

A Preliminary Who's Who of U.S. Army Military Intelligence

Note: The word "preliminary" in the title not only acknowledges that much biographical work remains to be done, but offers the explanation that many MI worthies have yet to make their final contribution.

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A



Aaron, Harold R. Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Aaron Plaza dedicated at Fort Huachuca on 2 July 1992.] U.S. Military Academy Class of June 1943. Distinguished service in special operations and intelligence assignments. Commander, 5th Special Forces Group, Republic of Vietnam; Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U.S. Army, Europe. Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army; Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Indiana, 21 June 1921; Infantry; Company Commander, 259 Infantry, Theater Army Europe, 1944 to 1945 (two Bronze Star Medals-Combat Infantry Badge-Commendation Ribbon-Purple Heart); Command and General Staff College, 1953; MA Gtwn U, 1960; Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1961 to 1963; National War College, 1964; PhD Georgetown Univ, 1964; Aide-de-Camp to CG, 8th Army, 1964 to 1965; Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1965 to 1967; (Legion of Merit); Commander, 1st Special Forces Group, 1967 to 1968; (Legion of Merit); Commander, 5th Special Forces Group, Republic of Vietnam, 1968 to 1969 (Distinguished Service Medal-Bronze Star Medal-two Air Medals-Combat Infantry Badge); Assistant Division Commander, 8th Division, 1969 to 1971; Chief of Staff, V Corps, Germany, 1971 to 1972; Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, US Army, Europe, 1972 to 1973 (Legion of Merit); Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, 1973 to 1977 (Distinguished Service Medal); Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1977 to 1979 (Defense Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1979 as a Lt. Gen.; Senior Staff Scientist with TRW, 1979; died at Fort Belvoir, 30 April 1980.

Adams, Franklin Pierce. He was assigned to G2, AEF as a captain in July 1918. A journalist and radio personality known as “F.P.A.,” he wrote syndicated columns and musical comedies. About his service with MID in World War I, he wrote: “I didn’t fight and I didn’t shoot, but, General, how I did salute!”

Adams, William J., Specialist Five. Awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 6 January 1968.

Allison, Darrell G., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 12 February 1970.

Ahern, George Patrick, Lt. Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1882. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1882 to 1891; Professor, Military Sciences and Tactics, Montana College, 1891 to 1994, Montana Agricultural College, 1897 to 1998; Santiago de Cuba Campaign (Silver Star Citation); retired

(with disability), 1906 as a Captain; Org Bu Forestry, PI, 1900 to 1914; Active Duty, 1916 to 1919; assistant in MID in May 1917 as a retired major; retired in 1930 as a Lt. Col.; LLB Yale (Forestry); died in Washington, D.C., 13 May 1942, aged 83.

Aiso, John F. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Aiso Library named for him at Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey.] John Fujio Aiso was born on 14 December 1909 in Burbank, CA. He earned distinction at Hollywood High School as an orator and was elected student body president, an important achievement in a west coast society that harbored racial resentment for Asians. A graduate of Brown University and Harvard Law School in 1934, he worked for a New York law firm and spent three years in Mukden, Manchuria, on their behalf. He was drafted in the U.S. Army in December 1940 and was assigned as a mechanic in a quartermaster battalion with the rank Private Second Class. He was rescued from that inappropriate job by Captain Kai Rassmussen, a Japanese-speaking officer who was trying to start a language school at Fourth Army headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco with a \$2,000 budget. He thought he would be discharged when the Army reported that it was releasing draftees over 28 years old. Aiso was 32. But he was convinced by Lieutenant Colonel John Weckerling, G2, Fourth Army, that his country needed him. He was assigned as the head instructor at the Japanese language school first opened at the Presidio of San Francisco. Because direct commissions were not yet authorized and he could not function as head instructor as an enlisted man, he was returned to civilian status. Later, when Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, Chief of Army Intelligence, visited the school at Fort Snelling in 1944, he arranged for Aiso to be commissioned a major in the Army of the United States, an act that was not possible before the Battle of Midway due to an Army policy forbidding Japanese-Americans from becoming officers. Officially opening on 1 November 1941, the language school graduated its first class in May 1942 and then moved to Camp Savage in suburban Minneapolis where it was enlarged and renamed the Military Intelligence Service Language School. It was now under the operational control of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. In 1944 it moved down the road to Fort Snelling where the school added Chinese and Korean classes. By war's end, it had graduated 4,500 Nisei, 1,500 Caucasians, and a few Chinese and Korean students. The role they played in the war in the Pacific is well known. Besides the critical work of prisoner of war interrogation, they translated captured documents, plans, diaries, and letters. According to Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, Mac Arthur's G2, the men that Major Aiso trained shortened the war by two years. In October 1945, Aiso was transferred to the Civil Information Section of the G2 Section, Far East Command. Arriving in Tokyo in February 1946, he assumed investigative and enforcement duties in connection with the Political Purge called for by the Potsdam Declaration. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in May 1947 and transferred from Military Intelligence to the Judge Advocate General's Corps. Resuming his civilian law career, he received several judicial appointments in California, eventually serving as Justice Pro Tem of the California Supreme Court. He received the Legion of Merit for his World War II service and was decorated by the Japanese government in 1984 with the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun. He was a leader in the Military Intelligence Service Club of Southern California until his death in 1987 at the age of 78.

Akin, Spencer B., Maj. Gen. He was Chief, Signal Intelligence Service/Division from July 1939 to May 1941. During World War II, Akin was General MacArthur's Chief Signal Officer in the Southwest Pacific Area and was three times cited for bravery, earning a Distinguished

Service Cross and two Silver Stars. From 1947 to 1951 he was the chief signal officer of the U.S. Army.



Akune, Harry M., Technician 3rd Grade. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He entered the U.S. Army on 12 December 1942 from the Amache relocation camp, Colorado. He and his family had been relocated as part of the government's action to remove 120,000 Japanese Americans from the West Coast during World War II. After graduating from the MI Service Language School, he served as a translator and interpreter for the U.S. 33d Infantry Division in British New Guinea. In November 1944, he was attached to the 503d Parachute Regimental Combat Team. He provided intelligence services for the amphibious invasion of Mindoro Island which became a vital base for the aerial war against the main Japanese forces in the Philippines on the island of Luzon. The 503d Parachute RCT became the lead unit in retaking the fortress of Corregidor. It was the key to Manila Harbor and the site of the surrender of U.S. and Filipino forces in 1942. Without formal parachute training, on 16 February 1945 Akune was among the first Americans to land among the splintered tree stumps, rubble and enemy fire on the heavily defended island fortress. As with most parachute operations, the initial period required everyone to fight as an infantry soldier, and Akune did that with distinction. Shortly after landing, he was able to extract timely and valuable intelligence from the prisoners taken and documents he translated. Akune demonstrated that a human intelligence capability is essential for success in a wide variety of combat situations. The after-action report recommended the permanent assignment of an intelligence specialist to every combat operation. His commander stated many times that his personal bravery and truly outstanding actions allowed our forces to take rapid and effective offensive action against a larger enemy force, thereby shortening the duration of the campaign and significantly reducing the number of American casualties.

Alajajian, Jerry A., Special Agent. Joining the Army in 1942, he picked the CIC because of his Armenian language background, but, after training at the Chicago school and Holabird, he found himself going in the opposite direction to Australia. There he attended jungle warfare school and reported to the 41st CIC Detachment with the 41st Division at Hollandia. He participated in a dangerous landing with his detachment on the island of Biak. On Luzon, in the Philippines, he worked with the Philippine guerrilla units. His Bronze Star citation described his heroism during the January to February 1945 time frame: "Alajajian established and maintained liaison with a group of guerrilla intelligence agents to obtain tactical and counter-intelligence. He continued this work under artillery and small arms fire, subject to nightly infiltration, and on three separate occasions narrowly missed death as a result of the shelling. His influence with, and direction of, the guerrillas resulted in the location and subsequent neutralization of enemy artillery as well as furnishing valuable sketch maps of the enemy dispositions. Through this liaison...Alajajian was responsible for the apprehension of two notorious enemy collaborators."

A little over two months later, Alajajian earned a Soldier's Medal for rescuing an officer from a swift running river after their jeep overturned while attempting to ford the stream. After the war he returned to his pre-war job with a Boston life insurance company.

Albee, Theodore, SSgt., 509th CIC Det, killed in action on 21 December 1944.



Alchesay. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. A barracks, building 31122, at Fort Huachuca is named for him.] Probably the most famous of Apache scouts, Alchesay, was born about 1853 between Globe and Showlow, Arizona. He enlisted in 1872 and became First Sergeant of A Company, Indian Scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Charles B. Gatewood, 6th U.S. Cavalry. He participated in major campaigns in the Tonto Basin area in 1872 and 1873. His gallant conduct on several occasions earned for him the Medal of Honor. General Crook gave a large share of the credit for his success in these fights to Apache scouts. Alchesay, who was considered the chief of the White Mountain clan, was also involved in the 1886 Geronimo campaign. He visited President Grover Cleveland in Washington and acted as a counselor to Indian Agents in Arizona Territory. Alchesay died in 1928, a chief to his own people and to the U.S. Army which depended so much on his abilities.

Aldrich, Harry Starkey. Born in Kalamazoo, Michigan in 1895, he graduated from the Michigan College of Mining in 1917 and joined the U.S. Army. From 1928 to 1932 he was the Army language officer in Peking, China, and in 1941 joined the staff of Brig. Gen. John Magruder's American Military Mission to China. In the second World War, he served first in Army intelligence and then in the Office of Strategic Services in 1944. Aldrich was chief of the OSS Secret Intelligence Branch in Cairo before he took over all OSS operations in the Middle East.

Algaard, Harold L., WO1. Killed in action in Viet Nam, 4 March 1971, while serving with 138th Radio Research Aviation Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Allen, Charles W., Col. He commanded the 66th MI Group from 1967 to 1968, was G2, U.S. Army Vietnam from 1968 to 1969, and commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird from 1970 to 1972. He died in 1975.

Allen, Doris I. "Lucki," Warrant Officer. She served in Vietnam from October 1967 to September 1970. Allen worked in the Army Operations Center, U.S. Army, Vietnam, and with the Combined Documents Exploitation Center in Saigon. During her tour, she issued several reports which were directly responsible for saving lives in combat. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*,

Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Allen, Eldon L., 1st Lt., 17th Abn Div, killed in action 24 March 1945.

Allen, Gardiner P. Lieut. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Pioneer in intelligence aviation as aerial observer during World War I. Cited for heroism (Distinguished Service Cross) for successful completion of extremely hazardous photo reconnaissance missions behind German lines.

Allen, Henry Tureman, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1882. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Sharpsburg, Kentucky; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1882 to 1888; Military Attache, Russia, 1888 to 1893; Military Attache, Berlin, 1895 to 1898; Santiago de Cuba Campaign; Lt. Col. with United States Volunteers, Philippine Insurrection; Brig. Gen. Philippine Islands CON, 1903 to 1906; Observer, Japanese Army, 1904; Punitive Expedition; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1917; CG, 90th Division and 8th Corps, Army Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Maj. Gen., US Army, 1920; CG, American Forces in Germany; retired in 1923; many decorations; died in Pennsylvania, 30 August 1930, aged 71. He graduated from Georgetown College, Ky. A.M. in 1898. He received his law degree from Lincoln Memorial University in 1920. His wife was the former Dora Johnston of Chicago, Ill. His son was Henry T. Allen Jr. a cavalry officer.

Allen, James. When the Civil War began, Allen left Providence, Rhode Island, for Washington, D.C., with dentist William H. Helme and two balloons. He offered his services to the U.S. Army and demonstrated his balloonist skills on 9 June 1861. He performed some reconnaissance flights for the Army in northern Virginia. He returned home in July after both of his balloons were damaged in accidents. In March 1862 he returned with his brother Ezra to serve in the Army of the Potomac's balloon corps under Thaddeus S.C. Lowe. When Lowe resigned in May 1863, Allen became its commander. He made many aerial reconnaissances, notably during the Peninsula Campaign.

Allen, Robert S., Col. An author and journalist, Allen spent the war as G2 executive officer for General George S. Patton's Third Army, working for Col. Oscar Koch. During the 1942 Louisiana maneuvers, he put together a comprehensive course for Third Army intelligence personnel which served as a model for tactical intelligence instruction. He lost his arm during a recon in the final months of the war. He was the co-author of the syndicated newspaper column "Washington Merry-Go-Round."

Allison, Haskell, Maj. He was Chief, Signal Intelligence Service/Division from August 1935 to April 1938.

Allmond, Roy C., Sgt., CIC soldier killed in a plane crash on 13 August 1945.

Alsop, John DeKoven. (1915-) Commissioned in 1942, he was assigned to OSS Special Operations Branch where he participated in Operation JEDBURGH, the parachute insertion of three-man teams behind German lines to coordinate the D-Day invasion with the French resistance. Alsop was discharged in 1945 as a captain. This insurance executive became active in Republican

party politics. His brother Stewart was also a covert operations officer.

Alsop, Stewart J.O. (1914 to 1974) Like his brother John, Stewart was a graduate of Yale. After enlisting in the British Army and reaching the rank of captain, he transferred to the American Army where he became a member of the Operation JEDBURGH mission with the OSS. After the war he collaborated with his brother Joseph in producing a syndicated newspaper column, became a *Newsweek* senior editor, and authored several books.

Alvarado, Lorenzo. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] MSgt. MI agent instrumental in uncovering and defeating German espionage and sabotage activities during World War I. During World War II, served in a “stay behind” role in the Philippines for intelligence purposes with great success and at extreme risk for over three years.

Anderson, Edward, (1864-1937) Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1888. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia; Infantry-Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1888 to 1895; Sioux Indian Wars, 1890 to 1891; assigned to MID as a lieutenant in 1897; Santiago de Cuba Campaign (Silver Star Citation) Puerto Rican Expedition; Tactics Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1898 to 1902; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1918; CG, Units and Camps in the United States, 1917 to 1920; retired in 1923 as a Colonel; Brig. Gen. retired 1930; died in Florida, 2 November 1937, aged 73.

Anderson, John A., T/Sgt., CIC soldier in the Philippines, died of diphtheria in a POW camp.

Anderson, Leroy, Capt. An MI Reserve officer and noted composer who wrote the “Syncopated Clock,” and “The Typewriter Song, among many other hits.” He supposedly wrote the “Swedish Rhapsody” on the day room piano of the 525th MI Group at Fort Bragg.

Annin, Robert O., Maj. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, III Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 3 February to 28 February 1919.

Apmann, Arthur M., Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Student, Military Intelligence Training Center, 22 August 1942 to 18 October 1942. Instructor and Department Chief, Photo Interpretation Section, Military Intelligence Training Center, 18 October 1942 to 12 October 1945. Temporary Duty, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Forces, Headquarters, including duty at Photo Intelligence Center, London, Paris, at 12th Army Group Aerial Photography Interpretation Detachment, at First Army Aerial Photography Interpretation Detachment, at School of Military Intelligence, British Army, Matlock, England, 17 June 1944 to 23 October 1944. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 16 November 1945. Army Commendation Ribbon. Bronze service stars:

Normandy-Belgium, Germany.

Applegate, Ross, Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart Died in Vietnam on 26 March 1968.

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish. (1893-1973) A 1916 graduate of Princeton and a journalist, Armstrong was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in 1917 and assigned as the military attache to the Serbian War Mission in the U.S. Then, in 1918, he worked in the Military Intelligence Section of the War Department General Staff for a year, before being sent to Belgrade as acting military attache. After his discharge in 1919, he founded the *Foreign Affairs* journal and became a respected consultant on foreign policy, eventually holding high positions in the State Department.

Arrowsmith, John C., Col. He was Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, from June to August 1950, from February to July 1951, and from December 1952 to January 1953.

Atkins, Edwin L., Colonel: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, Fort Devens, from 25 June 1960 to 21 August 1960.

Audilet, Franklin D., WO1. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 1 April 1968.

Averill, Nathan King, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1895. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Michigan; Cavalry; Apache Indian Wars, 1895; Santiago de Cuba Campaign (Silver Star Citation); Staff and Faculty, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1899 to 1903; Military Attache, Russia, 1911 to 1913; Commander, 308th Infantry and Brigade, 77th Division, American Expeditionary Forces; American Forces in Germany; retired in 1922 as a Colonel; died in Albany, 27 October 1947, aged 75.

B

Babcock, John B., chief, MID from 1893 to 1894 as major.

Babcock, John C. (1836-1908) This Chicago architect began his military career as a private in the Sturgis Rifles, the personal guard of George B. McClellan, commanding the Division of the Potomac. In November 1861 he was assigned to the intelligence service organized by Allan Pinkerton. When the Sturgis Rifles were mustered out in 1862, Babcock remained as a civilian employee of the Topographical Department. He worked for successive commanders of the Army of the Potomac and was the deputy to Colonel George H. Sharpe who headed the Bureau of Military Information. Babcock was credited with producing accurate order of battle information that was far more reliable than the estimates of Pinkerton. When the war ended, Babcock was the intelligence officer for General George Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Babcock, Walter Crosby, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1893. Assigned to MID as a lieutenant from April 1898 to April 1899. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military*

Academy, 1980: Born in Massachusetts; Cavalry; Commander, 310th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal-Silver Star); retired in 1921 as a Colonel; Brig. Gen., Officer Reserve Corps, 1921; Secretary, Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C. 1923 to 1934; died in Washington, D.C., 9 August 1937, aged 67. Wife nee Mary Alice Bernard, daughter of Brig. Gen. Reuben F. Bernard.

Bagby, Phillip H., Lt. Col. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff G2, American Forces in Germany, American Expeditionary Forces from 9 July to 12 July 1919. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff G2, American Forces in Germany, American Expeditionary Forces from 12 July 1919 to 20 June 1923.

Bagot, Alfred W. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career in HUMINT and counterintelligence assignments. First MI advisor to Saudi Arabia. Commanded five MI groups—902d, 149th, 500th, 525th, and Field Activities Command.

Bakeless, John Edwin. Col. (1894-1978) This Harvard Ph.D. and author was a reserve officer dating from 1918 and received intelligence training from 1934 to 1940. He was called to active duty in 1941 as a major, first serving as assistant military attache in Turkey, then with the American Section of the Allied Control Commission for Bulgaria, finishing the war as a colonel. He is the author of *Turncoats, Traitors and Heroes* (1959) about espionage in the Revolutionary War, along with a number of other works.

Baker, Lafayette Curry. (1826-1868) In 1861 this former San Francisco vigilante offered his services to Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott and, at Scott's instigation, undertook an espionage mission into Virginia where he was imprisoned on suspicion of spying. Released, he returned to Washington where he formed the National Detective Bureau, which became part of the War Department in February 1862. In this capacity he searched out and arrested not only Confederate spies, but sympathizers, Army deserters, profiteers and other varieties of offenders. He received a colonel's commission in June 1863 from Secretary of War Edwin Stanton with the charge to raise a regiment for the protection of the District of Columbia. Baker's Rangers, or the First District of Columbia Cavalry, patrolled the environs of Washington and fought a running battle with John S. Moseby's Partisan Rangers, but failed to capture the daring Moseby. For his postwar efforts in locating the assassin of President Lincoln, Baker was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and left government service a year later in February 1866.

Ball, Milton J., Cpl., 955th CIC Det, died of amoebic dysentery on Leyte on 21 July 1945.

Barber, Henry Anson, attache in Havana in 1909 as a major.

Barker, John W., military observer with French Army as major in November 1916; liaison officer to Inter-Allied Bureau in June 1917.

Barrett, David Dean. A Chinese linguist, this Army captain was assistant military attache to Joseph W. Stilwell, the attache to China and Thailand from 1935 to 1939. He succeeded Stilwell as attache to China during the second World War and acted as executive officer of the military

school at Kunming which was formed to train nationalist officers. He was a member of the seventeen-man commission sent to Yen-an to establish relations with the Chinese Communists, a job that would involve him with Gen. Albert Wedemeyer's plan to commit American paratroopers to fight on the side of the Chinese Communist guerrillas. The plan was aborted because of political opposition in the U.S. and Barrett was one victim of the uproar, failing to get his expected promotion to brigadier general.

Barrows, David P., Lt. Col. Chief, Manila MID from January to August 1918 as major; served as Intelligence Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, Siberia, from 16 August 1918 to 10 March 1919.

Barth, George B., Maj. Gen. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from August 1953 to October 1953. During World War II he commanded the 357th Infantry and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, two Bronze Star Medals and the Purple Heart. As the Commanding General of the 25th Division Artillery in the Korean War, he earned his second Silver Star. He was chief of the Joint Military Assistance Group mission to Greece after the Korean War. He retired as a major general and Deputy Commanding General of First U.S. Army.

Beach, William Dorrance, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1879. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Cavalry; Frontier Duty, 1879 to 1884; Ute Indian Wars, 1879; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1884 to 1888; Santiago de Cuba Campaign (two Silver Star Citations); Philippine Insurrection; War Department General Staff, 1903 to 1906; Chief, MID 1903 to 1906 as major; Chief, MID Manila in September 1912 as colonel. Chief of Staff, Philippine Islands Division, 1910 to 1912; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1917; CG, 176th Infantry Brigade, 88th Division, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1920 as a Colonel; Brig. Gen. retired 1927; died in New York, 18 June 1932, aged 76.

Beatson, Gerald R. Special Agent. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Special Agent Beatson was a key figure in the Allied success of uncovering German nuclear research efforts during World War II. Drafted in August 1942 and selected for the Counterintelligence Corps, he was recruited for the ALSOS mission, a special task force targeted against German nuclear research activities. On an operational ALSOS mission in Belgium, Agent Beatson successfully directed the removal of numerous quantities of uranium ore on the Albert Canal while under heavy enemy fire. When ALSOS reached Germany, he led the way to top German scientists deep in enemy occupied territory, and was successful in capturing several of these key scientists. Later, he led a detachment of eight men in four vehicles into the future Soviet Zone of Occupation ahead of American forces. There, he successfully stalled the Russians until the remainder of the ALSOS team recovered the international radium standards developed by Madame Curie in Weida, Germany. Special Agent Beatson remained a valuable member of the U.S. Army until his discharge in

November 1945. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Benjamin, Alfred H., Jr., Ssgt., 5th Army CIC, killed in an auto accident in North Africa on 8 March 1943.

Benkert, Paul A., Specialist Four. Awarded the Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 7 January 1967.

Benson, Frank E. Jr., Cpl, 101st Abn Div CIC, killed in action on 6 June 1944 at Normandy, France.

Berlitz, Charles F. (1913-) This noted linguist, author and archaeologist directed the Berlitz Language Schools in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago and San Antonio in the 1930s. During World War II he served as a major in military intelligence, holding a commission in the MI reserve.

Bessman, Leonard M., Capt. Leonard BESSMAN was one of a number of counter Intelligence Corps officers requested by message, 18 Oct 1942, from HQ Allied Forces (General Eisenhower) for participation in Operation TORCH (the Invasion of North Africa). He landed with HQ Section, Center Task Force (II US Corps) in the Gulf of Arzeu, about 15 miles east of Oran, at H plus four hours on D-Day (8 Nov 1942). In April of 1943, BESSMAN was with the II Corps CIC Detachment in Tunisia where he, and others, were frequently with forward troop elements searching for documents and material which would provide updated order of battle information for the Corps G2, Colonel Benjamin A. Dickson. The CIC Detachment Commander, Captain Horace Miner, describes what happened to BESSMAN on 7 April 1943: "Ordered to search for documents at Bordj el Hafey, which the southern thrust was to have captured, BESSMAN rode into a strong enemy force; General Patton having decided to bypass the position at the last minute. Bessman's jeep was drilled through by an armor-piercing shell. He brought the enemy under automatic pistol fire, covering the withdrawal of the driver to warn Colonel Dickson, who BESSMAN knew was to follow him shortly. Finally wounded by machine-gun fire, BESSMAN was taken prisoner, but Colonel Dickson was warned in time." He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy." Shortly after this, famed war correspondent Ernie Pyle wrote: "As is bound to happen in wartime, your close friends sometimes disappear.... The closest friend I've got so far is Leonard Bessman, a lawyer from Milwaukee.... We have almost definite proof that Bessman was captured and not killed.... I've mentioned Lennie Bessman before in these columns.... His bravery was a byword among us long before he was captured. It was a bravery based upon idealism - the invulnerable kind of bravery - and it was inevitable that sooner or later he would die or fall prisoner.... He was up forward of our advance troops, for that was his job, and suddenly he found himself cut off, with a German tank in front of him and a machine-gun next on his side. Lennie jumped out of his jeep, pulled out his .45 and yelled at the heavily armed enemy, "come on out and I won't shoot!"." Writing of him later, in his book, *A Soldier's Story*, General Bradley said, "another of Dickson's most promising young officers was Captain Leonard M. Bessman was wounded and captured by the enemy while on reconnaissance with Dickson in Tunisia. In Italy he broke out of a PW camp to spend six months with partisans in the hills before making his way back to Allied Lines."

Quoted, with some modification, from text appearing in pages 1583-1587, Volume XI, History of the Counter Intelligence Corps in the United States Army, 1917-1950; US Army Intelligence Center, Fort Holabird, MD 1959.

Betts, Thomas Jeffries. (1894-) Betts was the chief of the Situation Section of the Intelligence Branch, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, War Department, in 1941, at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. From 1944 to 1945 he worked for the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe. In 1945 he became the director for intelligence for the U.S. Group Control Council for Germany, and in 1946 he was appointed chief intelligence officer for the Bikini nuclear weapons tests. He finished his military career in 1948 after serving as U.S. military attache in Warsaw, Poland. Betts embarked upon a new career with the Central Intelligence Agency in the early 1950s. Among his decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Bibee, Raymond E., Capt., CIC soldier in the Philippines, died in prison camp.

Biddle, George, Capt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, I Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 28 December 1918 to 10 February 1929 and 25 February to 10 March 1919.

Biddle, Nicholas, Officer-in-charge, New York City office, MID, June to October 1918 as major and lieutenant colonel.

Biddle, William Shepard, Jr., Maj. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1885. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Michigan; Infantry; Frontier Duty, 1885 to 1892; Indian Wars; Instructor at U.S. Military Academy, 1892 to 1896; Spanish American War, Philippine Islands; Philippine Insurrection; attache in Berlin as a captain from 1902 to 1906. Resigned in 1907 as a Captain; World War I Major (National Army); Adjutant General's Department, 7th Division, American Expeditionary Forces and Adjutant General's Office, 1918 to 1920; died in Oregon, 11 July 1938, aged 75.

Biller, Harold D., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 25 February 1969 while serving with 175th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Bingham, Theodore Alfred Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1879. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Connecticut; Corps of Engineers; Military Attache, Berlin, 1892 to 1894, Rome, 1894 to 1895; Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C., 1897 to 1903; Brig. Gen. and retired (with disability) in 1904; Police Commissioner, New York City, New York, 1906 to 1909; returned to active duty with Department of Engineers, Eastern Department, 1917 to 1919; died in Canada, 6 Sept 1934, aged 76.

Birch, John. (ca. 1918-1945) Birch was fluent in Chinese, being the son of American missionaries to China. During World War II he was an intelligence officer with Gen. Claire Chenault's 14th Air Force. When a captain, he was transferred to OSS and undertook a reconnaissance mission

in China. He was killed by Chinese Communist forces on 25 August 1945 when he ran a roadblock. He was not affiliated with the right wing organization that appropriated his name in the late 1950s.

Biscoe, Earl A., attache in Chile in April 1914 as captain. Lt. Col., Coast Artillery Corps; b. Washington, D.C.; r. Washington, D.C.; sch. att. Virginia Military Institute, 1900. Wife: nee Edith M. Aldrich.

Bissell, Clayton Lawrence. (1896-1972) Upon his graduation from Valparaiso University Law School in 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the U.S. Army Signal School. He was later commissioned. In 1943 he was chief of Army Air Force Intelligence and in 1944 became assistant chief of staff for intelligence. In that position he opposed the plan of General William Donovan to turn the OSS into a central intelligence agency because he saw such an organization as an encroachment upon the work of Army intelligence.



Bissell, Daniel, Jr. Brig. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Daniel Bissell was 20 years old when he enlisted in the Continental Army in 1775. He served in the 8th, 5th, and 2d Connecticut Regiments and by 1781 he had been promoted to the rank of sergeant. General George Washington, a man who well knew the advantages of military intelligence, put in motion an espionage mission to discover the intentions of the British General Cornwallis encamped around the city of New York. Sergeant Bissell was his man. He was to pose as a deserter from the American Army and to guarantee his cover he was written off the rolls of his regiment. Crossing into British lines, he discovered that General Harry Clinton had rescinded his orders to give protection to American deserters. Suffering from exposure and fever as a result of eluding British press gangs, Bissell enlisted in the British Army in order to receive medical attention. Before he could fully recover, he feared he would be found out and made a harrowing escape, leading his pursuers and their bloodhounds through swamps until he reached the safety of Washington's lines on 29 September 1781. The commission that General Washington promised him failed to materialize as Congress had put a ceiling on the number of officers in the Continental Army. Bissell was offered a discharge or transfer to the Invalid Corps with pension, but refused both and returned to his regiment as an Orderly Sergeant. On 10 June 1783 Sergeant Bissell received the Badge of Military Merit (the "Purple Heart") for conspicuous gallantry and outstanding military merit. Thus he became one of the first American soldiers to receive the new nation's first military decoration. But Bissell's military career was far from over. After the War of the Revolution, he campaigned against Indians along the Ohio River, fought against the French in 1799 as a 1st Lieutenant, and commanded Fort Massac on the Ohio River in 1804. He would also command part of the province of Louisiana after its purchase from the French, and lead American troops in the battle of Lyon's Creek during the War of 1812. Having achieved the rank of general in

1814, he commanded posts at Mobile, New Orleans and Baton Rouge before his retirement in 1821.



Benavidez, Roy P., Msgt. Having been inserted by helicopter on the morning of 2 May 1968, a 12-man Special Forces Reconnaissance Team found itself surrounded by superior enemy forces. The team was on an important intelligence-gathering mission. Back at the forward base, Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez was off duty and entering the radio shack. He recognized the voice and knew the importance of the mission. He was determined to go in and get the men out—all of them. Climbing aboard the departing rescue chopper and arriving at the team's position a few minutes later, Benavidez jumped out and ran 75 meters under withering fire to reach the crippled team. He was wounded three times before reaching the men, and when he did get to them, he found the team leader dead and the remaining men either wounded or dead. For the next eight hours, Sergeant Benavidez fought, set up defensive fires, administered first aid, and called in air strikes to help suppress enemy fire. He also destroyed what he could of the team's classified equipment and materiel. The rest he accounted for so that it could be loaded on the rescue helicopter. After Benavidez had already put several men on the rescue chopper, the pilot was killed causing it to crash. Sergeant Benavidez then pulled the men out of the burning chopper and waited for another to arrive. Continuing to drag and carry the dead and wounded men to the second chopper, Benavidez was attacked from behind and during hand-to-hand combat he received several wounds before killing his adversary. He then killed two more Viet Cong approaching the chopper unseen by the door gunner. After all the men, including the dead, were inside the rescue chopper, Sergeant Benavidez allowed himself to be taken on board also. For his heroism, Sergeant Benavidez received the Medal of Honor. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]



Bidwell, Bruce W., Col. While assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, in 1952, he was commissioned to write a history covering the field of military intelligence. Two years later he had completed the first four parts collectively known as *History of the Military Intelligence Division, Department of the Army General Staff: 1775-1941*. Initially used as “text

for the orientation of general officers and key personnel assigned to the G2 Division and to intelligence officers in the field,” an unclassified version was printed in 1986 and remains today the most comprehensive volume on this subject.



Black, John H., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] His career spans more than 29 years and includes most of the challenging assignments available to an MI commissioned officer. At a time when MI was held in low esteem by many commanders, he worked hard to overachieve in order to give MI, in his area of influence, the visibility it deserved. At every echelon from company through corps, Colonel Black has gained a reputation as a training innovator. As S2 of the 2/17th Cavalry Squadron, 101st Airborne Division in the Republic of Vietnam, he was the only MI officer serving at battalion level in the division. As commander of the 105th MI Battalion, he provided enhanced support to several National Training Center rotations as well as to Exercise Team Spirit in Korea. Colonel Black was the principal design influence on the MI Officer Advanced Course. He reoriented its focus to preparing officers for company command, battalion and brigade S2, and to be all-source intelligence officers. He was chosen by name to be the Deputy G2 of Third Army during Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. During his tour, he developed the intelligence electronic warfare synchronization plan and matrix used to synchronize G2 operations to meet and adjust to the requirements of the commander's battle plan. This innovation has been fully integrated into MI doctrinal manuals since the end of hostilities in Southwest Asia. His last duty assignment was as the TRADOC System Manager, Ground-Based Common Sensor. In this position he successfully articulated the requirements for five major systems, including the advanced QUICKFIX, the Ground Based Common Sensor, and the TROJAN Special Purpose Integrated Remote Intelligence Terminal.

Blackwell, Frederic D., Specialist Five. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart (two Oak Leaf Clusters). Died in Vietnam on 19 June 1969.



Blakefield, William H., Brig. Gen. He commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Command from June 1967 to February 1970. In late 1969 General Blakefield chaired a board that examined

possible new sites for an intelligence center and recommended in February 1970 that the Intelligence School at Fort Holabird be moved to Fort Huachuca. He served as the Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, from 1970 to 1972.

Blascak, Donald W. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] In 1971 Blascak became the chief, Operations and Intelligence Committee, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Institute for Military Assistance. He was subsequently assigned as G2, 1st Cavalry Division, and commander, 163d MI Battalion, at Fort Hood, Texas. He then served as chief, Individual Training Division, at the Intelligence Center and School. There he developed training strategies and materiel technical aids, career progression models, job and task analyses and skill qualifications for all MI soldiers. In 1979 Blascak assumed command of the School Brigade at the Intelligence Center and School. From 1981 to 1985 he served as G2, V Corps, Frankfurt, Germany, before becoming director, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare, Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command. In this position Blascak integrated MI concepts, doctrine, equipment, organization and combat development into the active and reserve components worldwide. Blascak retired in October 1986 and served as president of the Intelligence Museum Foundation.

Bliss, Tasker Howard, Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1875. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Artillery-Commissary; Asst Prof U.S. Military Academy, 1876 to 1880; Instructor, Naval War College, 1885 to 1888; assigned to MID then attache in Madrid in 1897 as captain. Lt. Col. with United States Volunteers; General, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1916 to May 1917; retired in 1917; returned to active duty as a brevet General as American Military Representative, Supreme War Council, 1917 to 1919 (Distinguished Service Medal); Paris Peace Conference, 1918 to 1919; Governor, Soldiers Home, Washington, D.C., 1920 to 1927; retired in 1930 as a General; Many honors decorations degrees; died in Washington, D.C., 9 November 1930, aged 76; in Dictionary of American Biography.

Boemanns, Herman J., Capt., MI-Reserve. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Interrogation of Prisoners of War Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: Graduate, Interrogation Prisoners of War Course, Military Intelligence Training Center, Fort Ritchie, Maryland, July 1943. Commanding Officer, Interrogation Prisoner of War Team No. 4, 5th Infantry Division, 21 October 1943 to 4 May 1944 and 8th Infantry Division, 5 May 1944 to 16 September 1944. Interrogator and CIC duty with Theater Provost Marshal, European Theater of Operations, Paris, 9 October 1944 to 25 January 1945. Commanding Officer, MI Team No. 470G, 12th Armored Division, 25 June 1947. Intelligence Division, 23 August 1947. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Boggs, Adelbert D., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Administrative Officer and Instructor, Infantry-Armored-Airborne Committee, Intelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: Neutral Military Observer to American Embassies of Ecuador and Peru for Ecuador-Peru Border Dispute (under Chief of Staff, U.S. Army), November 1941 to October 1942. Regimental Adjutant and Unit Commander, 5th Infantry Regiment, May 1941 to August 1945. Assistant Military Attache

to American Embassy in Ecuador, January 1945 to June 1947 (under Intelligence Division, Department of the Army). Intelligence Division, 30 June 1947. Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantryman's Badge; Abdon Calderon, First Class, Ecuador. Bronze service stars: Rhineland, Central Europe

Boker, John, Jr. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Maj. Following instructor duty at the Infantry School, Boker was reassigned to Camp Ritchie, MD, where he taught interrogation techniques. He then joined the faculty in the German Section. In June 1944 he was reassigned to England serving with a British Army strategic interrogation element. As the Allies closed in on Berlin, many high-ranking German officers and civilians fell into American hands. Boker was among the first to recognize the potential value of captured German intelligence personnel in the post-war era. His keen foresight and tireless initiative enabled Boker to exploit high-level German intelligence sources, including the former Gehlen organization, following the conclusion of World War II. He saved the U.S. Army years of work developing an intelligence base used during the early years of the Cold War.

Bolan, Robert B., Cpl., 505th CIC Detachment, died of wounds on 10 August 1944.

Boles, Fletcher W. II, Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 2 May 1969.

Bolling, Alexander R., Maj. Gen. One of the first World War II CIC officers to make flag rank, he commanded Third Army in the mid-1950s. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from August 1950 to August 1952.

Bonifay, Isaac F., Lt. Col., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Executive Officer and Instructor, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Regimental S3, 34th Infantry Regiment, December 1941 to March 1942. Regimental S1, 34th Infantry Regiment, March 1942 to August 1942. G1, Combat Training Command, Mid-Pacific, August 1942 to June 1943. Commander ATF 967, Mid-Pacific, June 1943 to June 1944. G3, Combat Training Command, Mid-Pacific, June 1944 to March 1945. Graduate, Command and General Staff School (Infantry Course), June 1945. G4, Combat Training Command, January 1945 to September 1945. Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, January 1946 to June 1946. Regimental Executive Officer, 38th Infantry Regiment, June 1946 to August 1946. Graduate, 1st Regular Course, Command and General Staff College (Intelligence Course), July 1947. Intelligence Division, 16 January 1948. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service star: Central Pacific.

Bonilla, Tony, Staff Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star during Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama, he was a member of the 746th MI Battalion, 470th MI Brigade. He played a major part in persuading the commanders of the Panamanian Defense Forces to agree to a surrender, saving countless lives and the destruction of Panamanian towns. He was also instrumental in collecting

intelligence on the whereabouts of Gen. Manuel Noriega and uncovering a large weapons cache.

Borup, Henry Dana, Maj. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1876. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Minnesota; Artillery; Military Attache, Paris, 1889 to 1892; Santiago de Cuba Campaign; Puerto Rican Expedition; Lt. Col. with United States Volunteers, 1898 to 1899; Duty Krupp Works Essen, 1902; retired in 1904 as a Major; died in New York, 26 May 1916, aged 62.

Bothwell, Lyman D., Lt. Col., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Counterintelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: S2, 1st Cavalry Squadron (Horse), 115th Cavalry Regiment, May 1941 to January 1942. Assistant G2, IX Army Corps, January 1942 to March 1943. Training Section, Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, March 1943 to December 1943. Ground Operations Section, SWPA, January 1944 to October 1944. S2, 1st Cavalry Division, October 1944 to June 1945. Provincial Military Governor of Marinduque and Pangasinan Provinces, June 1945 to August 1945. G2, 1st Cavalry Division, August 1945 to April 1947. Ten days TDY, Far East Desk War Department, May 1947. Intelligence Division, 3 July 1947. Silver Star; Legion of Merit; Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters; Air Medal; Army Commendation Ribbon; Combat Infantryman's Badge. Bronze service stars: New Guinea, Southern Philippines, Luzon.



Bouck, Lyle J., Jr., Captain. He graduated from Officers Candidate School at Fort Benning at the age of 18 and was selected to become platoon leader of the newly formed Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon of the 99th Infantry Division. It was in the Ardennes sector in November 1944 that his platoon repulsed three separate attacks by the lead battalion of the German Third Parachute Division, inflicting some 500 German casualties before being overwhelmed. His unit was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation for Extraordinary Heroism and Bouck received the Distinguished Service Cross. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Boudinot, Elias. Congressman. Exchanged his membership in the Continental Congress for a mission within General Washington's army. Appointed Commissary of Prisoners, he directed the screening of captured soldiers to gain valuable intelligence. After the war, Boudinot served as a member of the House of Representatives and as a director of the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. A devout man, Boudinot also served as the first president of the American Bible Society. [from

Military Intelligence: A Fact Book, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Bowley, Albert Jesse, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1897. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in California; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Field Artillery; Santiago de Cuba Campaign; Philippine Insurrection; Instructor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1901 to 1905; Aide-de-Camp to General Grant, 1906 to 1910; Military Attache, China, 1912 to 1914; Brig. Gen. CG, 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1921; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1931; Lt. Gen., 1939; retired in 1939 as a Maj. Gen.; died in Virginia, 22 May 1945, aged 69.



Bowser, Mary E. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Ms. Bowser was born a slave and worked on the John Van Lew plantation outside Richmond, Virginia. After her father's death in 1851, Elizabeth Van Lew freed Ms. Bowser and other Van Lew family slaves. Mary was a very intelligent woman. Elizabeth recognized that and sent her north to attend school in Philadelphia. During the Civil War, Union sympathizer Elizabeth Van Lew organized an intricate spy operation. She sent for Mary Bowser after deciding to plant a Union spy in the home of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. Mary gained employment in the Davis mansion in Richmond as a servant because of Van Lew's recommendation. Mary pretended to be a bit "dull and unconcerned," but she listened to and memorized conversations between Davis and his visitors as she served their dinner. She read war dispatches as she dusted the furniture. Each night after she finished her duties, Mary traveled to the Van Lew mansion which was some distance from the Davis mansion. Upon her arrival, she recited from memory the private conversations and documents. After she coded the information, it passed directly to the Union's General Grant, greatly enhancing the Union's conduct of the war. Jefferson Davis knew the Union somehow kept discovering Confederate plans but never discovered the leak in his household staff. Specific details of Ms. Bowser's activities and precise knowledge of the information passed to General Grant are unknown. In the interest of their protection, all records on Ms. Van Lew and her agents were destroyed after the war. However, it is certain that Mary Bowser succeeded in a highly dangerous mission that significantly benefited the Union effort. She was one of the highest-placed and most productive espionage agents of the Civil War. Exact details of Ms. Bowser's date of birth and the year of her death are unknown. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.] To date, no documented sources shed any light on Bowser's role in the Van Lew ring and it has been called a historical invention by Eric C. Fishel.

Boyd, Carl, Lt. Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1903. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Georgia; Cavalry; Observer French Cavalry, 1913 to

1917; Military Attache, Paris, 1917; Aide-de-Camp to General Pershing, 1917 to 1919; died while serving on American Expeditionary Forces, 12 February 1919, Lt. Col., aged 40; (Distinguished Service Medal awarded posthumously.)

Boyd, Robert W., Lieutenant. Awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 13 October 1967.

Boyer, Larry D., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 21 January 1970.

Bradner, Stephen, Special Advisor to the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/ U.S. Forces, Korea. He was born in 1931 in Rhode Island. A 1953 graduate of Yale University, he served with the U.S. Army in Korea from 1953 to 1955 with the Counterintelligence Corps. He taught at Kyong Puk National University in Taegu from 1957 to 1961. He earned a Masters of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1963 in Asian studies. He began working as a Department of Army Civilian in 1964 with the Eighth Army G2, becoming chief of the Current Affairs Division, later reorganized as the Office of the Special Advisor to the Commander in Chief in 1973.

Brassington, Theodore, T/Sgt., a CIC soldier killed in the South Pacific on 24 October 1944.

Bray, Ann, Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Ann Bray was born in Mooresville, Indiana in 1905 and graduated from the University of Indiana with a degree in English. She taught high school in Evansville, Indiana, before enlisting in the U.S. Army as a private. She became one of the first women to work in the Counter Intelligence Corps. She is credited with playing a part in the capture of some 150 spies at one time. She served five years in the CIC in Japan before, during, and after the Korean War. She returned to Fort Holabird and was assigned to assist in the collection, research, and writing of the history of the American CIC. She then was assigned to Germany for three years, returning in 1961. She retired with the rank of major in 1963 after 20 years. She held the Korean Combat Ribbon, the Japanese Occupation Ribbon, the European Occupation Ribbon, the Victory Medal, the American Theater Service Ribbon, and the Army Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters. Following her retirement, she returned to the family farm in Mooresville, Indiana, and completed her requirements for a masters degree in journalism. She returned to teaching for the next six years and worked on her book *The Spycatchers*. She died of emphysema on 5 December 1976. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Breckenridge, Henry, Maj. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, V Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 27 November to 3 December 1918.

Breckinridge, William M., Maj. Gen. He earned a Bronze Star and Oak Leaf Cluster while commanding the 10th Infantry in the European theater from 1942 to 1945. During the Korean War, he held several operations positions before becoming the Deputy G3 of Armed Forces Far East in 1953. He was chief of the Army Security Agency from April 1960 to May 1962 when he

retired.

Brewster, Andre Walker, assigned to legation in Peking and Seoul in August 1902 as captain. Maj. Gen.; b. N.J.; r. Pa.; sch. att. Army War College, 1907, Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal. Wife nee Elizabeth Griffin.

Brickhouse, Willie T., Capt. Served in the 109th and 66th MI Groups. He was killed in a helicopter crash in Vietnam in 1967.

Briggs, Allan L., attache in Vienna in April 1914 as captain. Lt. Col., Inf.; b. Conn.; r. N.J.; sch. att. grad. Inf-Cav Sch., 1903.

Bross, John A., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] During World War II, Bross was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services in London, supervising the JEDBURGH missions into Nazi-occupied Western Europe and joint programs supporting resistance to the Germans. The JEDBURGH teams consisted of agents inserted into Nazi-occupied Europe to train friendly resistance movements and conduct guerilla operations against Nazi forces. Bross participated in the planning of Operation HAMMER, the penetration of Berlin by Office of Strategic Service agents. It was Bross who convinced the Army Air Corps to employ the fast A-26 planes for these missions, thus greatly contributing to the success of intelligence collection efforts deep behind enemy lines. In 1951 he joined the CIA as deputy chief and later as chief, Eastern European Division. From 1956 to 1959 he was a special advisor, U.S. Embassy in Germany, and in 1959 rejoined the CIA, serving successfully in a variety of positions. In 1980 Bross was a member of the Reagan Transition Team at the CIA. He remained there through 1983 as a special advisor to the DCI.

Brown, J. Stacy, 1st Lt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IX Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 2 January to 18 January 1919 and from 10 February to 12 February 1919.

Brown, Michael P., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 26 November 1967, while serving with 335th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Brugioni, Dino A., A veteran of the Army Air Corps in World War II, he flew 66 bombing and reconnaissance missions over Europe. After the war he joined the Central Intelligence Agency and at the National Photographic Interpretation Center he worked with the exploitation of U-2, SR-71, and other imagery. He retired from the CIA in 1982 and wrote several articles and books

on imagery intelligence.

Bullock, Frank W., Col. He was Chief, of the Signal Intelligence Service from May to July 1942, and continued to hold that job from July 1942 to 31 January 1943 when the organization was renamed the Signal Security Service.

Bundy, McGeorge. Statesman. Participated as a signal intelligence officer in the planning of Operation HUSKY (invasion of Sicily) and Operation OVERLORD (the Allied invasion of France) during World War II. President Kennedy appointed Bundy as the Special Assistant for National Security. One of the nation's most knowledgeable individuals, Bundy is also an author and educator. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Bunn, Travis C., Msgt. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Bunn began his Army career in 1958 with the 320th US. Army Security Agency Battalion in Bad Aibling, Germany. In 1961 he joined the counterinsurgency effort and was among the first volunteers to support the 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne). MSG Bunn advised and instructed Special Forces teams in the application of security and counterintelligence techniques for special operations and provided SIGINT support for Special Forces operations. He was a Special Forces instructor at Fort Bragg, and later instructed US and Latin American forces at the US. Army School of the Americas in Panama. While in Panama, MSG Bunn tackled two complicated missions. The first was to convince Special Forces teams to stop transmitting radio signals from within their base camps. The second, was to make a "man packable" radio direction finding system. He solved these problems in reverse order. MSG Bunn took a PRC-6 Homing Device Antenna, a variable tuning coil attached to a AN/GRC-109 receiver, a broomstick with a nail driven in the bottom, and various other odds-and-ends, and made the world's first "man packable" Radio Direction finding system. He and his team used this system against 8th Special Forces teams in the jungles of Panama, and succeeded in surprising them in their base camp. Through his perseverance and ingenuity he proved his point. From that time forward, deployed teams no longer transmitted from within base camps and this life-saving operations security measure became standard procedure for all teams in the group. MSG Bunn was assigned to the Republic of Vietnam in 1967 as Special Forces/Army Security Agency team leader with the 403d Special Operations Detachment, 5th Special Forces Group. There, he recruited, trained and led a company of hill tribesmen in combat operations within the central highlands of Vietnam. He also supervised and controlled a team of 20 personnel in field telephone and forward radio intercept operations. During this period, he was twice wounded and awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. In 1969 MSG Bunn was NCOIC of Morse collection operations with the Army Security Agency Field Station at Herzogenaurach, Germany. He was instrumental in increasing productivity of Morse collection operations to levels exceeding national standards. In 1974 MSG Bunn was asked to be the Sergeant Major of the 402nd Special Operations Detachment, 10th Special Forces Group, where he served with distinction. In July of 1975 he returned to Panama and served as the Sergeant Major of Army Security Agency Southern Command and as the National Cryptologic Representative South. MSG Bunn retired in 1977 after 20 years of service characterized by

creativity, initiative and selfless devotion to duty.

Burr, Aaron. Vice President of the United States. Prior to becoming vice president, Burr served briefly as an intelligence officer in the Continental Army. During the ill-fated campaign against Quebec, Burr traveled, disguised as a priest, through British patrolled territory to deliver a message. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Bussolati, Emile J., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Order of Battle Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: Commanding Officer, Company M, 410th Infantry, December 1942 to May 1943. Commanding Officer, Company C, 2d Infantry, November 1943 to May 1945, S3, 2d Infantry, May 1945 to January 1946. Graduate, Officers' Intelligence Course, The Ground General School, 29 January 1947. Intelligence Division, 1 February 1947. Silver Star; Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Combat Infantryman's Badge. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

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Caccia, Carl H., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 21 February 1971, while serving with 404th Radio Research Detachment. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Califf, John W., Ssgt., 1st Division CIC, killed in action at Vic-sur-aisne on 31 August 1944.

Callan, Robert Emmett, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1896. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Maryland; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Coast Artillery Corps; Puerto Rican Expedition; Instructor, Mathematics, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1899 to 1903. Chief, Manila MID, October 1915 to July 1917 as major. Chief of Staff, Army Artillery and CG, Coast Artillery Corps Brigade American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal): Brig. Gen., 1921; Commandant, Coast Artillery Corps School, 1924 to 1929; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1931; G4, War Department, 1932 to 1935; retired (with disability) in 1936; died in Washington, D.C., 20 November 1936, aged 62.

Callimahos, Lambros D., Capt., a European concert flutist who emigrated to the U.S. from Paris in 1936. He joined the U.S. Army in February 1941, presenting himself as a student of cryptology. He was one of the original class of 28 at the Cryptographic School at Fort Monmouth, NJ, which moved to Vint Hill Farms in October 1942. As a private first class, he was the head of the language school where he taught Italian and cryptanalysis. He attended Officer Candidate School in August 1942. He was transferred to Arlington Hall Station, and, after studying Japanese for two months, was sent to New Dehli, India, as an Assistant Signals Intelligence Officer for the China-Burma-India theater. At the end of the war, he attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. Upon graduation, Captain Callimahos became

William Friedman's Technical Assistant at the Army Security Agency in February 1946. He continued to work for Friedman at the National Security Agency in 1952 as a civilian. He taught NSA's senior course in cryptanalysis for 20 years and wrote a number of monographs and an article for the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Cameron, Gerard G., 1st Lt., 218th CIC Detachment, killed in action in a glider crash on 24 March 1945.

Campanole, N.W. He was an intelligence officer in the Mexican Punitive Expedition in 1916 as a captain; assigned to G2, AEF, in 1918 as colonel. Maj., Inf.; b. Santa Fe, N.M.; r. El Paso, Texas; sch. att. St. Michaels College. Wife, nee Elizabeth N. Wood.

Campbell, Boniface, Maj. Gen. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from October 1953 to November 1956.

Campbell, Robert L., Sgt., 204th CIC Detachment, killed in action in North Italy on 24 April 1945.

Caracristi, Ann Z. (1921-) A journalist and 1942 graduate of Russell Sage College in 1942, she began her career as a cryptologist in 1942, taking a job with the Army Security Agency. After many years and a number of organizational name changes, she became in 1972 the deputy chief of the National Security Agency's A Group, the section responsible for all cryptanalysis of communist traffic in the Soviet sphere. In 1975 she became chief of that section and in 1980 she was assumed the position of deputy director of the NSA, the highest civilian job in the agency. She retired in 1982.

Carr, John M., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished service in Signals intelligence (SIGINT) duties in U.S. Army Security Agency and Department of the Army. Commanded two field stations (7th and Berlin). Instrumental role in establishment of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. Intelligence and Security Command Chief of Staff.

Carson, Christopher "Kit." (1809-1868) Frontiersman. Served as a scout for General Stephen W. Kearney's California-bound army during the Mexican War. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Carter, Eugene, Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 28 February 1970.

Carter, Marshall Sylvester, Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] U.S. Military Academy Class of 1931 (9052) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia, 16 Sept 1909; Coast Artillery Corps; MS MIT, 1936; War Department General Staff, 1942 to 1945 (Distinguished Service Medal); G5, China Theater, 1945 (Legion of Merit-Bronze Star Medal); Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, 1946; China Representative Department of State, Washington, D.C., 1950; Executive Director, Office of Secretary of Defense, 1950 to 1952; Deputy CG, US Army, Alaska, 1952 to 1955; Chief of Staff, North American Air

Defense, 1956 to 1959 (Legion of Merit); Chief of Staff, 8th Army Korea, 1959 to 1961; CG, Army Air Defense Center and Commandant, Army Air Defense School, 1961 to 1962; Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency, 1962 to 1965; Director, National Security Agency, 1965; retired (with disability) in 1969 as a Lt. Gen. (Distinguished Service Medal).

Casey, John M., Capt.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 25 March 1968, while serving with 371st Radio Research Detachment. Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart awarded posthumously. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Caskey, Edward, Maj., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Counterintelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: Psychological Warfare Officer, Psychological Warfare Bureau/AFHG (Mediterranean Theater of Operations), May 1943 to December 1943. Chief, Psychological Warfare Department, Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, December 1943 to July 1944. Psychological Warfare Officer, Psychological Warfare Detachment/SHAEP (European Theater of Operations), July 1944 to July 1945. On detached service from Psychological Warfare Detachment/SHAEP as Psychological Warfare Officer, Ninth U.S. Army, August 1944 to June 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 30 May 1946. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Northern France, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Cassatt, Edward Buchanon, Lt. Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1893. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Cavalry; Instructor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1895 to 1898; Puerto Rico, 1898 to 1899; Major with United States Volunteers Infantry in Philippine Insurrection (cited posthumously); Military Attache, London, 1900 to 1903; Resigned in 1909 as a Captain; Bred and raced thoroughbreds in Pennsylvania, 1909 to 1917; Lt. Col. with National Army, Hoboken Port, 1917 to 1918; died in Pennsylvania, 21 January 1922, aged 52.

Castle, Charles William, Colonel. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1894. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Minnesota, 21 August 1872; Infantry; Aide-de-Camp to General Brooke in Puerto Rican Expedition; Cuba, 1898 to 1900; Philippine Insurrection; assigned to MID, Manila, in 1902 as captain. Commander, Camp Grant, 1918; retired in 1920 as a Colonel; died in Wilmette, Illinois, 19 January 1957.

Caswell, Raymond W., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 25 January 1968.

Catron, Thom, Lt. Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, VIII Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 1 December 1918 to 20 April 1919, during which time he rose through the ranks from Major to Lieutenant Colonel.

Cecil, George Russell, Maj. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1874. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1876 to

1879; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Michigan Military Academy, 1879 to 1882; Lt. Col. in United States Volunteers, 1898 to 1899; Military Attache, Berne, 1899 to 181902; PI, 1902 to 1903; retired (with disability) in 1902 as a Major; died in Washington, D.C., 26 March 1927, aged 78.

Chamberlain, John Loomis, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1880. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Artillery-Inspector General's Department; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1884 to 1888; Military Attache, Vienna, 1897 to 1898; Major with United States Volunteers, 1898 to 1899; Army War College, 1913; graduate Artillery School, 1890; Brig. Gen. and Maj. Gen., Inspector General, United States Army, 1917 to 1921 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1921; died at Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., 14 November 1948, aged 90; Last surviving member of his U.S. Military Academy class.



Chamberlin, Stephen J. (1889-1971) From 1946 to 1948 Lt. Gen. Chamberlin was the assistant chief of staff for intelligence. The Kansas native graduated from West Point in 1912 and was sent to the Mexican border and then the Philippines. After a number of Army staff jobs, he became the G3 for the Southwest Pacific from 1942 to 1945. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Chambers, James A., Lt. Col./GS-14. His military career spanned 21 years mostly in command of tactical Army Security Agency and military intelligence units. He was an early pioneer of ASA support to Special Forces operations. He was original commander of ASA unit supporting 10th Special Forces Group (Airborne) in Bad Toelz, Germany, and later commanded detachment supporting 3d and 7th Special Forces Groups at Fort Bragg, NC. Chambers was S2 of Project Delta (Detachment B-52) in Vietnam, and participated in numerous combat patrols in search of Central Office South (COSVN), the elusive headquarters which controlled enemy operations in South Vietnam. Commanded 4th MI Detachment in support of the 4th Infantry Division in largest area of operations in Vietnam. He later commanded 82d MI Detachment in support of 82d Airborne Division. Successfully infiltrated the "Black Brigade" which fomented physical unrest at Fort Bragg in the late 1960s, ultimately eliminating its threat. After retirement, returned to the Intelligence Center as a professional intelligence careerist. As such, he wrote many of the doctrinal circulars used for implementation of Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence units after the Chief of Staff of the Army directed integration of ASA and intelligence functions within the Army. He was initial author of new Field Manual which became the basic document for all Intelligence and Electronic Warfare missions and functions. Chambers was instrumental in developing regimental accoutrements, membership policy, and MI support of U.S. Regimental System functions. He helped create the MI Corps Hall of Fame, which has served as a model for other Army branches, and managed the development of the MI Corps Hall of Fame wall of honor and the pageantry associated with annual Hall of Fame ceremonies. He was the initial writer, trainer and organizer of the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System (CIPMS)

implementation at Fort Huachuca. The CIPMS program has become a model personnel system for the military departments. Chambers was one of the early organizers and first secretary of the Military Intelligence Corps Association.



Chan, Won-Loy, Col. A 1936 graduate of Stanford University, Chan was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Army Reserve. Shortly after Pearl Harbor he was ordered to active duty and attended the Military Intelligence Service Language School. He spent the war in the China-Burma-India theater in a number of G2 jobs. After the war he served on the War Department General Staff, Military Intelligence Division, with the Office of Naval Intelligence, and finally with the Central Intelligence Group. He retired in 1968 as a colonel. He published his reminiscences in Burma in 1986 as *Burma: The Untold Story*.

Charles, Orman G., Brig. Gen. He served as Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, in June 1962.

Charron, Clifford L., Cmd. Sgt. Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He served in combat in the European Theater with the 66th Infantry Division and the 4th Armored Division from 1943 to 1945. Following several stateside assignments, he was sent in June 1949 to the 24th Infantry Division in Japan. He fought with the division in the early days of the Korean War until he was transferred to the Joint Military Advisory Group, Japan in September 1950, where he was stationed until the end of the Korean War. He later transferred to Military Intelligence where he served in a variety of key assignments in Europe and the United States. He was instrumental in the founding of the Army Security Agency Benefit Association which provided funds to the families of ASA members killed in the line of duty and made available education benefits to survivors. He was a key figure in the planning, designing and building of a permanent memorial honoring ASA noncommissioned officers killed in action that was located at the headquarters of the Intelligence and Security Command at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Childs, James Rives. Diplomat, author. Served as a cryptologic officer with the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I. Solved several important ciphers. Later served as ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Ethiopia. [from *Military Intelligence: A*

Fact Book, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Chubb, M.W., Chief, Manila MID from July to December 1917 as captain.



Chunn, Scott C., Cmd. Sgt. Maj. The Walla Walla, Washington, native entered the Army in 1971 and underwent training for Airborne Sensor Specialist, being assigned in that capacity to Fort Wainwright, Alaska. Subsequent jobs saw him at Fort Lewis with the 9th MI Company, in Germany with the 73d MI Company [later the 2d MI Battalion, and in 1980 at Fort Huachuca where he served as a Senior Instructor for the MI Officers Basic Course. He returned to the 1st MI Battalion in Germany, holding jobs of Battalion Operations Sergeant and First Sergeant until 1987. Chunn served with the 107th MI Battalion, 7th Infantry Division, as the G2 Operations Sergeant and G2 Sergeant Major. In January 1990 he graduated from the Sergeants Major Academy and went to the I Corps at Fort Lewis as the Corps TOC Support Element Sergeant Major. Then it was to the 109th MI Battalion, 14th MI Battalion, 201st MI Battalion, 524th MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade, 748th MI Battalion, and the 704th MI Brigade. In all of these assignments he served as the Command Sergeant Major. He has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal seven times, in addition to other decorations.

Church, James R., military observer in France in November 1916 as major.



Churchill, Marlborough, Brig. Gen. (1878-1942) [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] After graduating from Harvard in 1900, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army in 1901. He was a military observer in France in November 1916 as captain; assigned to AEF G2 in 1917 as major; Chief, MID, from 1918 until 1923 as lieutenant colonel through brigadier general. Director of the Military Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff, from 1918 to 1920, when he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan. Churchill was President Wilson's General Military Liaison Coordinating Officer for the Paris Peace Conference until March 1919. Brig. Gen. Churchill held the Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of

Honor, and the British Companion of the Bath.

Clark, Robert S., relieved from MID and assigned to Peking in 1903 as lieutenant.

Clarke, Carter W., Brig. Gen. He was Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, from January 1949 to May 1950.

Clinton, Rankin A., Dr. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Pioneer in computer-aided design and weapons simulation. Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, US Army Ordnance Missile Command; Leader of Technical Evaluation Team during Cuban Missile Crisis; first civilian director of Missile Intelligence Agency; Director, U.S. Army Intelligence Agency; member of National Security Agency Advisory Board and member of National Research Council.

Cobean, Raymond L., 1st Lt., 310th CIC Detachment, killed in action on Okinawa on 14 June 1945.

Cochrane, John F., First Lieutenant. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 24 October 1966, while serving with 409th Radio Research Detachment. Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart awarded posthumously. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Cody, William Frederic "Buffalo Bill." (1846-1917) Indian Scout for the Army. William Frederick Cody, known as "Buffalo Bill," served as a scout for the U.S. Army during campaigns against the Northern Plains Indians from 1862 to 1872. His exploits were recorded in dime novels which brought him fame and led to the creation of his "Wild West" show. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Collins, Richard, Maj. Gen. He served as Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Corps Agency, and concurrently as Chief, Intelligence Corps until the corps was discontinued on 1 March 1966.

Collins, Samuel P., Brig. Gen. He began working at the Army Security Agency in 1949 and served as Chief of the organization from June to July 1956.

Colon, Harry J., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 21 June 1969, while serving with 409th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial

plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Concannon, John F., III, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He was commissioned in the Army Intelligence and Security Branch upon his graduation from the US Military Academy in 1965. It was the first class that had an opportunity to select the newly organized Intelligence and Security Branch. After completing Ranger School, he joined the 4th Infantry Division. In Vietnam he was the Battalion Intelligence Officer for the 2d Battalion, 12th Infantry, participating in numerous ground combat operations, including Operation GADSEN, CEDAR FALLS, and JUNCTION CITY. He was awarded the Bronze Star at this time. Following service in the Joint U.S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey, he commanded the 2d Military Intelligence Detachment, 2d Infantry Division, in Korea. He was an Assistant Professor and Chief, Russian Language Instructional Group at the Military Academy before graduating from the Armed Forces Staff College in 1981. He served as a military attache to Helsinki, Finland, and was then assigned to the Defense Attache Office in Moscow. In Washington, he was the Chief of the Warsaw Pact Division of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center. He graduated from the Army War College in 1989. He was Army and Defense Attache in Hungary. Retiring in 1995, he was at the forefront of Army Intelligence regarding the Soviet/Russian strategic challenges that faced the Army. As Chief of the Warsaw Pact Division, Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, he was the principle MI leader responsible for production of the multivolume Soviet Battlefield Development Plan, the Land Armament Manpower Model, and most importantly, the in-depth analysis of the Soviet Theater of Strategic Operations. His efforts in developing these documents significantly influenced strategic policy formulation at the highest levels. During his MI assignments, Concannon became the leading expert on Soviet politico-military affairs. His work has had immeasurable impact throughout the Department of Defense. He was the principal intelligence officer responsible to a task force operating under the Army Chief of Staff to develop guidance and direction to improve national defense. His recommendations were accepted by the task force and incorporated into the National Strategy Review, the Defense Management Review, and revisions of the National Military Strategy. His expert knowledge of the effects of a rapidly changing strategic environment on the future structure of the Army enabled him to provide direction and guidance to strategic and operational studies on how to posture the Army for the future. He was the Army's lead on the Defense Intelligence Agency's study on the correlation of forces opposite NATO, and was instrumental in defining the threat and subsequent NATO conventional and theater nuclear force options. The European strategic balance and the consequent NATO and Army strategic and operational responses were driven, to a significant degree, by his efforts. Before his retirement in 1995, Concannon was inducted into the Defense Intelligence Agency's Attache Hall of Fame. [Biographical material furnished by

the MI Hall of Fame.]

Conger, Arthur L., assigned to G2, AEF, in 1917 to 1918 as colonel. Col. Inf.; b. Akron, Ohio; r. Akron, Ohio; sch. att. Harvard Coll.; wife, nee Margaret Loring Guild.



Corderman, W. Preston, Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Instructor Signal Intelligence Service. Headed U.S. postal censorship effort in years leading to World War II; Chief, Signal Security Agency, 1943 until end of World War II. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1926 (7887) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Maryland, 1 December 1904; Signal Corps; MS Yale, 1927; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1945; War Department General Staff, 1939 to 1942; Assistant Director Censorship, 1941 to 1943 (Legion of Merit); CG, Security Agency, 1943 to 1946 (Distinguished Service Medal); Executive Officer, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, 1950 to 1951; CG, Signal CSup Agency, 1951 to 1953; Chief, Research and Development Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, 1953 to 1955; Deputy Chief Signal Officer, 1955 to 1957; CG, Fort Monmouth (Distinguished Service Medal) retired (with disability) in 1958 as a Maj. Gen.; President, retired Officers Association, 1964 to 1968.

Cosby, Spencer, attache in Paris 1914 to 1916 as major and lieutenant colonel. Col. C.E.; b. Baltimore, Md.; r. Washington, D.C.; sch. att. French public school, 3 years, U.S.M.A., 1891; member American Society of Civil Engineers; wife, E. Yvonne Shepard.



Covalucci, Robert J., Colonel. He began his career as a platoon leader in the 2/30th Infantry in Schweinfurt, Germany. He served two tours in Vietnam beginning in 1968, as a Province Senior Intelligence Advisor at My Tho. He commanded the Los Angeles Field Office in 1970 before returning to Vietnam in 1972 to be the Operations and Intelligence Officer for the Joint Personnel Recovery Team for MACSOG/J2. In 1975 he commanded the 502d MI Company of the 2d Armored Division at Fort Hood. He was the Deputy G2 of the 1st Cavalry Division. He served as Executive Officer in the 522d MI Battalion (CEWI) in 1977, one of the first CEWI battalions. He then commanded the 533d MI Battalion, 3d Armored Division, Frankfurt, Germany, and returned to Fort Huachuca in 1985 to be the Director of Training and Doctrine and Deputy Assistant Commandant of the Intelligence Center and School. After serving as the G2 of the VII Corps, he came back to Huachuca in 1990 to be the Chief of Staff and the Garrison Commander

of the Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. He was the final commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Devens, Mass., before his retirement in 1993. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Coverdale, Garrison B., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] U.S. Military Academy Class of 1928 (8301) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Arizona, 12 July 1905; Field Artillery; Staff and Faculty, Field Artillery School, 1944 (Commendation Ribbon); Commander, Field Artillery Training Center, China Theater, 1944 to 1945 (Legion of Merit); Commander, 5003rd Field Artillery Group, China Theater, 1945 (Bronze Star Medal-Purple Heart); Japanese Prisoner of War for three days (escaped); National War College, 1951; OG2, 1951 to 1954; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1953; CG, 5th Region Army Air Defense Command, 1959 to 1961; CG, Intelligence Training Center, 1961 to 1963; retired in 1963 as a Maj. Gen. (Distinguished Service Medal).

Coxe, Alexander B., Chief, MID, Manila, September 1905 to March 1906 as lieutenant; reconnaissance mission to China with Ralph H. Van Deman in 1906; assistant in MID in May 1917 as captain; G2 AEF in 1918 as Colonel. Lt. Col. Cav.; b. New Mexico, r. Minn. Distinguished Service Medal. Married.

Craig, William H., Maj. Gen. A World War II combat veteran and graduate of the National War College (1948), he commanded the 169th Infantry during the fighting in Korea in 1952 and 1953. He commanded the Army Security Agency from July 1962 to September 1965, and finished his career as the Deputy Commanding General, 3d Armor Division. He retired in 1969.

Crosby, Bruce A., Jr., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 26 June 1972, while serving with 8th Radio Research Field Station. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Crowe, Douglas D., Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 4 March 1968.

Crumbaker, Charles H. D'A., Chief Warrant Officer. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served In Charge of Instructors' File: Assistant to S2/3, 123d Infantry Regiment, 33d Division, March 1943 to February 1945. Personnel Officer, 123d Infantry Regiment, February 1945 to September 1945. Military Government Administrative Officer, 123d Infantry Military Government Staff Section, Assistant Adjutant General, 24th Infantry Division, and Custodian Classified Documents, 24th Infantry Division, September 1946 to December 1947. Intelligence Division, 16 January 1948. Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantryman's Badge; Meritorious Service Unit Award (three); Corde de Guerre,

Nicaragua (Marines). Bronze service stars: Papua, New Guinea and Northern Philippines (Luzon).

Cruz, Pedro A., Ssgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 22 May 1967.

Cubria, Mercedes, Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Recalled from retirement during Cuban crisis and for extended period thereafter. Served with distinction in sensitive and unique role as strategic debriefer of Cuban refugees and defectors.

Cummins, Peter M., Jr., Capt., with the CIC in Germany, was shot while a German prisoner of war.



Cushman, Pauline, Major. She was a 30-year old actress in 1863 when she was recruited by General William Rosencrans and his chief of Army police William Truesdail to travel behind enemy lines to gather information on rebel forces. She was captured with maps and stolen documents in her possession. She escaped, was recaptured and sentenced to be hung at Shelbyville. She was left behind, however, in the Confederate retreat. Future president James Garfield made her acquaintance in Nashville and informed President Lincoln of her exploits. For her service, Lincoln granted her a commission as a major and she toured theaters wearing her uniform and reciting her adventures to appreciative audiences. She and her third husband, Jeremiah Fryer ran a hotel and livery stable in Casa Grande, Arizona, in 1879 and later moved to Florence. She returned to San Francisco in 1890 and died there three years later.

D

Dabinett, John T., Capt., Signal Corps. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Department of General Intelligence and Commanding Officer, Tactical Information Detachment: Communications Officer, Hi-Power, 1st MBB Company and 2d Broadcast Operating Detachment, Psychological Warfare Bureau, AFHQ, May 1943 to December 1943. Psychological Warfare Officer, G2 Section, Fifth Army, and Executive Officer, Combat Propaganda Team, 2679th Headquarters Company (Overhead, AFHQ) (dual position), December 1943 to September 1945. Intelligence Division, 7 October 1947. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, North

Apennines, Po Valley.



Dalton, Elvin J., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] As Commander, USA Intelligence School, moved the school from Fort Holabird, MD, to Fort Huachuca in 1971 and established the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. Chief of MI Branch. Past President National Military Intelligence Association.

Darragh, Lydia. A Quaker from Philadelphia, she was one of the most well known woman spies during the American Revolution. Her house was opposite the building which served as headquarters for the British commander, Sir William Howe. From her home, Darragh had an unrivaled vantage point to observe the comings and goings of the military commanders and to listen to indiscreet talk among enemy soldiers. On one occasion when there was not time to use normal lines of communications, she personally took the message through enemy lines to General George Washington. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Datuin, Bernabe M., Ssgt., with the CIC in the Philippines, was killed in action on 2 February 1945.

Daugherty, Donald D., SSG. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 13 April 1966, while serving with 3rd Radio Research Unit. Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

David, Gary C., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 1 March 1971, while serving with 371st Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Davidson, Phillip B., Jr., Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] In 1942 he was the assistant G2, 96th Infantry Division. Later in World War II he served as a squadron commander and regimental executive officer in the 3rd Cavalry Reconnaissance Group (Mechanized) in Gen. George S. Patton’s Third Army. Following World War II, Davidson served as an instructor in the School of Intelligence at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1948 he became chief, Plans and Estimates Branch, in Gen. Douglas MacArthur’s G2 section

and held this position throughout the Korean War. In 1963, after a series of assignments unrelated to intelligence, he became the commandant of the Army Security Agency Training Center and School at Fort Devens, Mass. In 1965 he was G2, U.S. Army, Pacific, at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, and from 1967 to 1969, he was the J2, Military Assistance Command, in Vietnam. Davidson was the first officer from the MI Corps to be promoted to general. In 1971 he was the assistant chief of staff, intelligence on the Department of the Army Staff. One year later he became the deputy assistant secretary of defense for intelligence, the position from which he retired in July 1974 as a lieutenant general. Since his retirement, Davidson has written two books on the Vietnam War and one on intelligence operations. He has lectured on the Vietnam War and on intelligence and strategy at the U.S. Military Academy, the Air Force Academy, and numerous civilian colleges and universities. His essay on the Vietnam War appeared in the 1993 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He died in February 1996 in San Antonio, Texas.

Davis, James T., Spec. Four. Specialist Four James T. Davis served as a 3d Radio Research Unit advisor to elements of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). In this capacity, he participated in numerous operations in direct support of ARVN tactical forces, this exposing himself to great danger from Viet Cong insurgents. On 22 December 1961, his team was required to go to a new position. On the way, the team was ambushed by the VC. The truck in which they were riding hit a road mine, and the men were thrown from the truck. Davis was still able to function and managed to fire several rounds from his M-1 before being killed. From an investigation of the ambush area and an interview with a survivor, it was obvious that Specialist Davis died defending his comrades-in-arms. He was the first Army Security Agency soldier to be killed in the Vietnam War. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Davis, John J., Lt. Gen. [1909-1997] [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Attained prominence as both intelligence and artillery officer. Served with distinction as an Army Attache; Director of Foreign Intelligence, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; Assistant Director, NSA; and as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. Later served as Assistant Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1931. Extract from *Register of Graduates, United States Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Kansas, 10 March 1909; Field Artillery Commander, Field Artillery Battalion, 3d Army, 1944 to 1945 (Legion of Merit-two Bronze Star Medal-two Air Medals); Staff and Faculty, Field Artillery School, 1946 to 1948; Army Attache Unit South Africa, 1949; Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1957; Assistant Director National Security Agency, 1961 to 1965 (Distinguished Service Medal-Joint Service Commendation Medal); Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Department of the Army, 1965 to 1966; Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1966, (Assistant Director, 1967); retired in 1970 as a Lt. Gen.; consultant.

Dayton, Elias. (1737-1807) First a soldier in the New Jersey militia, Dayton fought in the French and Indian War as a lieutenant and captain. In the Revolutionary War he received a colonel's commission in the Continental Army. Leading his regiment in a number of battles, and credited with capturing the British transport *Blue Mountain Valley*, he was promoted to brigadier general in January 1783 at the recommendation of Gen. George Washington. After the

war, Dayton became a New Jersey congressman in the Continental Congress and a major general in the New Jersey militia. During the war he had operated some spy networks in Staten Island and Manhattan and ran the Mersereau Spy Ring around 1777.



de Pasqua, Peter, Sgt. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] World War I undercover agent and member of the Corps of Intelligence Police. Infiltrated German-sponsored subversive movement in France and prevented severe losses to the allies from enemy sabotage and espionage. First member of Corps of Intelligence Police to be awarded the Citation for Meritorious Service.

De Silva, Peer. (1917-) De Silva enlisted in the U.S. Army from San Francisco in 1936. He was commissioned after graduating from West Point in 1941. He was graduated from the U.S. Army Advanced Counter Intelligence Corps class in 1942 and assigned to provide security for the Manhattan Project, the development of the nuclear bomb. When the war ended, he was a lieutenant colonel and asked for a transfer to the War Department's Strategic Services Unit, a remnant of the now disbanded Office of Strategic Services. He was schooled in the Russian language at Columbia University and at a U.S. Army school at Oberammergau, Germany, which was taught by anti-communist Russian emigres. He served as a diplomatic courier, carrying material between embassies in Helsinki, Finland, and Moscow. He was assigned to the CIA in 1949 on detached service.



Dean Byron K., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] During a career that began in 1961 as a private soldier, Dean served 34 years, completing Officer Candidate School and requesting an MI commission in 1962. He worked with three infantry divisions in Vietnam, commanded the 102d MI Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, along the Korean demilitarized zone at a time in 1983 when that unit was transitioning to the CEWI concept. He was Chief of the MI Branch, Enlisted Personnel Directorate, U.S. Army Personnel Command, where he helped develop and improve the programs for acquisition, training and assignment for all MI soldiers and NCOs. As Deputy Commander of Army Intelligence and Security Command, he was a key player in the development of the MI 2000 plan, made key recommendations on the MI task organization and product support by MI forces for Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM; led the effort to reorganize and revitalize the Army's HUMINT; supervised the transition of SIGINT from fixed

station to regionally focused operations; and played a major role in the downsizing of INSCOM..

Dean, James H., Specialist Four. Awarded the Air Medal and Purple Heart (two Oak Leaf Clusters). He was killed in Vietnam on 21 December 1969.



De Guinzbourg, Victor S. M., CIC agent with the 307th Detachment, 7th Army. A Russian-born actor educated in both Moscow (archaeology) and Berlin (law), de Guinzbourg joined the U.S. Army after Pearl Harbor and worked in north Africa and then in southern France, earning for himself a “two character” rating, one of only three agents to be granted this unofficial assessment. He was fluent in almost each European language. His exploits were legendary and his fellow agents have testified that “he was truly a giant among us.” He used his connections with the French Foreign Legion to break up a Communist-led strike in the port of Marseilles, and he uncovered a hoard of German treasure made up of several tons of gold bars and coins. It was de Guinzbourg that interrogated the head of the German espionage and sabotage unit, Col. Otto Skorzeny in May 1945. His obituary credits him with being the political adviser to Gen. Alexander M. Patch with the rank of colonel. After the war, de Guinzbourg embarked on a life-long career as staff interpreter and executive officer of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations in New York. He holds the U.S. Bronze Star, Honorary Legionnaire FC (French Foreign Legion), and the Croix de Guerre avec etoile de vermeil. He died in Scarsdale NY, on 18 April 1976.

Delano, Henry H., Msgt. Awarded the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 22 July 1966.

Del Toro, Ubaldo “Wally.” During his 40 years of service, he personified the modern military intelligence professional. A native of Puerto Rico, Del Toro had a brief tour as an infantry officer before graduating from Georgetown University in 1960 with a master’s degree in international relations. Upon graduation, Del Toro joined the newly established military intelligence civilian excepted career program. MICECP participants formed a nucleus of expertise and stability needed within the military intelligence community. Among his accomplishments, he served as the first G2 civilian deputy for USSOUTHCOM and helped enact the reforms of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study within Europe. He also served as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations-HUMINT at HQ Intelligence and Security Command and pushed for the “verticalization of HUMINT,” a concept which led to better control of HUMINT operations throughout the Army. Finally, Del Toro served as the pioneer of intelligence oversight within Intelligence and Security Command. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence

and Security Command History Office]

Dengler, Frederick L., assigned to G2, AEF, in May 1918 as colonel; MID, Positive Branch and Geographic Branch, August 1918 to April 1920 as colonel. Lt. Col., (C.A.C.) G.S.C.; b. Ark.; r. Ark; sch. att. graduate School of the Line, 1921, graduate Coastal Artillery School, 1910; married.

Denholm, Charles J., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Exceptional service in the field of military cryptology and SIGINT. Senior command assignments within NSA and as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. As Major General, commanded Army Security Agency longer than any other person (1965-1973). U.S. Military Academy Class of 1938. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania, 20 September 1914; Infantry; Executive Officer and Commander, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry Division, NATO, 1942 to 1943 (Silver Star-Purple Heart); Commander, 16th Infantry Battalion and 143 Infantry Battalion, 36th Infantry Division, Sicily and Italy, 1943 to 1945 (Distinguished Service Cross-Silver Star-two Bronze Star Medal-Purple Heart); Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, 1945 to 1946 (Legion of Merit); Department of Military Topography and Graphics, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1946 to 1949; Staff and Faculty, Command and General Staff College, 1949 to 1952; Headquarters, Armed Forces Far East, 1952 to 1955; Chief of Staff, 2nd Army, 1962; Office of the Chief of Staff, Institute for Defense Analysis, 1962 to 1965 (Distinguished Service Medal); CG, Army Security Agency, 1965 to 1973; retired in 1973 as a Maj. Gen.



Des Jarlais, Robert W., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 11 August 1967 to 27 June 1970.

Dew, Robert E., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 30 August 1970, while serving with 330th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Dickerson, George W., Lt. Col., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Intelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: Intelligence Officer and commander of Occupational Advance Party that landed on Shikoku, Japan, 30 days prior to arrival of occupational forces. Forty-one months in Southwest Pacific Area as unit commander and G3, 24th Infantry Division. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 1 April 1946. Silver Star; Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters. Bronze service stars: New Guinea, Central Philippines (Leyte), Southern Philippines (Mindanao), Luzon. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day landing: Hollandia, New Guinea and Leyte.

Dickman, Joseph T., Maj. Gen. As a lieutenant colonel, he headed the Bureau of Insurgent Records in the Manila headquarters of the commander of the U.S. occupation forces in the

Philippines. Founded in 1899, it was later renamed the Military Information Division, Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Division of the Philippines. Its mission was to collect tactical intelligence and provide counterintelligence. Dickman's assistant was Ralph Van Deman. In 1902 it became a branch of the War Department's MID. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1881. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Ohio; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1883 to 1890; Indian Wars; Santiago de Cuba; honor graduate Infantry-Cavalry School, 1883; graduate Army War College, 1905. Chief, Manila MID in 1900 as lieutenant colonel. Lt. Col. with United States Volunteers in Philippine Insurrection; Chief of Staff, China Relief Expedition; War Department General Staff, 1903 to 1906; Philippines, 1909 to 11; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1917; Division and Corps Commander, American Expeditionary Forces; CG, 3rd Army, Army Ground Forces.(Distinguished Service Medal); Maj. Gen. USA, 1919; retired in 1921 as a Maj. Gen.; Many decorations and degrees; died in Washington, D.C., 23 October 1923, aged 70; in the Dictionary of American Biography.

Dillard, Douglas C., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] During the Korean War, Dillard developed the concept of air delivery, resupply and radio intercept for agents operating behind enemy lines. In 1955 Dillard joined the 513th MI Group in Europe, where he conceived and implemented ground infiltration and exfiltration techniques. He later served in various other demanding areas, including commander of the 48th Military Intelligence Group. He also greatly influenced Army policy to assure promotion, service school selection, command credit and equitable efficiency reports to MI officers. In 1973 Dillard took command of the 500th Military Intelligence Group in the Pacific, and in 1975 returned to Washington, where he was assistant director of HUMINT and Collection Requirements.

Dineen, William P., Sgt., 5th Infantry Division CIC, was killed in action on 3 December 1944.

Dodds, Jack Allison, Colonel. An enlisted infantryman with the 10th Mountain Division, he was commissioned through the Signal Corps Officer Candidate Program in 1952. At Military Assistance Command Vietnam in 1970 he was the Chief of the Combined Intelligence Center. In 1971 he was assigned as Defense and Army Attache to the U.S. Embassy in Accra, Ghana. Back at the Pentagon in 1975 he commanded the US Army Intelligence Systems Support Detachment in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. From 1976 to 1979 he was the G2, Eighth Army, and J2, US Forces, Korea, and United Nations Command, and C2, for the newly formed Combined Forces Command. He moved to Japan in 1979 to become the J2 for US Forces, Japan, until his retirement in 1981. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Doleman, Edgar C., Maj. Gen. This distinguished World War II combat veteran (Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, three Bronze Star Medals, and two Purple Hearts) was Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence from January 1964 to February 1965. He went on to become Deputy Commanding General of U.S. Army Pacific from 1965 to 1968 as a lieutenant general.

Donohue, Robert P., Master Warrant Officer 4. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He served as the warrant officer training manager, Directorate of Training and Doctrine, at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School from August 1984 to April 1991. There he implemented the

systems approach to training for all entry- and senior-level MI warrant officer courses. His analysis of the skills needed by MI warrant officers and the implementation of training led to a measurable increase in the technical and tactical proficiency of MI warrant officers. Donohue was responsible for the Individual Training Plan for MI warrant officer. He also designed a unique program of instruction to fit the training cycle of Reserve forces. While serving as the warrant officer training manager, he was selected as the first MI master warrant officer. Donohue also served as the MI representative to the Total Warrant Officer Study, which marked the first comprehensive analysis of the Total Army Warrant Officer Program. In 1983, he was directly involved in the development of "Think Red," the first computer-assisted instruction designed to assist in the education and continued development of personnel engaged in all source intelligence analysis. His singular dedication to this project, coupled with his superior knowledge of Soviet organization, equipment and tactics, directly influenced the successful completion of this project and its implementation as an Armywide training program. Donohue served seven foreign tours. In addition to divisional assignments in Germany, Korea and Vietnam, he was assigned to Headquarters, Allied Forces LANDSOUTHEAST in Turkey and was the operations coordinator for the Defense Attache Office, U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Poland. Based on his performance there, Donohue became chief, Army Attache Support Division, U.S. Army intelligence and Security Command. In this position he was responsible for the coordination of all Army enlisted, warrant officer, and officer selection, training, and utilization within the Defense Attache System. Donohue's performance of a wide variety of duties during his more than 34 years of active service has had a lasting positive effect on the MI Warrant Officer Corps and MI.



Donovan, William J., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Winner of the Medal of Honor as a World War I battalion commander and a government lawyer, "Wild Bill," so named by his troops in the "fighting 69th," Donovan returned to government service as an advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt before US entry into World War II. Selected by the President to be the Coordinator of Information, he later created and led the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) throughout the war. In 1944 he was promoted to major general. His wartime service and fight for national preparedness through intelligence vigilance resulted in the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Dorst, Joseph H., Col. observer with Greeks during Greco-Turkish War in 1897, also attache Vienna 1897 as captain. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1873. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Kentucky; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1873 to 1883; Indian Wars; Aide-de-Camp to General MacKenzie, 1883 to 1884; Tactics Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1887 to 1890; Military Attache, Vienna, 1894 to 1897; Lt. Col. with United States Volunteers, 1898 to 1899; Santiago de Cuba; Colonel in 1845 with United States Volunteers in Philippine Insurrection; retired in 1911 as a Colonel; died in

Virginia, 11 January 1916, aged 63.

Drake, Oscar, Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Infantry-Armored-Airborne Committee, Intelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: S2, 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry Regiment, 90th Infantry Division, 2 May 1944 to 4 September 1945 (less 28 May 1945 to 9 July 1945, Military Government Officer). Intelligence Officer and Chief, Intelligence Section, Military Government for Bavaria, 24 November 1945 to 25 February 1947. Intelligence Division, 16 April 1947. Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day landing: Normandy.

Drisko, Grenfeld D., Msgt., CIC in the Philippines, shot and burned on 31 July 1944 by Japanese while a prisoner of war.

Duff, Robinson E., Maj. Gen. He was Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, from August 1951 to December 1952.

Dunbar, Edward, Sgt., CIC soldier killed in action on Okinawa in 1945.

Dunbar, Glenn S., 2d Lt., 27th Infantry Division CIC, killed in action on 14 June 1945 on Okinawa.

Dunn, George M., attache in Italy in 1914 as colonel. Col., (J.A.G.D.), Ret.; b. Madison, Indiana; r. Washington, DC; sch. att. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., George Washington University, Washington, DC. Wife, nee Elizabeth Dalzell.

Dunn, John M., Col. Served as Acting Director, Military Intelligence Division, The War Department, from 22 November 1918 to 1 April 1919. MID July to September 1918 as lieutenant colonel; MID Positive Branch in April 1920 as colonel. Coastal Artillery Corps.

Dunning, Samuel Wadsworth, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1880. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1880 to 1891; Tactics Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1891 to 1895; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Utah Agricultural College, 1896 to 1898; Santiago de Cuba; Philippine Insurrection; intelligence officer in Hawaii in 1907 as major. Retired (with disability) in 1914 as a Colonel; died in San Francisco, California, 19 April 1915,

aged 55.

Dyer, Charles G., attache in Mexico in 1897 as lieutenant.

E

Eckman, George R., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Subsequent to his entry on active duty in the summer of 1940, Col. Eckman quickly established himself as an outstanding intelligence professional. After establishing the Seattle Field Office of the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps (CIC), he provided vital security oversight for the highly classified Manhattan Project Field Office in Paseo, Washington. His excellent work led to his selection as Executive Officer of the ALSOS Mission, a special task force created to uncover and thwart German efforts to develop an atomic bomb. In his capacity as ALSOS Executive Officer, he was a principal force behind the planning, programming, and support to ALSOS' many successful activities, which included the capture of key German scientists and nuclear material. Because of his work, ALSOS became one of the great operational intelligence successes of the Second World War. Following the war, Colonel Eckman was assigned to the CIC Center and School, Fort Holabird, Maryland. As Director of Training, he completely revamped counterintelligence doctrine and training to effectively meet post war counterintelligence challenges. He retired from active duty in 1958 following highly successful assignments as deputy commander of the 7970th CIC Group (forerunner of the 66th) and the 108th CIC Detachment. He commanded the 441st CIC Detachment, Far East Command, and Detachment M, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army. He died in 1971. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Eddy, Dayton W., Brig. Gen. He served as Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Agency in September 1965.



Edmonds, Sarah Emma. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Secret agent for the Union. Disguised as a man named Frank Thompson, this Canadian-born woman enlisted as a private for service in the Civil War. First serving as a nurse, she volunteered as a spy for McClellan, completing at least eleven successful and daring missions into the heart of the Confederacy. Her own published

account of her adventures is considered incredulous by many historians.



Edwards, Duval A., CIC agent in the Pacific Theater during World War II and author of *Spy Catchers of the U.S. Army: In the War with Japan*.

Edwards, Eaton A., relieved from MID in April 1903 as major.

Edwards, Spencer P., Jr., Maj., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Infantry-Armored-Airborne Committee, Intelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: S2, 14th Infantry, Panama Mobile Force, 1 July 1942 to 15 June 1943. S2, 14th Infantry, 71st Division, 1 October 1943 to May 1944, and February 1945 to August 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 10 July 1946. Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Combat Infantryman's Badge. Bronze service stars: Rhineland, Central Europe.



Eichelberger, Charles B., Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He entered the U.S. Army commissioned officer ranks from Infantry Officer Candidate School on January 18, 1957. He started his career in Military Intelligence as a platoon commander, and served at every level of command available to an MI officer. Additionally he served at the joint level several times, including duty as the J2, CENTCOM. He served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe, and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence Headquarters, Department of the Army. He culminated his active duty career as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army. During the period 1989 through October 1991, he was faced with three monumental crises--Operation JUST CAUSE, the conflict in Panama; operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM; and the resulting build down of U.S. Forces. In preparing for operation JUST CAUSE, Lt. Gen. Eichelberger was faced with the challenge of establishing national intelligence coordination. As a result he was able to graphically portray a very intricate enemy situation from a small data base. As the Army's senior intelligence officer during operations DESERT SHIELD/ DESERT STORM, Lt. Gen. Eichelberger exercised brilliant initiative by providing the best intelligence field commanders have ever experienced in support of ground operations. He helped introduce prototype intelligence systems into the Kuwaiti theater of operations; coordinated the training of Kuwaiti students in the U.S. in order to employ

them in direct support of Intelligence, Military Police and Psychological Operations units; provided the best qualified personnel from around the globe to in-country intelligence staffs; and kept the Army staff fully informed in near real time. In the process he established new standards by which all future operations will be judged. Lt. Gen. Eichelberger, as part of the Military Intelligence Board and National Foreign Intelligence Board, was instrumental in analyzing the collapse of Communism, its impact on world society and economics, and its effect on the reduction of US. Army military strengths. As a result of his actions, arguments and presentations, many of the proposals to reduce the size of Military Intelligence capabilities to below adequate operating levels, were reversed or revised. If the proposals had been allowed to go unchallenged, they would have decimated Army intelligence capabilities for the future. He was named the Army's deputy chief of staff for intelligence in November 1989, after a year's service as the assistant deputy chief of staff in that office. From June 1986 to November 1988, he was deputy chief of staff for intelligence for U.S. Army, Europe, and Seventh Army. Gen. Eichelberger has been an intelligence officer throughout his 34-year career, which began with his commissioning through officer candidate school in 1957. He graduated from the University of Nebraska, with a master's degree in education from Pepperdine University. He graduated from the Army War College. In the 1950s and 1960s, Gen. Eichelberger served in signal and communications intelligence units of the former Army Security Agency (ASA) in Hawaii, the continental United States, Europe, the Republic of Korea and Vietnam, where he commanded the Army Security Agency 3d Radio Research Unit in 1962. He has been an instructor in cryptology at the Army Intelligence School, and commanded the 313th Army Security Agency Battalion at Fort Bragg, NC, during 1971 to 1973. In the mid-1970s, Gen. Eichelberger was assigned to a succession of intelligence posts in Hawaii, with U.S. Army, Pacific, and the U.S. Pacific Command. During 1978 to 1980, he was commander of the Berlin Field Station of the Army Intelligence and Security Command, then served two years in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, as chief of the Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Electronic Warfare Division. Gen. Eichelberger was deputy commandant of the Army Intelligence School from October 1982 to July 1984, before a two-year tour as director for intelligence, Headquarters, U.S. Central Command.

Eichelberger, Robert L., Lt. Col. Served as Acting Intelligence Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, Siberia, from 8 December 1918 to 3 January 1919 and Intelligence Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, Siberia, from 10 March to 1 April 1920.



Eifler, Carl, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Organized and commanded the famed OSS Detachment 101 in Burma for most of its World War II existence. Under his dynamic leadership and personal courage, the unit's intelligence and combat operations cleared enemy forces from a

10,000-square-mile area and secured the vital Stilwell Road.



Epkins, Steven A., Colonel. He began a 28-year career in intelligence as a Phoenix Advisor with the Military Assistance Command Vietnam, accompanying Regional and Popular South Vietnamese Forces on combat patrols. On one such patrol he was awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor and the U.S. Bronze Star. He served in Thailand as a Battalion S2 for the 1st Special Forces Group. Back at Fort Bragg, he commanded the 358th Army Security Agency Company. In Korea he served with the 501st MI Group. He was the EW officer for the XVIII Airborne Corps and commanded the MI company in the 7th Special Forces Group. He served consecutively in the CENTCOM J2 and as deputy brigade commander of the 207th MI Brigade. He commanded the Support Battalion at Field Station Berlin before becoming G2 of the 82d Airborne Division during Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. His division's intelligence assets processed 98,400 pieces of message traffic, answered 1,060 Requests for Intelligence Information, issued over 2 million maps, produced 377 Intelligence Summaries, and processed 1,470 Prisoners of War. A thorough Preparation of the Battlefield plotted the location of every enemy tank, armored personnel carrier and artillery piece of the Iraqi 45th Division before the ground war started. After the war, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army Special Operations Command. In that capacity, he authored the Special Operations portion of the Intelligence Relook Study. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]



Epp, Orlando C., Brig. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished accomplishment in intelligence collection field (HUMINT) as operator, staff officer, and commander. Chief of Collection in U.S. Army, Europe; Director of Operations, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; G2, Eighth Army; Commander, 500th MI Group. One of first MI officers selected for general officer rank. He commanded the U.S. Army

Intelligence Command from February 1971 to June 1972.

Erskine, David G., Col. He was the G2 for the 6th Army Group from 1944 to 1945 and after the war commanded the 970th CIC Detachment, 7970th CIC Group, and 66th CIC Detachment. He was later Chief of Staff at the CIC Center and School, Fort Holabird, MD.

Erwin, Jack, 1st Lt., CIC in the Philippines, died of malaria on 20 July 1942 while a prisoner of war.

Evans, Fred B., Capt., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Order of Battle Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: Platoon Leader, 26th Cavalry (Philippine Scouts), August 1940 to April 1942. Graduate, Officers' Intelligence Course, The Ground General School, June 1947. Graduate, Associate Advanced Armored Course, The Armor School, Fort Knox, December 1947. Silver Star; American Defense Service Medal for Pre-Pearl Harbor. Bronze service stars: Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, Philippines.

Evers, Richard E., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Outstanding contributions in fields of HUMINT and counterintelligence. Operational assignments in Germany, Korea, and Iran, followed by duties in MI Branch and battalion command in Republic of Vietnam. Director of Operations and Commander, 66th MI Group. Director of Training, Intelligence Center and School, and Deputy J2, US Readiness Command.

F

Fagan, Francis C., Cpl., 446th CIC Det, died on 3 May 1945 of polio.

Fairchild, John C., Colonel: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, Fort Devens, from 27 June 1958 to 31 July 1958.

Ferguson, Harley Bascom, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1897. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in North Carolina, 14 August 1875; Chinese Expedition; Santiago de Cuba; assigned MID in 1903 as lieutenant. Chief Engineer, China Relief Expedition; Chief Engineer, 2nd Corps and 2nd Army, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); Brig. Gen. Mississippi River Commission, 1932 to 1939; Maj. Gen. retired 1939; Active Duty, 1942; died in Lafayette, Louisiana, 29 August 68.

Finnegan, John Patrick. Historian. He graduated *magna cum laude* from Boston College in 1957 with an A.B. in English literature. After a period of civilian employment with the National Security Agency and military service in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps, he went on to receive a Ph.D. in American history from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Between 1964 and 1979, Dr. Finnegan taught United States history at a number of institutions and was the Principal Education Officer with the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Education. He joined the Federal Civil Service in 1979 as an archivist at the U.S. Army Cryptologic Records Center. He

has held historian positions with the U.S. Army Center of Military History and with the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He is the author of *Against the Specter of a Dragon: The Campaign for American Military Preparedness, 1914 to 1917* (1974); *Military Intelligence: A Picture History* (1992); and *Military Intelligence: A Photo History* (1993). He is co-editor, with James L. Gilbert, of *U.S. Army Signals Intelligence in World War II: A Documentary History*.



Fischer, Leonard J., Colonel. He spent 32 of his 35-year Army career in military intelligence, specifically in Army Security Agency operations. Fischer was central to several major studies which reshaped EW and IMINT support to the tactical commander. He commanded the Army Security Agency Test and Evaluation Center at Fort Huachuca, the 5th Radio Research Unit in Bangkok, Thailand, Field Station, Kakata, and, at the time of his retirement in 1974, Arlington Hall Station. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]



Fitch, Alva Revista, Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Illustrious career in both intelligence and artillery assignments. Survivor of Bataan Death March and Prisoner of War during World War II. Intelligence career began in 1947 as student at Strategic Intelligence School, followed by tours as an Army Attache, and Staff Officer in Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. Later served as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence and as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. In latter role, he was instrumental in the creation of the Military Intelligence Branch in 1962. Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. A distinguished member of the MI Corps. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1930 (8879) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Nebraska, 10 September 1907; FA; Commander, 9th Battalion, 91st Field Artillery (Philippine Army) and Battery A, 23rd Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, Bataan (Distinguished Service Cross-Silver Star-Bronze Star Medal-Purple Heart); Prisoner of War, 1942 to 1945; Death March; Armed Forces Staff College, 1951; OG2, 1951 to 1952; Executive Officer, 9th Corps Artillery, Korean War, 1952 to 1953 (Legion of Merit); Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Belgium, 1957 to 1959 (Legion of Merit); Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1959 to 1966; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of

the Army, 1961 to 1964; Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1964 to 1965 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired (with disability) in 1966 as a Lt. Gen.; Military Editor, Kiplinger Publications, 1966.

Flynn, Thomas J., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career in Army SIGINT and cryptologic duties. Field station commands in Republic of Vietnam and Germany. Deputy CG, Intelligence and Security Command; Special Assistant to Director, NSA; Assistant Deputy Director of Operations, NSA. Chief of Staff/Deputy Chief of Central Security Service, NSA.

Ford, Stanley H., Col. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from May 1927 to September 1930.



Foulois, Benjamin D., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] First U.S. Army pilot and pioneer in aerial reconnaissance. A friend of the Wright brothers, he was one of the official observers during the test flights they conducted for their U.S. Army contract. In support of the Punitive Expedition against Pancho Villa, his 1st Aero Squadron was used extensively in an intelligence collection role. Went on to distinguished career as leader of the Army Air Service and Air Corps following World War I. Served as Chief of Air Service, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces from 27 November 1917 to 29 May 1918.



Frame, Marshall W., Col. He commanded the 93d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron from 1942 to 1945 and was awarded a Bronze Star Medal. His last assignment was as Commandant, Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 22 August 1960 to 17 July 1963.

Franklin, Horace A., Lt. Col., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Counterintelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: Battalion Executive, 68th Armored Regiment (Light), January 1941 to October 1941. S2, 68th Armored Regiment (Light), November 1941 to December 1941 (regiment deactivated). Executive Officer and column commander, Division Trains, 2d Armored Division, July 1942 to February 1943. Commanding Officer, U.S. Disciplinary Training Center, Casa Blanca, February 1943 to August 1943. Chief, Counterintelligence, Third Army, April 1944 to July 1945. Intelligence Division, 28 August 1947. Legion of Merit; Bronze Star Medal; Army Commendation Ribbon; French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star. Bronze service

stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Frasca, Richard P., Cpl. Awarded the Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 21 February 1968.

Fremont, John Charles. Senator and Presidential candidate. As a topographic engineer in the Army, Fremont explored and mapped much of the west. He also played an important part in securing California for the United States during the Mexican War. He later became the first presidential nominee for the newly created Republican Party. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]



Freeze, James E., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] First Army cryptologic officer selected for flag rank. Rose from private to major general in 32-year career that included battalion command in Vietnam; command of Army Security Agency Combat Developments Activity; and command of the 502d Army Security Agency Group in Europe. Served with distinction as Deputy CG, Army Security Agency; Deputy CG, Intelligence and Security Command, and Assistant Deputy Director/Deputy Chief, Central Security Service, NSA. A distinguished member of the MI Corps.



Friedman, Elizabeth. The wife of William F. Friedman, Elizabeth was a cryptologist in her own right. She and her husband taught cryptology to Army officers during World War I. While her husband went on to achieve great success as the chief cryptologist for the Army during World War II, Elizabeth worked for the Treasury Department where she cracked a number of codes involving well publicized smuggling cases. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*,



Friedman, William F. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Friedman Hall (EW), Bldg. 63902, dedicated at Fort Huachuca in 1992.] G2, AEF from May 1917 to February 1919 as lieutenant. The giant of U.S. Army cryptography, William Friedman, became the Chief Cryptanalyst of the Signal Corps in 1922. His many publications made him preeminent in the field. His series of Army texts, *Military Cryptanalysis*, are the most lucid presentations on the solution of basic ciphers that have ever been published. As the Army mobilized for World War II, the Signal Corps cryptography effort expanded under the leadership of Major General Joseph Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer, and Friedman. He reached the peak of his career when he and his team solved the Japanese PURPLE code system in 1940. The strain of this endeavor, however, led to a nervous breakdown and his medical retirement as a lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps reserves.

Friendly, Alfred. Journalist. During World War II, Friendly served as an Army Air Corps intelligence officer in support of the British's ULTRA effort. He went on to win a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting on the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He also served as the managing editor of *The Washington Post*. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Fukuhara, Harry K., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] A mainstay of Military Intelligence for 45 consecutive years of outstanding service and accomplishment in the Far East. In a career that began as an interrogator in World War II, he performed a wide variety of HUMINT and counterintelligence duties in U.S. Military Government and in the 500th MI Group from 1952 to 1987. Distinguished career highlights include service as Military Governor of the Yaeyama

Islands group and 15 years directing intelligence liaison efforts between the U.S. and Japan.

Furlong, John William, MID Washington in September 1906, then MID Havana until November 1908, then MID Washington in January 1909 as captain. As a captain in the 6th Cavalry, he was at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, commanding a squadron from June 1910 to April 1911. He moved with the squadron to Nogales, Arizona, on the Mexican border in July 1911.

G

Gaillard, David Dub., MID Washington in September 1906, then Chief, MID, Army of Cuban Pacification as major.

Gaines, Gail A., Cpl, 11th CIC Det, died in a plane crash on Okinawa on 13 August 1945.

Gaither, Ridgely, Maj. Gen. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence from August 1955 to July 1956.

Gallagher, Philip E., Maj. Gen. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from August 1951 to August 1953. He was commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy in 1942 and 1943. As a brigadier general he commanded the 1st Army Group Chinese Combat Command from 1945 to 1946. He returned from Europe in 1951 to become Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps; Commandant, Counter Intelligence Corps School; and Commanding General Counter Intelligence Center and Fort Holabird until 1953 when he was promoted to major general and Commanding General of the U.S. Army Europe Communications Zone. In 1956 he became Commanding General of Fort Gordon and the Signal School. He retired in 1976.

Gamble, David G., Cpl. Awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 6 November 1969.



Gardner, William H., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Gardner was commissioned a Second Lieutenant through ROTC at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME, in 1957. He served in a variety of aviation assignments in the 1960's to include tours as Aviation Advisor to the Republic of Korea's First Army and Helicopter Flight Examiner/Instructor at Ft. Rucker. Colonel Gardner transferred to Military Intelligence in 1970 after serving as a Company Commander and Battalion Executive Officer in the Army Security Agency's 224th Aviation Battalion in Vietnam. He made major contributions to MI Aviation force structure during tours with Headquarters, Army Security Agency and Headquarters, Department of the Army, in the early 1970's. While at Headquarters, Department of the Army, he was directly responsible for the development and fielding of the GUARDRAIL IV Airborne COMINT system to Korea. His outstanding

performance as Commander, 19th Aviation Battalion (Combat) from 1975-76 helped convince the Army's Aviation leadership that MI Aviators were fully qualified to command MI's newly constituted Aerial Exploitation Battalions. As Director for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Combat Developments, Headquarters, TRADOC, 1979-82, he expedited the fielding of such critically needed division level systems as the MLQ-34 TACJAM; TSQ-138 TRAILBLAZER; MSQ-103 TEAMPACK; the AN/TLQ-17A TRAFFIC JAM; and the AN/PPS-15 Ground Surveillance Radar. In addition, he continued to influence MI aviation by personally overseeing the fielding of the division-level QUICK FIX heliborne jammer, GUARDRAIL V, and QUICK LOOK II Airborne ELINT system. These systems are still found in Army MI units and all except the MSQ-103 TEAMPACK saw service in the Gulf War. Recognizing that rapidly expanding technology coupled with fiscal and force structure constraints necessitated low cost, high payoff programs, Col. Gardner took the lead for MI in establishing the requirement and/or expediting the development for such programs as PIRANHA, mini-attack drone, expendable jammers, the Manpack Radio Direction Finding System, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for IEW missions. He was a stabilizing influence during program perturbations that rocked the All Source Analysis Systems (ASAS) and Stand-Off Acquisition System (SOTAS) in the early 1980's. He contributed directly to the survival of ASAS and to development of a follow-on system for SOTAS when it was terminated by Congress due to high developmental costs. While at TRADOC, he also made major contributions to the Army's Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) programs; developed several key Joint studies programs with the U.S. Air Force; and, as Chairman of the Quadripartite Working Group (QWG) for Electronic Warfare, fostered better EW understanding with our Australian, Canadian, and British allies. Through his 25 years of distinguished service, Colonel Gardner earned a reputation for selfless devotion to duty. His innovative and forward thinking made significant and lasting contributions to the Military Intelligence Corps.

Garret, Jimmie B. [Conference Room at INSCOM headquarters is named for him.] He began his federal career in June 1942 with the Army Signal Security Agency at Arlington Hall Station, Va., helping to produce cryptosystems that safeguarded allied communications. He stayed with the agency after the war, rising to senior watch officer in the operations division from 1962 to 1968. In 1970 he became the deputy to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations in the U.S. Army Security Agency and its successor organization, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He died while serving as the acting DCSOPS, INSCOM, in 1984. He held the Department of Army decoration for exceptional civilian service and the Meritorious Civilian

Service Award.

Gaspar, Ahmad, Jr., Ssgt., CIC in the Philippines, last seen on Bataan.



Gatewood, Charles B., 1st Lt. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. A road and a housing area at Fort Huachuca are named for him.] Commander of Indian Scouts in 1885 to 6 campaign against the famed Apache raider Geronimo. Generally credited for single-handedly persuading Geronimo to surrender, thus ending the Apache Wars. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1877. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1878 to 1886 and 1890 to 1892; Indian Wars (commended for acts of bravery); Aide-de-Camp to General Miles, 1886 to 1890; died in Virginia, 20 May 1896, as a 1st Lt., aged 43.

Gearing, William C. Jr., Specialist Five. Awarded the Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 19 May 1969.

Gibson, William Wesley, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1879. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Connecticut; Infantry-Artillery-Ordnance; Assistant Professor U.S. Military Academy, 1883 to 1887; Chief, MID Manila August 1903 to September 1905 as major. Military Attache, Russia and Sweden, 1905 to 1907; retired in 1920 as a Colonel; died in Washington, D.C. 23 May 1943, aged 86.

Gilbert, James L. Following military service with the U.S. Army Security Agency, he accepted the position as historian with the Army Security Agency in 1971 and, since 1980, has been the historian for the Intelligence and Security Command. He earned two masters degrees from the University of Oklahoma and has authored many articles on military intelligence. He has edited *U.S. Army Signals Intelligence in World War II: A Documentary History* and *Three Sands: A History of Oklahoma Oil Industry in the 1920s*.



Gillette, Stanley L. (Jack), Colonel. Commissioned through Officers' Candidate School in 1945, he served in the Infantry through World War II and the Korean War. After studying Japanese at the Defense Language School in 1953, he began his intelligence career, working in

Korea and Japan. He held positions as an Intelligence, Intelligence Analyst, and commanded MI detachments in Korea and Okinawa. Before his retirement in October 1973, he served as the Director, Department of Intelligence Operations and Security, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Gillmore, William N., Brig. Gen. He commanded the artillery in the 1st Armor Division and the 101st Airborne Division in the Mediterranean and European theaters during World War II, earning a Bronze Star. He became Chief, Army Security Agency from August 1950 to February 1951. He then left for wartime service in Korea where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He commanded the 4th Armor Division and III corps from 1955 to 1957; was chief of the Joint Military Assistance Group mission to Greece and retired in 1962 as a major general.

Gilmore, John C., Jr., Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Services of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces from 16 February 1918 to 10 March 1918.

Giordano, Anthony F., T/Sgt., 34th CIC Detachment, killed in action in Italy on 5 November 1943.

Glass, Harry B., 2d Lt., CIC in the Philippines, died of malaria while a prisoner of war.

Glass, Robert R., Maj. Gen. Born in Maine in 1914, he graduated from West Point in the Class of 1935. During World War II he commanded the 748th Tank Battalion in Europe, earning the Bronze Star Medal. After the war he served as a staff officer in the XX Corps until 1946. He taught at the Command and General Staff College and coauthored *Intelligence is for Commanders* with Phillip B. Davidson, Jr. During the Korean War he was the Assistant G2 for the X Corps and then worked in the G2 section of the Far East Command. He attended the Army War College in 1954. After assignments in Berlin and the Pentagon, he went to work for the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1961 to 1964. He was the Assistant Division Commander of the 4th Armor division in 1964 and 1965. He next served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army Europe until 1967 when he went back to the Defense Intelligence Agency, this time as chief of staff. He retired in 1969 and died at the Presidio of San Francisco in August 1979.

Glover, Arthur W., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 9 February 1964, while serving with 3rd Radio Research Unit. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Goddard, George W., Brig. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Goddard, a native of Tunbridge Wells, England, enlisted in the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1917 as a private. He

completed the Officer's School in Aerial Photography at Cornell University's U.S. School of Military Aeronautics and was commissioned. He then attended pilot training school. The Army had formed an aerial photography school in Ithaca, New York, in 1917. One of its first graduates and instructors was 2d Lieut. George W. Goddard. He was named chief of the aerial photographic research unit for the Army. Goddard pioneered many of the advances in aerial recon, experimenting with infrared photography, and long-focal length camera lenses. On 20 November 1925 he took the first night aerial photograph, using a flash-powder bomb with timing fuses to light the city of Rochester, New York, from above, while a camera shutter was opened in his airplane. He foresaw the need of getting the photographs to the users in a timely manner, and in 1927 he took an aerial picture of the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, developed the shot in the plane, and transmitted the picture telegraphically to New York within twenty-three minutes. Between 1936 and 1939 he worked on a stereoscopic camera that employed two lenses and a strip camera. The strip of film was electronically moved through the camera in synchronization with the plane's ground speed, eliminating blurs that had existed before. His camera designs, film, and processing innovations form the basis for all modern aerial and space photography. He retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1953 and worked as a consultant to the Itek Corporation specializing in aerial photography. He was awarded the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre. He is a distinguished member of the MI Corps.



Godding, George A., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career in military cryptology and SIGINT and senior intelligence officer positions. Beginning as an enlisted man in the Kansas National Guard, his 36-year career culminated in assignments as Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army Pacific; J2, Military Assistance Command Vietnam; Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Agency. He is a distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Goff, Marvin C., Jr., Special Agent. He received a Soldiers Medal and Bronze for his work in the Pacific Theater and the citations follow. Awarded the Soldier's Medal in February 1944: "Following an explosion at Nickel Co docks in Noumea on 1 November 1943, Goff courageously exposed himself to flying debris and shell fragments to assist in extinguishing many fires and to remove valuable government property." Awarded the Bronze Star April 1945: "For meritorious achievement against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, and Luzon, Philippine Islands, from 1 September 1944 to 1 March 1945. As CO of the 214th CIC, Goff consistently went beyond his expected duties to secure and correlate information of tactical value. During the rapid drive from Lingayen to Manila his investigations were in large measure responsible for the uninterrupted advance of our forces. Goff's outstanding ability, sound judgment and eager

cooperation was a major contribution to the success of combat operations.”

Goggin, John P., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 11 September 1969.

Goldstein, William, Cpl., 609th CIC Det, killed in an auto accident on 7 May 1945.

Golebiewski, Ronald F., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 13 March 1968.

Gordon, Will H., Chief, Manila MID, March to November 1906; Chairman, Military Information Committee, Washington in January 1909 as captain. Capt. Inf.; b. Oregon; ret. Oregon.

Gordon, Will S., T/Sgt., CIC in the Philippines, died in October 1944 when a prisoner of war ship sank.

Gorton, Alden D., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Infantry-Armored-Airborne Committee, Intelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: Reconnaissance Platoon Leader, 51st Armored Infantry Battalion, September 1942 to December 1944. Liaison Officer, 51st Armored Infantry Battalion, December 1944 to April 1945. S2, Reserve Command, 4th Armored Division, April 1945 to October 1945. Assistant G2, 4th Armored Division, October 1945 to March 1946. Graduate Officer's Intelligence Course, The Ground General School, June 1947. Intelligence Division, 17 June 1947. Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantryman's Badge. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Gowenlock, Thomas R., Maj. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, I Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 February to 25 February 1919.

Graham, Daniel O., Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Outstanding service in career of senior analytical and leadership positions in Military Intelligence. Responsible for Soviet estimates as Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, staff officer; member of CIA; Joint Support Group; Chief, Current Intelligence and Estimates Division, J2, Military Assistance Command Vietnam. Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, and Deputy Director (Intelligence Community Affairs), CIA. Retired as Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Prominent role in SDI concept and as advisor in Reagan presidential campaigns. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1946. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Oregon, 13 April 1925; Quartermaster Corps-Infantry-Army Intelligence Service; Berlin Airlift, 1949; Commander, Quartermaster Dep Group Europe, 1950 to 1951; Commander, 11th Airborne Division Parachute Maintenance Company, 1951 to 1952; Army Language School, 1953; Staff and Faculty, Psychological Warfare School, 1954 to 1955 (Commendation Ribbon); Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Department of the Army, 1959 to 1963 (Legion of Merit); Joint Support Group, 1963; Army War College, 1967; Headquarters, Military Assistance Command Vietnam, 1967 to 1968 (Legion of Merit); Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1969 to 1973 (Distinguished Service Medal); Central Intelligence Agency,

1973 to 1974; Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, 1974 to 1975; retired in 1975 as a Lt. Gen.; Research Professor University of Miami, 1976.



Gray, Jack E. Drafted into the Army after graduating from Kent State University, he served in the Signal Intelligence Service, attended Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth, NJ, and was sent to Bletchley Park where he was trained as a code analyst. He also served in Germany and France. From 1947 to 1950 he picked up his doctorate from the University of Maryland. When the Korean War started he was activated as a reserve officer. When the Korean War ended in 1953, he resigned his commission and began a temporary job as civilian special assistant to the Chief of Staff of what was to become the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He would fill the job for the next 24 years, working for 20 different chiefs of staff.



Greenwalt, Randall A., Brig. Gen. Born in Shelton, Washington, in November 1934, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from the University of Washington and was commissioned from the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He later earned a Master of Public Administration degree from Shippensburg State College. His military education would include the Command and General Staff College, and the U.S. War College. He served with the 3d Armored Division in Germany, the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, WA, before being selected for Foreign Area Specialist Training at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, CA. His training in western Europe led to an assignment with the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in Pottsdam, East Germany, where he gathered intelligence on the capabilities of Warsaw Pact nations. From Europe, he went to Vietnam and the 4th Infantry Division. Upon his return to the U.S., he assumed duties as Military Intelligence Officer in the Foreign Intelligence Directorate, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, In 1974 he commanded an armor battalion in the 8th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Europe. In 1981 he returned to Pottsdam for a third tour—this time as Chief of the Military Liaison Mission. From there it was a Defense Intelligence Agency post in the U.S.Embassy, Moscow, as Defense and Army Attache. In 1986

he became Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, at the Pentagon.



Griffith, Aline. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] OSS Operative. Aline Griffith was born in upper New York state. She is now known as the countess of Romanones, one of the most active and influential women in Europe. Her list of accomplishments is staggering. Of particular interest in her career was her service to America as a secret agent. In 1943 she left college and was taken into OSS. At a party she had happened to mention to a man (an OSS recruiter) that she would like to do something important to the war effort. She was carefully checked out, then put into the rigorous OSS training school, where her codename was 'Tiger.' Here she learned the arts of handling guns, explosives, sending and receiving morse code, hand-to-hand combat, forgery and other skills necessary for survival in actual contact with the enemy. Very few women were ever given this rigorous OSS training. She was sent to Spain where her mission was to prepare the south of France for an invasion of Allied forces. Her network of agents included two Basque women who came down from the Pyrenees to bring information on German troop movements. One of these women was shot dead in the Countess' bed which had been made available to her one weekend when she was away for the weekend at a villa trying to find a Nazi radio station. Another encounter with a Gestapo agent required her to shoot him as he tried to strangle her. She proved invaluable in her role of being able to go many places where men could not and bringing in information of great military value. Moving in higher circles she was able to socialize with high-ranking Fascist and Nazi officers. The information she was able to obtain was promptly passed on to the proper authorities for appropriate action. She became a friend of Bill Casey and later on did some work for him, and the CIA in central Europe. Her World War II experiences are encapsulated in her book, *The Spy Wore Red*, which was made into a screen play. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]



Grimes, Donald B., Colonel. Of his 32 years in the U.S. Army, 19 of them were spent as an intelligence officer, especially in the area of Eastern Bloc espionage methods and means of

countering them. He finished his career as Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Detachment, Intelligence and Security Command. He died in April 1993, twelve years after his retirement. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Grombach, John V., Colonel Grombach commanded a secret intelligence unit within the Military Intelligence Service in World War II to collect information in Europe.

Grotjan, Genevieve. On the eve of World War II she served as junior cryptologist on the staff of William F. Friedman. Members of the Signal Intelligence Service had been given the assignment of breaking the Japanese diplomatic cipher PURPLE. Slowly pieces of the puzzle began to fall into place. On a Friday in September 1940, Grotjan was able to offer the final solution. For her outstanding contribution to what is perhaps military intelligence's greatest single triumph, Grotjan was awarded the Exceptional Civilian Service Award. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Guild, Bradford, Col. Born on 28 November 1937 in Boston, MA, he graduated in 1959 from the U.S. Military Academy. He received his commission in the infantry and, after serving as a platoon leader and airborne infantry company commander, he transferred to Military Intelligence in 1965. He served two tours on the faculty of the Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, MD, and two tours in Vietnam. His staff and command assignments included duty on the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Military Personnel Command; commander of the USA Field Station, Korea; Director of Counterintelligence for the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence; CONUS MI Group commander; and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Intelligence and Security Command. He was a graduate of the MI Advanced Course, Special Forces Qualification Course, Air Command and Staff College, and the National War College. He received a masters degree in Business Administration from Auburn University. He was awarded the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation with Oak Leaf Cluster, Master Parachutist Badge, and a Ranger Tab. Colonel Guild died in 1984. He was survived by his wife Lucille and three children—Bill, Tom and Peggy.

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Hachiya, Frank, (1920-1945) T/Sgt. [Hachiya Hall at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, was named in his honor.] He was one of the Nisei interpreters that demonstrated his courage on the battlefield. Along with a two-man patrol, he was in pursuit of three enemy soldiers when they encountered a large enemy patrol and were fired on. Hachiya was fatally wounded. "After being hit and while lying helpless on the ground, he fired a complete magazine from his pistol at the enemy, driving them up the ravine. Hachiya's actions were an inspiration to the entire command." Before he died, Hachiya was able to give vital information that helped to save many lives. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star. [from *Military Intelligence:*

A Fact Book, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Haerle, Jeffery W., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 13 May 1968, while serving with USASAFS SOBE on temporary duty from 303rd Radio Research Battalion. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Hale, Harry Clay, MID, June 1903 to November 1905 as captain. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1883. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Illinois; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1887 to 1890; Aide-de-Camp to General Merritt, 1893 to 1899; Philippine Insurrection; CG, 84th Infantry Division, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Maj. Gen., 1921; LLD Knox College, 1923; retired in 1925; died in California, 21 March 1946, aged 84.

Hale, Nathan, (1755-1776) Captain. This Connecticut schoolteacher answered the call when General George Washington asked Colonel Thomas Knowlton to gather some badly needed intelligence on the disposition of British forces opposing him on Long Island. Hale scouted behind British lines for nine days posing as a Dutch schoolmaster, but was captured, and on the following day, September 22, was hanged as a spy. He is remembered by history as the man who declared on the gallows, “I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.” Hale’s statue stands outside the Langley, Virginia, headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. Former director of the agency, William Casey, was said to have remarked about Hale that he “fouled up the only mission he was ever given.”

Hall, Virginia. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Hall Dining Facility, Bldg. 80503, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992.] Clandestine agent for Special Operations Executive (SOE) and OSS in World War II occupied France. Parachuted into France, her wooden leg under arm, to gain fame as the “Limping Lady.” Organizing intelligence, sabotage, and resistance units, her activities played a major role in preparing the Allied victory in France. In a rare distinction for a civilian, she was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross at the end of the war. She went on to serve in the CIA until she retired in 1972.

Halloran, Paul Leavy, Ssgt., 428th CIC Detachment, killed in action in Italy on 23 April 1945.

Hamilton, Doyce, 1st Lt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Administrative Officer and Instructor, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: Duty with 25th Infantry Division at time of attack on Oahu, T.H. (Pearl Harbor). S2, 2d Battalion, 1st Filipino Infantry, September 1943 to June 1945. S1, 2d Battalion, 1st Filipino Infantry, June 1945 to October 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 14 August 1946. Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantryman’s Badge. Bronze service stars: Pearl Harbor, New Guinea, Visayan Islands (Central Philippines).

Hamilton, John F., Special Agent. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his actions during the D-Day landing in August 1944 in Southern France at St. Tropez. “Assigned to the CIC Detachment with the 3d Infantry Division, ended up by accident in the fourth assault wave. After the landing

when the 3d division took Besancon, with the French FFI, Hamilton greeted the troops at the City Gates, a little early.”

Hamilton, Roland C., Marine 1st Lt. [Main runway at UAV Training Center, Fort Huachuca] Hamilton received the Distinguished Flying Cross Citation for actions on June 28, 1969, while providing air support for a reconnaissance team who had discovered a large North Vietnamese army force approaching its position. Even though weather conditions and near total darkness severely limited visibility, he successfully directed air and coordinated the delivery of supporting artillery fire against the enemy. His heroic actions resulted in the death of numerous North Vietnamese army soldiers and the safe extraction of the reconnaissance team. Hamilton died July 22, 1969, during combat actions in the Quang Nam Province of the Republic of Vietnam and was posthumously awarded the Air Medal Citation.

Handel, Michael I. He was the Professor of National Security and Strategy, and holder of the Henry L. Stimson Chair of Military Studies at the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Among his numerous publications are *The Diplomacy of Surprise: Hitler, Nixon, Sadat; Weak States in the International System; Clausewitz and Modern Strategy; Strategic and Operational Deception in the Second World War*. He edited *Leaders and Intelligence*.

Hanna, Matthew Elting, Capt. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1897. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Ohio; Cavalry; Santiago de Cuba; Aide-de-Camp to General Wood, 1898 to 1902; Military Attache, Cuba, 1902 to 1904; Resigned in 1913 as a Captain; Diplomatic service, 1917 to 1936; died in Arizona, 19 February 1936, aged 63.

Harris, Floyd Walter, Lt. Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1886. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia, 26 June 1861; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1886 to 1889; Instructor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1891 to 1892; Military Attache, Brussels, 1892 to 1897; Philippine Insurrection; Aide-de-Camp to General MacArthur, 1899 to 18901; Military Attache, Vienna, 1901 to 1906; Resigned in 1906 as a Captain; Lt. Col. Ordnance Department, 1917 to 1918; died in Leesburg, Virginia, 7 February 1955, aged 93.

Harris, Frank, E., Chief, MID Manila, December 1912 to October 1915 as major. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1892. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Poland; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Coast Artillery Corps; Instructor, Coast Artillery Corps School, 1901 to 1906; Inspector General's Department, 1918 to 24; retired in 1929 as a Colonel; died in Massachusetts, 17 February 1947, aged 78.

Hathaway, Gaynor W., Lt. Col., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Executive Officer, Department of General Intelligence: Graduate General Intelligence Course (1942), Photo Interpreter Course (1943) and Order of Battle Course (1944), Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland. Instructor, MITC, November 1942 to March 1943. Assistant and Executive Officer, G2 Section, X Corps, March 1943 to January 1946. G2, 24th Infantry Division, 1 February to 27 January

1947. Intelligence Division, April 1947. Bronze Star Medal; Air Medal. Bronze service stars: New Guinea, Central Philippines (Leyte), Southern Philippines (Mindanao). Bronze arrowhead for D-Day landing: Leyte.



Hauser, Henry (Hank), Col., Infantry. This all-American football center graduated from Texas A&M in 1941, and after duty as platoon leader and company commander at Fort Wolters, Texas, he went on to serve in several military intelligence positions. He was an Order of Battle Staff Officer with the Military Intelligence Department of the War Department in 1943; Chief Instructor of the Photo Interpretation School at Camp Ritchie, Md. for most of 1943; an Intelligence Research and POW Document Evaluation Officer in the G2 of the Southwest Pacific General Headquarters in 1944; Chief of the Photo Interpretation and Air Reconnaissance Section of General MacArthur's headquarters; and after the war he served as Chief Instructor of the Army Photo Interpretation School, Army General School, Fort Riley, Kansas. These assignments prepared him for a career as one of the Army's top photo interpretation and air reconnaissance officers. His final military assignment was as Chief of the Optics Division of the Combat Surveillance and Avionics Department, U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, AZ, in 1961. Col. Hauser, a graduate of no less than ten U.S. Army schools and a member of several scientific and engineering societies, was the author of a wide-ranging number of technical papers and publications during his career, to include the first simulated satellite imagery research for the Army in 1957. Col. Hauser has been very active in community affairs, belonging to several fraternal and civic organizations and serving from 1969 to 1971 as mayor of Sierra Vista. Because of his early work in designing photo interpretation courses at Fort Ritchie and his instruction at the Fort Riley Intelligence Course after the war, Col. Hauser can be called a pioneer in aerial surveillance training. While on the Intelligence Board at Fort Holabird, he developed the initial requirements for what would become the Mohawk aircraft, along with the JA30 jammer, infrared and side-looking radar. While at Huachuca's Electronic Proving Ground, he played a key role in the drone program, testing and evaluating the RP77, SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4, and SD5 drones, along with a Canadian CL89 drone. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Graduate, Military Censorship School, 7 February 1943. Order of Battle Section, G2 (MID), Washington, D.C., 15 February 1943 to 22 March 1943. Graduate, Photo Interpretation Course, Military Intelligence Training Center, 15 June 1943. Instructor, Photo Interpretation Department, MITC, 23 August 1943 to 15 December 1943. Allied Translator Interpreter Section, G2, GHQ, U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific, 15 February 1944 to 9 April 1944. Chief, Aerial Photo Interpretation Section, Allied Geographical Section, G2, GHQ, U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific, 12 April 1944 to 6 November 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 8 January 1946. Bronze Star

Medal; Army Commendation Ribbon. Bronze services stars: New Guinea, Philippines.

Hawkins, Hamilton S., Brig. Gen. MID in 1917 as colonel. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1894. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in North Dakota, 25 September 1872; Cavalry; Philippine Insurrection (two Silver Star Citations); Commander, 69th Brigade, 35th Division (Silver Star) and Chief of Staff, 35th Division, American Expeditionary Forces (Purple Heart Merit); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1928; CG, 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1929 to 1934; retired in 1936; Active Duty, 1941 to 1943; died at Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., 19 October 1950.

Hayes, Harold G., Brig. Gen. [Hayes Hall, Bldg. 80706, was dedicated in his honor at Fort Huachuca in November 1964.] He was a Signal Corps officer who graduated from West Point in June 1929, and spent an illustrious career in the Signal Corps. During the latter portion of his career, he served as chief, Army Security Agency, Arlington Hall, Virginia, director of Communications and Electronics, Alaskan Command, chief, Signal Section, CONARC, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and chief, Combat Development and Operations Division, Signal Office, Department of the Army, Washington. General Hayes died in Washington on March 6, 1959.



Hecht, Chic, Senator. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished service to Military Intelligence and the nation in both the field and on Capitol Hill. As a young Army field operative in the early 1950s, he participated in a series of successful HUMINT operations conducted in occupied Berlin. Following his election from Nevada to the U.S. Senate in 1982, he served on the Senate Select Committee on intelligence since 1984. In this role, he has championed the strengthening of vital intelligence programs and provided a unique, “grass-roots” perspective to a wide variety of important Congressional deliberations.

Heide, Henry H. II, Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 29 November 1969, while serving with 371st Radio Research Company. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), and Purple Heart awarded posthumously. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Hein, Otto Louis, Lt. Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1871. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Washington, D.C.; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1870 to 1874 and 1879 to 1881; Tactics Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1874 to 1879; Military Attache, Vienna, 1889 to 1894; Commandant, Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1897 to 1901; retired (with disability) in 1904 as a Lt.

Col.; died in Salt Lake City, Utah, 26 July 1933, aged 86.



Heistand, Harry H., Brig. Gen. Commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School from May 1973 to June 1975.

Helms, Birch, MID in November 1918 as captain.

Hempstead, Stephen. He was a friend and companion of Nathan Hale and accompanied Captain Hale on the first part of his infiltration of British lines in September 1776. When war with Britain was imminent in the summer of 1775, the 21-year old Hempstead became a lieutenant in a Connecticut unit which soon joined the army around Boston and then marched to New York. He was attached to the company of Nathan Hale as a sergeant and participated in a daring raid on a British frigate that earned a bonus of \$40 from the American commander in chief. He was badly wounded by grape shot at the battle of Harlem Heights. He survived to again fight gallantly at Fort Groton in 1781 where he was wounded a second time. After the war he returned to New London, Connecticut, and in 1811 moved his family to a farm near St. Louis, Missouri.

Henderson, Charles W., 1st Lt., CIC, died in October 1944 when a prisoner of war ship sank.

Henningsen, Reid C., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 7 January 1970.

Hentz, Richard J., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 4 March 1971, while serving with 138th Radio Research Aviation Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Herndon, Arthur R., Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), and Purple Heart (two Oak Leaf Clusters). Killed in Vietnam on 21 December 1969.

Herron, Joseph Sutherland, MID in 1903 as captain. Col., Cav.; b. Cincinnati, Ohio; r. Wyoming, Ohio; Wife, nee Sue Morris Culver.

Hill, Rowland G., MID in 1897 as lieutenant.

Hill, William P., military observer with French Army in November 1916 as veterinarian. Lt. Col., V.C.; b. Bangalore, India; r. Rockville, Maryland; sch. att. Bedford University, England,

Toronto University; wife, nee Elizabeth Trail. Father was a major general in the British Army.



Hiser, Charles H., Colonel [Signal Corps]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 1 August 1958 to 24 June 1960.



Hitchcock, Ethan Allen, Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Organized and directed the very successful Mexican Spy Company during the War with Mexico. His agents played a pivotal role in the capture of Mexico City. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1817. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Vermont; Coast Artillery-Infantry; Commandant, Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1829 to 1833; Florida Indian Wars, 1836; received two brevets during Mexican War, including brevet Maj. Gen. in 1847; Resigned in 1855 as a Colonel; Maj. Gen. with United States Volunteers, 1862 to 1867; died in Georgia, 5 August 1870, aged 72; Grandson of General Ethan Allen; In the Dictionary of American Biography.

Hitt, Genevieve. The wife of Parker Hitt, the U.S. Army's pioneer in cryptology, she shared her husband's interest in subject. During World War I, she operated the code room at Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]



Hitt, Parker, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Captain Parker Hitt was 34 years old in 1911 when the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth conducted its first conference on military cryptology. The infantry officer had interrupted his studies in civil engineering at Purdue University to join the Army in 1898. He served in the Philippines, Alaska and California before attending

the Signal School and then becoming an instructor at that institution. He possessed a flair for solving ciphers and deciphered coded messages intercepted from Mexico from both the agents of Pancho Villa and the Constitutionalists, the latter code becoming known as the Mexican Army Cipher Disk. Hitt wrote the U.S. Army's first publication on cryptology in 1915 when his *Manual for Solution of Military Ciphers* was printed at Fort Leavenworth. From 1914 to 1917, Hitt developed a code machine that, after some improvements by Joseph Mauborgne, Chief of the Signal Corps' Engineering and Research Division, would become in 1922 the Army's M-94. It was used up until World War II. In the 1930s it was replaced by the M-138a, which incorporated some more improvements on Hitt's prototype. Now a Colonel, Parker Hitt went to France with the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) and served on Pershing's staff before becoming the Chief Signal Officer for the 1st Division.

Hobson, Kenneth, Sgt. An Arab linguist and veteran of the Gulf War, Hobson served with the 202d MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade at Fort Gordon, Georgia, when he requested and received duty with the defense attache service. He was assigned to the Army attache office at the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. He was killed at his desk in the 7 August 1998 terrorist bombing of the embassy there. He was 27 years old.

Hodges, Henry Clay Jr., Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1881. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Washington, 20 April 1860; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1881 to 1886; Aide-de-Camp to General Augur, 1884 to 1885; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1886; Philippine Insurrection; Philippine Islands, 1906 to 1908; Chief, MID, Manila August 1907 to February 1908 as major. Maj. Gen. 1917; CG, 39th Division, American Expeditionary Forces; retired in 1920 as a Brig. Gen.; Maj. Gen. retired 1930; died in Stamford, Connecticut, 15 July 1963, aged 103.

Hoebel, Henry L., Special Agent. While with the 70th CIC in Germany he was awarded the Bronze Star on 24 March 1945. The citation reads: "Special Agent Hoebel, accompanied by Special Agent James Olsen, established a secret informant system in the Saarbruecken, Germany, area. Through this system Hoebel was able to arrest an officer in the German Army who disclosed the location of a hostile ammunition dump. Hoebel and a comrade uncovered an elaborate underground SS cache of arms, ammunition, explosives and sabotage equipment, camouflaged in a forest, 60 feet below the ground. further interrogation brought to light certain plans of the German underground movement which were largely frustrated by the discovery of the dump. the courageous efficiency of Special Agent Hoebel undoubtedly insured a higher

degree of security for the important supply lines radiating from Saarbruecken.”

Hoffman, Albert L., MID in November 1918 as captain.



Holland, Leland J., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Conference room in Riley Barracks at Fort Huachuca.] Exceptional service in HUMINT and counterintelligence over 35-year military career. Outstanding accomplishment in both operational field and staff assignments in Europe, Southeast Asia, and the US resulted in his 1978 appointment as Army Attache in Iran. His professional skill and personal heroism played a major role in the defense and liberation of our Embassy following the February 1979 rebel attack. Taken hostage with other embassy personnel in November 1979, his valiant behavior and courage inspired and sustained his fellow hostages throughout their 14 1/2-month ordeal.

Holm, Dennis L., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 22 May 1967.

Holman, Donald W., Lieutenant. Awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 10 March 1970.

Holzer, Richard E. Jr., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 1 August 1969.

Honeyman, John, was a Scotch-Irishman who farmed near Trenton, New Jersey. A giant of a man, Honeyman was quick to offer his services to George Washington and the patriot cause. General Washington appointed Honeyman as a spy to report only to the commander-in-chief himself. Washington also spread the word that Honeyman was spying for the British. The cover story worked so well that Honeyman's family came under continual harassment by their patriot neighbors. He frequently drove cattle for sale to the British and their Hessian allies at the Trenton garrison. All the while, Honeyman made detailed observations of the enemy's movements and preparedness. Each time Washington desired an audience with Honeyman, he would have the "Tory" apprehended, sometimes using a show of force. In late December 1776, Honeyman was taken prisoner by Continental troops and taken to General Washington, whose Army was encamped on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. Left alone to be interrogated by Washington, Honeyman was told that he must return to the Hessian garrison at Trenton and inform them of the "disarray of the Continental Army." But first, he had to escape. That night a haystack on fire diverted the attention of the sentry standing guard over Honeyman's hut. As the guard vanished, the lock on Honeyman's makeshift cell was mysteriously unlocked and Honeyman was able to flee amid gunshots. He immediately crossed the Delaware where it was frozen and waded the rest of the way to shore. Exhausted, Honeyman made his way to the

Hessian barracks and was escorted to Colonel Rall's headquarters. Here, he proceeded to tell of the demoralized American forces who were close to mutiny. Honeyman was so convincing that Rall ordered the plans for the Christmas feast to proceed. The rest is history. Washington's forces were able to cross the Delaware by boat and catch the inebriated enemy unawares. As a result of the much needed victory, Washington was able to sustain the Army's ability to continue the fight. The Army's success at Trenton was due in no small part to a spy which had risked both limb and reputation in defense of Liberty. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Hope, Offnere, Lt. Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, III Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 21 April to 28 July 1918, during which time he rose from the rank of Major to Lieutenant Colonel.

Horsman, George L. II, Maj. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 6 January 1968.

Horvath, William V., 1st Lt., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Map Reading Committee, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Platoon Leader, Supply Officer, and Mess Officer, 399th Replacement Company, 2d Replacement Depot, 8 February 1942 to 10 December 1944. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 5 June 1946. Bronze service stars: Naples—Foggia, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Central Europe.

Hovey, Herbert S., Jr. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Hovey was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1957. He served on active duty for two years with the Signal Corps and U.S. Army Security Agency. Upon completion of military service in 1959, he joined Army Security Agency as a civilian project engineer. During the next 10 years, Hovey personally directed the development and fielding of initial and follow-on airborne systems such as the LAFFING EAGLE, QUICKFIX, and GUARDRAIL. This body of work distinguished Hovey as a leader in, if not the father of, Army airborne radio direction finding. In Southeast Asia, he assisted in the development and fielding of ground-based systems such as AN/TRD-23, AN/TRD-14, and specially configured versions of AN/PRD-5 and AN/PRD-6. From 1970 to 1977, Hovey served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, Headquarters, Army Security Agency. He directed the refinement of the systems and equipment he had developed and fielded earlier. Hovey also guided the research, development, and acquisition effort of the Army's intelligence and electronic warfare requirements. His efforts resulted in the fielding of systems such as TRAILBLAZER and TACJAM. In 1977 he became Director, U.S. Army Signals Warfare Laboratory. This newly formed organization became part of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command Center for Signals Warfare. He served as the director until his retirement in 1990. Hovey is acknowledged worldwide as a pioneer in the development of signals intelligence and electronic warfare systems. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Howell, Clifford W., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Assistant Chief, Intelligence Division: S2, 14th Infantry Regiment, 17 September 1945 to 8 April 1946. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence

School), 20 August 1946. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Rhineland, Central Europe.



Howell, George W., Cmd. Sgt. Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Howell was the first honorary sergeant major of the MI Corps. During his more than 30 years in uniform, he rose from the rank of private to become command sergeant major of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. He entered the Army in 1954 as a machine gunner with the 502d Airborne Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. Howell's other assignments included duty with field artillery, airborne, special forces, signal and military intelligence units in Germany, Thailand, Vietnam, Hawaii and CONUS. From 1972 to 1975 he served successively as senior enlisted instructor, operations sergeant, first sergeant and sergeant major in the Combined Arms battalions, and command sergeant major of the 2d School Battalion, at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca. He served from 1975 to 1978 in the 25th Infantry Division, Hawaii, as G2 sergeant major and command sergeant major of the 125th Signal Battalion. From 1978 to 1982 he was command sergeant major of the U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command, Adelphi, Md., and the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM. He served as command sergeant major of Intelligence and Security Command from 1982 until his retirement in 1985.

Howell, Willey, Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 August 1918 to 16 February 1919.

Huff, Gordon R., Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Huff was assigned to the 441st U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps Detachment in Japan from 1947 to 1950 where he served as Chief, Repatriation Section, responsible for the interrogation of Japanese prisoners of war repatriated by the Soviet Union. The Soviets were known to indoctrinate selected Japanese prisoners to infiltrate back into their homeland to conduct espionage. Through careful and detailed interrogation, Huff uncovered 25 Soviet trained spies. Ten of them were successfully turned against the Soviets as double agents. As a result of his work, the Soviet attempts to infiltrate, conduct subversion, and increase communist influence in Japan were greatly frustrated. He also thwarted communist influence locally by penetrating the Japanese Communist Party. Huff persuaded one of the ranking members of the party to become an informant. After returning from Japan, he held a variety of military and civilian counterintelligence assignments. He retired from the Army in 1964 to enter the Military Intelligence Civilian Career Excepted Program. In April 1973, he was assigned to establish the "Black Program" designed to prevent the Soviets from determining the technical thrust of new Army research and development. He was the pioneer in establishing techniques to provide protection in support of national security objectives. Despite the complexities of establishing such a security program, he was highly successful and wrote a text documenting this important undertaking. Today, the Army is replete with agents

who use these techniques. He retired on 14 April 1984 following more than 37 years of combined federal service. He died 9 May 1994. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Hughes, John S. Jr., Capt. Awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 3 June 1970.

Hughes, John T. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] John T. Hughes served as Deputy Director for Intelligence and External Affairs, Defense Intelligence Agency. As a career Government employee, he has been associated with several important U.S. intelligence organizations and programs for over 33 years. As a civilian employee, he served with the Army Map Service; the Army Intelligence Center; and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. His assignment with Defense Intelligence Agency began in 1961 where he served as Special Assistant to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, on reconnaissance and photographic matters. In 1963 he was awarded the DoD Distinguished Civilian Service Award by Secretary of Defense McNamara based on his contribution to national security during the Cuban missile crises at which time he was responsible for daily assessments and presentations to the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Hughes also presented briefings to the President and the Congress, and was selected by President Kennedy to provide a 90-minute nationwide television presentation on the nature of the Soviet presence in Cuba. In 1968 he received the Arthur S. Flemming Award as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in Government. This award was based on his efforts to reorganize the National and Defense intelligence communities in the reconnaissance and photographic areas. He was assigned as Deputy Director for Collection Operations, Defense Intelligence Agency, in 1970. In this capacity, he was situated in the National Military Command Center responsible for worldwide collection activities sponsored by the Department of Defense. He directed and coordinated efforts related to SIGINT, imagery and human source requirements, operations, and processing. In October 1979, Hughes was requested by the Director of Defense Intelligence Agency to lead a new element, the Directorate of Intelligence and External Affairs. In this capacity as Deputy Director, he exercised management responsibility over many disparate Defense Intelligence Agency elements and effected direct liaison with principal consumers of the Defense Intelligence Agency product, including the Executive Department, the Congress, the Secretary of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He also served as the Senior Intelligence Advisor to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. He briefed and testified before Congress on matters pertaining to foreign military capabilities and related U.S. intelligence activities. He also accompanied the Secretary of Defense and made presentations to foreign heads of state and government. In recognition, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger awarded Hughes a second DoD Distinguished Civilian Service Award in 1975, and Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld awarded him the Secretary of Defense Outstanding Public Service Award in January 1977. Hughes received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service at a presentation ceremony by Secretary of Defense Weinberger in March 1981. In July 1983, President Reagan awarded him the Presidential Rank of Distinguished Executive. He was awarded a National Security by President Reagan at the White House on the occasion of his December 1984 retirement. He passed away in 1993. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of

Fame.]

Hughes, Rupert, MID (chief, censorship) in September 1918 as major.

Humphrey, Chauncey Benton; U.S. Military Academy Class of 1898. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Kansas, 19 November 1872; Infantry; Indian Wars; Santiago de Cuba; Philippine Islands; Aide-de-Camp to General F.D. Grant in Philippine Islands, 1900 to 1901; Instructor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1901 to 1905; Military Attache, Venezuela, 1902; Panamanian Secession, 1902; Moros Expedition, 1909 to 1910; American Expeditionary Forces; retired in 1926 as a Colonel; died in Sea Cliff, Long Island, New York, 4 January 1958.

Hunter, Woodrow G., Sgt., CIC soldier killed on 18 May 1944 in the Insoemaar Islands.



Hurless, Bernard F., Colonel [Infantry]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 11 March 1949 to 31 August 1954.



Hyman, Stanley H., Maj. Gen. In 1957, upon completion of the Reserve Officer Training Corps curriculum, and the Liberal Arts course of study at Temple University, Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Hyman was commissioned a second lieutenant and received a bachelor's degree in history. Hyman also held a master's in History of Ideas from Johns Hopkins University, and a master's in Military Science from the Army Command and General Staff College. His military education included completion of both the Basic and Advanced Military Intelligence Officer Courses, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and the National War College. He has held a variety of command and staff positions. Key assignments included Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army, and Commanding General of the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency. Hyman commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security

Command from November 1988 to October 1990.

I



Ice, Clovis D., Cmd. Sgt. Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Ice Hall, NCO Academic Building 62722, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992.] Ice enlisted in the Army in June 1950 and spent the first seven years of his career with Infantry and Armor units in Korea, and at Forts Knox and Ord as an Ammo Bearer, Squad Leader, and Platoon Sergeant. In December 1959 he completed a two year tour in Ethiopia. He then was assigned to Fort Bragg as a Traffic Analyst and Platoon Sergeant with the 313th Army Security Agency Battalion and the 13th Radio Research Unit. Following training at Fort Devens in 1962, he volunteered for assignment to Fort Bragg and the 403rd Army Security Agency Special Operations Detachment (SOD) (Airborne). As a pioneer in Army Security Agency Special Forces Operations, he was responsible for many recommendations for improvement of early manpack intercept equipment items designed specifically for airborne operations. From 1965 to 1979 he served as Acting Sergeant Major with the 400th and 403rd SOD in Okinawa and Vietnam, respectively. Between 1970 and his retirement in 1977, CSM Ice served in Vietnam twice, Okinawa once, and at Fort Bragg three times as First Sergeant and Command Sergeant Major. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1988. In 1990 he was selected as a Distinguished Member of the Corps. He passed away in October 1991. As an early pioneer of MI Airborne intercept operations, his legacy will live forever.

Ind, Allison (1903-1974) A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1926, a reporter and columnist, Ind enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserve in 1930 and was an intelligence officer. He went on active duty in 1940 and served in Air Corps intelligence until May 1942 when he was transferred to General MacArthur's headquarters in Melbourne, Australia. Ind co-founded the Allied Intelligence Bureau and served as its deputy throughout the war. The work of the AIB was to coordinate all intelligence collection in the Southwest Pacific Theater. He retired in 1960 as a colonel. He was the author of a number of works of fiction and non-fiction, including *A History of Modern Espionage*.

Irons, James Anderson, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1879. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1879 to 1883 and 1885 to 1887; Santiago de Cuba (cited posthumously); Philippine Insurrection (cited posthumously); Military Attache, Tokyo, 1907 to 1910 and 1914 to 1917; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1917; retired in 1920 as a Col; died in Italy, 20 July 1921, aged 64;

promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. posthumously.

Irwin, Stafford LeRoy, Maj. Gen. During World War II he commanded the 5th Division and the XII Corps, earning a Distinguished Service Medal and two Bronze Stars. From October 1948 to August 1950, he was Director of Intelligence, General Staff.

Ishihara, James H., CWO. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 10 March 1963.



Iwai, Gero, Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Lt. Col. Iwai had a long and distinguished career. He served the U.S. Army as both an enlisted member and a commissioned officer from 1931 to 1957. He dedicated his entire military career to counterintelligence activities. From 1931 to 1941 he conducted numerous monitoring activities of the Japanese community in Hawaii. His observation included the activities of the Japanese Consulate and other Japanese-Americans. Because of the nature of his work during this period, the entire Japanese-American community, including his own family, were unaware of his undercover assignment. Due to the sensitivity of his assignment, he could not socialize with friends. This resulted in the estrangement of his family from the rest of the Japanese-American community. Only after the beginning of World War II did he advise his family of his true military status. Shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Iwai assisted in the interrogation of the first Japanese enemy prisoner captured in the war. He conducted this questioning with a fellow Nisei Navy officer (on a similar assignment) and agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This prisoner, commander of a Japanese midget submarine, provided significant information about a map found aboard the submarine. Iwai analyzed and interpreted that information. For his performance as a special agent and his superior translation skills, he received his first Bronze Star medal. After the war, Iwai continued to engage in highly sensitive intelligence operations. He focused his intelligence coverage on the Communist threat against U.S. military installations and personnel in Hawaii. Later assigned to Tokyo, he used his considerable talents as a liaison between his counterintelligence organization and elements of the Japanese Government. This resulted in close cooperation between the two entities. In recognition of his service, Tokyo's Governor awarded Iwai the Gold Key to the city. He was the only American military officer to receive this honor. He earned his second Bronze Star for his valuable service in Japan. Lt. Col. Iwai retired from military service in 1957. The MI Corps recognizes him as a pioneer Nisei intelligence agent in America's military effort against Japan during World War II. His efforts laid the groundwork for the eventual acceptance and widespread utilization of more than 6,000 Nisei soldiers during the war. He died in 1972.

[Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

J



Jennings, William I., Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Outstanding service to Military Intelligence and the U.S. Army in a distinguished 47-year career. Served in sensitive counterintelligence and HUMINT assignments in Korea, Europe, and the US. Service highlighted by tours as Special Assistant to CG, USA Intelligence Agency (USAINTA); Special Assistant to CG, Intelligence and Security Command; and Deputy Director of Operations, 66th MI Group. A distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Jensen, Elvin O., Cpl., 306th CIC Detachment, killed in action on Leyte on 25 October 1944.

Jilli, Edmund C. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished accomplishment in a wide variety of extremely sensitive HUMINT and counterintelligence assignments over a 28-year military career. Key tours include duty in occupied Austria and as Chief, Operations Branch, J2, Southern Command in Panama. Board member, Intelligence Museum Foundation.



Joeckel, Walter. Born in Pirmasens, Germany, in 1927, he served in the German Army with the 5th Airborne Division and was involved in the Battle of the Bulge at the age of 18. Following the war he worked with the French Occupation forces and in 1951 began working as a Local National employee of U.S. Army intelligence. As an investigator, interpreter, and intelligence Operations Specialist, he was responsible for organizing “Kleine NATO” or “small NATO,” a international security group that effected counterintelligence liaison in the Kaiserslautern MID area. His numerous sensitive operations resulted in the neutralization of Hostile Intelligence Service agent handlers. He personally uncovered 15 espionage agents. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Johnson, Charles French Jr., Lt. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1966. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in South Carolina, 8 November 1943; Military

Intelligence; Killed in Action in Republic of Vietnam, 31 January 1968, as a Lieutenant. Awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart.

Johnson, James A. "Art," Command Sergeant Major. A three-year Marine combat veteran in Vietnam, Johnson joined the Army in 1970 and served in leadership positions in Okinawa, Fort Devens, Field Station Augsburg, and Fort Bragg. He was the Command Sergeant Major of the 3d Aerial Exploitation Battalion, 501st MI Brigade in Korea, CSM of the 111th MI Brigade at Fort Huachuca, CSM of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca until July 1993, and finally Intelligence and Security Command CSM. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Johnston, Frederick Edgar, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1897. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Iowa, 22 February 1875; Infantry-Artillery-Artillery Corps-Coast Artillery Corps; Puerto Rico, 1898 to 1899; China Relief Expedition; Philippine Insurrection; Military Attache, Brazil, 1913 to 1916; Training Units in the United States, 1917 to 1918; retired in 1927 as a Colonel; died in Washington, D.C., 29 September 1954.



Johnston, Fredrick W., III, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in 1963 and sent to Fort Bragg, N.C., where he served with the 1/320th Artillery, 82nd Airborne Division, as forward observer, fire direction officer and executive officer consecutively from 1963 to 1965. He also served in the Dominican Republic on the division staff. In 1966, he transferred to MI and attended the Imagery Interpretation Course at Fort Holabird, Md., and was assigned to the 525th MI Group, Republic of Vietnam, where he was 3rd Corps Tactical Zone 11 team chief, Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam. In 1967, he was assigned to the Foreign Disclosure Branch, Defense Intelligence Agency, prior to being selected for the Defense Intelligence Agency Pentagon Briefing Team, Special Activities Office, in 1968. In 1970, Johnston attended the Defense Intelligence School analyst course before he was reassigned to the Republic of Vietnam in 1971. During this second tour, Johnston was G-2 adviser to the Capital Military District and Military Governor of Saigon. He was assigned to the 101st Air Assault Division from 1972 to 1975. His duties included command of the 101st MI Company, deputy G-2 and G-2 operations officer on the Division Staff, and 1st Brigade S-2. After leaving Fort Campbell, Ky., he attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, through 1976. He then was assigned to duties in the United Kingdom as American exchange officer to the Joint Reconnaissance Intelligence Center. In 1978, Johnston was selected to attend the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey, Calif., graduating with a master of science degree in systems technology in 1980. His next assignment was with the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity at Fort Leavenworth. As chief, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Division, C3I Directorate, Johnston was responsible for developing

advanced MI systems and concepts. Here, he established the first Army command, control, communication, countermeasures office and published the initial Training and Doctrine pamphlet on C3CM. After serving as battalion commander, Johnston became the TRADOC All Source Analysis System manager. In 1987, he assumed command of the 307th MI Brigade at Field Station Kunia, Hawaii. From 1989 to 1993, he was director of combat developments at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center, where he designed and obtained approval of the current MI concept. This concept has resulted in the design of the tactical intelligence force structure to be fielded over the next 10 years. Johnston's contributions are at the cutting edge of MI operations.



Jones, Albert F. P., Colonel. He commanded the 1st MI Battalion in Vietnam, served in Germany, and was the Executive Officer, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence from 1974 to 1976. In 1977 he commanded the 18th Combat Intelligence Group, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg.



Jones, Richard L., Colonel. Enlisted in 1943 as a combat infantryman, he served in combat during World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star. Commissioned in 1949 from the University of Wisconsin ROTC program, he became a Communications Security Officer upon graduation from the US Army Security Agency Training Center and School in 1952. COMSEC assignments in Japan and Okinawa groomed him to become class leader at the Army Security Agency Career Officers Course in 1962 and an assignment to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. In 1967 he was sent to Vietnam as a battalion and deputy group commander, providing direct intelligence support to American combat units engaged in the Nha Trang area during the Tet Offensive. In 1971 he became deputy to the Commanding General, Army Security Agency Europe and laid the groundwork for the establishment of Field Station Augsburg. A final assignment with the National Security Agency enabled him to put policies in place that would provide national level support to military units.

[Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Jones, Thaddeus Winfield, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1872. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in North Carolina; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1872 to 1892; Indian Wars; Santiago de Cuba (Silver Star Citation); Colonel in United States Volunteers, Infantry, 1898 to 1899; Philippine Islands, 1903 to 1905; Office of the Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, 1906 to 1909; Chief MID 1907 to 1909 as lieutenant colonel. Retired in 1912 as a Colonel; died in California, 27 March 1939, aged 90.

Jones, Omar D., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 12 May 1968.

Jordan, Franklin E., Lt. Col. He was the officer in charge of a special project which produced in the late 1950s a 30-volume history of the Counterintelligence Corps.

Jordan, Ralph E., Col. During World War II he served as a Civil Affairs Officer in the G5 Section of Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area. He earned his Master of Arts degree in Psychology from UCLA in 1950 and returned to teach at West Point until 1953. He was assigned to Headquarters, Army Security Agency, from 1954 to 1958, during which time he was the commandant of the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School (August 1957 to June 1958). After an assignment to the Army War College, he retired in 1963.

Judah, Noble B., Jr., Lt. Col. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, I Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 19 November to 28 December 1918.

Judson, William Voorhees, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1888. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Indiana; Corps of Engineers; Military Attache and Observer, Russian Army, 1904 to 1905; Chief, Military Mission to Russia, 1917 to 1918 (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1917; retired (with disability) in 1922 as a Colonel; died in Florida, 29 March 1923, aged 58; promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. posthumously.

K

Kapp, Stanley W., Pfc. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Kapp Barracks (Army), Bldg. 80306, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992.] Radio intercept operator in the Philippines at the time of Japanese invasion. Remaining until his mission could no longer be accomplished, he helped lead an heroic, six-month odyssey through the islands until captured by the Japanese Army in

September 1942. Died in captivity in 1944.

Karlstrom, Sigfrid R., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 26 May 1967.

Keeler, Ralph, Capt., CIC, died on a prison ship or shortly after recapture.



Kelley, Eugene, Jr., Brig. Gen. Before commanding the Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca from August 1975 to July 1977, he served as Assistant Deputy director for Human Resources, Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC, from 1973 to 1974, and as Director of Intelligence Operations, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Washington, DC, from 1975 to 1975. He held a Master of Arts degree in Area Studies from the American University and a Master of Science degree in International Relations from George Washington University. He was also a graduate of the National War College and the Command and General Staff College.

Kelley, Kendrick K. II, Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 2 February 1968.

Kellog, Sanford C., attache Paris in 1897 as major.

Kelly, Merrill T. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Outstanding service for 39 years in both military and key civilian positions with the Army and Department of Defense. Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) duties began with 82d Airborne Division in 1946. Served as Special Agent and analyst in Europe and US. Almost three decades in key positions within Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, serving as Deputy Director, Counterintelligence and Operations Directorates; and Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence. Director, Special Advisory Staff, Office of Deputy Under Secretary of

Defense (Policy). Presently, Staff Consultant, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.



Kelly, Robert J., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Kelly Hall, Bldg. 61730 (Operations) dedicated at Fort Huachuca in June 1996.] He served his country in myriad positions of ever increasing responsibility from November 1967 until his untimely death in a helicopter accident on 23 February 1993. He began his career as an armor platoon leader. Upon completion of his first tour, he became MI and received an assignment to the First Field Force in the Republic of Vietnam. There he was very involved in the evolution of signals intelligence on the battlefield. He served in various staff positions, including a tour in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he was the team chief assigned to instruct Saudi officers in S2 functions. In 1988 he assumed command of the 109th MI Battalion, 9th Infantry Division. He studied German at the Defense Language Institute and attended the Command and General Staff College, and the Naval War College where he earned a master's degree. Colonel Kelly's final assignment was as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, V Corps. He was known as a dedicated, tenacious intelligence officer who relished his role as mentor and team player during his entire career. He was instrumental in developing doctrine, designing the future structure and, most significantly, implementing the split-based, seamless architecture to support key deployments of MI units in Europe.



Kelsey, James H.P., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] During a 30-year career, he was instrumental in focusing efforts toward modern Army intelligence capabilities in the 21st century. Commissioned an Infantry second lieutenant in 1965, he served two tours of duty in Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division. In July 1969, he transferred to military intelligence. He became an instructor for the officers advanced course and was responsible for revising instruction on tactical intelligence. He served in various staff positions and commanded at all levels. As Commander, 527th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade, he established new bilateral counterintelligence operations with several North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. Absorbing the mission of two other battalions, he integrated all-source operational and TEMPEST security, offensive and defensive counterespionage, signals security, and operations against the Soviet Military Mission. In 1986 Kelsey returned to Fort Huachuca and assumed the position as the Assistant to the Chief of Military Intelligence. He was instrumental in the genesis of the MI Corps under the Army Regimental System on 1 July 1987. He was directly responsible for establishing the MI Corps Hall of Fame. In his last assignment, he served as the dual-hatted Chief of Staff and Garrison

Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. He established an effective dialogue with local, state, and federal agencies to enhance community relations, and awareness of Fort Huachuca and its value to state and nation. He effectively worked to retain Fort Huachuca as one of the Army's essential base complexes as viewed by the Base Realignment Commission. He oversaw the design, building, and occupancy of the largest construction project in the Army with the completion of the Intelligence Center Base Realignment complex to house the Fort Devens elements relocated to Fort Huachuca. With his forethought and planning, the relocation of units from Fort Devens to Fort Huachuca went smoothly with no soldier training time lost.



Kennedy, Claudia J., Brig. Gen. She was the first female MI officer to achieve the rank of general officer.

Kerr, John Brown, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1870. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Kentucky; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1870 to 1891; Indian Wars; Sioux Indian Wars, 1890 to 1891 (Medal of Honor); Santiago de Cuba (Silver Star Citation) (wounded); Military Attache, Berlin, 1900 to 1902; Ward Department General Staff, 1903; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1908; retired 1909; died in Washington, D.C., 27 February 1928, aged 80.

Keys, Oscar W., Jr., Msgt., CIC, died in a plane crash on Okinawa on 13 August 1945.

Keyser, George V., Brig. Gen. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from April 1947 to January 1948. He served on the staff and faculty of the Field Artillery School from 1941 to 1942. He was Commanding General of the XI Corps Artillery until 1945. He was the Deputy Chief of Staff for the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers general headquarters, and was Commanding General of Camp Carson until his retirement in 1954. He died in 1974.

Kibler, Harold R., Col. A member of the Counter Intelligence Police in World War I, he was deputy commander of the 6th Service Command CIC, before moving to Baltimore to become chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from May 1943 to January 1946. He died on 23 September 1978 at the age of 82 in Mesa, Arizona.

King, Harold J. Jr., Pfc. He was awarded the Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 7 January 1967.

Kissinger, Henry. Secretary of State/Recipient of Nobel Peace Prize. Born in Germany before emigrating to the United States as a teenager prior to the outbreak of World War II, Kissinger utilized his linguistic abilities while serving with the Counter Intelligence Corps in postwar

Europe. Author, professor at Harvard, and public official, Dr. Kissinger was appointed Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs in 1969 and Secretary of State in 1973. It was in that year that he received the Nobel Peace Prize. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Klecka, Lillian. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] An extraordinary instructor for thousands of Intelligence School students who learned typing in her class. Her emphasis on precision and detailed accuracy paid dividends in the intelligence reports produced by her graduates. With concern that went far beyond the classroom, she earned the affectionate nickname, “Ma” from the young people she trained so well.



Klehn, David P., Cmd. Sgt. Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Entering the U.S. Army in April 1961, he served as an automatic rifleman, team leader and squad leader in the 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga. In January 1963, he joined Special Forces, serving in Special Forces units at Fort Bragg, N.C., in Vietnam and in the Panama Canal Zone. In 1966 he was responsible for rescuing survivors of overrun Special Forces units in Ashau, Vietnam. Klehn began his MI career in 1972 as a counterintelligence agent in the 111th MI Group in Columbia, S.C. From 1973 to 1976, he was assigned to the 9th MI Company at Fort Lewis, Wash. He later was a team member of the first Sensitive Area Vulnerability Estimates conducted on Nike Hercules units at Fort Richardson, Alaska, and Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. Klehn was assigned to the 165th MI Battalion in Frankfurt, Germany, conducting similar assessments of sensitive units selected by Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe and 7th Army. In 1979 he debriefed two of the first 13 hostages released from the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, Iran. These debriefings were used to plan rescue missions of the other hostages. From 1980 to 1984, Klehn was the sergeant major of the Counterintelligence/Signal Security Support Battalion, 902nd MI Group, at the Presidio of San Francisco, serving as a member of an operations security evaluation team. Klehn served successive tours as command sergeant major of 2nd School Battalion and 1st School Brigade at Fort Huachuca from 1984 to 1986; the 66th MI Brigade in Munich, Germany, from 1986 to 1989; and the Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca from 1989 to 1991. He was the second sergeant major of the MI Corps. He retired in 1991 with 30 years of dedicated military service.

Knight, Harry E., Brig. Gen. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from February 1935 to June 1937.

Knowlton, Thomas, Lt. Col. Fought at Bunker Hill as a captain in the Connecticut militia. His spirited defense at Bunker Hill and his actions in the battle of Long Island recommended him to Gen. George Washington who picked him to head his personal bodyguard. Knowlton’s Rangers became Washington’s personal reconnaissance unit, the first organized to gather intelligence

information. He was killed at the age of 36 while assaulting British lines near Harlem Heights in September 1776.

Knudsen, Frederik L., MID in November 1905 as captain.



Koch, Oscar W., Brig. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He was the G2 for George Patton's Third Army in Europe for the duration of World War II. After the war he headed the Intelligence Department of the Army's Ground Combat School at Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1971, his account of his experiences was published as *G2: Intelligence for Patton*.



Koeber, Kenneth T. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] In March 1941 Kenneth T. Koeber enlisted in the Army. Commissioned a second lieutenant in September 1942, he was in positions of significantly higher responsibility than his grade throughout World War II. From August 1949 to February 1951, as commander, 2nd Counterintelligence Corps Detachment, he tested theories during maneuvers and combat in Korea that led to innovative improvements of security in combat divisions. At the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, he coordinated and established a lexicon of Korean words for use by interrogators which had North Korean pronunciations or accents distinctly different from those used in South Korea. This technique greatly aided the detection of North Korean line crossers and spies in coordination with the Republic of Korea Army CIC. Koeber's unit was so effective that when the G-2, 2nd Infantry Division, was ordered in November 1950 to organize Task Force Indianhead, he selected Koeber as executive officer and operations director. In 1951 Koeber commanded the 210th CIC Detachment, X Corps. He implemented a system providing corps special agents to division CIC detachments to facilitate forward movements. In July that year, he was reassigned to Headquarters, 441st CIC Detachment, in Japan. There he participated in a covert mission providing security for Japan's prime minister during the San Francisco Peace Treaty Conference. In December 1951, he was operations officer, 441st CIC Detachment. After separating from the Army as a lieutenant colonel, he resumed his career as a civilian in the office of the senior G2, Army Forces Far East. Koeber then served for five years in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at the Department of the Army, where he was responsible for counterintelligence operations and policies. In 1970 he was selected as officer in charge of the 500th MI Group's unilateral collection detachment in the Far East. In 1972 Koeber was the operations officer, Detachment

N, 500th MI Group, and later became its director of operations in Japan. These assignments involved control of document exploitation, human intelligence collection, technical intelligence and CI operations. Using these sources, and as a direct extension of the mutual CI/foreign operation intelligence support, he approved and refined target analysis packets to support FOI specialists for briefing, assessing and developing clandestine agents. He also used reserve MI detachments assigned to the group to work on target analysis packets during their annual training. Koeber's achievements have helped integrate timely HUMINT into Army operational planning.



Komori, Arthur S., Chief Warrant Officer. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Enlisted in the Corps of Intelligence Police prior to World War II. Assigned as an undercover agent in the Philippines, he survived the Japanese invasion but was forced to evacuate to Australia. He was instrumental in his work there with the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service. Following the war, he rejoined the CIC and was reportedly the first US undercover agent stationed in Japan.

Koudelka, Edward R. A U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Special Agent who published *Counterintelligence: The Conflict and the Conquest* in 1986, an account of his experiences in Iceland, England, France, Belgium and Germany during World War II.

Kozaki, Kazuo, SSgt. Assigned to the Allied Translation and Interpreter Service in the Southwest Pacific Theater, he fought with the Australian 9th Division at Lae, where he earned the Purple Heart and Silver Star in October 1943.

Kozolowski, Stanley G., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, from 10 July 1978 to 30 October 1981.

Kubo, Bob, SSgt. A Nisei linguist during World War II in the Pacific, he earned the Distinguished Service Cross on Saipan by crawling unarmed into a cave and convincing desperate Japanese soldiers to free more than 100 civilian hostages.

Kuhn, Joseph Ernst, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1885. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Kansas; Corps of Engineers; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1889 to 1894; Office, Chief of Engineers, 1896 to 1900; Construction buildings, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1900 to 1903; Military Attache, Tokyo, 1904 to 1905; Military Attache, Berlin, 1915 to 1916; observer

with Japanese, Russo-Japanese War, 1904 to 1905, as captain; observer at German and Austrian Army maneuvers, June November 1906 as major; military mission to Germany December 1914 to March 1915 as lieutenant colonel; attache in Berlin March 1915 to December 1916 as colonel; president Army War College, February to August 1917 as brigadier general, where, along with his subordinate Ralph Van Deman, he was instrumental in getting Military Intelligence formed as a separate section. Promoted to Maj. Gen., 1917; CG, 79th Division, American Expeditionary Forces; Maj. Gen. and retired in 1925; died in California, 12 November 1935, aged 71; in Dictionary of American Biography.



Kullback, Solomon T., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] (1907-?) This 1927 City College of New York graduate, he was a pioneer in cryptology and an original member of the Signal Intelligence Service between world wars. By 1944, he was Chief of Cryptanalysis in the Signal Security Agency. In the 1950s, was head of Research and Development in NSA.

L

Lafayette, James Armistead. A slave at the time of the American Revolution, he took grave risks to furnish the underdog American Army with a military intelligence coup. During the September 1781 operations against the British in Virginia, he played a key role in the deception operations that were aimed at General Charles Cornwallis, ruses that intended to keep the British commander from withdrawing from Yorktown. Armistead had volunteered to act as a courier for Gen. Marquis de Lafayette and had performed several dangerous intelligence missions for the French commander of a Continental Army contingent harrying the British in the southern theater. In a final and decisive mission, Armistead passed through British lines and sought refuge. The British recruited him as a spy and sent him back into American lines to scout out information about the colonials dispositions. Working for Lafayette all along, he was furnished a false order to General Daniel Morgan calling upon that commander to bring up nonexistent reinforcements. Armed with this letter, which he tells the British he found but cannot read, he reported to the enemy that American dispositions were unchanged. This disinformation, along with several other operations designed to convince the British to maintain their defensive positions rather than escape the trap that was being set for them, pinned the enemy until Washington arrived and conclusively defeated the English, bringing the Revolutionary War to an end. For his service, Armistead was granted his freedom and a lifetime pension. In gratitude, he adopted the surname Lafayette. After the British surrender, Lafayette hosted a dinner for the defeated commander, Lord Cornwallis. Serving the British officer at the table was an African-American now named James Armistead Lafayette. He went unrecognized as the double agent and American

patriot who had been so instrumental in the British defeat.

La Mountain, John (1830-1870) He volunteered his services as a balloonist, along with his two balloons and hydrogen gas generator, to Gen. Benjamin Butler, commanding the Army of Virginia. Beginning in July 1861, he made a series of ascents over Confederate lines to assess enemy strength and fortifications, sometimes with Butler in the basket. In September he moved to the Army of the Potomac, gaining a reputation for daring ascents and sharp-eyed observations. He was fired after he had some disagreement with Thaddeus S.C. Lowe, chief of the Army of the Potomac's balloon corps.

Lancaster, Robert W., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 21 August 1970.

Langhorne, George Taylor; U.S. Military Academy Class of 1889. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Kentucky, 5 July 1867; Cavalry; Military Attache, Brussels, 1897 to 1898; Philippine Insurrection; Moros Expedition 1904 to 1906; Aide-de-Camp to General Wood, 1903 to 1909 and in Philippine Islands, 1923 to 1927; Military Attache, Berlin, 1913 to 1915; retired in 1931 as a Colonel; died in Chicago, Illinois, 25 January 1962.



Lawson, Paul F., Lt. Col. Lawson began his intelligence work in Iceland in 1942, monitoring radio traffic and reconnoitering western Iceland. He was reassigned as commander of the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon for the 135th Infantry Regiment, 34th Infantry Division. During the campaign in northern Africa, his platoon collected nine truckloads of documents, including one which forewarned of the last German counterattack at Djebel Tahert. In the fighting on the Italian peninsula, his I&R platoon worked in conjunction with the "A" Force to collect material of technical intelligence interest. It was said that his platoon had collected more new items than all other intelligence sources combined. The platoon took part in much of the heavy fighting in Italy and Lawson was awarded the Silver Star by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark. He also received a personal commendation from Clark for rushing a particularly important captured document to his headquarters. Promoted to captain, he was reassigned as a combat intelligence instructor at the Intelligence Training Center, Allied Force Headquarters, where he taught British and American intelligence officers about observation, document collection and exploitation, and battlefield weapons. He also held special training for Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Operational Groups which were slated to penetrate Southern France in advance of the Seventh Army. He wrote a paper recommending combat intelligence training procedures which led to a revised curricula and an oak leaf cluster for his Bronze Star. After the war, he joined the Staff and

Faculty of The Intelligence School at Fort Riley, Kansas, along with other highly successful and widely experienced intelligence officers. He wrote many of the first postwar instructional materials and taught in each of the departments of the school. Himself sent to the eighth Strategic Intelligence Course in 1946, he returned to Fort Riley to conduct demonstrations for the Army Ground Forces Intelligence Conference. As the chairman of one of the committees at the school, he was responsible for a number of intelligence manuals and handbooks. When the Korean War began, he was sent to Japan to serve as the Chief of the Security Division, G2, Japanese Logistical Command, which was responsible for all counterintelligence in Japan. In 1952 he was moved to the Special Operations Division, G2, Headquarters, Armed Forces Far East. After the war, he worked in the Training Division of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence in the Pentagon. There he supervised the schools operated by Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence and coordinated cross-service and agency school training, input to civilian universities, and Military Attache and Foreign Area Specialist training. In 1957 he was named the G2 of the 24th Infantry Division and then the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea. He instituted changes in the aerial photo coverage of the Demilitarized Zone and strengthened liaison with Republic of Korea Army counterparts and the Korean National Police. He was one of the rare intelligence officers that served in a I&R platoon, as a battalion and regimental S2, and as a division G2. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Lee, Raymond E., Brig. Gen. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from February to May 1942.

Lee, Robert E. During the Mexican War, a number of young Army engineers made significant contributions to the success of the campaign by serving as pathfinders in uncharted areas. Notable among the junior officers who witnessed their first action were George G. Meade, P.G.T. Beauregard, George B. McClellan, and Robert E. Lee. To direct an Army over a largely unknown and rough terrain, required both courage and intelligence. To gain information on future paths, the engineers were required to venture beyond friendly lines. However, it was simply not enough to discover what lay ahead, but it took skill to determine whether or not a certain course could be made passable for horses and men. Early on 15 April 1847, Captain Lee set out to reconfirm Lieutenant Beauregard's previous reconnaissance of an area of undergrowth and rocky chasms that protected General Santa Anna's left flank. Lee was ordered to determine if Santa Anna's force of 12,000, which was positioned straight ahead in a mountain pass, could possibly be outflanked by penetrating the obstacles. He had also observed an unfortified hill, called Atalaya, a half mile from Telegrafo, and considered it to be important during any future engagement. By outflanking the Mexican lines, Captain Lee entered into the dense undergrowth and steep ravines. About midmorning, Lee found a small spring surrounded by ferns. However, markings on the ground and evidence of disturbed vegetation meant that the enemy had recently passed this way. The stillness was suddenly broken by the sound of Spanish being spoken and the noise of approaching enemy soldiers. Lee quickly dove under a huge log by the water's edge and concealed himself with thick ferns. The Mexican soldiers drank from the water and conversed; some sitting on the very log hiding their enemy. Their laughter was in marked contrast to the agony being suffered by Captain Lee, who was being attacked by ants and spiders. While insects were exacting their toll in pain, Lee was forced to remain motionless; any thoughts of escape vanished with the arrival of more soldiers. Hours passed. It was the night before the last

soldiers departed, freeing Captain Lee from his ordeal. Burning with the insect bites, Lee made his way back to his own lines through the darkness. Appearing before General Winfield Scott, Lee reported that a trail for cannon and men could be cut through the underbrush to outflank General Santa Anna. The next day, Captain Lee continued his scouting as work crews prepared a clearing for men and light artillery. On April 17, the United States Army successfully launched a two-pronged attack against the Mexican forces. One followed Lee's charted course which ran behind Atalaya and ended at the Jalapa road. Here at the road, United States troops were able to cut off the enemy's main path of retreat, thus trapping 3,000 of Santa Anna's army and forcing the others into an disorganized retreat. General Scott would later call Lee "the very best soldier that I ever saw in the field." [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Leigh, Robert A. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] CWO Leigh entered the Army in November 1945 serving in the South Pacific theater of operations in the Military Police and Transportation corps. In early 1952, after serving as an instructor at Headquarters, Military District of Washington, Fort Myer, Virginia, training Military Intelligence reservists, Leigh was placed on military detail to the newly established Central Intelligence Agency. He was instrumental in developing procedures and methods to provide cover training for CIA personnel designated for operational field assignments. He coordinated CIA and military agreements at the Department of Defense (DoD) level to protect the careers of personnel involved in CIA operations and assisted in administering a military reserve training program for the CIA Career Staff. From 1954 to 1957, Leigh served overseas providing undercover operational support to HUMINT collection activities, training indigenous personnel in paramilitary operations, and conducting liaison with foreign intelligence services at the national level. In 1957, Leigh returned to CIA Headquarters where he introduced changes in procedures and policies relating to the cover support program for CIA operations worldwide. He was responsible for providing cover for newly hired employees and for briefing and debriefing case officers proceeding to and from overseas assignments. In 1960, after being assigned to the 902d MI Group, Leigh served undercover as a special agent in a covert counterintelligence operation. Upon completion of the undercover assignment, he served as Special Agent in Charge of an operations branch that was responsible for cover support of Counterespionage and HUMINT collection operations under the auspices of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. Leigh worked directly with federal agencies at the national level to develop a personnel data system to protect the true identities and activities of case officers and special agents in intelligence operations worldwide. From 1963 to 1966, Leigh worked with the 513th MI Group conducting the sterile introduction and withdrawal of HUMINT case officers in the European theater. Returning to the 902d MI Group, he served as Chief of an Operations Division responsible for cover support and national level liaison for worldwide Army intelligence operations. From 1968 to 1972, Leigh was assigned to the U.S. Army Field Activities Command where he implemented cover programs and trained agents in their use for employment in Europe, Central, and South America. From 1972 to 1974, Leigh served in the 902d MI Group and then the 500th MI Group as the OIC for cover support operations in each organization. From 1974 until his retirement in 1986, he worked for the Intelligence and Security Command-Pacific providing cover support for intelligence units in the Pacific and developed a HUMINT collection program, using U.S. Army Reservists, in response to intelligence requirements from Defense Intelligence Agency, Intelligence and Security Command, Commander in Chief, Pacific, and

Western Command. Leigh is personally responsible for many of the policies and procedures currently used in cover support throughout the intelligence community. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]



Leonard, Charles F., Maj. Gen. An Olympic athlete (modern pentathlon) who served in the Tactical Department of West Point in World War II and in the G2 section of the X Corps after the war, he commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Command from January to November 1965. He retired in 1967 after serving as the Commanding General of the X Corps.

Lenihan, Michael Joseph, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1887. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Massachusetts, 2 May 1865; Infantry; Frontier duty, 1887 to 1889; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Seton Hall, 1893 to 1897; Cuba, 1898 to 1899; Philippine Insurrection; MID from 1906 to 1909 as captain. Brig. Gen. and CG, Brigade, 42nd and 77th Divisions, American Expeditionary Forces; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1925; retired in 1929; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 13 August 1958; Last

surviving member of his class.

Leonardis, Stephen W., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He died in Vietnam on 16 August 1968.



Lewis, Robert W., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 19 May 1972 to 30 July 1974.

Limbach, Charles, Sgt., 310th CIC Detachment, drowned off Okinawa on 5 April 1945.

Lincoln, Francis H., Col. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from November 1935 to June 1937.



Lindner, Kenneth R., Colonel [Infantry]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 12 December 1964 to 17 June 1966.

Lippman, Walter, MID (propaganda) in August 1918 as captain.

Livermore, William Roscoe, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1865. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Massachusetts; Corps of Engineers; Chief, Engineer Department of Texas, 1878 to 1886; Chief Engineer, 7th Corps, 1898 to 1899; attache to Copenhagen and Stockholm in 1902 as lieutenant colonel. Retired in 1907 as a Colonel; President, Association of Graduates, 1916 to 1917; Active Duty, 1917; died in New York City,

New York, 26 September 1919, aged 76.

Logan, James A., military observer to French Army in November 1916 as major; liaison officer to Inter-allied Bureau in Paris in June 1917.

Loprino, Terry S., Pvt. Awarded the Army Commendation Medal and Purple Heart. Died in Vietnam on 7 February 1970.

Loughborough, Robert H. R., 1st Lt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IX Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 12 February to 1 March 1919.



Lowe, Thaddeus S. C. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] The father of American aerial reconnaissance. Designated “Aeronaut Commanding” of the Balloon Department, Army of the Potomac in 1861. Organized and trained the Army’s Balloon Corps which was established the same year. Mapping data and unique reporting on enemy locations and activities were the major contributions of his corps to the Union effort.

Lowe, Thomas J., Lt. Col., Coast Artillery Corps. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Air Intelligence Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Battery Commander, Army and Navy Liaison, Group S2, 250th Coast Artillery and 264th Coast Artillery Special Battalion, September 1940 to September 1943. Flak Officer and A-2, 71st Fighter Wing, 9th Air Force, December 1943 to August 1944. Assistant G2 and Flak Officer, First Allied Airborne Army, September 1944 to May 1945. Assistant G2, Technical Intelligence, Berlin District Headquarters, May 1945 to September 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 17 January 1946. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Dutch Harbor, Aleutians, Submarine Defense Pacific, Air Defense Europe, Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Luman, Ralph M., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Assistant G2, 2d Armored Division, March 1941 to November 1941. Assistant S2, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment, May 1942 to May 1943. Assistant G2 (Air), I Armored Corps and 7th U.S. Army, May 1943 to September 1945. Assistant G2, 2d Armored Division, June 1946 to November 1946. S2, Experimental Unit, Fort Knox, Kentucky, November 1946 to June 1947. Intelligence Division, 10 July 1947. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Morocco, Sicily, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Central Europe. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day landings: Morocco, Sicily, Southern

France.

Lundgren, Duwayne C., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Colonel Duwayne C. Lundgren was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Army in 1957. He served the next seven years as a company grade officer in Quartermaster and Field Artillery units. In 1964 Lundgren graduated from the Military Intelligence (MI) Orientation Course followed by assignments in the 519th MI Battalion and the Continental Army Command Tactical Intelligence Center at Ft. Bragg. After graduating from the Area Intelligence Officers Course in 1967 and the Command and General Staff College in 1970, he held several key intelligence officer positions overseas including Assistant Army Attache in Cambodia, MI Battalion Commander in Germany, Chief of Plans and Operations, G2/G3 in Italy, and Deputy G2/G3 Southern European Task Force in Vicenza, Italy. Upon returning to the United States, he made significant contributions to the improvement of MI support to the 1st Infantry Division (Mech) while he served there as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2. In his subsequent assignment as the Director of Threat, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Doctrine, Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), he made unprecedented contributions to intelligence production within the United States Army and at the national level. He was singularly instrumental in the development of a new threat architecture to support TRADOC's requirements, a structure which now provides materiel developers the most current threat to US systems. While at TRADOC, he also personally conceived the idea of a Soviet Battlefield Development Plan which was considered a premier threat document in the Army. After graduating from the U.S. Army War College, he was assigned as the Deputy J2/Chief, Intelligence Production Division, U.S. Forces Korea and Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Eighth U.S. Army. In those roles, his contributions provided a level of intelligence to that command never before achieved. His leadership and unique analytical skills directly led to a total reevaluation of the North Korean threat resulting in major changes in both US and South Korean estimates of that threat. In his last assignment as Chief of Staff, Army Intelligence Agency, Lundgren completely reoriented the Army's intelligence production system towards a functional program designed to satisfy the Army's specific threat needs. At the time of his retirement in 1988, he was known as the Army's most knowledgeable officer on intelligence threat production and threat support to combat and materiel developers. Col. Lundgren was respected as a consummate professional throughout his military career and served as an inspiration for many of today's Military Intelligence senior leaders. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]



Luongo, Joseph P. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Prior to the invasion of Italy during World War II, Joseph P. Luongo was one of eight men selected by the Counterintelligence Corps for assignment to the 88th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Kendall. On March 8, 1944, Special Agent Luongo and his colleagues captured, debriefed and turned nine Nazi espionage agents. The 88th Infantry Division's CIC Detachment was among the first American units to arrive in Rome. He immediately established official contacts and clandestine sources that insured the security of the forces, and the accomplishment of the intelligence mission. As the

battle line moved north, the CIC detachment discovered a cache of sacred Hebrew artifacts the Nazis had stolen from the synagogue in Rome. Using contacts established only months earlier, Luongo had the priceless artifacts returned to Rome's chief rabbi. With the war ending, Luongo's efforts shifted to the de-Nazification of the new Italian government. This process allowed him to build working relationships with several senior Italian officials. Due to his experience and linguistic capabilities, Luongo next was assigned to the 430th MI Detachment in Austria. His participation was crucial in various human intelligence clandestine operations as the Cold War intensified. In 1956 Luongo returned to Rome, where he served as the first MI liaison officer. Using his special relationship with the Italian government, he insured that the commander in chief of US, Army, Europe was always abreast of the tumultuous political landscape. After serving as an instructor at the U.S. Army Intelligence School from June 1961 to December 1962, he was assigned to the 513th MI Group in Frankfurt, Germany. There, he supervised the human intelligence exploitation of the Soviet Military liaison Mission. Upon completion of this assignment in 1968, he was assigned to U.S. Army Southern European Task Force Italy as the senior civilian intelligence officer. In 1972 Luongo became the senior intelligence adviser and assistant operations officer of the 430th MI Detachment, and supervised six offices that targeted the Eastern bloc. Although many of his extraordinary exploits remain classified, Luongo's selfless service has made a valuable contribution to national counterintelligence efforts.

Lutjens, Paul R., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Following service as an infantryman in World War II, embarked on a distinguished career in HUMINT and counterintelligence in 1946. Field assignments in U.S. and Europe were followed by staff duties in Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, and 902d MI Group. Commander of 513th MI Group in Europe and 115th MI Group in the U.S.

Lynch, Charles, MID, September 1906 to April 1907 as major.

Lyne, Michael W., Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster) and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 7 January 1970.

M

MacArthur, Arthur, assistant MID in 1892 as major.

MacArthur, Douglas, General of the Army. In 1911 a quarter of century of dictatorship in Mexico was replaced by Francisco Madero, a democratic reformer. However, Madero was assassinated by reactionary forces, and the cruel General Victoriano Huerta assumed the reins of government. In sympathy with the democratic movement in Mexico, newly elected President Woodrow Wilson placed an embargo on Mexico. Over time, the relations between the neighboring countries escalated to the point that Wilson sent U.S. troops to Veracruz, Mexico, in support of the embargo. In April, the Secretary of War Lindley Garrison ordered Chief of Staff, Major General Leonard Wood to be prepared to send an expeditionary force south of the border. In turn, General Wood directed Captain Douglas MacArthur to board a ship immediately for Veracruz. MacArthur's assignment was "to obtain through reconnaissance and other means

consistent with the existing situation, all possible information which would be of value in connection with possible operations.” Any leaks to the Mexicans that Washington, D.C. was preparing for a possible greater use of force would immediately inflame the already tense situation. It was essential that MacArthur operate independently. A future expedition would require railway transportation. Captain MacArthur soon learned from a drunken engineer that locomotives existed at Alvarado, a town located about 40 miles southeast of Veracruz. After sobering the engineer and bribing him to lead the way, MacArthur paid \$150 in gold to two other locals who agreed to man a handcar along the Alvarado line. MacArthur took the precaution of disarming the three men to lessen the chance of possible treachery. Armed with only his .38 caliber revolver, MacArthur and his three companions set out for Alvarado on May 6. Because a portion of the railroad track was controlled by Mexican regulars, MacArthur successfully directed a detour around them and arrived at Alvarado on the morning of May 7th. Here, five large engines were located, just what was needed to pull troop trains. Upon completing the reconnaissance, MacArthur started for friendly lines. While attempting to travel past the town of Salinas unobserved, MacArthur and one of his men were confronted by five armed Mexicans on foot. They immediately began firing and running after Captain MacArthur and his companion. Having outdistanced all but two of his pursuers, MacArthur was forced to open fire, bringing down both men in the process. During a driving rain near Piedra, MacArthur found himself suddenly confronted by 15 mounted horsemen and received three bullet holes in his clothes. Miraculously, the young officer went unscathed. His companion was not so fortunate; receiving a wound in the shoulder. However, during the ordeal, MacArthur was able to bring down four of the riders and the rest quickly retreated. Near Laguna, MacArthur and the native guides were pursued a final time. This time by three horsemen who opened fire on the handcar and its passengers. In time, all but one of the men were outdistanced. But the third horseman was able to catch up and pass the handcar. While in his saddle, he sent a bullet through MacArthur’s shirt, two more shots missed within inches. MacArthur returned fire which proved to be both accurate and deadly. Having successfully completed his mission, MacArthur was recommended for the Medal of Honor which his immediate supervisor believed was justly deserved. However, because of conflicting chains of command, no award was given. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

MacDonald, Donald B., Capt. He served as chief, Corps of Intelligence Police from August 1941 to October 1941.

MacDonald, G.H., assistant in War College for monographs in 1915 as retired lieutenant colonel.



Mack, Theodore M., Chief Warrant Officer. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished 35-year career in HUMINT, administration, and counterintelligence duties. The first Warrant

Officer to serve as Chief, Warrant Officer Assignments in MI Branch. Also, first WO selected as Chief, U.S. Army Attache Support Detachment. Served as Deputy Director of Support, U.S. Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity, until his retirement in 1988.

Mackall, Samuel T., Lt. Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, VI Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 August 1918 to 11 April 1919.

MacKinley, William E. W., MID, Manila in 1902 as lieutenant.

Macomb, Augustus C., Chief, Manila MID in July 1903 to 1906 as captain. Col., Ret.; b. Mich.; r. Pa.; sch. att. grad. Army War College 1915. Married.

Macomb, Montgomery Meigs, Brig. Gen. Wheeler Survey Expedition 1876 to 1883 as lieutenant; special duty with Intercontinental Railway Commission Expedition and Survey, Central America 1891 to 1896; Observer, Russian Army, Russo-Japanese War 1904 to 1905 as major; President, Army War College, April 1914 to October 1916 as brigadier general. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1874. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Michigan; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Field Artillery; Aide-de-Camp to General Meigs, 1875 to 1876; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1887 to 1891; Puerto Rican Expedition; War Department General Staff, 1903 to 1906, 1909 to 1911, and 1916; Observer, Russian Army, 1904 to 1905, Brig. Gen., 1910; retired in 1916; Active Duty 1917 to 1918; died in Washington, D.C., 19 January 1924.

Magruder, John (1887-1958) With a degree from the Virginia Military Institute, he was commissioned in 1910 and served in the Philippines, and wartime France. He saw considerable duty in China from 1920 to 1930, ending his tours as military attache. After a tour as the attache at the embassy in Bern, Switzerland, he took over as chief of the Intelligence Branch of the War Department on the eve of World War II. Chief of the U.S. Military Mission to China from 1941 to 1942, he became deputy director of intelligence services for the OSS in 1943, continuing as the director of the Strategic Services Unit after the war. He resigned in 1946 over protest at the discontinuance of the unit with its invaluable capabilities.

Majowski, Donald H., Cpl. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 11 January 1970.

Malone, Wallace J., Specialist Four. Awarded the Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 21 November 1966.

March, Peyton Conway, Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1888. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania, 27 December 1864; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Field Artillery; Astor Battery, Spanish American War, Philippine Islands (Distinguished Service Cross); Major, 33rd United States Volunteers Infantry in Philippine Islands (received five Silver Star Citations and promotion to Colonel); Aide de-Camp to General MacArthur, 1899; Military Attache, Japanese Army, 1904; military observer with Japanese, Russo-Japanese War in 1904 as captain. Brig. Gen.-Maj. Gen., 1917; CG, Artillery in American

Expeditionary Forces, 1917; General, Chief of Staff, US Army, 1918 to 1921 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1921 as a Maj. Gen.; retired in 1930 as a General; Many honors, decorations, and degrees; received thanks of Congress, 30 June 1953; died in Washington, D.C., 13 April 1955.

Marker, Michael W., Capt.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 4 March 1971, while serving with 138th Radio Research Aviation Company. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Marple, Perry Lloyd. After serving as a squad leader in the 1st Air Cavalry Division in Vietnam in 1965, he was a drill sergeant in the 5th Infantry Division and at Fort Dix in the training department. He received a hardship discharge in 1968 to care for his ailing mother. After working eight years for the Fairfield, Connecticut, police department, he rejoined the Army as an Image Interpreter at Fort Huachuca. He served in the 2d MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) in Germany and as the Army Reconnaissance Liaison Officer to the 26th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Zweibruecken Air Force Base. Back at Fort Huachuca in 1982, he was assigned as an instructor in the Imagery Exploitation Division. He was discharged as a staff sergeant in 1984 due to medical problems. He began a civil service career as an Intelligence Research Specialist/Instructor and then as an Intelligence Training Instructor for IMINT. He died in December 1994. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Martin, Linwood D., Sfc. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 22 March 1968.

Martin, Samuel C., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 17 May 1968, while serving with 101st Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Martin, William Franklin, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1885. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Ohio; Infantry; Frontier duty 1888 to 1891; Cuba, 1899 to 1900; Philippine Islands; attache in Guatemala in 1914 as captain. Graduate Army War College 1913, graduate Infantry School Field Officer's College, 1921, graduate Engineer School of Application, 1922. Promoted to Brig. Gen., 1917; 87th Division, American Expeditionary Forces; retired in 1927 as a Colonel; Brig. Gen. retired 1930; died in

Georgia, 15 April 1942, aged 78.



Mashbir, Sidney Forrester [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] (ca. 1892-?) As a captain in the Arizona National Guard, he undertook undercover missions into Mexico in 1916 on the orders of department commander Gen. Frederick Funston. Posing as a prospector, he was to search evidence of Japanese military activity in the area of northern Mexico, and, in fact, located evidence of large scale Japanese troop landings in the Gulf of California. This Japanese training exercise was reported to Washington. He received a commission in the U.S. Army in June 1917 and was transferred back east where he headed counterespionage and counterintelligence efforts, breaking some German spy rings in the Army's Eastern Department. In June 1920 he took a new post as assistant military attache in Tokyo, there learning Japanese and making important contacts with Japanese businessmen and industrialists. He resigned in 1923 to take a job with a Japanese engineering firm, a move intended to cover his intelligence operations in Japan. The earthquake of September 1923 destroyed his employers firm and he returned to the U.S., only to learn that he could not be reinstated in the U.S. Army and that his mission could not be revealed. He instead joined the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Reserve and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1937 he was sent back to Japan by former colleagues in the Office of Naval Intelligence to explore the possibility of setting up a spy network that would serve U.S. interests if war with Japan became a reality. Selected to command General MacArthur's Allied Translator and Interpreter Service in the Pacific Theater during World War II. With an eventual strength of 2,000 personnel, ATIS interrogated over 10,000 Japanese soldiers and exploited some 350,000 documents by war's end.



Maslak, Michael, T/Sgt. Joining the Army in April 1939, he was a graduate of the signal communications school at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where he was trained in fixed station operations. After an assignment with the Second Signal Service Company at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, he got his orders for the Philippines where he spent the next year as an intercept operator with Station 6, a subordinate detachment of the Second Signal Service Company, later a battalion. When the war broke out, Pfc. Maslak was going to West Point Preparatory School at Baguio. He was reassigned to the intercept station of the Second Signal Service Company commanded by Maj. Joe Sherr. In order to reach his new assignment, he had to pass through

Japanese lines. In doing so he blew up a Japanese scout car with a hand grenade, killing its crew. After making it back to Station 6, now operating out of a tunnel on Corregidor, he continued his intercept work. He was one of eleven members of the detachment to be ordered to Australia. He was bumped from the flight along with five others, a circumstance that began a harrowing six-month trek through the islands in an attempt to escape from the Philippines. After their ship made a landfall in New Guinea, he and his comrades were taken prisoner by the Japanese on 24 September 1942. They spent the remainder of the war in a Japanese prison camp in the Netherlands, East Indies. Corporal Irving A. Stein and Pfc. Stanley W. Kapp died while in the prison camp. Maslak was liberated in September 1944.

Mason, Charles Hare, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1925 (7633) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Texas, 16 March 1904; MID in 1917 as colonel. Corps of Engineers; Chemical Engineering, Cornell, 1929; Commander, 40th Engineer Combat Regiment, Mediterranean Theater, 1943; G4, Sec Army Service Command, Philippine Islands and Japan, 1945 to 1946 (Bronze Star Medal); retired (with disability) in 1947 as a Colonel (Commendation Ribbon); died in Charleston, South Carolina, 14 October 1979.

Masteller, Kenneth C., Chief, Negative Branch, MID, in September 1918 as colonel. Lt. Col., C.A.C.; b. Iowa; r. Calif.; sch. att. grad. Coastal Artillery School, 1909, G.S., 1917 to 1921. Distinguished Service Medal. Married.

Masuda, Hisashi J. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished 44-year career in HUMINT and counterintelligence duties as both soldier and civilian. Japanese linguist in Military Intelligence Service during World War II. Later assigned as intercept operator with the Australian Broadcasting Commission. His section provided the first reports of the resignation of the Japanese government in 1945. A cornerstone of the 500th MI Group's Foreign Liaison Detachment for over 30 years until his retirement in 1986.



Matlack, Dorothe K. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Mrs. Matlack's distinguished 27-year career culminated in her assignment as Special Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. A pioneer and champion of the Army's Human Intelligence (HUMINT) efforts, she entered government service in 1948. Before attaining the position of Special Assistant, she served the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence successively as Section, Branch, and Division Chief, and as Deputy Director of Operations for Collection. Personally responsible for many of the Army's HUMINT programs in effect today, she played an especially instrumental role in establishing Department of Defense procedures for debriefing defectors, escapees, and refugees of intelligence interest. In 1956, she organized and directed the debriefing of 37,000 Hungarian refugees entering the U.S. In 1962, she sparked joint agency efforts that resulted in the refugee debriefings that first located Soviet missiles in Cuba, and in the 1960's she played a key role in

establishing a variety of overt and sensitive HUMINT programs in the Republic of Vietnam. She retired from Federal Service with the Department of the Army in 1975. Mrs. Matlack was inducted into the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame and selected as a Distinguished Member of the Corps in 1987. She passed away in September 1991.

Matthews, Eric F., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Graduate, Basic Course Terrain Intelligence, May 1943, and Photo Interpretation Course, October 1943, Military Intelligence Training Center. Attended Photo Interpretation Operational Training with RAF, London, 15 December 1943 to 10 March 1944. G2 Section, 2d Armored Division, 15 April 1944 to 10 August 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 5 April 1946 to 10 May 1946. Date of present assignment Intelligence Division, 15 February 1947. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.



Matthews, Jack B., Brig. Gen. He commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Command from February 1970 to January 1971.



Mauborgne, Joseph O., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Inventor of Army's first generation of modern cipher devices while Chief of Signal Engineering and Research. Close working relationships with Friedman's Signal Intelligence Service enabled his role as a key advisor in solving complex Japanese codes. Chief Signal Officer of the Army during World War II.

Mazzie, Gasperd P., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Instructor, Military Intelligence Training Center, 10 October 1942 to 30 June 1943. Operational Intelligence (Photo), G2 Division, Allied Force Headquarter, 15 July 1943 to 15 December 1944. Instructor, MITC, 7 February 1945 to 6 August 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 16 November 1945.

Bronze service stars: Rome-Arno, Naples Foggia.

McAbee, Howard C., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Map Reading Committee, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: G2 Operations Section, GHQ, Southwest Pacific Area, 20 March 1944 to 14 August 1944. Combined Operations Intelligence Center (all types of intelligence work), GHQ, Southwest Pacific Area, 3 October 1942 to 20 March 1944, and 14 August 1944 to 20 October 1944. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 7 August 1946. Presidential Unit Citation. Bronze service stars: East Indies, Papua, New Guinea.

McAnulty, Wallace M., 1st Lt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance and Second-in-Command, 186th PI Team, attached to Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Machine Gun Officer and Executive Officer, Battery B, 251st Coast Artillery (AA), 31 October 1942 to 11 July 1943. Battalion S2, 251st Coast Artillery (AA), July 1943 to August 1943. Executive Officer, Battery D, 251st Coast Artillery (AA), 27 August 1943 to 10 October 1943. Range Officer, 739th AAA Gun Battalion, 11 January 1944 to 19 March 1944. Battery Officer, 497th AAA Gun Battalion, 27 March 1944 to 24 March 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 23 August 1946. Graduate Officers' Intelligence Course, The Ground General School, 3 February 1947. Bronze service stars: Pearl Harbor.

McCabe, E.R. Warner, Col. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from July 1937 to February 1940.

McCain, William Alexander, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1902. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Massachusetts, 25 August 1878; Cavalry-Quartermaster Corps; Punitive Expedition into Mexico; V Corps, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); American Forces in Germany; MID Negative Branch in 1920 as colonel. Director, AIC, 1930 to 1934; Commander, Philippine Islands Quartermaster Depot, 1934 to 1942 (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1940; retired in 1942 as a Colonel, Brig. Gen. retired 1948; died in Doylestown, PA, 13 May 1930.



McChristian, Joseph O., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Commissioned in Armor, he served with distinction as G3, Task Force Commander, and Chief of Staff, 10th Armored Division in World War II. His intelligence career began in 1945 with his selection by General Patton to be G2, Third Army. Army Attache to Greece for four years. Chief of Western Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, and

Chief, DoD War Room during Cuban Missile Crisis. Then served as G2, U.S. Army Pacific; J2, Military Assistance Command Vietnam, and CG, 2d Armored Division, before returning to Washington as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence from 1968 to 1971. Conceived the Mission Essential Army Intelligence Center that resulted in the establishment of Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca in 1971.

McClintock, John, attache Vienna October 1905 to March 1907 as lieutenant and captain. Maj. Q.M.C., b. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

McCoid, Chester B., Capt., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Order of Battle Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: Commanding Officer, Company B, 507th Parachute Infantry, August 1943 to June 1944. Assistant G2, 17th Airborne Division, October 1944 to June 1945. Assistant G2, 82d Airborne Division, June 1945 to November 1945. Operational Intelligence Officer, Headquarters, Berlin District, November 1945 to May 1947. Intelligence Division, 1 July 1947. Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Army Commendation Medal; Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster; Combat Infantryman's Badge. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day: Parachute landing in Normandy, 6 June 1944.

McCormack, Alfred (1901-1956) A graduate of Princeton and Columbia Law School, he clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone and by 1926 was a partner in a New York Law firm. He was commissioned a colonel in 1942 and given the job of deputy chief of the Special Branch, Military Intelligence Division, War Department. After Pearl Harbor, he was given the task of improving the Army's communications intelligence. In 1944 he became director of intelligence of the Military Intelligence Service. In 1945 he transferred to the State Department to head the analysis branch of the State Department Intelligence unit, returning to the practice of law in 1946.

McCoy, Frank Ross. (1874-1954) McCoy graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in time to see service in the Spanish-American War, seeing action in Cuba. During the Philippine Insurrection, in 1905, he commanded the expedition that found and killed Datu Ali, the Moro terrorist. He was an aide to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba and the Philippines and subsequently served President Theodore Roosevelt in that capacity. As a member of the General Staff in 1911 to 1914, he visited Columbia on a clandestine mission, according to speculation, to scout a possible route for a canal across the isthmus. In 1915 and 1916 he commanded cavalry troops during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico after the bandit Pancho Villa. He then was assigned as a military attache to Mexico. McCoy had an extensive international career, acting as the chief of staff of the American Mission to Armenia in 1919, serving on a mission to the Philippines in 1921, assisting the American governor-general of the Philippines from 1921 to 1925, commanding American relief efforts after the earthquake in Japan in 1923, supervising the presidential election in Nicaragua at President Coolidge's behest, acting as a delegate to the Pan-American conference, heading a 1929 investigative commission to resolve a dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, and serving in 1932 as the American member of the League of Nations commission looking into Japanese incursions in Manchuria. Major General McCoy retired in 1938, but his career was far

from over. In 1941 he was a member of the investigation into the reasons for the surprise at Pearl Harbor. He served in the OSS under his former World War I subordinate in France, William J. Donovan, in the Research and Analysis Branch. After World War II, he was the first chairman of the Far Eastern Commission that oversaw the American occupation of Japan.



McDonough, Ann M., Chief Warrant Officer. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] A career of “firsts” in 25 years of distinguished service in counterintelligence. First female in CIC Special Agent Course; five years in the 66th MI Group as first female agent assigned overseas. First woman to graduate from the U.S. Army Polygraph School. Subsequently served in five MI groups in U.S., Vietnam, and Korea as polygraph examiner and Special Agent. A Distinguished Member of the MI Corps. She died on 26 April 1995.

McDuff, Grady A., Capt., Corps of Engineers. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Map Reading Committee, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Commanding Officer, 1208th Engineer Composite Platoon, Seventh Army, Island Base Section, Continental Base Section, and Third Army, May 1943 to September 1945. Intelligence Division, 20 May 1947. Bronze service stars: Sicily, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Central Europe.

McEntee, John (ca. 1835-1903) A volunteer in the Twentieth New York Regiment, he rose through the ranks, received a commission, and in October 1863 was a captain when he went to work for the Bureau of Military Information, the Army of the Potomac’s intelligence arm. He led several dangerous missions to perform reconnaissance behind enemy lines. He participated in the 1864 raid which attempted to free Union prisoners held in Richmond. He was brevetted a colonel in 1865 and served in provost marshal assignments until 1866 when he returned to civilian life.

McFadden, George L., Jr., Brig. Gen. He served as Acting Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Agency, from February to March 1973.



McFadden, John J., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career in SIGINT in both staff and command positions in the Army Security Agency. Commander of 318th and 319th MI Battalions; 7th Field Station, Thailand; and 509th Army Security Agency Group,

Vietnam. Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 3 August 1970 to 19 May 1972.



McKnight, Raymond, [Member MI Hall of Fame] Command Sergeant Major. He served in a variety of positions, from a Morse operator in Vietnam to instructor. His final assignment was as Command Sergeant Major of the Intelligence and Security Command from July 1987 to June 1993, serving three different commanders. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

McMillan, James M. Jr., Lieutenant. Awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 1 April 1970.

McWilliams, Donald S., Capt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 February to 16 February 1918 and 22 March to 27 March 1919.



Melchior, Ib, CIC agent in Germany during and after World War II, who recorded his experiences in the book *Case by Case* published in 1993.

Menoher, Charles Thomas, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1886. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Field Artillery; Aide-de-Camp to General Williston, 1898 to 99; Philippine Islands; War Department General Staff 1903 to 1907; MID July 1903 as captain. Cuban Pac 1906 to 1907; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1917; CG, 42nd Division and 6th Corps, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); Maj. Gen., Chief of Air Service, US Army, 1920 to 1921; promoted to Maj. Gen., US Army, 1921; retired in 1926; died in Washington, D.C., 11

August 1930, aged 68.



Menoher, Paul E., Jr., Lt. Gen. [Member MI Hall of Fame] He was commissioned through ROTC at the University of California, Berkeley, and earned a master's degree in International Relations from George Washington University. He also graduated from the Naval Command and Staff College, and the U.S. Army War College. Some of his intelligence assignments included Chief, Collection Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army; G2, VII Corps; Commander, 501st MI Brigade, U.S. Forces Korea; Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Agency; Commanding General of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca; and Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. In Vietnam he was operations officer of the 702d MI Detachment and the Phnom Phen Detachment of the Special Security Group in Cambodia. He commanded the 1st Training Battalion, Intelligence School Brigade, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens. He played a large part in the consolidation of the school at Fort Devens with the Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca.

Meyer, Marshall M., Lt. Col. He began his career as a military policeman and was commissioned as World War II began. He served for most of the war in Europe and returned to his home town of Chicago after the war to head the MP Detachment, 6th Service Command. He was discharged and became a police officer and a Illinois Guardsman, serving as Provost Marshal of the 33rd Division. In December 1948 he enlisted in the regular army Counterintelligence Corps and, after training at Holabird, was sent to Fukui, Japan, and the 441st CIC Detachment. One of his jobs in the prefecture was to question North Korean smugglers who were trading in ginseng. He attended the Far East Command Advanced Agents' Course and when the Korean War broke out, he was shipped to the Korean peninsula with the 25th CIC Detachment attached to the 25th Infantry Division. He served with Lt. Col. John "Iron Mike" Michaelis's 27th Wolfhounds Regiment during the fighting that took the regiment all the way to the Yalu River. For eleven months, he interrogated prisoners and began an effective line-crossing program. Back in Japan, he was again assigned to the 441st where he worked on several special espionage cases, breaking a North Korean labor party's espionage network. In 1951 he was back in the U.S., eventually becoming assigned to the newly formed and highly classified 902d CIC Detachment at Fort Holabird, which was to conduct counterespionage operations in the U.S. He left active duty in May 1953 to open a private investigative and security firm in the Baltimore area, but continued to serve in the U.S. Army reserve. He became the G2 and then Chief of Staff for the Maryland State Guard and the State Militia forces. He retired from the reserves in 1968 after 30 years of

service.



Miles, Sherman, Maj. Gen. (1882-?) The 1905 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and son of Nelson A. Miles, he had several attache assignments in Europe. Attache in Bulgaria in April 1914 as lieutenant; MID in 1917, then sent to AEF G2 as major 1918; served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IX Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 26 November to 30 December 1918. In World War I he was the military attache to Russia. From 1929 to 1932 he was the G3 of the Hawaiian Department. As the assistant chief of staff for intelligence from May 1940 to January 1942, he was one of the few key intelligence officers having access to MAGIC, the Japanese decoded messages deciphered by William Friedman. He became the target for senators looking to place blame after the Pearl Harbor attack which all the U.S. officials failed to foresee. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1906. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Washington, D.C., 5 December 1892; Cavalry-Coast Artillery Corps-Field Artillery; Military Attache, Balkans, 1912 to 1914; Observer, Russian Army, 1914 to 1916; Observer, 1st Corps, American Expeditionary Forces; Military Attache, Turkey, 1922 to 1925; War Department General Staff, 1934 to 1938; Brig. Gen., War Department, 1940 to 1942; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1942; CG, 1st Service Command, 1942 to 1946 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired (with disability) in 1946 as a Maj. Gen.; Massachusetts State Representative, 1946 to 1952; died in Beverly, Massachusetts, 8 October 1966.

Miller, James L., Jr., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Counterintelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence: S2, 104th Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) Battalion, August 1942 to June 1943. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 3 June 1946. Bronze service stars: Netherlands East Indies, Papua.

Minckler, Rex W., Lt. Col. He was Chief, Signal Intelligence Service/Division from June 1941 to April 1942.

Minnock, Edward W., Spec. Five. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] In June 1967 Minnock was assigned to the 404th Radio Research Detachment, 173d Airborne Brigade, in Vietnam, as a traffic analyst. In March 1968, as acting operations sergeant, Minnock's independent analysis of SIGINT led him to believe Tuy Hoa City was about to be attacked by a large enemy force. He produced a comprehensive estimate of the enemy's courses of action. He briefed his analysis up the chain of command, including a collocated Korean regimental commander. Minnock's analysis caused cancellation of an offensive operation by the Korean forces and the repositioning of key U.S. forces to thwart the attack. The enemy attack was soundly defeated with a minimum of

friendly casualties.

Mitchell, George, Senator from Maine who served in Army Counter Intelligence from 1954 to 1956. He served in the Senate from 1980 to 1992.



Miyagishima, Masanori Michael, Lt. Col. (1919-1983) [The headquarters building of the 500th MI Brigade in Japan is named for him.] Born in Idaho and raised in Wyoming, he attended high school in Japan. Like so many other Japanese Americans in World War II, he began his intelligence career at the MI Language School at Camp Savage, Minnesota. He was sent to the SW Pacific as a voice intercept operator and interpreter successively with the 7th Radio Squadron, 31st Infantry Division, and the 93d Infantry Division. After the war he was assigned to the Language Detachment of the 33d Infantry Division in Kobe, Japan, and then as a special agent, CIC, 115th CIC Detachment in Kyoto and Tokyo. He received his commission in 1951 and became Liaison Officer with the 441st CIC Detachment in Tokyo. He commanded the 25th MI Detachment, 25th Infantry Division, in both Hawaii and Vietnam. He worked for the G2, US Army, Pacific, as chief of the Southeast Asia Unit. In 1968 he commanded Detachment B, 500th MI Intelligence Group, Tokyo. After his retirement in 1971, he became a civilian employee (GS-14) working with the 500th MI Group. He held over 20 awards and decorations, including three awards of the Bronze Star and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. He died in April 1983. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Mizutari, Yukitaka "Terry," Cpl. [Mizutari Hall at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, was named in his honor.] Killed by a sniper at Aitape, New Guinea, he was the first Nisei linguist killed in action.

Moe, George R., Capt., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Reconnaissance Platoon Leader, 26th Tank Battalion, 16th Armored Division, September 1943 to August 1943. S2, 26th Tank Battalion, 16th Armored Division, September 1944. Medium Tank Platoon Leader and Company Commander, 35th Tank Battalion, 4th Armored Division, November 1944 to July 1945. Assistant G3, 4th Armored Division, July 1945 to February 1946. Acting S2 and Assistant S2 of 1st Constabulary Brigade, Germany, March 1946 to November 1946. Commanding Officer, Troop A, 12th Constabulary Squadron, November 1946 to February 1947. Intelligence Division, 16 April 1947. Bronze Star Medal; Purple Heart. Bronze service stars: Northern France, Ardennes,

Central Europe.

Molloy, Robert W., Lt. Col., Coast Artillery Corps. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Department of General Intelligence: Assistant to G2 Panama Canal Department, 1940 to 1941. Battery commander and battalion commander, AA gun and AW units, 1941 to 1942. Assistant G3 and Acting G3, Caribbean Defense Command, 1943 to 1944. Battalion commander and Acting CO, 601st AA Group, 1944. Military Governor Nagano Prefecture, 1945. Pacific, Technical Intelligence—Natural Resources Section, 1946. Graduate School of Military Government and Civil Affairs Training School, Far East (University of Virginia and Yale University), 1945. Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff, Research, Latin America, and Strategic Intelligence School, 1946. Instructor, Command and General Staff College School of Intelligence, 1946 to 1947. Intelligence Division, 15 July 1947. Army Commendation Ribbon with Oak Leaf Cluster. Bronze service stars: Antisubmarine (Caribbean); Solomon Islands (Pacific).

Monahan, John C., Brig. Gen. He served as Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, in August 1956.

Montague, Ludwell Lee. As a colonel he served as executive secretary of the Joint Intelligence Committee, a World War II organization that attempted to coordinate the intelligence work of the military services, the State Department and the OSS. He went on to be a senior intelligence analyst with the CIA after the war and was a member of the Board of National Estimates until he retired from the CIA in 1970.

Moore, Edward R., Lieut. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Aerial reconnaissance pilot in World War I. Distinguished himself through extreme valor in accomplishing critical photo missions while under enemy attack. Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in pursuit of his intelligence mission.

Moore, Zachary W., Col., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Intelligence Division: S2, 10th Cavalry, January 1941 to June 1941. G2, 98th Infantry Division, 1 July 1942 to 1 May 1943. G2, 2d Armored Division, June 1943 to August 1943. G2, XIII Corps, 1 Maj 1943 to September 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 16 November 1945. Legion of Merit; Bronze Star Medal; Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm; Order of the War for the Fatherland, Class No. 1 (Russian). Bronze service stars: Sicily, Rhineland, Central Europe. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1924 (7372) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Tennessee, 16 November 1899; Cavalry; G4, 13th Corps, European Theater, (Legion of

Merit-Bronze Star Medal); retired (with disability) 1954 as a Colonel.

Moorman, Frank, AEF G2 in 1918 as captain. Maj., Sig.C.; b. Greenville, Mich.; r. Edwardsville, Ill.; sch. att. Army Signal School, 1915.

Moreno, Aristides, Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces from 6 July 1919 to 15 August 1920.



Mosser, Richard B., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 31 July 1974 to 27 July 1976.

Mott, Thomas Bentley, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1886. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia, 16 May 1865; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Field Artillery; Aide-de-Camp to General Merritt, 1896098; Spanish American War, Philippine Islands (Silver Star Citation); Military Attache, France, Russia, Belgium, and Switzerland, 1900 to 1917; retired (with disability) in 1914 as a Lt. Col.; Colonel retired 1918; returned to active duty 1917 to 1930; General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917 to 1918 (Distinguished Service Medal); Military Attache, Paris, 1919 to 1930; Brig. Gen. retired 1940; returned to active duty 1941 to 1945 (Legion of Merit); Special Assistant to the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, Paris, 1946; died in Biarritz, France, 17 December 1952.

Muir, Charles Henry, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1885. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Michigan; Infantry;; Frontier duty, 1885 to 1892; Santiago de Cuba (Distinguished Service Cross); Philippine Islands (Silver Star Citation); assigned to MID from November 1905 to September 1906 as a captain; China Relief Expedition; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1917; CG, 28th Division and 4th Corps, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Maj. Gen., 1921; retired in 1924; died in Baltimore, Maryland, 8 December 1933, aged 73.

Murphy, Harold G., 2d Lt., II corps CIC, killed in action in Tunisia on 14 February 1943.

N

Nakamura, George, Sgt. [Nakamura Hall at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, was named in his honor.] He was a Nisei interpreter killed in action near Payawan, Luzon, in the Philippine Islands on June 29, 1945. He was trying to induce a group of enemy soldiers to surrender when he was fatally wounded. By his fearless advance and voluntary performance of such hazardous duty, Sergeant Nakamura demonstrated exemplary courage and

loyalty. In recognition of his services, he was awarded the Silver Star. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Nantaje. Another Apache scout to win the Medal of Honor was Private Nantaje who had distinguished himself at Skeleton Cave. Colonel Harold B. Wharfield, a commander of scouts in 1918 at Fort Apache, detailed Nantaje's heroism in his book *Apache Indians Scouts*. "The fight of December 28, 1872 at a cave in the Salt River canyon north of the Superstition Mountains, now called Skeleton Cave, was an outstanding incident in Nantaje's service as a scout. He was with a group of enlisted Apache scouts and two companies of the 5th Cavalry from Camp Grant that had joined in the field with a company and some hundred enlisted Pima scouts from Fort McDowell. Nantaje had been brought up in the cave as a child, and knew that it was a winter habitation for Apaches. He led the forces by night march to the location. In the advance with Lieutenant Ross the two men opened fire on a party of the Indians dancing around a spot at the cave entrance. The fight between the scouts and soldiers of the 5th Cavalry and the entrapped Apaches was to the death. One incident showed the nature and bravery of Nantaje. During the midst of the noise and battle a little Apache boy wandered out of the cave, and stood sucking his thumb and looking at the soldiers shooting into the shelter. A bullet creased his head, knocking him down. Nantaje ran from his cover to the child and carried him to safety. Finally about noon the shooting by the hostile Apaches ceased and the troops charged into the cave. The place was one of carnage with the large numbers of killed and mortally wounded. Only some eighteen captive women and children were evacuated and taken to Fort McDowell."

Natoli, Joseph R., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 29 July 1967.

Naylor, William K., Col. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from November 1922 to June 1924.



Nelson, Richard O., Major. A college graduate from Boston, he began his military career in 1943 as an engineer on a B-29. After the war he took the Basic Counterintelligence Agent Course and some Japanese language courses before being assigned as Special Agent in Charge at Tampa, Florida. In May 1948 he was sent to Kangnung Field Office with headquarter at the 971st CIC Detachment in Seoul, Republic of Korea. There, on the east coast of Korea, the small detachment monitored North Korean military preparations through the use of undercover agents. He accompanied South Korean authorities during gun battles with North Korean agent teams. Transferred to the 441st CIC Detachment in Tokyo, he now helped to prepare the weekly G2

Intelligence Summary for the Far East Command. When the war started, he was moved to the Korean Section with the mission of investigating and neutralizing North Korean intelligence agents and Japanese Communists. After graduating from the French language course at the Army Language School, Monterey, Ca., he reported in 1956 to the 450th CIC detachment at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe. In 1960 it was more schooling at Fort Holabird, then duty with the Military Assistance Advisory Group in Vientiane, Laos, in April 1961. He returned to Fort Meade as a major in charge of the Investigation Control Branch, and Assistant Operations Officer for the 109th Intelligence Corps Group, Headquarters, Second Army. He retired in 1963 but continued a military intelligence career with the Maryland Army National Guard and the Mississippi State Guard in which he reached the grade of brigadier general. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Newbold, David E., Sgt., CIC, died of endocrinitis on 28 October 1944.



Newland, Leroy Tate, Major. The son of Presbyterian missionaries in Korea where he lived until college age, he was uniquely suited to counterintelligence work in the Far East. In World War II he was a staff sergeant in charge of a Combat Interrogation Team for Detachment 101 in the China-Burma-India theater, and said by his superior to be “irreplaceable.” While a captain assigned to the 441st CIC Detachment, GHQ, Far East Command, in Tokyo during the Korean War, he developed a Transliteration Manual of over 1,300 characters in Korean and Japanese, facilitating the analysis of enemy documents. Following the war, one of his assignments was with the 502d MI Battalion in Korea from 1960 to 1961. At the time of his retirement in 1963, he was Assistant Operations Officer in the 109th Intelligence Group, Headquarters, Second Army, Fort Meade, Md., with jurisdiction over five mid-Atlantic states. He died on 28 April 1995. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Newport, Scott H., Capt. Awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 20 May 1971.

Newson, Horace D., Capt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IX Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 30 December 1918 to 2 January 1919.



Nicholson, Arthur D, Jr., Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Nicholson Hall, Bldg. 80505, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992. Also, Nicholson Hall at the Defense Language

Institute, Presidio of Monterey, named for him.] A casualty of the Cold War, Nicholson was a military intelligence officer serving with the U.S. Military Liaison Mission at Potsdam, East Germany, when he was gunned down by a Soviet sentry in 1985. He was on a mission to observe Soviet facilities, as provided for in a long-standing international agreement, when he was killed.

Noble, Meredith C., Col. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from January 1946 to April 1947. He was Assistant Commandant of the CIC Central School from 1945 to 1946. He worked in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, from 1948 to 1951, and was Professor of Military Science at the University of Wyoming from 1951 to 1952. He served as the G2, Army Caribbean Command in the Canal Zone in 1952 and retired in 1960.



Nolan, Dennis E., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Nolan Building, INSCOM Headquarters, Fort Belvoir, dedicated June 1989.] Served with distinction in combat during Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and World War I. MID in November 1905 as captain. Served as Chief of Intelligence in Pershing's AEF; in effect, the Army's first G2. Had major part in organizing the Corps of Intelligence Police, forerunner of today's military counterintelligence units. ACS, G2, of the War Department in 1920; he encouraged formation of the MI Officer Reserve Corps—formal recognition of the need for professional intelligence personnel and precursor of the MI Branch and Corps. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1896. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York, 22 April 1872; Infantry; Santiago de Cuba (two Silver Star Citations); Major, United States Volunteer Cavalry, 1899 to 1901; Staff and Faculty, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1901 to 03; Org Int Sec, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1918; CG, 1st Infantry Brigade, 28th Division (Distinguished Service Cross); promoted to Maj. Gen., 1925; CG, 2nd Coast Artillery, 1931 to 1936, retired in 1936; President, Association of Graduates, 1938 to 1940; died in New York City, New York, 24 February 1956.

Norton, John H., Capt. The commander of the 11th CIC Detachment, 11th Airborne Division, died in a plane crash in August 1945 while enroute to the initial occupation of Japan. Norton Hall, the headquarters of the former Japanese Secret Police (*Kempai Tei*) in Tokyo was named for him while used by the 441st CIC Detachment, later the 441st CIC Group, from 1945 to 1955.

Nottingham, Seth F., Jr., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] At the time of his death in December 1996, Nottingham was the Director of Combat Development at Fort Huachuca. He was responsible for the development of future warfighting concepts, the intelligence and electronic warfare system requirements, the organizations and force structure, and the science and technology initiatives. He was the leading force behind the development of the concept for future MI

operations, Intelligence XXI. His final effort was the development of the Military Intelligence Functional Area Assessment for the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. In this assessment, he developed the overarching strategy for intelligence for the next decade in five different areas. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

O



O'Connor, John P., Command Sergeant Major. He joined the Army in 1964 and after completing schooling at Fort Holabird in February 1965 was made a Military Intelligence Coordinator. After airborne qualification at Fort Benning, he was assigned to intelligence duties in the Ryukyu Islands with the 441st Intelligence Corps (INTC) Detachment. By 1967 he was an intelligence analyst with the 801st Intelligence Detachment, 6th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, at Fort Bragg. In May he began Officers Candidate School and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant. In 1968 he went to Vietnam where he joined the 1st Cavalry Division and served as a rifle platoon leader. It was as reconnaissance platoon leader that he was awarded the Air Medal, Bronze Star with "V" device, Army Commendation Medal with "V" device, and an oak leaf cluster for his Bronze Star. Promoted to captain, he was reassigned to Okinawa where he commanded the 257th Replacement Company. After a number of other staff assignments in the Ryukyus, he reverted to his enlisted rank of Specialist Five in 1971. He was assigned as a senior interrogator with the 101st MI Company, 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell through 1974, during which time he was selected as the Soldier of the Year for the Support Command of the division. In 1975 he came to Fort Huachuca to attend the MI NCO Basic Course and was the distinguished graduate. He next completed the NCO Advance Course and returned to the 101st Airborne Division to serve as the G2 Operations Sergeant. In 1975 he returned to Huachuca to teach in the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. After a tour in Korea, he returned to the Intelligence School to become the Primary Instructor for the MI NCO Advance Course. His next assignment was in Korea as Intelligence Sergeant and Tactical Surveillance NCO for the U.S. element of the Combined Field Army (ROK/US). It was at this time, 1980, that he was promoted to major in the U.S. Army Reserve and earned a first oak leaf cluster for his Meritorious Service Medal. Back at the Intelligence School, he was Senior Instructor for the Advanced Course, and subsequently First Sergeant of Company A, 1st School Battalion, School Brigade. After graduating from the Army Sergeants Major Academy in 1986, he stayed on to teach the Operations and Intelligence Course, a course which he developed. Another tour in Korea as the Command Sergeant Major of the 3d MI Battalion, and then he returned to Fort Huachuca to become the commandant of the Noncommissioned Officers Academy. It was while at the academy that he made his most enduring contributions, revamping both the technical and philosophical policies of MI NCO training. In the words of one subordinate, "he encouraged individual thought, showed genuine concern, promoted NCO growth, established an effective NCO development program, and earned the respect of subordinates and peers." One measure of his effectiveness was the state of training of his staff. Under his mentorship, 30 NCOs were promoted,

three were selected to attend the Sergeants Major Academy, three became distinguished instructors of the year, one was general intelligence training system instructor of the year, one made TRADOC NCO instructor of the year, six were NCOs of the quarter, one was NCO of the year, and 26 were certified master instructors. During his command, the academy passed three TRADOC accreditation inspections. From December 1992 to his retirement in October 1994, he served as the Command Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Huachuca. His career was an unbroken string of achievements. In addition to his medals for heroism in Vietnam, he holds the Legion of Merit, six awards of the Army Commendation Medal, three of the Meritorious Service Medal, and was the distinguished graduate from three different schools or courses. His career serves as a model for professionalism within the Military Intelligence Corps.

O'Connor, Robert G., Capt., Coast Artillery Corps. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Photo Reading Committee, Photo Interpreters Section, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Platoon Commander, Battery H, 72d Coast Artillery (AA), November 1942 to April 1943. Executive Officer, Battery H, 82d Coast Artillery (AA), May 1943 to September 1943. Instructor, Military Intelligence Training Center, March 1944 to August 1944. Officer in Charge, Photo Interpretation Team: 26th Infantry Division, 3 October 1944 to 18 October 1944; 3d Aerial Photography Interpretation Detachment, 19 October 1944 to 3 February 1945; 69th Infantry Division, 3 February 1945 to 6 August 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 29 August 1946. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

O'Gara, John Francis (1918-?) After World War II service, Captain O'Gara was discharged and took a civilian job with the Office of the Chief of Staff for Intelligence in 1946, becoming an intelligence analyst and technical consultant. From 1961 to 1970 he was assistant director of special intelligence in the Office of Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

O'Keefe, Cornelius F., MID, Manila in 1900 as captain. Capt. Cav.; b. Kansas, r. Kansas; sch. att. graduate Cavalry School Basic Course, 1922.

Oakes, John Calvin, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1897. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York, 29 October 1871; Corps of Engineers; Philippine Insurrection; Staff and Faculty, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1901 to 1903; MID in 1903 as captain. Engineer, 7th Division and 6th Corps, American Expeditionary Forces; retired (with disability) in 1927 as a Colonel; died in Washington, D.C.,

11 November 1950.

Oatman, Leo C., Ssgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 21 May 1971.



Odom, William Eldridge, Lt. Gen. (1932-) [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] From 1981 to 83 he was the assistant chief of staff for intelligence, Department of the Army, and as a major general was made director of the National Security Agency. He was commissioned after graduation from West Point in 1954 and received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1962 and 1970. He served as a member of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission to Soviet Forces in Germany from 1964 to 1966, was a professor of government at the U.S. Military Academy for two tours, was assistant Army attache at the embassy in Moscow from 1972 to 1974, and was on the National Security staff in the White House from 1977 to 1981. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1954. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Tennessee, 23 June 1932; Infantry-Armor; Army Language School, 1960; Detachment R, Europe, 1962; MAPS, Columbia, 1962 (PhD, 1970); Military Liaison Mission, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany, 1964 to 1966; Social Sciences Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1966 to 1969; Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, 1970 to 1971 (Legion of Merit); Assistant Army Attache, USSR, 1972 to 1974 (Meritorious Service Medal); Associate Professor, Social Sciences Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1974 to 1977; promoted to

Brig. Gen., 1977; National Security Council Staff 1977.

Odriozola, Arlos A., Cpl., CIC, died on 28 May 1944 when he fell from the Empire Hotel.

Oestrich, Jim E., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 29 March 1967.

Ohler, Frederick R., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 11 April 1968.



Oliver, Robert P., Chief Warrant Officer 5. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] CWO Oliver began his military service in 1963 when he enlisted in the U.S. Army. Early in his enlisted career, Chief Oliver reclassified into MI where he spent the remaining 28 years of a 30-year plus career. His MI training began at Fort Holabird, Maryland, followed by Japanese language training at the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center. Chief Oliver served five tours outside the United States in Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and Germany. He also wrote dozens of policy position papers—often used verbatim by major commands, the Department of the Army, and other Government agencies. As a result of his total review of a detailed intelligence program, Chief Oliver saved the U.S. Government millions of dollars. Chief Oliver's last military assignment before retiring involved functioning as a career manager. In this capacity, he aptly served as the primary mentor for his fellow MI Warrant Officers. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Ord, Henry N., Capt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, I Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 March to 24 March 1919.

Osann, Herman E., Capt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IV Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 14 March to 17 March and 13 April to 16 April 1919.

Osborne, James I., MID in July 1918 as lieutenant.

Osborne, Rodney D., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 4 March 1971, while serving with 138th Radio Research Aviation Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of

Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Owens, Clarence E., T/Sgt., CIC, his plane was reported missing.



Owens, Ira C., Lt. Gen. He became the Army’s deputy chief of staff for intelligence in November 1991, after serving as the assistant deputy chief from January of that year. Commissioned from officer candidate school in 1960, Gen. Owens graduated from Whittier College and held a master’s degree in public administration from Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College and the Army War College. Originally commissioned in field artillery, Gen. Owens transferred to military intelligence early in his career and twice served in Southeast Asia, first in Vietnam in 1968 to 1999 as commander of the 403d Army Security Agency Detachment, 5th Special Forces Group, then in Cambodia during 1973-4. From 1974 to 1977, he was at Fort Bragg, NC, first as commander of the 313th Army Security Agency Battalion (Airborne), in XVIII Airborne Corps, then as intelligence staff officer of the 82d Airborne Division. Following studies at the Army War College, he was posted to the Pentagon as a staff officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. Gen. Owens returned to the Far East in 1980 as commander of U.S. Army Field Station, Okinawa, then returned to Fort Bragg in 1982 as intelligence staff officer to the Joint Special Operations Command. In 1984 he returned to the Pentagon as executive to the assistant chief of staff for intelligence, then was reassigned to the Army Intelligence and Security Command where he served briefly as chief of staff, then as deputy commanding general. From 1988 to 1991, he was at the National Security Agency as assistant deputy director for operations and deputy chief of staff of Central Security Services.

Owens, William A., 2d Lt. An English professor in Texas, Owens enlisted in the Army as a private in 1944 at the age of 38 and found himself assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps in the Pacific Theater. After serving most of his time as a Technical Sergeant, he was commissioned in 1945. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in the Philippines. The citation reads: “Landing in Lingayen Gulf with the 306th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, Lieutenant Owens assisted in the reestablishment of civil government in the numerous liberated municipalities through which he passed in the drive to Manila. Soon after arriving in the Philippine capital, he thoroughly exploited enemy records and documents and conducted an exhaustive study of the puppet government during the occupation. The results of this survey provided the Counter Intelligence Corps with invaluable information on the activities of the puppet government and grounds for treason cases against specific officials who had collaborated with the Japanese. After the liberation of Manila, Lieutenant Owens accompanied his detachment to Central Luzon where he instituted a complete study of various recalcitrant guerrilla organizations, which, by their obstructionist and terrorist activities, constituted a grave threat to the security of our forces. He operated a Counter Intelligence Corps Office in the heart of the most troublesome guerrilla territory and through his broad knowledge of the political aims and tactics of radical forces,

successfully prevented all attempts to preclude the re-establishment of lawful government. By his outstanding courage, noteworthy resourcefulness, and forceful treatment of agitators, Lieutenant Owens made a distinct contribution to the continued effectiveness of Counter Intelligence activities and to the expeditious restoration of civil authority in Luzon.” Following the war he taught at Columbia University and published several works of fiction and autobiography. His book about his war experiences in the Counter Intelligence Corps, *Eye-Deep in Hell*, was published in 1989.

P

Panard, Anthony G., Sgt., 3d Division CIC, died of wounds in Italy.

Papurt, Maxwell J., Major, CIC, killed in action on 29 November 1944.

Parker, Charles T., Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 2 February 1968.

Parker, Frank, Maj. Gen. Military observer to French Army in November 1916 as major; liaison officer to Inter-Allied Bureau in Paris in June 1917. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1894. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in South Carolina; Infantry-Cavalry; Cavalry School, Saumur, 1903 to 04; Military Attache, South America, 1904 to 06; Commander, 18th Infantry, Brig. Gen., CG, 1st Brigade and 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal-two Silver Stars); Brig. Gen. 1924; G3, War Department General Staff, 1927 to 1929; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1929; retired in 1936; died in Chicago, Illinois, 13 March 1947, aged 74.



Parker, Julius, Jr., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Following attendance at the U.S. Army War College and instructor duty, Parker took command of the 501st Military Intelligence Group, Korea, in 1977. There he successfully organized the Army's first multi-disciplined group level combat electronic warfare intelligence unit. Following a tour as executive to the assistant chief of staff for intelligence and selection for promotion to general officer rank, Parker became deputy chief of staff for intelligence, Forces Command, in 1980. In 1981 he was reassigned to U.S. Army, Europe, where he performed the same duties. In August 1984, he joined the Defense Intelligence Agency as a deputy director and took command of the Intelligence Center and School in August 1985. During his distinguished career, Parker directly participated in, or supervised, the conversion or activation of 14 of the Army's 18 MI battalions and four of seven brigades. In July 1987, Parker activated and served as the first chief of the MI Corps. In this capacity, he established the MI Corps Hall of Fame and gave the corps its motto, "Always

Out Front.”

Parker, Robert K., Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster) and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 30 November 1969.



Parkinson, William L., Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Parkinson began his intelligence career following World War II as a staff manager in Army CIC headquarters in Germany where he was a counterintelligence research analyst/estimates officer keeping tabs on subversives in West Germany. Upon the completion of active duty in 1948, he worked as a civilian for the 970th CIC Detachment. There he became the preeminent authority on the new West German Defense Ministry and the West German intelligence and security agencies and he was at the center of liaison between the U.S. Army and West German counterintelligence. Parkinson played a key role in the development and implementation of the civilian personnel career management program for Army HUMINT and CI personnel called the Military Intelligence civilian Excepted Service Career Program (MICEP). He left Germany in 1956, ending a 40-year career. He retired from the U.S. Army Reserve as a lieutenant colonel.

Partridge, Richard C., Maj. Gen. From 1939 to 1940, he was the Army Attache in Berlin. When the war broke out, he was interned in Portugal before becoming Assistant G3 of the 15th Army Group. As the Commanding Officer of the 358th Infantry, he was awarded two Bronze Stars and the Purple Heart. After the war he became military attache to Yugoslavia. From 1951 to 1952, he served as Deputy Director of Intelligence on the Joint Staff. His last assignment was

as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of the Army, from August 1952 to November 1953.



Pash, Boris T., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Russian-born, Pash was teaching school in California in 1940 when he joined the U.S. Army. He was commissioned in the Counter Intelligence Corps and trained by the FBI. As chief of counterintelligence for the Ninth Arm Corps, he was responsible for security of the Manhattan Project in the west. In November 1943 he commanded the Alsos Mission, a team that raced ahead of the final allied offensive in Germany in order to capture German scientists, equipment and laboratories. He was credited with reaching nuclear scientists Otto Hahn and Werner Heisenberg before they could be captured by Soviet forces. Success of this mission helped preserve a tenuous lead over USSR in nuclear research and weaponry. After the war Pash worked for the CIA until 1952 when he became chief of counterintelligence for the Sixth Army in San Francisco. He described his experiences in Europe in his 1969 book *The Alsos Mission*. He died on 11 May 1995.

Patrick, Marsena R., Brig. Gen. (1811-1888). A West Point graduate, he saw action in the Seminole Wars and the Mexican War before resigning his commission in 1850 to take up farming in central New York. When the Civil War started, he volunteered his services, first acting as the Inspector General for New York troops, then commanding the 2d Brigade in King's Division of McDowell's 1st Corps. In October 1862 George McClellan appointed him the provost marshal general for the Army of the Potomac, a job that carried with it the responsibility for internal security and the interrogation of prisoners of war. His intelligence duties overtook his police work. In 1863 Joe Hooker ordered him to set up a "secret service" and he formed the Bureau of Military Information with Col. George Sharpe at its head. This improvised collection of spies, scouts and order-of-battle experts became the U.S. Army's first organized field intelligence and

security unit.



Pattison, John A., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Colonel John A. Pattison was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1959 and served for six years in company grade positions in artillery units. In 1965 Colonel Pattison joined the Military Intelligence Branch and attended the MI Orientation Course, followed in 1966 by the MI Officer Advanced Course and the Intelligence Research Officer Course. One of the first professional S2/G2s in the modern MI Branch, Colonel Pattison served as the S2 of a battalion, a group, and a separate infantry brigade (in combat). In 1972, after attending the Command and General Staff College, Colonel Pattison joined the 66th MI Group in Germany, where he served as Group S2, Detachment Commander, and Group Executive Officer until 1976. He then spent three years as the G2, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) before becoming Chief, Intelligence Systems Integration Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at Department of the Army. Following his graduation from the Army War College in 1982, Colonel Pattison became Director of Training and Doctrine, and in 1983 was named the first Deputy Assistant Commandant at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. At the home of MI, Colonel Pattison made significant contributions by improving the Program of Instruction to better prepare MI officers and soldiers in meeting the requirements of units in the field. He also personally wrote and edited a significant portion of the first MI capstone manual, FM 34-1, *Intelligence Operations*. In 1985, after a year as G2, XVIII Airborne Corps, he assumed command of the 525th MI Brigade (ABN), remaining there for two years. A master paratrooper, his concepts involving intelligence support to airborne and air assault operations proved particularly valuable. In 1987, Colonel Pattison returned to the Intelligence Center and School as Deputy Commandant where he continued to positively influence changes in doctrine, training and combat developments, resulting in increased capability and an enhanced image of the MI Branch and its soldiers. Colonel Pattison retired from the service in May of 1989. Through his 30 years of service, he earned a reputation for selfless devotion to duty and through his experience and innovative thinking made significant contributions to the Military Intelligence Corps. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Patton, George S., Jr. Prior to World War II, served as G2 of the Hawaiian Department. Later made military history by employing armor in rapid drives across Sicily and France during World War II. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command

History Office]



Peers, William Raymond. A second lieutenant in 1938 after completing the University of California at Los Angeles, he served in Detachment 101, the OSS group that operated behind Japanese lines in Burma. In 1944 he became commander of the detachment and a year later assumed duties as OSS deputy director for the China theater. Following the war, Peers taught intelligence at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He took over as director of training at the CIA from 1950 to 1951 and then became chief of the CIA's Taiwan station. He left the CIA in 1952 and commanded the 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam from January 1967 to January 1968, and then the I Field Force. As a lieutenant general he served as Deputy Commander, Eighth U.S. Army in Korea until his retirement in 1973. He headed the investigation of the My Lai massacre. He is the co-author of *Behind the Burma Road*, a history of Detachment 101 published in 1963.



Pegg, Loren D., Col. He commanded a cavalry squadron and regiment in the China-Burma-India theater from 1944 to 1945 and was awarded two Bronze Star Medals. After the war he served in various capacities in Formosa. From 1953 to 1954 he spent with the Central Intelligence Agency and from 1954 to his retirement in 1957 he was the commanding officer of the U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School.



Pershing, John J., Gen. Served as an observer during the Russo-Japanese War. Later led the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Peshine, John Henry Hobart, relieved as attache in Madrid in September 1897 as captain. Maj. Inf., Ret.; b. Newark, NJ; r. New York City, sch. att. Newark Academy, NJ, State Model School, NJ, State Normal School, U.S.N.A., 1866; U.S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, VA,

1878.

Petett, Farry W., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 27 February 1968.

Petito, Peter A., Col. [1914-1998] [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career of over 50 years of service in the Army, both in and out of uniform. World War II service in Pacific included tour with Merrill's Marauders. Joined CIC in 1946 and served in Europe with 7970th CIC Group (today's 66th MI Brigade) and 430th CIC Detachment. Retired from Army in 1961 as a Colonel and commander of 109th CIC Group. Returning as a civilian in 1964, he was stationed in Italy where he remained in key counterintelligence and liaison positions for all but two years between 1964 and his second retirement in 1987.



Pfister, Cloyd H., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Cloyd H. "Mike" Pfister graduated from Oberlin College, Penn., and enlisted in the Army Security Agency as a linguist in 1957. Two years later he received his commission from the Infantry Officers Candidate School and was assigned to the 507th Army Security Agency Group and Headquarters, U.S. Army Security Agency in Germany as a manpower programmer. In 1964, he obtained a master of arts degree in international relations from American University, Washington, D.C., and studied in Africa as a foreign area officer. From 1964 to 1968, Pfister served at the National Security Agency as a cryptologic staff officer and deputy branch chief. In 1968, he was assigned to Vietnam, first as a war plans officer in Saigon, then as the operations officer for the 303rd Radio Research Battalion, II Field Forces, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. In 1969, while assigned to Fort Bragg, N.C., he helped develop and direct the Military Assistance Officer Command and Staff Course for politico-military career specialists. From 1972 to 1975, Pfister served in the Strategy, Plans and Policy Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Headquarters, Department of the Army. During this period he was instrumental in having the Secretary of the Army designated as executive agent for Department of Defense support to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. In 1975, he commanded the 307th Army Security Agency Battalion in Ludwigsburg, Germany, and then served as the assistant chief of staff, G2, 8th Infantry Division, in Germany. Pfister's next assignment was at the National Defense University as a fellowship senior researcher. In 1979, he worked for the assistant secretary of defense, international security affairs, as the political-military staff officer in the Near East South Asia Directorate, handling policy initiatives with Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon. He then commanded the U.S. Army Signal Intelligence Field Station behind the Iron Curtain in Berlin. As the chief of staff and deputy commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School from 1984 to 1986, Pfister initiated programs to relocate the Fort Devens, Mass., campus at Fort Huachuca. Selected for general officer in 1985, he became the director of intelligence, J2, U.S. Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. In 1986 while Pfister was in Pakistan on temporary duty, the Pakistani president's plane crashed, killing the U.S.

ambassador and defense representative. Pfister was immediately appointed acting defense representative. Pfister later became the deputy chief of staff for intelligence for U.S. Army, Europe and 7th Army during the fall of the Berlin Wall. He concluded his 36-year career as the assistant deputy chief of staff, intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army.



Pheneger, Michael E., Col. [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, from 3 August 1990 to 28 April 1993.

Phillips, James H., Maj. Gen. A holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions in the European Theater, he became the G2 of U.S. Army Europe from 1953 to 1956. He was the Chief, Army Security Agency, from August 1956 to July 1958, when he retired.

Phillips, Samuel C. III, Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 2 October 1967.

Phillips, Thomas W., 1st Lt., Cavalry (T.C.). Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Map Reading Committee, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Platoon Leader, 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, 1943 to 1944. Executive Officer, Troop A, 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, 1944 to 1945. Intelligence Division, 20 May 1947. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Pierce, Edward D., Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster) and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 13 March 1966.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. Explorer. As an Army officer, Pike reconnoitered the Southern Rockies which lay in Spanish territory. His reports created American interest in the southwest and led to the expansionist movement in Texas. "Pike's Peak" is named in honor of its discover. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Pillow, Jerome G., Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, III Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 20 April to 1 July 1919.



Pinkerton, Allen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Chief of Intelligence for the Army of the Potomac during the early part of the Civil War. Already a famed detective, he performed invaluable intelligence and security services for General George B. McClellan and for President

Lincoln. He is remembered for feeding General McClellan's penchant for caution by overestimating the numbers of Confederates facing his Army of the Potomac. His counterintelligence network in Washington discovered and arrested the Confederate spy Rose Greenhow.

Post, Harry W., Capt., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he was attached to the Counterintelligence Section, Department of General Intelligence (he was the Commanding Officer, 351st CIC Detachment at that time): Platoon Leader, Troop Commanding Officer, Assistant Regimental S2/S3, Squadron S2, Squadron Executive Officer, 115th Cavalry, February 1941 to December 1944. Secret Intelligence and Special Operations Officer, Office of Strategic Services (OSS), January 1945 to June 1946. Graduate, British Parachute School (India), 1945. Graduate, Officers' Intelligence Corps Course, 26 September 1947. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), August 1946. Bronze Star Medal. Service star: Burma Star (British).

Post, James Clarence, Maj. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1865. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Artillery-Corps of Engineers; Assistant Professor of Mathematics, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1867 to 71; Military Attache, London, 1889 to 1893 as a major; died in New York City, New York, 6 January 1896, aged 52.

Potts, Ramsey Douglas, Chief, MID in 1906 as colonel. Brig. Gen., Ret., b. Washington, DC, r. Washington, DC; sch. att. graduate Artillery School, 1870. Married.

Potts, Robert J., Sgt.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 21 February 1971, while serving with 404th Radio Research Detachment. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Potts, William E. Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Exceptional service in 33-year career in combat arms and intelligence assignments. Served as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Security Agency; G2, U.S. Army Pacific; and J2, Military Assistance Command Vietnam where he directed joint intelligence activities in combat longer than any other U.S. officer. Served in every directorate in Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, before becoming the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence. Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. A distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Powe, Marc B., With a B.A. from Texas A&M and a masters degree from Kansas State University, he is a 1974 graduate of the Command and General Staff College. After service with the V Corps in Germany, he served tours with the 4th Infantry Division and the U.S. Military Assistance

Command, Vietnam. As an instructor at the Intelligence Center and School, he wrote the first comprehensive history of U.S. Army intelligence entitled *The Evolution of American Military Intelligence* (Fort Huachuca, AZ: U.S.A. Intelligence Center and School, 1973).



Powell, Bill C., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 28 July 1976 to 16 July 1978.

Powell, Lewis Franklin, Jr., Supreme Court Justice. During World War II, Powell served as a Special Security Representative in Europe, responsible for the distribution of ULTRA intelligence. He later became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Powell, Timothy F. Jr., Specialist Five, Killed in action in Dominican Republic on 13 May 1965, while serving with 313th Radio Research Battalion. Received Army Commendation Medal and Purple Heart posthumously. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Praeger, Frederick Amos (1915-?) An native of Austria, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1942 and was assigned to intelligence duties. First an instructor of German Army organization and tactics and then with the intelligence unit of the Sixth Armored Division, he was given a battlefield commission and awarded a Bronze Star. At war’s end, he manned the German and Austrian desk in General Eisenhower’s G2 office. He worked for the American Military Government after his discharge in 1946 and in 1950 established the publishing house of Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. He sold the company in 1968 and took the presidency of Westview Press in Boulder,

Colorado, in 1975.



Prather, Richard G., Maj. Gen. Born in Louisville, KY, in August 1901, he graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1924 and was commissioned in the infantry. Among his assignments were: Assistant Commandant of Cadets at West Point; Assistant Commandant of the Armored School; Chief of Staff, 100th Infantry division during combat operations in France and Germany and Commander, 397th Infantry Regiment in the Army of Occupation, Germany. He was Assistant Chief of Staff, Army Field Forces; Chief of Staff of the Alaskan Command; and Assistant Commander of the 1944th Infantry Division. As a major general in 1951, he was chief of staff of the Sixth Army and chief of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group to Thailand. Back in the United States in 1956, he became Chief of the Counter Intelligence Corps, and Commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center at Fort Holabird. He then served as Chief of the Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army. He was transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco in 1961 and retired on 1 September of that year. He died at Veterans Administration Hospital, Perry Point, MD, on 18 January 1988.

Q

Quinn, William Wilson (1907-?) A 1933 graduate of West Point, he was an infantry company commander and then provost marshal of Manila, Philippines, from 1937 to 1938. After attending the infantry school at Fort Benning and the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, he served as the G2 of the Fourth Corps from 1943 to 1944. Then, until 1945, he was the G2 of Seventh Army. After the war he commanded the Strategic Service Unit, which inherited OSS assets after that organization was disbanded. In the Korean, Quinn was the X Corps' G2 during the 1950 Inchon landing. He commanded the 17th Infantry, 7th Division, at the end of the war. In 1961 as a lieutenant general he assumed the post of deputy director of the new Defense Intelligence Agency. Following that assignment, he commanded the Seventh Army in Germany. Following his retirement in 1966 he became vice-president of Martin Marietta

Corporation. He published his memoirs as *Buffalo Bill Remembers*.

R

Radam, David, Lt. Col., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Executive Officer and Photo Intelligence Officer of V Air Support Command, February 1942 to June 1942; III Ground Air Support Command, June 1942 to September 1942; XII Air Support Command, September to December 1942. Photo Intelligence Officer, Headquarters I Armored Corps, March 1943 to June 1943. G2 Air, Seventh Army, July 1943 to August 1945. Assistant Operations Officer, Headquarters, Special Service Unit, Washington, D.C., November 1945 to March 1946. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 8 March 1946. Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: French Morocco, Sicily, Rome-Arno, Southern France, Rhineland, Central Europe. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day landing: French Morocco, Southern France.

Rae, Nelson S., T/Sgt, 2d Division CIC, died of wounds on 12 January 1945.

Ragatz, William T., (1932-1991) Chief Warrant Officer 4. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Ragatz Hall, Bldg. 62750, dedicated at Fort Huachuca on 2 July 1992.] As a young commissioned officer, Ragatz was chief of a section that insured the accuracy and smooth flow of intelligence reports during the 1956 Soviet invasion of Hungary. He was appointed to the rank of warrant officer in 1963. In 1965 he served as the collection officer, U.S. Army Field Station, Hakata, Japan. During this tour, Ragatz was sent to Korea to provide around-the-clock intelligence data to national -level policy makers during the *USS Pueblo* crisis. He later served in many demanding areas, including a tour as a collection management officer in Vietnam. In 1972, while serving in Thailand, his unit received the National Security Agency's Travis Trophy as the best Signals Intelligence unit worldwide. As an instructor at the Intelligence Center and School, Ragatz developed a large block of instruction relating to complex threat capabilities. After his retirement in 1982, he continued to serve the MI community by working in private industry as a civilian contractor in intelligence-related fields. In July 1984 Ragatz returned to the Intelligence Center and School as a Department of the Army civilian in the Directorate of Combat Developments. Died 8 November 1991.

Ramirez, Diego Jr., Sgt.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 26 November 1967, while serving with 335th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Randall, Tony. Movie Star. Star of stage, screen and television, Lieut. Randall was stationed at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, at the end of World War II. He was a courier for classified documents between Arlington Hall and Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia. [from *Military*

Intelligence: A Fact Book, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Rander, Donald J. He was an intelligence corporal when he was hit in the chest during a firefight on 31 January 1968 in the city of Hue. He was taken prisoner four days before he was supposed to begin a 30-day home leave and spent the next five years in a prisoner of war camp. After his release in 1973 he was appointed a warrant officer. Following his retirement from the Army, he worked for the Army's Foreign Counter Intelligence Activity at Fort Meade.

Rasmussen, Kai E., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Japanese language officer prior to World War II. Assigned to establish the MI Service Language School (MISLS) in 1942. By 1946, the school had trained over 5,000 Japanese linguists for the war in the Pacific. Can be considered the "father" of the Army Language School and today's Defense Language Institute. Also served as Army Attache to Norway and in the G2 Section, Far East Command and Armed Forces Far East. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1929 (8650) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Denmark, 26 November 1902; Coast Artillery Corps; Commandant, Japanese Interrogation and Language School, 1942 to 1946 (Legion of Merit); Army Attache, Norway, 1946 to 1949; G2, Security, General Headquarters, Far East Command and Armed Forces Far East, 1950 to 1953 (two Legions of Merit); retired in 1955 as a Colonel.

Ravenna, Harry M. III, Capt.. Reported missing in action in Viet Nam on 15 November 1966, while serving with 138th Radio Research Aviation Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.

Ray, Ronald E., Sgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 3 February 1968.

Ray, Edward L., Major, CIC, died in 1944 from a cerebral hemorrhage.

Raymond, Nelson W., Major, CIC in the Philippines, died on 9 January 1945 on a prisoner of war ship.



Rea, Billy C., Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He entered military service with the Air Force in 1962, following graduation from Texas A&M University. He later transferred to the Army, and served in a variety of reconnaissance and imagery interpretation assignments, ranging from the 67th Reconnaissance Technical Squadron in Japan, the Defense Intelligence Agency in Washington, DC, and to the 2d MI Battalion (ARS) in Europe. In 1965 while assigned to Fort Bragg, he served as the S1, 519th MI Battalion, deploying with that unit to Vietnam. In a subsequent tour in Vietnam, he served as the Deputy G2 Operations Advisor to the 3d ARVN Corps. In addition to his Defense Intelligence Agency assignment in Washington, DC, he served

three years with the Special Activities Division, U.S. Army Imagery Interpretation Center. Lt. Col. Rea had an extensive background in aerial reconnaissance and surveillance, and imagery interpretation. He employed these skills as a field operator, a tactical commander, and as a combat developer, writing requirements in the late 1970s to make the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) a reality. His contribution to Military Intelligence came first from working in the field, understanding the type of information and timeliness requirements of tactical commanders on the battlefield. Then, by becoming an expert in national reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities, he was able to envision practical applications for immediate implementation which at the time were thought not to be within the realm of possibility. As the Combat Developer at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Lt. Col. Rea had the tenacity to put the requirements into place and get them validated. In doing so, he enabled the TENCAP Program to become a reality, thereby placing the Army at the forefront of tactical exploitation of National systems. Later he commanded the battalion at Fort Bragg to which the Digital Imagery Test Bed (DITB) was fielded. His extensive knowledge of all aspects of the DITB capability and its intended use enabled him to support the intelligence needs of the XVIII Airborne Corps Commander in a manner unparalleled in history. The DITB capability has been greatly improved as a result of Lt. Col. Rea's practical observations and those of the initial group of leaders and operators he mentored and trained. The DITB has a new name and the improved version remains at Fort Bragg on Rea Compound, named in honor of Lt. Col. Billy C. Rea for his skillful contributions to its development. It is now a vital asset on which all U.S. Army tactical commanders have become dependent. This capability, developed in large part by the astute initiative of Lt. Col. Rea over a major part of his military career, has received open press credit for providing timely intelligence vital to planning for all U.S. tactical deployments over the past ten years to include operations URGENT FURY, JUST CAUSE and DESERT SHIELD/STORM.

Reber, Samuel, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1886. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Missouri; Cavalry-Signal Corps; Lt. Col. in United States Volunteers, 1898 to 1899; Puerto Rican Expedition; Aide-de-Camp to General Miles 1901 to 1903; American Expeditionary Forces; Chief, Manila MID January to August 1907 as major. Retired in 1919 as a Colonel; General Foreign Representative RCA and Vice President, RCA Communication, Inc., 1923 to 1933; died in Washington, D.C., 16 April 1933, aged 68.

Reed, Henry Albert, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1870. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Civil War veteran wounded at Stone River and Chickamauga; Artillery-Artillery Corps; Assistant Professor at U.S. Military Academy, 1876 to 1880; MID in 1897 as a lieutenant; Puerto Rico, 1898; retired in 1906 as a Brig. Gen.; died in Puerto Rico, 21 November 1930, aged 86.

Reed, Stanley M., Specialist Five. Awarded the Army Commendation Medal and Purple Heart (two Oak Leaf Clusters). He was killed in Vietnam on 23 February 1969.

Reeder, W. O., Maj. He was Chief, Signal Intelligence Service/Division from April 1938 to July 1939. He was commandant of the Signal School for most of World War II. He retired in

1953 as a major general and in 1965 was named professor emeritus at Syracuse University.

Rees, Nelson B., Cpl., 43d CIC Detachment, accidentally shot and killed on 16 January 1945.

Reeve, Horace M., MID in 1903 as captain.

Reeves, James Haynes, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1892. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Alabama, 20 September 1870; Cavalry; Santiago de Cuba (Aide-de-Camp to General Joseph Wheeler) (two Silver Star Citations); China Relief Expedition (Aide-de-Camp to General J H Wilson); Military Attache, China, 1900 to 1902 and 1907 to 1912; Commander, 353 Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Cross-Distinguished Service Medal); War Department General Staff, 1923 to 1927 (Assistant Chief of Staff/G2, 1924 to 1927); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1927; CG, 21st Brigade, Schofield Barracks, 1929 to 1931; retired in 1934 as a Brig. Gen.; died at Fort McPherson, Georgia, in 1963.

Reicheiderfer, Harry, Maj. Gen. He was Chief, U.S. Army Security Agency, from January 1953 to June 1956.

Reichman, Carl, MID in September 1897 as lieutenant; observer, Boer War in 1900; observer with Russians in Russo-Japanese Army in 1904; intelligence officer, Central Department in 1917 as colonel. Col., Inf., b. Germany; sch. att. graduate A.W. College, 1910, graduate A.W. College, 1922, graduate Infantry-Cavalry School, 1889.

Reischauer, Edwin O. Ambassador to Japan. As a Harvard professor and author, Reischauer contributed his vast knowledge of Japanese culture and language in establishing a Japanese language school for Army codebreakers at Arlington Hall Station during World War II. He was co-author of the McCune-Reischauer method of transliteration for Korean characters which was widely used by military intelligence. President Kennedy appointed Reischauer as ambassador to Japan. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Renayne, James, Assistant in War College for maps and monographs in May 1915 as retired captain.

Revere, Paul, Colonel. A silversmith by trade, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Massachusetts militia in 1756 and fought against the French at Crown Point on Lake Champlain. He entered military service a second time in 1776 when a regiment of artillery was raised to defend Boston. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. He died in 1818 at the age of 83. A major intelligence figure in the years prior to and during the Revolutionary War, he collected intelligence, planned and joined in the execution of the December 1773 Boston Tea Party. His famous ride on 18 April 1775 to alert the countryside to the British advance on Lexington was immortalized in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem. His warning saved John Hancock and Samuel Adams from capture and came to symbolize the role military intelligence plays in giving early warning of threats to friendly forces. [Biographical material furnished by

the MI Hall of Fame.]

Rhodes, Charles Dudley, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1889. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Ohio; Cavalry; Frontier duty, 1889 to 1893; Sioux Indian Wars, 1890 to 1891; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Ohio Wesleyan, 1893 to 1895; Santiago de Cuba (Silver Star Citation); China Relief Expedition; Intelligence Officer, Philippines, 1901 as captain; MID, Washington, July 1903 to November 1905, as captain; 6th Cavalry in Philippine Islands (Distinguished Service Cross); Moros Expedition, 1909; Brig. Gen., CG, Field Artillery Brigade, 82nd Division (Distinguished Service Cross) and Maj. Gen., CG, 42nd and 34th Divisions, American Expeditionary Forces; promoted to Maj. Gen., 1928; retired in 1929; Writer and Lecturer; died in Washington, D.C., 24 January 1948, aged 82.

Rhodes, Jacob R., 2nd Lt., Corps of Engineers. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Map Reading Committee, Department of Aerial Reconnaissance: Draftsman, 660th Map Reproduction Engineer, August 1942 to May 1944. General Eisenhower's War Room, PRD - SHAEF, May 1944 to June 1944. Draftsman, 95th Infantry Division, June 1944 to February 1945. Intelligence Division, 18 November 1946. Bronze Star Medal; Army Commendation Ribbon; Purple Heart. Bronze service stars: Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Rice, Edmund, attache in Tokyo in July 1897 as captain.



Rice, John K., Maj. Gen. He began his career with the Minnesota National Guard and was stationed along the Mexican border during the 1916 Pershing Punitive Expedition into Mexico. Commissioned in 1917, he was stationed in post World War I Germany. He commanded troops in the 78th Infantry Division and fought in the Battle of the Bulge during World War II. In the Korean War he was Chief of the Counter-intelligence Corps from 1949 to 1951 when the CIC was stretched thin across the spectrum of its worldwide responsibility. He died in July 1990 at

the age of 94 and was interred at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Richard, Joseph E., Chief Warrant Officer. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Richard's breakthrough of Japanese coded messages enabled Army intelligence to read Japanese high-level radio messages during World War II. Drafted in April 1941, Richard ultimately was assigned to Fort Monmouth, N.J. After completing course in radio repair, he entered the Signal Intelligence School. In January 1942, Tech Fourth Grade Richard became a member of the second small group of cryptanalysts assigned to the Signal Intelligence Service, Washington, D.C., where he worked in the Traffic Analysis Section of the Japanese Army communications effort. He initiated the analysis of the speller section of the code system the Japanese Army used to designate the location of the sending and receiving units in the preambles of their high-level messages. In May he volunteered for overseas duty and was sent to Australia to work in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Area Signal Intelligence Agency. In January 1943, Richard requested from then Maj. Abraham Sinkov, his direct supervisor, that he be allowed to analyze high-level Japanese Army traffic after duty hours. With Sinkov's permission, Richard worked independently and in February 1943 made the first breakthrough in one of the Japanese high-level systems. First, he isolated a number of messages that belonged to a particular cipher system associated with the Japanese Army Water Transport System. He also discovered a key piece of information about the mechanics of the cipher. This resulted in the discovery of the entire procedure, which indicated what particular part of the cipher book was used for each message. This led to the first break into the Japanese Army Water Transport System in April 1943. During three months of study and analysis, Richard shared the fruits of his meticulous work with Arlington Hall. Working with Capt. Harry L. Clark, Richard completed the first decryption of Water Transport Code material on April 6, 1943. Arlington Hall and Central Bureau immediately established a division of labor to exploit the compromise. By June 1943 Southwest Pacific ground, air and naval headquarters were receiving translations of the code, which they, in turn, used for operational planning and targeting. The resulting success of reading messages provided high-level intelligence on ship movements, supply problems and strengths at various garrisons. Richard's initial breakthrough also opened the way to reading all of the Japanese Army's high-level radio messages. Knowledge of the mechanics of the Water Transport System made the methods used to encipher the similar but larger Japanese Army and Air Force high-level systems vulnerable to analysis. The success with the Water Transport System fostered the confidence to persist in the intercept and the challenging work of solutions to the later systems. These were successfully achieved (the Army by Arlington Hall and the Air Force by G.C.C.S., England) later in 1943. By mid-1944, all three systems were being read in quantity, most completely by Arlington Hall (Washington) with Central Bureau (Australia) and the Wireless Experimental Center (India) reading messages concerning operations in their area. For his accomplishment, Tech4 Richard was promoted to warrant officer and received the Legion of Merit on August 29, 1944. Richard continued to make substantial contributions to Allied signals intelligence in the Southwest Pacific Area during the war and later as an original member of the National Security Agency in Washington and then overseas until his retirement as a GS-15 in June 1973.

Riggs, Kerr T., Col. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, II Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 17 April 1918 to 2 February 1919, during which time he rose from

the rank of Major to Colonel.

Riley, Armin, Chief, MID, Manila in December 1918 as captain.



Riley, William T. Jr., Colonel [Army Intelligence and Security]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 17 June 1966 to 11 August 1967.



Robeson, William M., Colonel. Originally enlisting in 1963 as a Morse Intercept Operator, he was commissioned in 1965 from Officer Candidate School. He held a BA from the University of Maryland, and was a graduate of the Command and General Staff College and a 1989 graduate of the Army War College. He was a platoon leader in Vietnam, an Assistant Operations Officer at Field Station Berlin, chief of the All source Analysis Center in the First Republic of Korea Army, and a battalion S3 at Fort Hood, Texas. In Europe he served with the SHAPE and as the S3 at field Station Augsburg. He did staff work back at the Pentagon before becoming battalion commander of the 163d MI Battalion, Fort Hood. He then served as the Executive Assistant to the Director of the National Security Agency. He commanded the 513th MI Brigade through operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. He became chief of staff and then deputy commander of the Intelligence and Security Command in 1992. The Distinguished Service Medal

and the Bronze Star are among his many awards.
[Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Robbins, Hugh M., Msgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 1 June 1965.

Robinson, Frank L., Cpl., 101st Airborne Division CIC, killed in action at Normandy on 6 June 1944.

Robinson, Lansing, S/Sgt., 45th CIC Detachment, died of polio on 4 August 1943.



Rolya, William I., Lt. Gen. (1928-1990) [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He served as Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Agency from September 1975 to December 1976, and then as Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command from January 1977 to March 1981. A Signal officer for most of his 35-year career, he had a profound effect on Military Intelligence as Commander, U.S. Army Security Agency and as first Commander, USA Intelligence and Security Command. His leadership resulted in a single agency responsible for all aspects of Echelon Above Corps intelligence activities. A distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Romanones, Aline Griffith. See Griffith, Aline.

Rosenow, Kurt. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Over 30 years of distinguished intelligence service beginning in World War II as a document specialist. In 1946, he became Chief, Berlin Documents Center—the archives of the German Nazi Party. Under his direction, more than 150,000 pounds of documents were sorted, checked, and filed for use in the Nuremburg trials and other war crimes proceedings. He then served with the 513th Intelligence Command Group in Oberursel, Germany, until 1959 when he became U.S. Army, Europe Land Liaison Officer to Lower Saxony, a key position he held until retirement in 1975.

Ross, Franz H., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished HUMINT career beginning in World War II. As Commander of 513th Intelligence Command Group, directed major realignment of the Army's intelligence efforts in Europe. Established permanent intelligence liaison system with NATO allies. Army representative to CIA in Europe. Key consultant to

DoD HUMINT Planning Group.

Ross, William R. Jr., Lieutenant. Awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 30 January 1968.

Roth, Robert C., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career in Human Intelligence operational and staff duties. Intelligence officer, WHITE STAR (Laos); co-author of Department of Defense HUMINT Plan; Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army Director of Controlled HUMINT operations. Chief, Defense Intelligence Agency HUMINT operations and activities.



Rothenstein, Lou H., Cmd. Sgt. Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Rothenstein enlisted in the Regular Army on 21 February 1956. Following basic and advanced individual training as an infantryman at Fort Ord, he was assigned to Europe where he performed administrative and other duties in France and Turkey. He deployed to Lebanon in November 1958, during the Middle East crisis. He returned to Continental Army Command Headquarters in 1960. CSM Rothenstein was assigned in 1961 to the Korean Military Advisory Group. There he collected valuable biographic information on Korean officials and submitted numerous field corrections to maps. From 1963 to 1966 he served as an intelligence analyst, G2 Section, Berlin Brigade, where he provided many intelligence firsts on Soviet equipment and unit holdings. Following a tour in Vietnam as an advisor, CSM Rothenstein joined the 66th MI Group in Germany as an analyst where he was instrumental in updating numerous order of battle books, converted manual files to an ADP system, and caused the publication of two identification hand books. In July 1969 he participated in dangerous air reconnaissance missions near the Cambodian border and later served as a First Sergeant. From 1970 to 1972 he was advisor to USAR units in California and an intelligence sergeant in Korea with HQ Eighth Army. Following duty as 1st Battalion First Sergeant at Fort Huachuca, he served with the 25th Infantry ultimately as G2 Sergeant Major. From 1978 to 1981 he attended and then stayed on as an instructor at the Sergeants Major Academy, and in July 1981 he served as CSM of the 102d MI Battalion in Korea. In August 1982 he was appointed first CSM, 513th MI Group, Fort Meade. CSM Rothenstein's distinguished career culminated as CSM, USA Communications and Electronics Command. He retired in February 1986. CSM Rothenstein assumed the duties of Honorary Sergeant Major of the Military

Intelligence Corps on 6 July 1990.



Rowan, Andrew Summers (1857-1943) [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Rowan is best remembered for his mission to Cuba to collect intelligence information and meet with insurgent leader General Calixto Garcia. The event was lionized in Elbert Hubbard's essay "A Message to Garcia." Rowan graduated in 1881 from the U.S. Military Academy and served with his regiment in Texas and the Dakotas until 1889. He then undertook a covert mission on behalf of the War Department to reconnoiter the routes of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. From 1891 to 1892 he did survey work in Central America for the International Railway Commission. In 1893 he became head of the map section of the Military Intelligence Division. In 1898 he was dispatched on his secret mission to Cuba by Major Arthur L. Wagner, chief of MID, contributing to the MID compendium *Military Notes on Cuba*. For this mission he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Now a captain, he served on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles, served in the Puerto Rican campaign in July, and was assigned to the American occupation forces in Cuba after the war. He served twice in the Philippines, and was promoted to major in 1905. He saw combat in the Philippines and was decorated for gallantry. He was back in the United States in 1907 at Fort Douglas, Utah, from which he retired in 1909.

Rowlett, Frank Byron, Col. [1908-1998] [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Fresh out of Emory and Henry College, he was hired as a junior cryptanalyst in 1930 in the Signal Intelligence Service by William F. Friedman, its director. He received a U.S. Army commission in World War II and rose to the rank of colonel in the successor agencies to the SIS, the Signal Security Agency and the Army Security Agency. After a stint with the Central Intelligence Agency from 1953 to 1958, he was assigned as special assistant to the director of the National Security Agency. He formed the National Cryptologic School and served as its commandant until he retired in December 1965. He is the holder of the Distinguished Intelligence Medal and National Security Medal.

Rubsam, John L., Capt., 34th CIC Detachment, killed in action in Italy on 2 February 1944.

Rugge, Lloyd T., 1st Lt. [Main runway at UAV Training Center, Fort Huachuca] Rugge was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam near Duc Pho. On January 26, 1967, while flying an aerial reconnaissance mission, he witnessed a friendly force that was pinned down by sniper fire and desperately requesting aid. Although his aircraft was not intended for combat duty, he immediately began providing air support without the help of armed gunships. On his second dive at the hostile positions, Rugge's plane received multiple hits from enemy fire and crash landed. Rugge was fatally wounded by the Viet Cong while trying to escape the wreckage. Due to his selfless actions in aiding the beleaguered men, he saved many lives and delayed the Viet Cong attack until armed aircraft

arrived. He also was posthumously awarded the Air Medal Citation and the Bronze Star.



Runyon, Floyd L. (Larry), Brig. Gen. He began his service in 1959 as a 23-year-old enlisted Voice Intercept Operator and in 1961 was commissioned through the artillery officers candidate school. He commanded the 330th Radio Research Company in Vietnam in 1968 and 1969. In 1977 he commanded Field Station Pyongtaek, Korea, and from 1981 to 1983 was the TRADOC Systems Manager for the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle at the Intelligence Center, Fort Huachuca. He commanded Field Station Augsburg; was commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, a job for which his masters degree in public education served him well; deputy commander of the Intelligence and Security Command; and, lastly, Assistant Deputy Director for Operations (Military Support) at the National Security Agency. He was largely responsible for the closure of Arlington Hall Station and the move of Intelligence and Security Command headquarters to Fort Belvoir. He contributed to Intelligence and Security Command's operations in the Americas and Operation JUST CAUSE. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Russell, George M., Col. A 1901 graduate of West Point, this cavalry officer was the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, V Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, in Europe during World War I, during which time he rose in rank from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff G2, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces from 6 March 1919 to 20 April 1919. For his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Following the war he became Acofs, G2, for Eighth Corps Area until 1923. Eighth Corps included Forts Sam Houston, Sill, Logan and Huachuca. He then became military attache to Mexico. From 1931 to 1935 he was the editor of the Cavalry Journal. He died in Washington, D.C. in 1938.

Ryan, James Augustine, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1890. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Connecticut, 22 October 1867; Cavalry; Santiago de Cuba; Philippine Insurrection; honor graduate of Infantry-Cavalry School, 1906. Associate Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1911 to 14; Major Ryan was Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's intelligence chief during the 1916 Punitive Expedition into Mexico; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1917; retired in 1919 as a Colonel; Brig. Gen. retired

1930; died in St. Petersburg, Florida, 14 January 1956.



Rybak, Edward. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Over a career of 39 years as a soldier and civil servant, Edward Rybak made monumental contributions to the U.S. intelligence effort. In the process, he greatly enhanced our understanding of European defense and intelligence issues. While serving as Chief Interrogator for the 532nd Intelligence Battalion in Frankfurt, Germany, he established the Joint US.-German Interrogation Center. It was the first partnership venture of its type with German intelligence. He organized field screening and interrogation teams, greatly enhancing reporting efforts. As a Station Chief in Germany, Rybak developed and managed technical collection operations. He developed new techniques of collection and analysis. Rybak also provided invaluable advice and assistance to the German intelligence community while it was establishing its own technical collection capabilities. Rybak is one of the few civilian multidiscipline intelligence professionals with extensive experience in HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT and MASINT. His technical expertise, profound knowledge of the European political, economic, and military scene, fluency in four languages, and a keen analytical mind made him an invaluable advisor to a succession of twelve 66th MI Brigade commanders. He is responsible for the concept that brought about the merger of the multiple intelligence disciplines and the creation of the 66th MI Brigade as we know it today. Every major improvement in the brigade's human and technical collection capabilities reflect his influence. It was through his initiative that the brigade borrowed German Army direction finding equipment to support Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM. This initiative was acclaimed in national level assessments for their contributions to the war effort. Rybak is often referred to as 66th MI BDE. The intangible benefits of Rybak's 39 years of service are immense. His extraordinary relationships, both personal and professional, with officials in German intelligence agencies have enabled partnership events to be extremely successful. Rybak worked with joint debriefing programs for many years. He insured collection operations were optimized, and U.S. Army requirements were met. Throughout his years of service, Rybak was a consummate mentor and manager. He trained many of the current senior, intelligence managers who, in turn, fostered the close US-German relationships we enjoy today.

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Sablan, Frank A., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 1 March 1971, while serving with 371st Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor"]

memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Sakakida, Richard M., Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Enlisted in Corps of Intelligence Police in 1941 (with Arthur S. Komori). Assigned to undercover duties in the Philippines prior to Japanese attack in December 1941. Served as interrogator on Corregidor until its collapse and refused evacuation to Australia, giving his seat to a friend. Captured, he resisted interrogation and gained a measure of trust from the Japanese which allowed him to resume intelligence and resistance work from within Japanese Army Headquarters, working as a houseboy. In June 1944, he escaped into the interior where he remained as a guerrilla and finally as a lone evader until the U.S. liberation of the islands. He rejoined the CIC following the war and ended his distinguished career as a U.S. Air Force officer with the Office of Special Investigation (OSI). He died on 23 January 1996.



Salinger, J.D. Born in New York City in 1919, he served in the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1945 and for most of that time as a CIC agent in the European Theater of Operations. He is the author of the classic American novel *Catcher in the Rye*. He also wrote *Franny and Zooey*, and *Nine Stories*.

Samples, George P., Second Lieutenant. Killed in action in Dominican Republic on 13 May 1965, while serving with 313th Radio Research Battalion. Received Purple Heart posthumously. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Savage, Emmert W., Lt. Col. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff G2, American Forces in Germany, American Expeditionary Forces from 14 October to 24 October 1919, 5 December

to 9 December 1919, 26 December to 30 December 1919, and from 27 January to 15 Feb.



Scanlon, Charles F., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] After graduating from the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science, Maj. Gen. Scanlon received his Army commission as a second lieutenant. He also holds a Master of Arts degree in American studies from the University of Hawaii and completed graduate work at Penn State and Harvard. In his 33-year career, General Scanlon's successes parallel the recognition of MI as a full member of the Army team. During each of his assignments, his professionalism, dedication to duty, and leadership were evident to all with whom he served. He was Executive Officer to the Acofs, G2, Military Assistance Command Vietnam; then G2, 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam from 1970 to 1971. An intelligence analyst in the Office of the J2, U.S. Pacific Command, he then became a military assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command until 1973. He was chief, of the Collection Division, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, US Army Europe, and commander of the 66th Military Intelligence Group. Scanlon commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command in 1990. In that position, momentous worldwide changes necessitated a reorientation of Army intelligence from its past emphasis on the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact to regionally focused threats. With the Army restructuring and return of forces to the United States, he orchestrated monumental changes to Intelligence and Security Command's mission. He completed a mission area analysis (MAA) in each functional mission area to assess current operations, determine future requirements, and realign Intelligence and Security Command missions with the new "world order." Using the MAA process, he guided Intelligence and Security Command through the successful post-Cold War transition. A few of these changes included the closure of the Berlin, Sinop, and Augsburg Field Stations and transfer of the U.S. Army Russian Institute to the European Command. General Scanlon saw the need for a more mobile, flexible, and technically advanced echelon above corps intelligence capability. He provided the focus to set priorities, concentrate resources, and apply the unique capabilities of Intelligence and Security Command to support critical missions throughout the world. As a result of his foresight and skill, he insured Intelligence and Security Command soldiers and civilians gained the necessary training, equipment, and assignments to support deployed forces in many locations with notable success. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]



Scherer, Louis Charles, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1891. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Minnesota; Cavalry; MID April 1897 to

1898 as lieutenant, Russian language. Major in United States Volunteer Infantry in Philippine Insurrection; retired in 1928 as a Colonel; died in New York City, New York, 30 November 1930, aged 62.



Schneider, Michael M., Brig. Gen. A graduate of Texas A&M in mathematics, he entered the Army in 1962 as a second lieutenant and served in a succession of intelligence assignments which included commanding a Army Security Agency detachment with the 25th Infantry Division and an Army Security Agency Company with the 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam; command of Field Station Augsburg, Germany; G2 of the 4th Infantry Division; Chief, Army Space Division, ODCSOPS, and Executive Secretary Army Space Council, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Army Materiel Command; J2 for the U.S. Southern Command during Operation JUST CAUSE, and finally, as Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence and Security Command. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Schow, Robert Alwin (1898-?) A 1918 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, he served as assistant military attache and military attache in France from 1939 to 1944. From 1945 to 1946 he was assistant chief of staff for intelligence to the Fifteenth U.S. Army. He moved to the CIA where he served as assistant director for special operations for two years. From 1951 to 1954 he was assistant chief of staff for intelligence in Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe. In 1954 he became deputy assistant chief of staff for intelligence, Department of the Army, and 1956 moved up to assistant chief of staff for intelligence. Major General Schow retired in 1958.

Schramm, Christopher J., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 13 May 1968, while serving with 371st Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor"]

memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Schwan, Theodore, assistant in MID in 1893 as major. Maj. Gen., Ret.; b. Germany; Retired in Washington, DC. Medal of Honor. Wife, nee Elizabeth M. Steele.

Schwarzwalder, John, CIC agent in North Africa, Italy and European Theater during World War II and author of *We Caught Spies*, an account of his experiences.



Scriven, George Percival, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1878. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Infantry-Artillery-Signal Corps; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1880 to 1884; attached to MID with special duty to World's Columbian Expedition in 1891 as lieutenant; Military Attache, Mexico, 1894 and Rome, 1894 to 1898; Observer, Turkish Army, 1897; Philippine Insurrection; China Relief Expedition (two Silver Star Citations); Brig. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, US Army, 1913 to 1917; retired in 1917; Active Duty, Italy, 1917 to 1918; died in North Carolina, 7 March 1940, aged 86.

Shallcross, Lawrence B., Lt. Col., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Department of General Intelligence: G3 Section, Ninth U.S. Army, 10 July 1944 to 20 October 1944. G2 Section, Third U.S. Army, 21 October 1944 to 13 June 1945. Intelligence Division (the Intelligence School), 8 May 1946. Bronze Star Medal; French Croix de Guerre. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Sharpe, George Henry (1828-1900) A Yale-educated lawyer, Sharpe raised a company of volunteers from New York in 1861 and fought with them at the first battle of Bull Run in July 1861 as their captain. After being mustered out, he returned to Kingston and raised the 120th New York Regiment and became their colonel. When Gen. Joseph Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, he put Sharpe in charge of intelligence with the title of deputy provost marshal general. Sharpe organized the Bureau of Military Information with a strength of 70 officers, scouts and agents. The bureau proved to be the forerunner of the all-source intelligence cell, gathering information from spies, prisoners, deserters, refugees, newspapers, aerial observation, Signal Corps observation posts, intercepted communications, and order of battle estimates. The bureau's work proved invaluable in the Chancellorsville campaign. The Bureau continued to provide intelligence for the Army of the Potomac under Gen. George Meade, but Sharpe went to work for Gen. U.S. Grant when he took over Union army in March 1864. He was a brevet brigadier at war's end, and left the service in June 1865. Sharpe subsequently held a number of federal government posts and entered New York politics, becoming

the speaker of the New York State Assembly from 1880 to 1881.

Shaw, Harold R., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Major role in U.S. security in years leading up to World War II and throughout the war itself. Predominant figure in Postal Censorship leading to appointment as Chief, Technical Operations Division with responsibility for cryptanalytic effort involving postal communications. His efforts were instrumental in detecting and neutralizing enemy agents using secret writing and ciphers in postal channels.



Sheen, H. G., Lt. Col. He served first as Chief, Corps of Intelligence Police from October 1941 to December 1941 and then as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from January 1942 to June 1942. He died in San Antonio, Texas, in 1958.

Shelby, Robert W., Capt., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Order of Battle Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: Graduate, Photo Interpretation Course, February 1944; Terrain Interpretation Course, May 1944; and Order of Battle Course, July 1944, Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland. S2, 30th Reconnaissance Squadron, 18 December 1943 to 20 September 1944. OB Officer, G2 Section, 30th Reconnaissance Squadron, 22 December 1944 to 21 March 1945. OB Officer, G2 Section, 86th Infantry Division, 1 June 1945 to 8 August 1945. Intelligence Division, 3 July 1947. Army Commendation Ribbon; Purple Heart;. Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Shelton, George H., MID from September 1906 to March 1908 as captain.

Sherman, William C., Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, III Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 28 July to 14 October 1918, during which time he rose from the rank of Major to Lieutenant Colonel.

Sherr, Joe R., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Sherr Barracks (Air Force), Bldg. 80305, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992.] Commander, Station 6, Second Signal Service Company stationed at Fort McKinley in Philippines at outbreak of World War II. A colleague in the Second Signal Service Company said “he was ‘Radio Intelligence’ in the Southwest Pacific.” Led intercept efforts as U.S. forces withdrew to Corregidor Island. There, he was selected to accompany General MacArthur to Australia in March 1942. In Australia, he served as Chief, Signal Intelligence Division, U.S. Armed Forces, Far East. In September 1943, when returning from a mission to India and China, he died in an airplane accident in Calcutta. He was posthumously awarded the Legion of Merit on 22 January 1945.

Shoemaker, Paul R. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He began his federal service with a four-year tour in the Navy during the late forties. He served as a communications technician with the U.S. Navy’s Communication Supplementary Activity in Washington, D.C. He began his civilian career with the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) in October 1951 as a Communications

Clerk, GS-6. In 1952, he was promoted to GS-7 and became a Traffic Analyst with the AFSA, now known as the National Security Agency (NSA), in Washington, D.C. From 1953 to 1955, he served in that same capacity with NSA in Frankfurt, Germany, rising to the grade of GS-11. Returning to the United States, Shoemaker served from 1955 to 1958 as a Supervisory Intelligence Analyst, NSA, Fort Meade, Maryland. In 1958 Shoemaker joined the U.S. Army Security Agency (later renamed U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command) as a Military Intelligence Research Analyst (GS-12) and returned to Germany where he would serve for the next 31 years. Promoted to GS-13 in 1959, he became an Intelligence Research Specialist and in 1962 became an Intelligence Operations Specialist. After his promotion to GS-14 in 1974, he served as the Senior Technical Advisor and Assistant S3, 701st Military Intelligence Brigade and Field Station Augsburg--the largest site of its type in the Free World. Shoemaker was instrumental in activating the Field Station in 1972 and in orchestrating its complete modernization over a six-year period. He was also recognized as an expert in the structure and operation of Soviet and Warsaw Pact Command and Control Systems. Shoemaker played a key role in the establishment of a cooperative agreement with the Federal German Government which has become a model for cooperation and exchange of information within the international intelligence community. At the time of his retirement in November of 1989, Shoemaker had completed over 42 years of federal service, having spent more than two-thirds of his life in military service. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]



Short, Joseph F., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, from 30 October 1981 to 4 September 1985.



Sibert, Edwin Luther, Lt. Gen. (1897-?) Sibert held a series of important intelligence posts in the European theater during World War II. From 1943 to 1944 he was the chief of staff for intelligence in the European Theater. He was the chief of staff of intelligence for the Twelfth Army Group from 1944 to 1945, and from 1945 to 1946 he again assumed duties of chief intelligence for the European Theater. He was instrumental in forming the West German intelligence service, the Gehlen Organization, that worked for U.S. intelligence in the 1940s and

50s.

Sillman, Robert H., attache in Peking as a captain in 1915. Lt. Col., Inf.; b. New York, NY; sch. att. U.S.M.A.



Simerly, Charles S., Col. [1938-1999] [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] As a Caribou aircraft commander in the 1st Aviation Company in 1965, Simerly helped establish the modern Army aviation unit distance record of 3,870 nautical miles and flight endurance record of 26 hours, 32 minutes. As a charter member of the 11th Airmobile Division, the Army's first, he was the principal Caribou test pilot used in developing both the low-level extraction and high-altitude, low-opening parachute systems. In addition, he wrote the Army procedures manual on reverse propeller landing operations. The Army Airborne Board used these developments to establish procedures for resupplying remote Army units in Vietnam. Simerly was a key planner and UH1 flight leader in the brigade level, night combat assault heliborne operations in South Vietnam in 1967. In 1968, during exercises in Europe, he placed additional radios and antennas on a UH-1 to intercept and jam opposing forces communications. This innovation became the foundation for today's division-level heliborne electronic warfare platform "QUICKFIX." During the 1972 North Vietnam Easter invasion, he used airborne direction-finding platforms to reduce the reporting time on enemy unit locations from 24 hours to five minutes. While supporting REFORGER in 1974, Simerly commanded the first Army electronic warfare unit, CEFIRM LEADER, to conduct an operational transoceanic deployment. As an instructor and author at the Command and General Staff College in 1977, Simerly wrote the first tactics, techniques and procedures material on how to integrate EW with combat maneuver and support operations. In 1979, he served as the intelligence electronic warfare battalion commander of V Corps. While there he helped shape the National Security Agency's concepts to support military operations. In 1981, he initiated the concept for combining GUARDRAIL, QUICKLOOK and CHAALS systems onto one airborne platform, GUARDRAIL Common Sensor. As a member of the Army Deep Attack Program Office in 1984, he created the proactive deep strike targeting process of "Decide, Detect, Deliver." In 1986, as brigade commander of the largest NSA/Army signals intelligence unit, he initiated exchange procedures to significantly enhance interoperability between Army strategic and tactical SIGINT units in Europe. As a director of a Headquarters, Department of the Army special task force from 1987 to 1991, he developed a program to degrade critical Soviet strategic command and control elements.

Simons, W. H., MID in 1897 as lieutenant.

Simpson, William Augustus, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1875. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Artillery-Adjutant General; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1893 to 1887; Major in United States Volunteers, 1898 to 1899; Adjutant General, Philippine Islands Division, MID in 1899

and in 1903 as lieutenant colonel; Adjutant General, East Department, 1912 to 1918; retired in 1918 as a Colonel; Active Duty to 1919; died in New Jersey, 8 August 1930, aged 76.

Simpson, William Brand, author of *Special Agent in the Pacific, World War II*, published in 1995, which is an account of the author's CIC cases in Manila and Japan. He died on 14 January 1995.



Sinkov, Abraham, Col. (1907-?) [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Hired as a cryptanalyst by William Friedman of the Signal Intelligence Service in 1930, he had earned a master's degree in mathematics from Columbia University. He received a U.S. Army commission as a major during World War II, reached the rank of colonel, and headed the Central Bureau. Established our first intercept site outside the U.S. (in Panama). Led early World War II collaboration with the British; commanded the Central Bureau in Australia breaking Japanese codes. At the end of the war he was the cryptanalytic officer for U.S. Forces, Far East. He worked for the Army Security Agency, the Armed Forces Security Agency, and the National Security Agency, retiring in 1962. While working at NSA he pursued a concurrent career in education, teaching at the National War College from 1954 to 1955, at the University of Maryland from 1957 to 1963, and after his retirement as a full time faculty member of Arizona State University. In 1977 he became emeritus professor of mathematics at Arizona State. A distinguished member of the MI Corps.



Sisler, George K., 1st Lt. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He served in Vietnam as an assistant intelligence officer with the 5th Special Forces Group. He was a member of a US/Republic of Vietnam exploitation force that was scouting deep in enemy territory on 7 February 1967 when they were cut off by a sizeable force of the enemy. His platoon turned back one assault after another and finally Sisler was killed as he attacked the enemy with rifle and grenades, killing some 25 of them. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty, and became the first military intelligence officer to receive the nation's highest award.

Sloan, Charles, rank unknown, 99th Infantry CIC, killed in action on 17 December 1944.

Slocum, Stephen L. H., relieved as attache to St. Petersburg in 1902 as captain; attache to London in 1917 to 1918 as colonel. Lt. Col., Cav., Ret.; b. Ohio; r. NY, retired in Washington,

DC; sch. att. graduate Infantry-Cavalry School 1883. Distinguished Service Medal. Wife, nee Luna N. Garrison.

Smith, Alfred T., Brig. Gen. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, from February to November 1935.

Smith, Dennis A., Capt. Awarded the Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 24 February 1971.

Smith, Eric McAllister. A columnist and editorial cartoonist for *The Capital*, Annapolis, MD, and an illustrator for the U.S. Naval Institute, he served as an Army intelligence officer in Vietnam from 1968 to 1969. He wrote about his experiences in *Not by the Book: A Combat Intelligence Officer in Vietnam*.

Smith, James R., Specialist Four. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 29 November 1969, while serving with 371st Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Smith, John A., Brig. Gen. He served as Acting Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command from March to May 1981.

Smith, Kenneth E., Specialist Five. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 15 May 1970.

Smith, Lewis W., S/Sgt, CIC soldier died on 29 December 1945 when his plane crashed on Okinawa.

Smith, Mitchell B., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 21 February 1971, while serving with 404th Radio Research Detachment. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Smith, Paul W., CWO. Awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 5 May 1968.



Smith, Walter Bedell (1898-1961) After serving in the enlisted ranks in the Indiana National Guard, Smith completed Army ROTC and was commissioned in the infantry. He was wounded in France in 1918. He was assigned to the Military Intelligence Division after the war as a first lieutenant. In 1929 he was sent to the Philippines as a captain, attended the Infantry School at

Fort Benning in 1931, graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth in 1935, finished the Army War College in 1937, and assigned to the General Staff in 1939 as a major. A brigadier general in 1942, he was first secretary of the U.S.-British Combined Chiefs of Staff, then became chief of staff in September 1942 under Gen. Eisenhower. He was promoted to major general in 1945. After the war he was ambassador to the Soviet Union. In 1950 he became director of the two-year-old Central Intelligence Agency. In 1953 he was appointed undersecretary of state under John Foster Dulles. He retired in 1954.

Sonnichsen, Edwin C., Sgt. Awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 21 August 1968.

Soper, Donald R., Cpl., CIC soldier killed in a 13 August 1945 plane crash on Okinawa.

Sowder, Bernard A., Pfc. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 4 January 1970.

Spencer, Theodore K., Maj. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IX Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 18 January to 5 May 1919. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, IV Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 May to 11 May 1919.



Soyster, Harry E., Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1957. Commissioned as a second lieutenant he received a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering. General Soyster received a Master of Science degree in chemistry in 1963 and another in systems management in 1973. His long career culminated while serving as the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency from December 1988 to September 1991. Before this, other key positions included Commander, Intelligence and Security Command, and Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence for Systems and Automation, Headquarters, Department of the Army. He also served as Commander, Division Artillery and later as Chief of Staff, 25th Infantry Division. As Defense Intelligence Agency Director, General Soyster oversaw the defense intelligence effort that supported Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama. JUST CAUSE displayed the benefits of increased cooperation and planning between Defense Intelligence Agency and operational force planners. The end of the Cold War marked a reevaluation of the intelligence mission throughout the defense community. A new era began for intelligence elements with the fall of Communist parties in many East European countries and the reunification of Germany. He was quick to realize the implications of this and placed increased emphasis on improved management of intelligence production throughout the Department of Defense. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 resulted in a coalition of United Nations forces resolved to force the Iraqis from the country. Establishing a Joint Intelligence Center (JIC),

General Soyster oversaw an intensive and extensive 24-hour operation. The JIC provided daily tailored intelligence support to coalition forces, participated in daily press briefings, and produced the full range of materials various consumers required. No commander has ever had as complete a view of his adversary as did the United States and Coalition field commanders during Operation DESERT STORM. It was a great example of intelligence support to operational forces in modern times. During his tenure as Commanding General, Intelligence and Security Command, the worldwide command met many new challenges that extended across a wide spectrum of intelligence and security disciplines. He restructured assets to allow an expedited transition to war and introduced new technological support to the commander on the ground. Throughout his 34-year military career, he exercised vigorous leadership of the highest order in applying state-of-the-art technology to the challenges facing Army intelligence. He helped map the future of the MI Corps. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]



Squier, George Owen, Maj. Gen. [Squier Avenue at Fort Huachuca was named for him in 1977.] U.S. Military Academy Class of 1887. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Michigan; Artillery-Signal Corps; Student, Electrical Engineering, Johns Hopkins, 1890 to 1893; Lt. Col. in United States Volunteers, 1898; Assistant Commandant, Army Signal School, 1905 to 1911; attache in London in April 1914 as lieutenant colonel. Maj. Gen., Chief Signal Officer, US Army, 1917 to 1923 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1923; eminent scientist; died in Washington, D.C., 24 March 1924, aged 69.

Stager, Anson (1825-1885) An experienced telegrapher, Stager was commissioned a captain of volunteers in charge of the southern Ohio and western Virginia telegraph service which became the chief means of communication for the Civil War U.S. Army. He developed the Army's first cipher, a simple word transposition system. He headed the War Department's military telegraph service beginning in October 1861 and in March 1864 took over the field telegraph service from the Army Signal Corps. He was brevetted a brigadier general of volunteers in 1865 before retiring to Chicago to eventually become the president of the Western Edison Electric Light Company.

Stallings, James D., Capt.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 25 September 1966, while serving with 337th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Stebbins, Horace C., Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, III Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 14 October 1918 to 20 April 1919, during which time he rose from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel.

Steichen, Edward J., (1879-1973). This Luxembourg-born photographer emigrated to the U.S. at the age of three and settled in Milwaukee. Buying his first camera at the age of sixteen,

he began to exhibit in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Paris, quickly earning a reputation for his early impressionistic camera work. In 1917 he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Army Air Corps and began doing important work in aerial photography. After the war he began doing portraits of the famous and his fashion photography appeared in *Vanity Fair* and *Vogue*. When World War II began, he entered the navy as a lieutenant commander and by war's end was a captain. He oversaw the Navy's combat photography and produced several documentary movies and two pictorial exhibitions for the Museum of Modern Art called "Road to Victory," and "Power in the Pacific."



Stein, Irving A., Corporal. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Signals intercept operator, 2d Signal Service Company, in the Philippines at beginning of World War II. After the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and an abortive evacuation attempt, he participated in an heroic, six-month escape effort. Travelling by land and sea under the most trying circumstances, he was captured by the Japanese in September 1942. He died in captivity in July 1944. (See also Kapp and Maslak.)

Stemple, Max L., Ssgt., 101st Airborne Division CIC, killed in action on Normandy on 6 June 1944.

Stephens, Howard V., Jr., 2d Lt., 99th Infantry Division CIC, killed in action at Bullingen on 17 December 1944.

Stephens, Roy A., Lt. Col., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: S2, 89th Infantry Brigade, 45th Division, August 1940. S2, 157th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division, October 1940 to December 1940. Assistant G2, 45th Infantry Division, April 1941 to January 1942. Assistant G2 and Chief of Counterintelligence, AFHQ, and Chief of Training French Army, April 1943 to June 1944. Assistant G2 and Chief, German Army Section, Army Ground Division, U.S. Group Control Council, Berlin, Germany, August 1945 to October 1945. Graduate, Fifth Specialist Course (G2), Command and General Staff School, December 1941. Graduate, British Field Security Course, September 1942. Observer, British Intelligence School, Cambridge University, September 1942. Observer, British FANTOM Training Center, London, September 1942. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), September 1946. Bronze Star Medal; Combat Infantryman's Badge; French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star; French

Morocco Ribbon. Bronze service stars: Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno.



Stewart, John F., Jr., Maj. Gen. Born on 30 August 1940 in Niles, California, he began his military career in July 1962 when he was commissioned through the ROTC program at San Jose State University. He served in Europe with the 328th Ordnance Battalion in Italy and the 1st Battalion (Airborne), 509th Infantry in Germany before branch transferring from Infantry to Military Intelligence and attending advanced Military Intelligence courses at Fort Holabird, Maryland. His first tour in Vietnam began in April 1967 as an Intelligence Officer. General Stewart returned to the Washington, D.C. area in June 1968 to attend the Defense Language Institute and earn his Master's Degree in International Relations from Johns Hopkins University. After schooling in Mexico and the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Virginia, the then-Major Stewart returned for a second tour in Vietnam as Senior Intelligence Analyst with the United States Military Assistance Command. The following years were spent in various Military Intelligence assignments throughout the United States and Mexico. His assignments included Commander, 109th MI Battalion, and G2, 9th Infantry Division, followed by Commander, 525th MI Brigade and G2, XVIII Airborne Corps. While leading the 525th MI Brigade, he took part in the invasion of Grenada and accomplished the intelligence mission within two days of the landings. As Corps G2, he oversaw intelligence operations during Operation URGENT FURY in Panama. In July 1986, Colonel Stewart was appointed the Director of Intelligence, J2, United States Southern Command, Panama, and in August 1989 he was appointed Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Agency and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. It was during this assignment that he stressed making all intelligence products responsive to the needs of combat commanders. General Stewart served in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, United States Army Forces Central Command, during Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM. He closely coordinated with sister services and allies to provide accurate assessments for national, joint and tactical commanders. He was able to put in place an architecture that gave both the commander on the ground and the national leadership in Washington a complete and up-to-date picture of the operation. In May 1991, he served as the Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, acting as the Director of the MI Relook Task Force, under the Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Center. He was the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe and VII Corps. Since July 1993, General Stewart was the Commanding General of the United States Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, a job he held until his

retirement in 1994.



Stilwell, Joseph Warren, Gen. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1900 and joined the 12th Infantry in the Philippines. After 14 months of anti-guerilla operations, he returned to West Point as an instructor. During World War I he served as chief intelligence officer for the IV Corps. His wartime service earned for him the Distinguished Service Medal. After the war he was reduced from lieutenant colonel to captain. He studied Chinese language at the University of California and was sent to Peking in 1920 for the first of three tours in China which totaled 10 years. His first tour involved him with building a road and acting as an intelligence agent. Before returning for his second tour, he attended the Infantry School and Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. He served back in China from 1926 to 1929 as a battalion commander with the 15th Infantry at Tientsin where he met George Catlett Marshall who was regimental executive officer. At Fort Benning from 1929 to 1932, he taught at the Infantry School and earned the nickname “Vinegar” from some of his students who had encountered the sour side of his personality. He returned to China in 1935 to serve for four years as the military attache. In 1939 he was promoted to brigadier, and by the time of Pearl Harbor, had three stars and another job in China as the chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He added the concurrent responsibilities of commanding officer of all American forces in the China-Burma-India Theater and command of the 5th and 6th Chinese armies. He arrived just in time to lead his defeated forces out of Burma in the long walk to India in May 1942. He soon reversed the fortunes of the allied efforts in the theater and was on the brink of victory when he was recalled by Washington at the insistence of Chiang with whom he had basic strategic differences. He commanded the Tenth Army in Okinawa and the Sixth Army in San Francisco. He died of cancer in October 1946.



Stimson, Henry L. (1867-1950), special duty in MID and liaison officer to British intelligence in 1917 as major. This Harvard educated lawyer went on to a distinguished public career, serving as governor general in the Philippines, and as secretary of state from 1929 to 1933. One of his first duties was to close Herbert O. Yardley’s Black Chamber. He served as secretary of

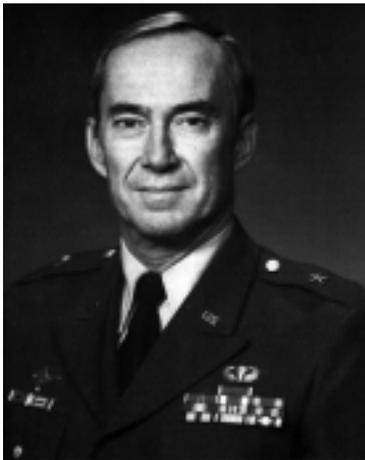
war from 1939 to 1945.

Stirling, John F., Sfc.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 8 March 1967, while serving with 335th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Stoner, Jay R., Pfc.. Killed in action in Korea on 11 July 1953, while serving with 304th Communications Reconnaissance Battalion. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Straughn, Hugh, Chief, Manila MID in 1918 as captain. Maj. P.S., b. Iowa.

Straun, John T., Specialist Six. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 4 March 1971, while serving with 138th Radio Research Aviation Company. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Strom, Roy M., Brig. Gen. Born in Chicago in 1932, he received a Master of Arts degree from Boston University in Education Administration and attended the Command and General Staff College, and Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Commissioned from the Reserve Officers Training Corps, he served in a succession of command positions, serving in Vietnam as the commander of the 519th MI Battalion, 525th MI Group; commander of the 574th MI Detachment, 525th MI Group; commander, 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group, U.S. Army Europe; and then adjutant of the group. This was followed by a round of Washington, D.C. appointments, culminating in Chief, Special Plans Branch, Human Resources Division, Defense Intelligence Agency. After commanding the 500th MI Group in Japan, he was assigned to Fort Huachuca as the Deputy Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, receiving his promotion to brigadier general. He returned to Washington to act as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for

Intelligence in December 1981.



Strong, George Veazey (1880-1946) A 1904 graduate of West Point, he began duty with his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, at Fort Meade, South Dakota. He fought against the Moros in the Philippines in 1907. He served as military attache in Tokyo from 1908 to 1911, publishing two dictionaries of the Japanese language. A major in the IV Corps in France in 1918, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He taught law at West Point after the war, leaving in 1923 to join the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington. In the late 1920s he completed the Army War College and the Command and General Staff School, graduating in 1931. On the eve of World War II he became chief of the intelligence service of the Military Intelligence Division. In 1938 he assumed the post of Chief of the War Plans Division, now a brigadier general. From June 1942 to 1944, Maj. Gen. Strong was the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for the War Department. In that capacity he opposed the formation of the OSS which he considered to be an rival to Army intelligence.

Stuart, Archibald W., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] A Japanese Language Officer at the beginning of World War II. Assigned to the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS) to recruit and train leaders for 10-man intelligence teams to be deployed in the Pacific Theater. In August 1945, selected as first commander of the 441st CIC detachment and led that unit into Japan where it was responsible for locating all Japanese war criminals and identifying government officials for removal from office. Also assigned the staggering mission of counterintelligence area coverage for all of Japan, the 441st successfully penetrated the Japanese Communist Party—an accomplishment credited to Stuart's leadership despite critical shortages of CIC personnel. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1930 (8896) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York, 31 August 1907; Infantry; G2, Division, War Department General Staff, 1945 (Legion of Merit); G2, Headquarters, 8th Army; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1953; retired in 1958 as a Maj. Gen.; died in Hibernia, Florida, 24 August 1972.



Stubblebine, Albert N., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] In 1968, following three years of duty with the U.S. Army Imagery Interpretation Center, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence-Department of the Army, Stubblebine joined the Military Assistance Command Vietnam headquarters in Vietnam and later was G2, 25th Infantry division. Returning

to Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence-Department of the Army, Stubblebine was selected for a special study group that analyzed the tactical use of national systems for the first time. He distinguished himself by developing and implementing the echelons above corps portion of the Army intelligence architecture, and conceiving and developing the first application of critical node targeting on the electronic battlefield. Following attendance at the National War College in 1971, Stubblebine took command of the U.S. Army Imagery Interpretation Center, Fort Holabird, MD. Subsequently, he served as executive to the deputy director, Defense Intelligence Agency, and Department of the Army chief of research, Development and Acquisition; commander, 902d MI Group; director, Intelligence Systems, Army Materiel Command; and director, Tactical/Strategic Intelligence, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence-Department of the Army. Stubblebine commanded the Intelligence Center and School from 1977 to 1979. In 1979 he took command of the U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command. He culminated a distinguished MI career as the commander, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

Sullivan, Francis C. Jr., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster) and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 31 December 1968.

Sweeney, Walter C., had been an infantry officer since 1899, seeing service in the Philippines in 1900 and 1901, later in the Moro campaigns, and in the Mexican Border campaigns of 1915 and 1916. He was a major teaching at the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio, California, when he was sent to France in July 1917 as part of the American Expeditionary Force. There he became the executive officer of the Military Intelligence Division at General Pershing's headquarters, helping to organize the division. From August 1917 to July 1918, he was chief of the Censorship Section at the AEF headquarters, a job which was akin to operational security missions of later years and included dealing with the press and publishing the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper. After graduating from the General Staff School at Langres, France, he requested a field assignment with the troops. First attached to V Army Corps for the St. Mihiel Offensive, he was eventually appointed in September 1918 as chief of staff of the 28th Division and served with that division from the Meuse-Argonne Offensive up through the armistice. In 1919 he went back to the AEF general headquarters, then returned to the United States where he attended and graduated from the Army War College, then reported for duty as Intelligence Officer for the 1st Corps Area Headquarters in Boston. For his World War I service, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of Honor, and a citation from General Pershing for his actions at Apremont, France, on September 28, 1918. The former military trainer and wartime intelligence officer felt that his experiences obliged him to present the lessons he had learned in Europe. In 1924 he published his book *Military Intelligence: A New Weapon in War*, in which he set out his views of what place military intelligence should hold "in the military machine, as well as in the life of the nation." He regarded it as "a new weapon whose value to the country in peace as well as in war can scarcely be estimated." He anticipated later views that military intelligence was crucial to the commander's decision-making process. He believed that officers and men of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves could only benefit from any discussion of Military Intelligence "because it is vital to all of them to have a conception of the functions of each of the several arms, branches and services which make up the fighting machine. The more uniform this understanding the

better.”



Szebunczak, Iridion. Born in the Western Ukraine, he lived in Poland, Czechslovakia, Hungary and Austria, before settling in Wuerzburg, Germany. He started working for the U.S. Army in 1948 as an interpreter. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1952 and became a U.S. citizen. He enlisted in the Army as an MP and was assigned in both Bremerhaven and in Korea. He was reclassified in 1965 as an interrogator and attended the Interrogator Prisoner of War course at Fort Holabird. He was stationed in Germany, serving as a debriefer with the 18th MI Battalion in Nuremberg. He attended the Defense Language School at El Paso for Vietnamese language training before shipping out to Vietnam. He served there as the Team Chief of the Combined Military Intelligence Center. He then served with the 528th MI Company, fort Meade as first sergeant and operations sergeant. In 1973 he returned to the 18th MI Battalion where as a Master Sergeant he served as Debriefeer at the battalion’s Joint Interrogation Center and later as First Sergeant of the 5th MI company. He retired from the Army in 1980 and joined the battalion as a civilian debriefer. He retired from civil service in 1995 after working as Special Advisor to the commander for Human Intelligence. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

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Tagami, Kan, Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Drafted into the U.S. Army on 16 February 1941, Major Tagami attended basic training with the 53d Infantry Regiment at Fort Ord, California. Just prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a survey of qualified Japanese linguists in the Army turned up only 19 fluent soldiers. With the dire need for linguists, the Army began actively recruiting Japanese-American soldiers to fill the void. Major Tagami attended the first class at the MI language school at Camp Savage, Minnesota. An excellent student, he was chosen as one of the few noncommissioned officer instructors at the school. As the war intensified, Major Tagami volunteered to lead a 15-man language detachment behind Japanese lines to gather information. He also volunteered for many combat intelligence patrols. He helped capture and interrogate Japanese prisoners of war, gaining vital intelligence on the strength of Japanese troops. On one such occasion, while interrogating a Japanese prisoner of

war at a field hospital, he discovered the responses of the prisoner were diametrically opposed to those made at an earlier interrogation. The Nisei interpreter who had questioned the man first, had never been to Japan. He did not realize that the prisoner had falsified his story. Tagami quickly provided his commander the correct version of the information, which proved invaluable to the mission and saved many American lives. After the war, his next assignment was as General Douglas MacArthur's Aide-de-Camp. In this position, he assumed a very important role in the Army of Occupation of Japan. He provided General MacArthur with sound advice regarding Japanese culture, ethics, law and customs critical to the Army of Occupation of Japan. His personal advice did much to allow a smooth, peaceful, and successful transition of Japan to a democratic society. During this assignment, General MacArthur directed Major Tagami to visit the Emperor of Japan to discuss a personal problem facing the emperor. This was unprecedented under Japanese protocol. Tagami was the only member of the U.S. Occupation Forces to have a private audience with the emperor.



Tallmadge, Benjamin, Col. (1754-1835) [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Tallmadge Hall] This Yale graduate and high school superintendent was commissioned a lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment in June 1776 in time to take part in the fighting at Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He transferred to the Continental Army in December 1776, becoming a captain in the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons. By war's end he was a colonel. He received a congressional commendation and mention by General Washington for his raid on Fort St. George, Long Island, in November 1780. Tallmadge became a bank president after the war, the first postmaster of Litchfield, Connecticut, and from 1801-1817 he was a congressman from Connecticut. During the war he was a key intelligence officer, recruiting and running spies such as the Culper Spy Ring. He was appointed by General Washington as his "intelligence chief" in August 1778. He was instrumental in capturing Major John Andre, the British agent who revealed the treason of Benedict Arnold. He was a Yale classmate of Nathan Hale.

Taylor, Daniel M. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] In 1889, selected as first military officer to serve as Director, Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office. Forerunner of Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, in era preceding establishment of the Army General Staff. He made a reconnaissance of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1869. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Washington, D.C., Artillery-Ordnance Department; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1872 to 1876; Aide-de-Camp to General Pope, 1881 to 1886; Commander, Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, 1895 to 1898; died in Georgia, 21 March 1907, as a Colonel, aged 60.

Taylor, Donald R., Pfc.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 9 February 1964, while serving with 3rd Radio Research Unit. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from

U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Taylor, Harry A., liaison officer to British intelligence in June 1917, intelligence officer at Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., November 1918 to April 1919 as captain.

Taylor, Herbert W. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Taylor's dedication, expertise and analytical ability throughout his career set a standard for all senior military analysts. As senior Soviet military analyst from 1953 to 1958 on detail to the Clandestine Service of the CIA in Washington and London, Taylor implemented a plan to exploit intercepted telephonic and telegraphic communications of Soviet and East German military and security forces. He produced numerous detailed reports on Warsaw Pact Forces, including their capabilities, vulnerabilities, intentions, readiness, training and morale. During extended periods of temporary duty, Taylor personally transferred basic intelligence data on the Warsaw Pact Forces to the fledgling Army Security Agency unit in Heilbronn, West Germany, to assist that unit in exploiting similar communications. While serving as the primary Army intelligence action officer during the establishment of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Taylor successfully repulsed many attempts by the Office of the Secretary of Defense to eliminate service intelligence organizations above the corps level. This attempt to eliminate service intelligence persisted for years and again heightened during the late 1970s. Taylor remained as the key defender of separate service intelligence capabilities and managed to retain a capability within the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence to collect and produce current and scientific and technical intelligence, and perform all security functions. After touring South Vietnam in 1964 with the Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations, Taylor served as the focal point for all aspects of intelligence and security. This responsibility entailed preparing position papers and defending them before the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Office of Secretary of Defense to obtain increased support for U.S. forces. Taylor drafted the Army Intelligence Manual. The AIM contained the most exhaustive study of all U.S. Codes; national and defense Intelligence Directives; Executive Orders; Department of Defense, Defense Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency Directives; and all Army Regulations to determine the authority and responsibilities of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence and other Army intelligence leaders. Taylor also created the Army Intelligence Day Project, which was designed to inform officers about national and service intelligence capabilities and to encourage a more professional understanding and use of intelligence, particularly in support of the tactical forces. He created the Former Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Annual Advisory Session designed to take advantage of the collective wisdom and judgment of all former Assistant Chiefs of Staff, Intelligence, by bringing them together, presenting current intelligence issues and developments, and stimulating valuable historical comparisons of possible solutions. Taylor served as the special assistant to eight Assistant Chiefs of Staff, Intelligence, from 1964 until his retirement in 1980. Throughout his long and distinguished career, Taylor set a standard for all senior military analysts. His contributions were invaluable to the development of the Military Intelligence Corps.

Taylor, John Rodgers Meigs, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1889. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Washington, D.C., Infantry; Frontier duty, 1889 to 1895; Sioux Indian Wars, 1890 to 1891; Spanish War, Philippine Islands; Philippine Insurrection (Silver Star Citation); MID Manila in 1900 as captain; China Relief

Expedition (two Silver Star Citations); Bureau of Insular Affairs, 1902 to 1906; Military Attache, Turkey, 1911 to 1914; retired (with disability), in 1914 as a Major; Active Duty, Army War College, 1914 to 1919 as a Colonel; Colonel retired 1918; died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., 31 March 1949, aged 84.

Taylor, Robert D., Sfc.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 26 November 1967, while serving with 335th Radio Research Company. [Information extracted from “Roll of Honor” memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Taylor, Robert V., Lt. Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Taylor was assigned to the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) in Washington, D.C., as an imagery analyst under the operational control of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was a member of a team of imagery interpreters who located and reported to the National Command Authority the presence of Soviet offensive missiles in Cuba, permitting the President to bring sufficient pressure on the Soviet leaders and causing them to withdraw the missiles. Later, in Southeast Asia, his team was first to discover the North Vietnamese efforts to construct a road network, which extended from North Vietnam through Laos and Cambodia to the border regions of South Vietnam. This road network became known as the “Ho Chi Minh Trail.” This data provided vital targeting information to U.S. Air Force Commands in Thailand, South Vietnam, and Guam, which was used for continual interdiction of the train and the destruction of SAM sites in North Vietnam. Taylor’s duty at NPIC, coupled with the knowledge he had acquired about national imagery systems, allowed him to be the first Army officer to realize the potential national systems had to satisfy tactical commanders’ requirements. During subsequent assignments in Vietnam and USAREUR, he began his long crusade which eventually ensured that products from national collection systems were made available to tactical commanders. A pioneer of this effort, he helped the Army leadership understand how imagery from national systems could be made available to tactical commanders in a timely manner. In 1971, he was assigned to the Combat Developments Command—Intelligence Agency, Fort Huachuca, retired in 1972, and returned as a civilian in 1973. He was the author of the “Army Tactical Reconnaissance Needs for National Level Reconnaissance Products” and the system interfaces in order to get these products to the tactical users. The systems that he helped design served well during Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Taylor, Telford. (1908-) A Harvard-educated lawyer, Taylor clerked for Judge Augustus Hand of the New York Court of Appeals, and held a succession of government posts. He taught at Columbia Law School in 1963 and was the author of several books about World War II and the Nuremberg trials. It was during World War II that he received a commission as a major and

served in the Special Branch of the Military Intelligence Service, War Department General Staff. His job was related to the gathering of highly sensitive communications intelligence. In March 1943 he became chief of the London office of the Special Branch as a lieutenant colonel, responsible for sharing COMINT with the British. As a colonel in June 1945, he was on the staff of the Chief Counsel of the international war crimes trials in Nuremburg, Germany. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1946.



Teal, James A., Brig. Gen. Commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School from July 1979 to October 1981.

Terwilliger, Rodger E., Ssgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 15 October 1966.

Testa, Louis P., Maj., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Interrogation of Prisoners of War Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation: OIC, Interrogation Prisoner of War Team with 82d Airborne Division, April 1943 to May 1944. Intelligence Division, 23 March 1947. Silver Star. Bronze service stars: Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, Rhineland. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day: Parachute landing Sicily.

Thelen, Robert J., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 21 February 1971, while serving with 404th Radio Research Detachment. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Thomas, Charles W., Maj. Gen. Commissioned from Engineer Officer Candidate School in 1969 in the MI branch, he was educated at Northwestern State University of Louisiana, receiving a master of science degree in zoology. He served with the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii and the Army Security Agency in Thailand. After finishing the MI Officers' Advanced Course in 1974, he became aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Army Security Agency. Promoted to major in 1979, he was brigade S3, battalion S3, and executive officer in the 24th Infantry Division at Fort Stewart. He attended the Army Command and General Staff College from 1982 to 1983. He returned to Fort Stewart to serve as the division G2. He commanded the 302d MI Battalion in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1985 and 1986. He commanded the U.S. Army Field Station at Sinop, Turkey. After serving on the joint staff in the Pentagon, he was ordered

to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and took over as director of the Central Command Joint Intelligence Center during Operation DESERT SHIELD/STORM. He was promoted to brigadier in October 1991 and made Deputy Director for Current Intelligence, Joint Staff and Command Support, J2/ Defense Intelligence Agency. He next was assigned in June 1993 as Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence at Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army in Heidelberg, Germany. In November 1994 he took command of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca and was promoted to major general in November 1995.



Thomas, John D., Maj. Gen. A native of Plymouth, PA, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1968 and was commissioned following his graduation as a Distinguished Graduate from the Field Artillery Officers' Candidate School at Fort Sill. His initial assignments were command and staff positions in the 7th and 2nd Infantry divisions. He then commanded an AIT Company at Fort Bliss. Following completion of the Army Basic Cryptologic and Electronic Warfare Officers' Course and the MI Officer Advanced Course, he was assigned to Field Station Augsburg. His duties included operations, aviation, and company command. following his return from Germany and service as Executive Officer, 1st Army Security Agency Aviation Company, General Thomas commanded C Company (GUARDRAIL), 15th MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation), 504th MI Brigade. Following attendance at the Armed Forces Staff College, he served in intelligence and electronic warfare staff positions at the Combined Forces Command/U.S. Forces, Korea, and on the Department of the Army staff. General Thomas was then selected to command the 3d MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation), 501st MI Brigade at Camp Humphreys, Korea. He graduated from the National War College following his assignment to Korea and was assigned as Deputy Chief for Intelligence, Special Technical Operations Division, J3, The Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. He then assumed command of the 111th MI Brigade at Fort Huachuca. Following brigade command, he served as Deputy Commanding General/Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. Next was an assignment as the Associate Deputy Director for Operations (Military Support) at the National Security Agency and Deputy Chief, Central Security Service. In 1996 he was named the commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. In 1997 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca. Thomas has been awarded the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Achievement Medal and the Good Conduct Medal. He is a Master Army Aviator rated in both fixed wing and rotary aircraft and was a fixed wing instructor pilot. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in History from Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, PA, and a Master of Arts Degree

in International Relations from the University of Southern California.



Thomas, Trent, Maj. Gen. He took command of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command on 20 September 1994. He was born 22 December 1941 in New York and graduated from U.C.L.A. in 1964, earning a Bachelor of Arts Degree in International Relations. After commissioning through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program and entry level training, General Thomas was assigned as the Assistant Field Office Commander and later as the Officer-in-Charge and Interrogation Officer, Passau Border Resident Office, FRG, 66th MI Group, U.S. Army Europe. In June 1968, he was transferred to Vietnam where he served initially as an Intelligence Research Officer and Adjutant for the 4th Battalion (Provisional), 525th MI Group, and later as the Assistant S2, 1st Brigade, and Commander, Company A, 4th Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Vietnam. In 1970 he became an Instructor, then Systems Engineer Officer, and later a Senior Systems Officer, School Brigade, Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca. In August 1973 he served as an Intelligence Officer, and later as Executive Officer to the Deputy Commander, U.S. Support Activity Group, Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. In September 1974 he moved to Fort Stewart, Georgia, where he served as the S2, 1st Brigade; Assistant G2 Operations; Deputy G2; and as the Secretary of the General Staff for the 24th Infantry Division. After graduating from the Command and General Staff College in May 1979 he was the G2 of the 3d Armored Division in Europe. In June 1984 he became the commander of the 522d MI Battalion, 2d Armored Division at Fort Hood. He completed the Army War College and in June 1987 returned to Fort Hood to be the G2, III Corps. Next he commanded the 504th MI Brigade. In July 1990 he was reassigned to the Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca where he was the Assistant Commandant/Deputy Commander. From March 1991 to July 1993 he was assigned to the U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama, as the Director of Intelligence, J2. In July 1993 he became the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. His awards include the Silver Star, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with oak leaf cluster), Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal (with two oak leaf clusters), Air Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, and the Combat

Infantry Badge.

Thomas, William N. Jr., Capt. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, American Expeditionary Forces, North Russia, from 9 April to 27 June 1919.

Thompson, Charles F., Lt. Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Second Army, American Expeditionary Forces from 12 October 1918 to 4 April 1919.



Thompson, Edmund R., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished 32-year career in Field Artillery and intelligence duties. Began service in MI as a staff officer in Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. Commanded Field Detachment "0" prior to assignment as G2, 25th Infantry Division in Vietnam. Service in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense was followed by command of the 116th MI Group. Served as Director of Operations, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; Commander, USA Intelligence Agency; and then served as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, from 1977 to 1981, longer than anyone else in Army history. Assistant Director and Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. A distinguished member of the MI Corps. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1952. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York, 29 May 1930; Artillery-Military Intelligence; BC, 4th Field Artillery Battalion, 1952 to 1954; MA, Syracuse, 1959; Social Science Department, 1959 to 1962; PhD, Syracuse, 1962; A&MS, 1963; Military Assistance Advisory Group, Cambodia, 1963 to 1964 (Commendation Medal); Command and General Staff College, 1965; Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, 1965 to 1967; Commander, Field Detachment O, 1967 to 1968 (Commendation Medal); G2, 25th Republic of Vietnam, 1968 to 1969 (Legion of Merit-three Bronze Star Medals-three Air Medals); Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), 1969 to 1970 (Meritorious Service Medal); Industrial College of the Armed Forces, 1971; Commander, 116th Military Intelligence Group, 1971 to 1972 (Legion of Merit); Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army, 1972 to 1975; CG, Army Intelligence Agency, 1975 to 1977; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, 1977; Major General as of 1980.

Thompson, James Kaster, Maj. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1884. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Indiana; Infantry; Professor of Military Science and Tactics, 1895-98; Cuba, 1898-99; Tactics Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1900 to 1904; chief, Manila MID, April 1906 to June 1907 as captain;

died in Washington, D.C., 17 April 1910, as a Major, aged 48.



Thornton, Dr. Kathryn C. “K.T.” A nuclear physicist who served for a time as an analyst at the Army’s Foreign Science and Technology Center. Subsequently, she was accepted into the Astronaut Program and flew on three space shuttles. She was one of six astronauts on the space shuttle *Endeavor* during the repair of the Hubble Space Telescope. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Thorpe, Elliott R., Brig. Gen. Born in Stonington, CT, in 1897, he spent most of his career as an intelligence officer in the Pacific during and after World War II. In 1941 he was a military observer and Lend-Lease Commissioner to the Dutch East Indies. After their fall to the Japanese, he transferred to Australia to become Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for the U.S. Army Forces Far East, a part of MacArthur’s Southwest Pacific Area Command (SWPA), where he headed the counter-intelligence effort. After the war he was promoted to brigadier general and made Chief of Counterintelligence and Chief of Civil Intelligence for the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers. He was responsible for the safety of the Japanese Emperor and oversaw the management of Japanese political prisoners. Returning to the U.S. in 1946, he oversaw the establishment of the Armed Forces Language School at the Presidio of Monterey. He finished his career as Army attache to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, retiring to Florida in 1949. His autobiography *East Winds, Rain* was published in 1969.

Tiedeman, John E., Capt. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Second Army, American Expeditionary Forces from 4 April to 15 April 1919.

Timberman, Thomas S., Maj. Gen. A former commander of the 1st Infantry Division in Europe and the U.S. commander in Berlin from 1952 to 1954, he became the Chief of the Army Security Agency in July 1958 and served until his retirement in March 1960.

Toczko, Wilfred J. “Fred,” Special Agent. He attended the University of California at Los Angeles and Monterey Peninsula College, studying journalism. He took the Japanese language course at the U.S. Army Language School and completed Russian Area Studies at Oberammergau, Germany. He also spoke German, Polish, and Russian. During the 7 December 1941 Japanese attack on Hickam Field, Hawaii, Toczko commandeered a .30 caliber machine gun to fire at the attacking planes, using bottles of Coca Cola to cool the barrel since the water supply had been cut off. From Hickam Field, Toczko became a bomber pilot in the Army Air Corps, and was shot down on his 16th mission over Germany in 1944. He was taken prisoner, escaped and recaptured in 1945. After the war, he transferred to the Counterintelligence Corps, taking the basic course at Fort Holabird in 1947. He served as a special agent in Germany with the 970th, 7970th, and 66th, then with the 113th in Milwaukee, WI, and the 309th at Fort Meade, MD, before going back to the 532d MI Battalion in Nuremberg. Upon completion of his Japanese

studies in 1955, he was stationed for three years in the Tokyo Field Office with the 441st. He served with the 115th in Pasadena and in Tucson until he retired at Fort Huachuca on 1 November 1959, with the rank of Captain, AUS. As a civilian, he worked for the G2, U.S. Army Pacific at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, until returning to live in Cochise County, Arizona.

Todd, Henry Davis Jr., Chief, Manila MID, 1912 as major. Brig. Gen. U.S.A.; b. Claverack, NY; r. Pa.; sch. att. University of Pennsylvania, B.S., 1886 and M.S., 1920, U.S.M.A. G.S., 1908 to 1912, Army War College, 1908, graduate of General Staff College, 1920, Honor graduate Artillery School, 1901, graduate School of Sub. Defense, 1903. Wife, nee Emma Northrope Greene.

Tomczak, Thomas J., Sgt.. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 23 July 1968, while serving with 403rd Special Operations Detachment (Airborne). [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]



Toomey, Francis X., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, from 4 September 1985 to 5 September 1986.

Tornetta, Anthony J., Cpl., 17th Airborne Division CIC, died in a glider crash on 24 March 1945.



Townsend, Elias C., Brig. Gen. He commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Command from November 1965 to June 1967.

Townsend, Robert F., SSG. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 4 November 1965, while serving with 10th Radio Research Unit attached to 3rd Radio Research Unit. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Trahan, Eugene A., Lt. Col., Infantry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as G2: G2, 2d Armored Division, 10 September 1944 to 15 March 1946. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 15 June 1946 to 6 January 1947. G2, The Ground General School Center, 7 January 1947. Legion of Merit; Bronze Star Medal; French Croix de Guerre; Belgian Order of the Crown; Belgian Croix de

Guerre; Russian Medal for Valor. Bronze service stars: Africa, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Central Europe, Rhineland. Bronze arrowhead for D-Day landings: Morocco (Western Task Force), Sicily.

Trinchitella, Francis A., Specialist Four. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart (two Oak Leaf Clusters). He was killed on 21 December 1969 in Vietnam.



Troth, Robert S., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens, from 15 January 1987 to 3 August 1990.

Trudeau, Arthur Gilbert, Lt. Gen. (1902-) [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished 38-year military career as combat engineer and in senior command and staff positions in combat. CG, 1st Constabulary Brigade in Occupied Germany; Deputy Commandant, U.S. Army War College; CG, 1st Cavalry and 7th Infantry Divisions during Korean War. As Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army, guided Army Intelligence activities through a difficult period of retrenchment and establishment of clear-cut roles and missions for MI. Chief of Army Research and Development until retirement in 1962. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1924 (7237) Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Vermont, 5 July 1902, Corps of Engineers-Armor; Chief of Staff, Engineer Amphibious Command (Legion of Merit-Commendation Ribbon); Army Service Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); G3, Armed Forces Western Pacific and CG, Base X, Manila, 1945 (Bronze Star Medal); CG, 1st Construction Brigade, Germany, 1948 to 1950; Deputy Commandant, Army War College, 1950 to 1952; CG, 1st Cavalry Division, Japan, 1952 to 1953; CG, 7th Division, Korean War, 1953 (Distinguished Service Medal-two Silver Stars-Air Medal); Chief Research and Development, Department of the Army, 1958 to 1962 (Distinguished Service Medal); retired in 1962 as a Lt. Gen.; President, Gulf Research and Development Company, 1962 to 1968; Management Consultant; Memorial Board Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1974 to 1977. A 1924 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, this civil engineer took part in Works Projects Administration in New York City in the 1930s, worked on river and harbor projects in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, and, during World War II, undertook a series of civil engineering assignments in Australia, North Africa, Europe, and the Philippines. He served on the war crimes commission in Japan after the war, commanded the 1st Constabulary Brigade in Germany from 1948 to 1950, and in the Korean War he led the 7th Infantry Division. He received a Silver Star for his heroism in the battle of Pork Chop Hill. From 1953 to 1955, Trudeau served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, a post that involved him in a study of American prisoners of war in Korea and the effects of brainwashing. Trudeau believed that the West German intelligence organization had been infiltrated by Soviet agents, a premise that involved him in controversy with the CIA director Allen Dulles. In 1958 he took over command of the U.S. Army Research and Development Command until his retirement in 1962 when he

became president of the Gulf Research and Development Company.

Tubman, Harriet. Former slave and abolitionist, worked in the underground railroad prior to the Civil War. During the war, Tubman served as a spy and scout for Union forces in South Carolina. At the request of Federal officers, she organized recently freed blacks into an intelligence service which provided tactical information on Confederate forces to the U.S. forces. She personally accompanied Union troops on a successful raid up the Combahee River, helping them to avoid enemy defenses. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

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Van Deman, Ralph H., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Van Deman Gate dedicated at Fort Huachuca on 2 July 1992.] Following the Spanish-American War, the Army and its general staff was greatly reduced. A Harvard-educated captain, who had served with MID in Cuba in 1898, would have a profound impact on the recognition of military intelligence as a distinct discipline within the U.S. Army. Serving in the Philippines under General Arthur MacArthur from 1901 to 1903, Ralph H. Van Deman ran a network of undercover agents that kept MacArthur informed of insurgent activities and managed to foil a plot to take over the capitol and assassinate the governor general. After a stint at the Army War College, Van Deman found himself in China in 1906 collecting intelligence on Chinese lines of communication and forming his suspicions of Japanese intentions toward China. In 1915 Van Deman was a major serving in the War College Division. Here, he became concerned about the total lack of any coordinated intelligence work being accomplished within the Army and undertook a campaign to convince his leaders of the need for an intelligence organization. After being rebuffed by Army Chief of Staff General Hugh Scott, he managed, through the intercession of mutual friends, to get the ear of the Secretary of War. A month after the U.S. entered the war, a Military Intelligence Branch, later a Division, was formed within the Army War College with Van Deman at its head. By war's end, the section had grown to 282 officers and 1,159 civilians, most of them specialists called from civilian life. The organization and functions of Van Deman's MI Division testify to his farsightedness and influence on the intelligence missions and doctrine of modern times. He divided his work into positive and negative (counterintelligence) intelligence. He assumed responsibility for administration (MI-1), information (MI-2), military attaches (MI-5), translation (MI-6), maps and photographs (MI-7), codes and ciphers (MI-8), and combat intelligence instruction (MI-9). Under the category of negative intelligence, Van Deman oversaw the Army Section (counterespionage) (MI-3), foreign influence (counterespionage within the civilian community) (MI-4), news (censorship) (MI-10), travel (passport and port control) (MI-11), and

fraud (MI-13). These early efforts to group and organize MI within the Army command structure became the model for future development and earned him the distinction of being remembered as the “Father of American Military Intelligence.” Later agencies like the Defense Map Service, the Counterintelligence Corps, the Army Intelligence Command, the Industrial Security Organization, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Army Security Agency, the National Security Agency, and the tactical intelligence units all can be seen to be an outgrowth of embryo functions which Van Deman recognized in 1918 to be important to U.S. security efforts.

Vandenberg, Hoyt S., General. He commanded the 9th Air force in the European Theater of Operations from 1944 to 1946. As a lieutenant general, he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, War Department, from January 1946 to June 1946. For the next two years he was Director of the Central Intelligence Group. He served as Vice Chief Staff of the U.S. Air Force from 1947 to 1948, and promoted to full general, became Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, serving in that capacity until the end of the Korean War.

Van Lew, Elizabeth. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Elizabeth Van Lew was a prominent and wealthy Richmond, Va., citizen who staunchly supported the Union cause. She was one of the Civil War’s most effective spies. Gen. Ulysses Grant declared that Van Lew’s information had been the best available to him during his campaign through Virginia. Gen. Sharp, the Union Army’s chief intelligence officer, had special praise for her. He said she was one of the shrewdest and smartest women of her time. Other generals attested that her valiant service equated to the value of 25,000 fighting troops. Even before the battle of Bull Run, Van Lew began her intelligence operations. She wrote letters to the War Department reporting on events in the rebel capital. She used her high social standings to bring food and medicine to captured Union soldiers in Libby Prison. In exchange, she received information from the soldiers. Often, soldiers fresh from the front gave her first hand accounts of the battles. Van Lew feigned madness and cultivated an eccentric reputation to protect herself from the Richmond authorities. She became known as “Crazy Van Lew” or “Crazy Bet. She became more efficient and sophisticated as the war progressed. She established an extensive espionage network. All of her messages were written in cipher using invisible ink. She received the key and the cipher from Gen. Benjamin Butler and hid them on her person at all times. In the course of her espionage, she often donned farmer’s clothes and rode at night to deliver messages to Union agents on the outskirts of Richmond. Her horse was essential to the preservation of her network, but the Confederate government ordered that all livestock be confiscated for use by the Army. She was warned of the confiscation party and led the horse into the mansion and up the steps to the library. With the exception of the night rides, the horse lived in her mansion for the remainder of the war. Van Lew protected the identity of her agents so that most of them are lost to history. Details of her own service have been lost as a consequence of her wish that they be concealed from her Richmond neighbors after the war. She destroyed all War Department documents relating to her secret service. An agent to the very end, Van Lew was found hunting for records in the smoldering ruins of the Confederate capitol on the day that Grant marched into Richmond. By the end of the war she had spent almost all the Van Lew fortune on pro-Union projects. She ended her life poor, unnoticed and ostracized by the Richmond community. Nevertheless, like others who preceded her in American espionage, she displayed the profound leadership of a pioneer, and added significantly to America’s intelligence heritage. She was a woman of strong principles and moral courage who risked her

life for the Union.

Vaughan, Bradley W., a CIC agent who served in North Africa and Southern France in World War II and published his experiences in 1993 as *Counterspy Mission in World War II*.



Vernau, William F., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished SIGINT career beginning with enlisted service in Army Security Agency in the late 1940s. Following commissioning he served in Korea and Okinawa where he was awarded the legion of Merit as a First Lieutenant. Service in NSA was followed by Army Security Agency staff and operational duties in the Philippines, Hawaii, Okinawa, and Vietnam. Commanded 311th Army Security Agency Battalion and Two Rock Ranch Field Station. Staff duties in J2, Military Assistance Command Vietnam, and Army Security Agency Europe preceded command of Field Station Okinawa and two tours as DCSOPS, U.S. Army Security Agency. A distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Vestal, Samuel C., MID April 1907 to January 1909; Manila MID 1910 as captain. Col., C.A.C.; b. Cloverdale, Indiana; r. Greencastle, Indiana; sch. att. U.S.N.A., staff College, A.W. College, G.S. College. Wife, nee Olive Miller.



Vieler, Eric., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished career in HUMINT and counterintelligence. Following combat service in Korean War, he was selected for the Field Operational Intelligence (FOI) Program and served in sensitive operational assignments in both Europe and the U.S. Returned to Europe in mid-1960s and staff and field assignments in the 513th MI Group. Commanded battalion of 525th MI Group in Vietnam. Following duty in Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, he commanded the 115th and 525th MI Groups. Served as G2, VII Corps in Germany until his retirement in 1976.

Villasenor, Alfred S., CWO2. He was awarded the Bronze Star while serving with the 470th MI Brigade in Panama during Operation JUST CAUSE. He was instrumental in the intelligence

operation that resulted in the location and negotiations for surrender of General Manuel Noriega.

Vincent, Thomas M., Chief, MID October 1895 to November 1896 as colonel.



Volkmar, William J. As a major and head of the Military Reservations Division of the Adjutant Generals Office in 1885, he was given the additional duty of gathering together information on foreign armies, the first time the U.S. Army had a headquarters-level intelligence unit. Along with several civilian clerks, he was charged with collecting “military data on our own and foreign services which would be available for the use of the War Department and the Army at large.” That office would officially be named the Military Intelligence Division in 1889. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1868. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Civil War Veteran; Cavalry-Adjutant General; Indian Wars; Aide-de-Camp to General Pope, 1876 to 1879 and 1880 to 1881; Aide-de-Camp to General Sheridan, 1881 to 1885; Adjutant General, Department of Colorado, 1896 to 1900; retired (with disability) in 1900 as a Colonel; died in California, 4 March 1901, aged 54.



Vorhies, Harold W., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] He entered the Army in 1953 as a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps and then accepted a regular Army commission in the Field Artillery branch. After some experiences with intelligence work while assigned to the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Vietnam, and a tour as a logistics officer at Arlington Hall Station, he sought a branch transfer to the new MI branch. He made the move from logistics to MI when he was assigned to the USASA Southern Command, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone. As a logistics expediter for a Department of Defense-directed, high priority airborne SIGINT/EW system (Crazy Cat, or Ceflien Lion), he efforts contributed significantly to the successful and timely design, fabrication, and fielding of one of the Army’s earliest active/passive electronic warfare airborne systems in Southeast Asia. While assigned to J2, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, his initiatives as Chief, Documents Branch, and Director, Element, Combined Document Exploitation Center (CDEC), resulted in major improvements in collection, production, and dissemination of information which provided Military Intelligence with valuable lessons learned. He served in command and staff assignments at USASA and INSCOM, to include Garrison Commander, Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, and Commander, 504th ASA Group. In between these tow command assignments, he also served as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, and Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, as well as attended the National War College where he

was selected as a Distinguished Graduate. In 1978, he was assigned to the National Security Agency, where he served successively as Deputy Chief National Security Agency/Central Security Service Europe and in 1982 at Fort Meade, Maryland, as program manager for a special project related to improving SIGINT support to tactical commanders. [Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]

Voska, Emmanuel V., Capt. A native of Bohemia and a naturalized U.S. citizen, Captain Voska worked for U.S. Army intelligence in World War I. He directed intelligence operations for Central Europe out of A.E.F. headquarters at Chaumont, France; the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy. He personally infiltrated Germany disguised as a laborer. Along with writer Will Irvin, he published the autobiographical *Spy and Counterspy* in 1940.

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Wadhams, Sanford H., Military Observer to French Army in November 1916 as major.



Wagner, Arthur Lockwood, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1875. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Illinois; Infantry-Adjutant General; Frontier duty, 1875-81; Professor of Military Science and Tactics in Missouri and Florida, 1881 to 1885; Instructor, Infantry and Cavalry School, 1886 to 1897; wrote Army texts; Served on General Miles' staff, 1898; Santiago de Cuba; Puerto Rican Expedition; Philippine Insurrection; died in North Carolina, 17 June 1905, as a Colonel, aged 52.

Walcott, John C., 1st Lt., 5th Army CIC, died in a 18 November 1943 auto crash in Italy.

Waldie, James R., Colonel. He commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Command from June 1972 to September 1972.



Walker, George J. Brig. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] From 1965 to 1967, Walker served as an imagery interpretation officer in the Defense Intelligence Agency. He later served as an imagery interpretation officer in Europe. From 1972 to 1974 he was a staff officer and later commander, 3d Battalion, School Brigade, at Fort Huachuca. In 1974 Walker returned to Germany as the G2, 3d Armored Division. Following a tour in Forces Command as chief,

Combat Intelligence Division, he attended the Air War College in 1979. Walker returned to Fort Huachuca as director, Training Developments, before becoming G2, III Corps, Fort Hood, Texas, in 1980. From 1983 to 1985 he was chief of staff, then deputy commanding general of the Intelligence and Security Command. Walker expanded multi-disciplined support to the Southern Command, and created the MI Battalion (Low Intensity Conflict). In 1987 Walker became J2, FORSCOM, where he improved tactical intelligence and electronic warfare capabilities, and energized the Nondevelopmental Initiatives Program.

Wallbaum, Robert F., Ssgt., CIC in the Philippines, died on 24 October 1944 while on a prisoner of war hospital ship.

Walley, Terry C., Sgt. Awarded the Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 6 January 1968.



Walters, Vernon A., Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Remarkable career over almost 50 years. Linguist, interrogator, and liaison officer in World War II. Military Attache to Italy, Brazil, and France. Advisor, interpreter, and troubleshooter for five presidents and participant in secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese and Chinese. Deputy Director of CIA. Served as ambassador-at-large and ambassador to the United Nations with cabinet rank. He is a distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Walters, William P., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Colonel Walters began his Army career in 1957 as an enlisted Morse intercept operator and intercept equipment repairman, and went on to lead intelligence efforts in numerous deployments and operations. After completing Infantry Officer Candidate School, he was commissioned a Military Intelligence officer in September 1965. In 1971, as an intelligence staff officer, Walters managed the efforts of five interrogation teams spread throughout South Vietnam in support of a highly specialized and sensitive mission. Then in 1972, as an electronic warfare and threat officer with the Army Air Defense School, he was responsible for worldwide Air Defense threat analysis. He insured that all doctrinal publications incorporated proper information on threat, specifically the electronic countermeasures and the proper electronic counter-countermeasures to defeat the threat. As a lieutenant colonel in 1980, Walters commanded a combat electronic warfare and intelligence battalion. New intelligence organizations, equipment and doctrine were being introduced to provide better IEW support for the division. Walters, a superb mentor and teacher, effectively insured that new concepts and training were applied. As director of Combat Developments in 1985, Col. Walters was responsible for future intelligence concepts. He projected the threat into the 21st century and developed commensurate friendly Military Intelligence requirements. He managed and directed the requirements for such future systems as Joint Stars and the ground-based common sensor to replace and improve older capabilities. In 1986 Walters took command of Field Station SINOP, one of the most critical strategic intelligence collection sites in the Middle

East. There he directed and managed a variety of national-level intelligence collection activities. Under his able leadership, Field Station SINOP won the Armywide competition as the best strategic collection activity for 1986 and best logistics operation in Intelligence and Security Command for 1986/1987. As assistant chief of staff, G2, XVIII Airborne Corps from 1987 to 1990, Walters served as senior intelligence officer for the Army's contingency corps. He designed and implemented an intelligence structure to support the worldwide mission of this unique organization. He led intelligence efforts during several operations/deployments, to include Golden Pheasant, a show-of-force operation on the Honduras/Nicaraguan border in 1988; the operation to restore order in the Virgin Islands following hurricane Hugo in 1989; Operation JUST CAUSE, the invasion of Panama in 1989; and the deployment phase of Operation DESERT SHIELD in 1990. The deputy G2 for Army forces in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Walters formed a cohesive intelligence team to support the execution of the air and ground battle. He directed and supervised implementation of the intelligence and electronic warfare synchronization plan, which insured that collection, processing and reporting intelligence met the needs of the battalion staffs and that critical information was reported on a timely basis to key decision makers. Walters supported the entire command with timely, accurate and responsive intelligence throughout the operation.

Ward, Cabot, Lt. Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Services of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces from 10 March 1918 to 7 June 1919.



Washington, George (1732-1799). The first president of the United States and the commander in chief of the Continental Armies, he gained his military experience in the French and Indian Wars as an officer in the Virginia militia. During the Revolutionary War, he repeatedly stated his reliance on military intelligence and personally engaged in operating spy networks and forming reconnaissance units.



Watlington, Junius A. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] His service to his country, both as an Army officer and civilian employee, spanned over 46 years. His military career began in June 1944 and ended with his retirement as a lieutenant colonel in August of 1968. He then became a Department of the Army civilian. He first became associated with U.S. Army Intelligence in May 1955. For the next 35 years, 13 while in uniform and 22 as an Army civilian, his service to Army Intelligence was continuous. In the early 1960's, Watlington served with a field operating agency of the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, responsible for

clandestine HUMINT operations in Latin America. He then commanded a HUMINT unit in Miami, charged with conducting operations against Cuba and the new Communist challenge it represented. His unit successfully recruited agents in Cuba at a time when that nation and its patron posed a significant threat to American national security. In the mid-1960's, he served as Deputy Commander, 502nd Military Intelligence Battalion in Korea, where he played a key role in the intelligence coverage of North Korea. His growing HUMINT expertise was then rewarded by service on the Army Staff with the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. He was responsible for developing organization, training, and doctrine for Army Intelligence units in Vietnam. The extensive experience acquired by Watlington during his military career superbly qualified him for sensitive managerial duties with the Army's Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program. He was hired to fill the critically important position of Operations Officer for the clandestine HUMINT collection unit of the 500th Military Intelligence Group in Japan. For his exceptional performance he was promoted and reassigned as Liaison Officer for the Commander, 500th MI Group, in Japan. The culmination of Watlington's career saw him serve for seven years as Director, Collection Operations, U.S. Army Operational Group, Intelligence and Security Command. Under his tutelage, this CONUS-based collection unit pioneered HUMINT collection in the Third World. The magnitude of its accomplishments were honored four times by the Director of Central Intelligence when its personnel and operations were cited as "National HUMINT Collectors of the Year."

Watson, George L., Lt. Col. Served as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, I Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 15 November to 19 November 1918.

Watson Ronald L., Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Laos on 18 February 1971.

Weeldreyer, Carl J., Capt., Cavalry. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Instructor, Interrogation of Prisoners of War Section, Department of Order of Battle and Interrogation; Graduate, Interrogation Prisoners of War Course, Military Intelligence Training Center, Fort Ritchie, Maryland, August 1943. Interrogator, G2 Section, 2d Armored Division, 20 January 1944 to 20 August 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 9 August 1946. Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters; Belgian Croix de Guerre (unit award). Bronze service stars: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Weigner, David R., Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 27 July 1970.

Weinberger, Casper. Secretary of Defense. At one time served as an officer on General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence staff. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence

and Security Command History Office]



Weinstein, Sidney T. Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] General Weinstein's distinguished career spanned 33 years, culminating in 1989 as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. General Weinstein was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1956 following graduation from the United States Military Academy. After infantry duty with the 101st Airborne Division, he served with the Second U.S. Army Research Group, Fort Meade, and from 1961 to 1962 with the 109th Intelligence Corps Group. In 1963 he was assigned to the 8th Special Forces Group, Panama, and later as an advisor in Ecuador. In 1967 he was advisor to the ARVN 23d Infantry Division in Vietnam. After attending Command and General Staff College and graduate study at the University of Rochester, in 1970 General Weinstein joined the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Intelligence Agency, Fort Holabird, moving with the command to Fort Huachuca. From 1972 to 1974 he commanded the 2d MI Battalion, 66th MI Group and later was the Group Director of Operations. Weinstein attended the U.S. Army War College in 1977 and returned to Fort Bragg in 1977, where he served successively as Deputy G2, XVIII Airborne Corps; Commander, 525th MI Group; and then as Corps G2. While at Fort Bragg, he was instrumental in creating the concept that would become the Army's Combat Electronic Warfare and Intelligence structure. In 1980 General Weinstein was assigned as Executive to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army. Selected for general officer rank, he became Deputy Commanding General for Support, Headquarters, Intelligence and Security Command, Arlington Hall Station in 1981. In 1982 Weinstein took command of the Intelligence Center and School. In this capacity he institutionalized doctrine, intelligence preparation of the battlefield, the G2 work station, and the CEWI concepts he pioneered at Fort Bragg. From 1985 until his retirement from active federal service, General Weinstein distinguished himself as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army. As the senior Army intelligence officer, he improved support in special operations, reorganized the civilian career program, and created the Army Intelligence Master Plan which defined the intelligence force structure of the future. General Weinstein assumed the duties of Honorary Colonel of the Military Intelligence Corps on 6 July 1990. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1956. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New Jersey, 1 November 1934; Honor School appointment to U.S. Military Academy; Infantry; Army War College, 1977; Fort Hood, 1977; Hq, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North

Carolina, 1978; Colonel as of 1980.



Wells, Norman S., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Colonel Wells' 36-year military career included a wide array of key defense and Army intelligence positions. His service in uniform culminated with a tour in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, during which he headed both the Directorate of Intelligence Systems and the Directorate of Foreign Intelligence. That tour followed command of the newly reorganized 66th MI Group, which combined several MI and U.S. Army Security Agency units in Europe into the first and largest multi-disciplined intelligence organization in the Army. Earlier, Colonel Wells had served as Executive to both the Deputy Director and Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. He was also Deputy Commander of the Army Intelligence Agency. During the Vietnam War, Colonel Wells served one tour with the Counterintelligence division, J2, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and another as commander of the 4th MI Battalion (Prov), 525th MI Group, in Vietnam. He spent more than 11 years as an enlisted man in the Army Air Corps, Navy, and Army, nine years of which were in Army CI, before receiving a direct commission as an artillery first lieutenant in 1957. He served two tours with the artillery before transferring back to MI in 1962. [Biography furnished by MI Hall of Fame.]

Wells, Russell L. Jr., Specialist Five. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), and Purple Heart. He was killed on 25 December 1968 in Vietnam.

Westcott, Gary P., Specialist Five. Killed in action in Viet Nam on 26 June 1972, while serving with 8th Radio Research Field Station. [Information extracted from "Roll of Honor" memorial plaque from U.S. Army Intelligence School, Devens.]

Wetherill, Jerry G., Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Wetherill was a member of the Norris Board in 1967 and single-handedly caused MI to be designated a combat support branch. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1947 and served with infantry units, including the 2d Infantry Division in Korea, until 1951. Between 1952 and 1966 he served with several counterintelligence units and in the Office of Personnel Operations in the Army Intelligence and Security Branch. From 1966 to 1967 Wetherill served as Army Intelligence Service (AIS) Branch representative to the Norris Board. Despite designation of MI as a separate branch in 1962, MI had not been fully accepted by the other branches because of its secretive image. It was the vision and persistence of Wetherill, as a member of the Norris Board, that convinced that panel to designate MI as a combat support branch on a par with the Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps and other branches. As a result, MI officers began appearing as corps and division G2s, and regular unit designations, such as company, battalion and brigade were adopted. His efforts caused MI's acceptance and respect within the Army, as well as the now common belief that Army, corps and division intelligence officers must be in the Military Intelligence branch.

In 1967 Wetherill took command of the 1st MI Battalion in Vietnam, followed by duty with the U.S. Army Field Activities Command. He then took command of the 111th MI Group and Administrative Survey Detachment. In 1972 he joined the Defense Investigative Service followed by duty as deputy G2, Central Army Group, from 1973 to 1976. Wetherill retired from active service in 1977 as director, Central Intelligence, with the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency. He died on 16 May 1993.

White, Horton V., Col. The G2 of Sixth Army during the heavy World War II fighting in the Southwest Pacific.

Whitehouse, Gregory K., Capt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 6 March 1968.



Whitlock, Harold S., Colonel [Military Intelligence]: Served as Commandant, U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School, from 28 June 1970 to 2 August 1970.

Whitney, Henry Howard, Brig. Gen. (1866-1949) Whitney was 26 years old when he graduated from West Point in 1892. Four years later he was assigned to the Military Information Division. In May 1898 he was sent on a secret mission to gather intelligence in Puerto Rico. His mission was compromised by a War Department leak that was aired in the American press. Spanish authorities were waiting for him when his ship docked. He disguised himself as one of the ship's crewmen and later took the identity of a British merchant marine officer in order to get ashore. He was able to report about the island's defenses in time to aid in the planning for the July landing of U.S. forces. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1892. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Pennsylvania; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Coast Artillery Corps; MID in September 1897; special mission to Puerto Rico in April 1898 as lieutenant. (Distinguished Service Cross); Aide-de-Camp to General Miles, 1900 to 1903; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1917; Chief of Staff, District Paris, American Expeditionary Forces, 1918 to 1919; retired in 1920 as a Colonel; Brig. Gen. retired 1930; died in New Jersey, 2 April 1949, aged 82.

Wieck, Arthur M., Maj., Field Artillery. Notes (1948) from Intelligence Division, Ground General School, Fort Riley, KS, where he served as Chief, Artillery Committee, Intelligence Section: S2, 34th Infantry Division Artillery, February 1942 to March 1942. S2, 75th Infantry Division Artillery, June 1944 to June 1945. Intelligence Division (then Intelligence School), 30 July 1946. Bronze Star Medal. Bronze service stars: Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno,

Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe.

Wiedemann, Robert J., Specialist Five. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 25 March 1968.

Willard, Hugh G., Sgt. Awarded the Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 23 December 1967.

Willcox, Cornelis dewitt, Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1885. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Switzerland; Artillery-Artillery Corps; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1892 to 1896 and 1900 to 1904; Santiago de Cuba; MID in 1897 as lieutenant; MID in September 1906 as captain; Chief Manila MID from November 1908 to July 1910 as major. Professor, Modern Language, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1910 to 1925; Staff duty in American Expeditionary Forces, 1917 to 1918; wrote texts; retired in 1925 as a Colonel; died in Naples, 18 January 1938, aged 76.

Willems, John M., Maj. Gen. A member of the U.S. Riding Team in the 1936 Olympics, he served with the 1st Armored Corps in World War II, worked in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence from 1952 to 1955; and was the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence from November 1958 to October 1961.

Williams, Garland, Maj. He served as chief, Corps of Intelligence Police from January 1941 to August 1941.

Williams, Howard E. Jr., Ssgt. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 7 December 1969.



Williams, James Arthur, Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Williams attended the U.S. Military Academy and was commissioned in Air Defense Artillery in 1954. His first two assignments were with ADA battalions. In 1957 Williams attended the Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, Md. He was assigned to the 470th and 471st Counterintelligence Corps detachments in the Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico, respectively. After attending the Artillery Officers Career Course, he was assigned to Sandia Base, NM, as a security inspector. Williams attended Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS, and stayed on as a combat developments project officer. He then served as assistant Army attache, Caracas, Venezuela. Williams commanded the 1st MI Battalion (Prov), 525th MI Group, Vietnam, and served the deputy chief of staff for Military Operations prior to attending the National War College. He also served as director of Political/Military Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American

Affairs, State Department; chief, Counterintelligence and Intelligence; commander, 650th MI Group (CI), SHAPE; and chief, Missile Forces/Strategic Armys Limitation Branch, Soviet/Warsaw Pact Division, Defense Intelligence Agency. He assumed the position of honorary colonel of the MI Corps on July 1, 1987, a post he held until 1990. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1954. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New Jersey, 29 March 1932; Artillery-Military Intelligence; A&MS, 1961; Defense Atomic Support Agency, 1961 to 1964; Masters of Arts in Latin American Studies, University of New Mexico, 1964; Command and General Staff College, 1965; Army Combat Development Command, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1965 to 1966; Assistant Army Attache, Venezuela, 1966 to 1969 (Meritorious Service Medal); Battalion Commander, 525th Military Intelligence Group, Republic of Vietnam, 1969 to 1970 (Legion of Merit-Bronze Star Medal-Bronze Star Medal-two Air Medals-Commendation Medal); Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Department of the Army, 1970 to 1971 (Meritorious Service Medal); National War College, 1972; Department of State, Washington, D.C., 1972 to 1974; Commander, 650th Military Intelligence Group, Europe, 1974 to 1976 (Legion of Merit); Defense Intelligence Agency, 1976 (Joint Service Medal); DirEst, 1977 to 1979 (Distinguished Service Medal); Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, 1979 to 1980; Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, US Army Europe, 1980 as a Maj. Gen..

Williams, John R., Col. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1876. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in New York; Artillery-Artillery Corps-Coast Artillery Corps; Military attache, Berne, 1897 to 1898; Philippine Islands, 1904 to 1906; Office of the Chief of Staff, 1909 to 1910; retired in 1910 as a Colonel; returned to active duty, Army War College and Adjutant General Office, 1910 to 1917; died in Washington, D.C., 24 March 1919, aged 64.

Williams, Rex A., Chief Warrant Officer. He entered the Army in 1971 and was assigned to the 2d MI Battalion (Aerial Reconnaissance and Surveillance) in Zweibrucken, Germany. He attained the rank of staff sergeant prior to his appointment as an imagery warrant officer in 1978. After a series of assignments as an All-Source Intelligence Technician, he returned to fort Huachuca in 1984 as a CW5 and was the primary instructor for Threat and Intelligence Analysis to the MI Officer Advanced Course as well as all Warrant Officer Courses. After a tour in Hawaii with the Intelligence Center Pacific, he returned to the Intelligence Center in 1990 as the Chief of Warrant Officer Training. In 1993 he was reassigned to the U.S. Central Command, Joint Intelligence Center at MacDill AFB, Florida, where he served as the chief of an interservice intelligence production section and acted as a senior intelligence analyst during crisis periods. Since 1995 he worked in the Office of the Chief, Military Intelligence at the Intelligence Center. Williams was named to the newly established position of Chief Warrant Officer of the MI Corps in 1999.

[Biographical material furnished by the MI Hall of Fame.]



Williams, Richard H., Col. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, I Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces from 1 February to 15 November 1918 (during which time he rose through the ranks from Major to Colonel.) Served as Assistant Chief of Staff G2, Third Army, American Expeditionary Forces from 15 November 1918 to 2 July 1919. Served as Assistant Chief of Staff G2, American Forces in Germany, American Expeditionary Forces from 3 July 1919 to 9 July 1919. In October 1917, the Germans launched their greatest Zeppelin raid, sending 13 airships from Belgium against British ports and industrial centers. Only 11 of the ships actually made it to their targets. However, on their return to their home bases, a violent storm forced five of the airships over France where they became ready prey for allied planes. The crew of one of the downed ships was captured by local Frenchmen, who had been boar hunting. A second Zeppelin had lost its control car in the tree tops nearby and skimmed the ground several times before heading out to sea, with all hands being lost. Forty miles away at Chaumont, Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force, Major Richard H. Williams, who was the intelligence officer on duty, learned of the downed Zeppelin and immediately sped to the scene. Learning that no records were captured in the crippled Zeppelin, Major Williams turned his attention to following the trail of the second airship, a trail which ended in a swamp. The British general accompanying Major Williams suggested that they turn back. However, Williams with determination waded in and soon retrieved a fragment of a German map. Williams continued his search until, he had searched the entire area and returned with more of the document. Returning to the tree where the control car had hit, Williams climbed it, finding still more pieces wedged among the branches. Returning to Chaumont, Major Williams was aided by another document which had been collected by a U.S. officer at the scene. Together, these documents furnished the key to the whole German submarine campaign. Immediately, these documents were handcarried to London and British Naval Intelligence. [from *Military Intelligence: A Fact Book*, Intelligence and Security Command History Office]

Williams, Robert, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1851. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Virginia; Dragoons-Adjutant General; Tactics Department, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1854 and 1857 to 1861; Colonel MA Cavalry, 1861 to 1862; Adjutant General Office, 1862 to 1870; three brevets through Brig. Gen.; Brig. Gen., Chief, MID in 1892 as a colonel; retired in 1893; died in New Jersey, 24

August 1901, aged 76.



Willoughby, Charles A., Maj. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Willoughby Barracks (Navy, Marine Corps), Bldg. 80405, approved at Fort Huachuca 5 April 1992.] Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, for General Douglas MacArthur throughout the Pacific campaigns of World War II. Accompanied MacArthur to Japan and served as his senior intelligence officer in the Army of Occupation and in the U.S. Army Far East Command.



Wilmot, Richard W., Brig. Gen. Commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School from November 1981 to August 1982.

Wilson, John R., Msgt. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Wilson Barracks, Bldg. 62718, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992.] With the onset of the Korean War, Wilson served with the 25th Counterintelligence Corps, assigned to the 27th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. In October 1950, Wilson led a patrol of 30 South Korean policemen and interpreters to the village of Dangso-ri. When Wilson's men arrived at the village, they found it already occupied by the enemy. Ordering his men to surround the village, Wilson entered it accompanied by a squad of Korean policemen. When a group of enemy troops occupying a building refused to surrender and opened fire, Wilson personally led a successful attack on the hostile position. Although he was killed by a sniper in the process, Wilson's actions led to the defeat of the enemy force and the capture of 21 of its members. Wilson was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart for his actions in combat.



Wilson, Samuel V., Lt. Gen. [Member of MI Hall of Fame.] Distinguished 37-year career in intelligence and special operations. Following enlisted service, he was commissioned in 1942, joined OSS in 1943, and saw combat with Merrill's Marauders in Burma. After Russian Foreign Area training, he served on the Department of the Army staff, in OSD, the White House, and the CIA. He held key special operations posts in the US and Vietnam. He served as Assistant

Division Commander, 82d Airborne Division; Defense Attache to the USSR; Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, for Attache Affairs; Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for the Intelligence Community; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, Resources and Management, and Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. He is a distinguished member of the MI Corps.

Wisser, John Phillip, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1874. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Missouri; Artillery, Artillery Corps-Coast Artillery Corps; Assistant Professor, United States Military Academy, West Point, 1878 to 1882 and 1886 to 1894; Ed Jour, US Artillery, 1895 to 1901; Military Attache, Berlin, 1906 to 1909; promoted to Brig. Gen., 1913; CG, Hawaii Department, 1915 to 1916; retired in 1916; returned to active duty as CG, Hawaii Department, 1917 to 1918; died in California, 19 January 1927, aged 74.

Wise, Hugh D., Lt. Col. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from July 1942 to May 1943.

Wittenmyer, Edmund, Maj. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1887. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Ohio; Infantry; Puerto Rico, 1899; China Relief Expedition; Philippine Insurrection; Cuban Pac, 1906 to 1909; Military Attache, Cuba, 1914 to 1917; Brig. Gen. and CG, 153rd Brigade and Maj. Gen., CG, 7th Infantry Division, American Expeditionary Forces (Distinguished Service Medal); promoted to Brig. Gen., 1922; retired in 1923; Maj. Gen. retired 1930; died in Washington, D.C., 3 July 1937, aged 75.



Wolf, William S., Colonel. He commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency from July 1974 to June 1975. Previously he commanded the 902d MI Group while also acting as the Deputy Commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence Command. A former enlisted combat infantryman in World War II, he returned to college to obtain a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the University of Virginia and a Master of Science degree in International Affairs from George Washington University. He received an ROTC commission in 1950. He was Army attache in Columbia, South America and in 1965 commanded the 4th Battalion of the 525th MI Group in Vietnam. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort

Leavenworth and the Naval War College at Newport, RI.

Wolk, Barry L., Cpl. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 3 February 1968.

Wood, Oliver Ellsworth, Brig. Gen. U.S. Military Academy Class of 1867. Extract from *Register of Graduates, U.S. Military Academy, 1980*: Born in Connecticut; Civil War veteran; Artillery-Commissary-Artillery Corps; Military Attache, Japan, 1901 to 1905; Observer, Japanese Army; retired in 1906 as a Brig. Gen.; died in Baltimore, Maryland, 4 December 1910, aged 66.

Wood, Norton E., attache in Spain in April 1914 as captain. Lt. Col. Q.M.C.; b. Me.; sch. att. graduate Mounted Service School, 1908, graduate Artillery School, 1905; graduate School of Fire, 1912, Columbia University, A.B., 1913.

Woods, John Thomas, T/Sgt., 35th CIC Detachment, killed in action in France on 8 November 1944.

Worth, Timothy L., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in Vietnam on 31 January 1968.

Wulffert, John L., Lieutenant. Awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart. He was killed in Vietnam on 23 December 1967.

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Yamaguchi, George T., T/4, CIC soldier killed in a 13 August 1945 plane crash on Okinawa.

Yarborough, William P., Lt. Gen. Pioneer U.S. Army parachutist and distinguished service in both intelligence and special operations. Served in the Paratroop Infantry during World War II in North Africa, Italy, and France between 1943 to 1945. Provost Marshal, 15th Army Group, European Theater Operations, Vienna Area Command, and U.S. Forces, Austria, 1945 to 1947. Operations Officer, General Staff Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Cambodia. Commanded 66th Counterintelligence Corps (CIC) Group, Stuttgart, Germany, 1958 to 1960. Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Warfare Center Commandant, U.S. Army Special Warfare School, Fort Bragg. Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (Special Operations), Department of the Army and member of numerous defense commissions in 1965. Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1966 to 1968. Finally, he was Chief of Staff and Deputy Commander

in Chief, U.S. Army Pacific.



Yardley, Herbert O., Maj. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Yardley Dining Facility, Bldg. 80504, approved at Fort Huachuca 6 April 1992.] Pioneer cryptologist and leader of U.S. cryptanalytic efforts during World War I, he served in the MI8 section of the Military Information Division from April 1917 to the summer of 1919 as a lieutenant through major. Following the war, he established the famed “Black Chamber” in New York City where his successes enabled, among other things, foreknowledge of Japanese negotiating positions at the Washington Naval Conference. Distraught over what he felt was lack of appreciation for his work, he wrote an expose in 1941. Despite the controversy over his revelations, his pioneering role in American Signals Intelligence is undeniable.



Young, Charles, Col. [Member of MI Hall of Fame. Young Hall, Bldg. 21112, and Young Gate (dedicated July 1992) at Fort Huachuca named for him.] Charles Young graduated from West Point in 1889, the third African-American to do so, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. His entire field career was spent in black regiments—the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the 25th Infantry. Young was an accomplished linguist, speaking Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German. He served as Professor of Military Science at Wilberforce University, Ohio. From 1894 to 1898 and during the Spanish-American War, he was with the 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1903 he was superintendent of parks at Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in California. Congress authorized in 1889 a system of military attaches that would be controlled by the Military Information Division (MID), the first official and permanent U.S. Army intelligence agency that had emerged in 1885 with a small office under the Adjutant General. Their job was to observe the training and exercises of foreign armies and make reports on their relative strengths and weaknesses. One of the first of these dozen or so attaches was Charles Young who, from 1904 to 1907 was military attache to the American legation in Port Au Prince, Haiti. During this time he made an extended military reconnaissance of the country and the neighboring Republic of Santo Domingo, producing maps of much of the terrain. Following his service in Haiti, he reported for duty in the 2d Division of the War Department in Washington, D.C. The 2d Division was the designation given to that element of the newly created General Staff which had the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of military information (intelligence). In 1908 Young was sent to the Philippines to join his regiment and command a squadron of two troops there. In 1912 he was once again selected for attache duty, this time to Liberia where he advised the Liberian constabulary and supervised the construction of new roads to provide military lines of communication. For his services there he was awarded the Springarn Medal, an award

that annually recognized the African-American who had made the highest achievement during the year in any field of honorable human endeavor. He was most renowned for his leadership during the 1916 Punitive Expedition which marched into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit Pancho Villa who had murdered American citizens. On 9 March at Agua Caliente, Mexico, Young, then a major, led the 2d Squadron in a cavalry pistol charge against the Villista forces. General Beltran's 150 men were driven out with no losses to Young's aggressive squadron. At the Hacienda Santa Cruz de la Villegas, 12 April, he was the hero of the hour when he rode with his squadron to the relief of Major Frank Tompkins, who was severely wounded while his 13th U.S. Cavalry squadron fought a heavy rear guard action. Young's reinforcement of Major Tompkins at this critical time is credited by many as preventing a war with Mexico. Young's brilliant and aggressive operations in Mexico won him a lieutenant colonelcy in the 10th Cavalry in 1916. A year later he was promoted to colonel and was briefly Fort Huachuca's commander. He was medically retired in 1917 for high blood pressure and Bright's disease said to have been incurred during his African service. Anxious to command his black troopers in France in World War I, the 53-year-old colonel rode on horseback from his home in Ohio to the War Department in Washington, D.C. to demonstrate his fitness for duty. Young wrote about the experience: "...As soon as the school year was over, I rode on horseback from Wilberforce to Washington, walking on foot fifteen minutes in each hour, the distance of 497 miles to show, if possible, my physical fitness for command of troops. I there offered my services gladly at the risk of life, which has no value to me if I cannot give it for the great ends for which the United States is striving." Denied the opportunity to get in on the fighting in Europe, he was later recalled to active duty to serve as Military Attache to Liberia. The 57-year-old Young died on 8 January 1922 in that post. At the time he was on a research expedition in Lagos, Nigeria. His body was returned to the U.S. and interred at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D.C. Charles Young married Ada Barr in 1903 and had two children, Charles Noel, born in 1907 and Marie, born in 1909.

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Zundel, Edwin A., Brig. Gen. He served as chief, Counter Intelligence Corps from January 1948 to June 1949. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1915, he served in New Guinea and Japan with the 41st Division and was awarded a Silver Star, two awards of the Legion of Merit and a Bronze Star. He was the Inspector General of the Far East Command in 1949 and of the United Nations Command in 1950 and 1952. He retired in 1963.

