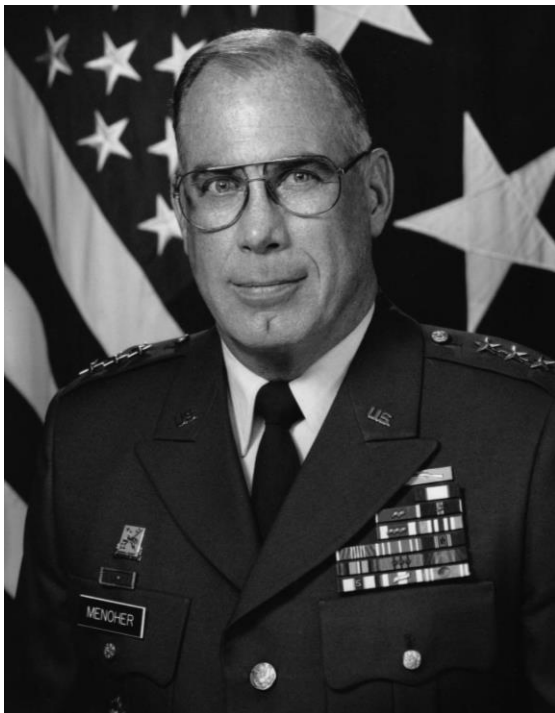


LIEUTENANT GENERAL PAUL E. MENOHER, JR.
U.S. Army, Retired (Deceased)



Lt. Gen. Menoher was commissioned in 1961 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program at the University of California, Berkeley, from which he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science. He also received a Master's degree in International Relations from George Washington University. His military education included the Infantry Officer Basic Course, the Counterintelligence Officers Course, the Defense Intelligence Course, the Naval Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

After early assignments at Presidio of San Francisco; Fort Richardson, Alaska; and as the Personnel Staff Officer, MI Branch, at the Officer Personnel Directorate, General Menoher held a variety of command and staff positions. These included commander of the Phnom Penh Detachment of the Special Security Group, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for

Intelligence, Department of the Army, with duty station in Cambodia (1972-1973); commander of the Pacific Region, U.S. Army Special Security Group, with duty in Hawaii (1974-1975); commander of the 1st Battalion, School Brigade, at the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens (1975-1977); chief, Intelligence Branch, and later chief, Combat Intelligence Division in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), U.S. Army Forces Command (1978-1981); chief, Collection Division, Office of the DCSINT, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army (1981-1982); assistant chief of staff G-2, VII Corps (1982-1983); and commander of the 501st MI Brigade, U.S. Forces Korea (1984-1986).

Promoted to brigadier general in 1987, Menoher successively commanded the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (AIA) until September 1989, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca (USAIC&FH) until July 1993, and the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) until September 1994. He was then appointed the Army's DCSINT, a position he filled until his retirement in February 1997.

General Menoher made significant contributions to Army Intelligence during the last decade of his career, illuminating him as one of MI's most important voices of the 1990s. His personal motto, "One Team—One Vector—One Voice," perfectly describes his efforts during this period. In the late 1980s, while in command of AIA and dual-hatted as the assistant DCSINT, he directed the development of the first Army Intelligence Master Plan (AIMP), a roadmap that set a single, coherent direction for Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW). Developed and implemented in an era of rapid downsizing, the AIMP modernized operational concepts and doctrine, redesigned the force, and identified the IEW systems needed to evolve MI in the Information Age. A true collaborative effort, it led to a

streamlined DCSINT staff and a smaller, more capable INSCOM, yet ensured commanders at all levels received “right-sized” intelligence support.

Because he continued to refine and enhance the AIMP, as well as implement its initiatives, throughout his final three assignments, his contributions must be viewed as a total ten-year effort. When MI faced a 25-percent cut in military and civilian personnel (nearly 7,200 positions), he oversaw a revamping of the MI officer structure to identify “must fill” positions to receive the best MI officers of appropriate rank and accept risk in other positions. To make the smaller MI force more tactically responsive, he directed efforts to infuse officer courses with lessons from Operations JUST CAUSE and DESERT STORM, restructure enlisted MOSs to ensure their viability and create new ones to focus skills where needed, redesign the MI reserve component force to complement and reinforce, rather than mirror, the active component; and transform a SIGINT-heavy intelligence force into one more balanced throughout the various echelons. Finally, using the AIMP, he convinced the Army’s senior leaders that a smaller Army needed better intelligence systems and thus, remarkably, garnered Army approval and funding for fourteen flagship systems, including GUARDRAIL Common Sensor, short and close-range unmanned aerial vehicles, Ground Based Common Sensor, TRACKWOLF, and the All Source Analysis System.

General Menoher’s list of contributions continues. He established the Land Information Warfare Activity, the Army’s initial operational focal point for all information warfare (known today as the 1st Information Operations Command (Land)). He supported XVIII Airborne Corps efforts to develop the first prototype battlefield visualization capability, a virtual rendering of the physical battlespace for planning, wargaming, and rehearsing operations prior to engaging actual enemy forces. He oversaw the Army’s implementation of the Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System and integrated civilians into the MI Corps under the Army’s Regimental System.

For all of these accomplishments and many more, General Menoher, a visionary who significantly influenced the posture of the MI Corps during the last decade of the twentieth century, was inducted into the MI Hall of Fame in 1998. His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, and the Expert Infantryman Badge.

After he retired, General Menoher received lifetime achievement awards from the Association of Old Crows and the National Geospatial Intelligence Foundation. He also received an Honorary PhD from the Joint Intelligence University.

General Menoher passed away on 7 September 2020.