sense of gratification which comes from the external recognition of a good piece of work and from the visible indication of authorship on the document. This is a more lasting sort of recompense to the real scholar and research man. An internal recognition and an inner sense of satisfaction is, in my opinion, not sufficient to spur most people to extend themselves, take the necessary pains, and to labor with words over and over again to get just the right phrase.

I think that a change in the present War Department policy would be conducive to more and better technical documents from more and better people at Army Security Agency. What steps would be necessary to bring about the necessary change? Is there any Army Regulation which lays down the policy and requires anonymity? I have searched but have not been able to find such a regulation. Has the policy been of such long-standing acceptance that it is among the "unwritten laws" of the service? If so, the change would perhaps not be so difficult to make and so far as concerns purely technical documents for use within the Army Security Agency a ruling by the Chief of the Army Security Agency might be sufficient.

Your comments on the foregoing are solicited.

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DATE 20 April

TO	FROM	TO	FROM
Chief, ASa (10)		Ch, Security Div (80)	
Exec O (11)		P & O Staff (81)	
Control O (15)		Ch, Materiel Br (82)	
Dir Comm Res (14)		Ch, Protec Br (84)	
Asst Ch (Staff) (20)		Ch, Maint Br (85)	
Ch, Pers Sec (21)		Ch, Methods Br (83)	
Ch, Org & Tng (22)		Ch, Res & Dev Div (70)	
Ch, Materiel (24)		Tech Staff (71)	
Ch, Plans & Oper (23)		Ch, Ciph & Ciph Br (72)	
Adjutant, ASa (26)		Ch, Int Equip Br (73)	
Ch, Fiscal Sec (25)		Ch, Elec & Elec Br (74)	
Ch, Sec Cont (27)		Ch, Lab Serv Br (75)	
Asst Ch (Oper) (60)		Ch, C'logic Br (76)	
<u>(2)</u> Ch, Intel Div (90)		Ch, Per & Tng Br (61)	
Ch, Int Cont Br (94)		Ch, Supply Br (62)	
Ch, Crypt Br (93)		CO, Arlington H S (40)	
Ch, Lab Br (91)		2d Sig Serv Br (5C)	
Ch, Machine Br (92)			

As discussed

as requested

Concurrence or comments

Information & forwarding

Information & return

Information & file

Recommendation

Signature if approved

Your action by

Info upon which to base reply

I heartily agree and am in favor
of it 90070. *ju*

I believe all officers involved
should continue to be anonymous,

WESS Form 26 (Rev 5) 2006

highly technical.

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Mark:

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pertinent clause. In
our paper we specifically
excluded such
docs from the scope
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See Staff & try
to get idea across
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