Colonel James A. Bartlett, U.S. Army, Retired

Following graduation from the University of Texas and Officer Candidate School, Jim Bartlett was commissioned a second lieutenant in Army intelligence. He served two combat tours in Vietnam. As an aerial reconnaissance officer with the 1st Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion, he developed a targeting program to facilitate timely provision of information to commanders. On a second tour, he served with a Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) Province Advisory Team—responsible for province and district intelligence operations. The Province Intelligence Program was designated the "model" for MACV. Between Vietnam tours, he was an instructor with the Intelligence School.

COL Bartlett commanded the 504th MI Detachment with 4th Armored Division in Germany providing intelligence support to division and subordinate elements. He was assigned to the 66th MI Brigade where he played a key role in a major reorganization initiative and led a source control branch that managed intelligence sources throughout theater.

After Command and General Staff College, he was assigned to the Pentagon. As the action officer for joint reconnaissance on the Army Staff, he ensured the Army played a key role in national policy. He implemented procedures to provide intelligence from national assets to tactical commanders. He then served at Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) where he managed assignments for MI majors.

In January 1980, he took command of the 11th MI Battalion, the only tactical technical intelligence (TECHINT) unit in the Department of Defense (DoD). It provided TECHINT and foreign material support to defense organizations worldwide. COL Bartlett then commanded the 163rd MI Battalion at Fort Hood, Texas. This organization provided aerial reconnaissance, signals intelligence, counterintelligence, interrogation, and long-range surveillance unit support to III Corps. He initiated a training program that was named the prototype for U.S. Army Forces Command. After the War College, COL Bartlett served as the MI Branch Chief at PERSCOM, responsible for assignments and professional development for MI officers. He implemented accession standards to enhance the quality of the MI Officer Corps and ensured that MI officers filled key positions throughout the Army and DoD. He initiated a program on rating standards for MI leaders. Assigned as Chief, Combat Support Arms Division, he managed 25,000 officers in the MI, Engineer, Signal, Military Police, and Chemical Branches.

From 1987 to 1989, COL Bartlett commanded the 205th MI Brigade, providing intelligence support to V Corps in Germany. 205th elements received Armywide recognition for excellence. He successfully led the brigade on the last major Reforger exercise. Selected to be Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, for U.S. Army Europe, he managed intelligence activities in theater. He played a key role in providing all-source intelligence to Operation Desert Storm.

COL Bartlett then commanded the Foreign Science and Technology Center. His organization responded to critical intelligence requirements for a variety of users. He spearheaded the effort to form the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) and ensured that NGIC was a command-designated position—always led by an MI officer.

COL Bartlett concluded a distinguished career in MI in 1994. His awards include the Legion of Merit (2 Oak Leaf Clusters), Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (5 Oak Leaf Clusters), Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Defense Intelligence Director's Medal, Army General Staff Badge, Air Crewman's Badge, Presidential Unit Citation, and various campaign ribbons.

Colonel Daniel T. Morris, U.S. Army, Retired

COL Daniel Morris began his military career as an enlisted infantryman (draftee) and was commissioned through Officer Candidate School in 1971. His earliest intelligence assignments included S-2, 1/48 Infantry, and Commander of 856th Army Security Agency Company, 3rd Armored Division, in Germany. From 1979 to 1982, he was the force modernization planner and Military Intelligence (MI) Branch professional development officer, U.S. Army Military Personnel Center. Then, following 18 months as an intelligence and targeting officer for the Commander in Chief, European Command, Airborne Command Post in England, COL Morris was selected as chief of the unit's Standardization and Evaluation Section. Subsequently, he served as Chief of the G-2 Exercise Division, XVIII Airborne Corps.

From 1987 to 1991, COL Morris served consecutively as Executive Officer and Commander of the 519th MI Battalion (Tactical Exploitation) (Airborne), which he successfully deployed during Operation Just Cause in Panama and Operation Desert Storm in Iraq. In Panama, he deployed and operated the largest tactical interrogation facility in combat since Vietnam. During Desert Storm, COL Morris validated the concepts for the Corps' long-range surveillance capability, which conducted cross-border operations with an attached attack and lift helicopter element.

After attendance at the Naval War College and a year as the G-2, 7th Infantry Division, COL Morris was selected to be the Chief of the Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) at U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) in 1993. He led the JIC to be the model for all modernized integrated database producers, integrated an imagery analysis element into the JIC, supported combat operations in Somalia, and set the conditions to make the organization a command instead of a center.

In August 1996, COL Morris became the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, for Army Special Operations Command. His partnership with the XVIII Airborne Corps G-2 and the 525th MI Brigade gave junior officers professional development opportunities not available within their own organizations. Additionally, his senior analysts served as guest instructors with the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare, providing relevant and timely instruction to maximize intelligence community support of special operations.

COL Morris's final military intelligence assignment was J-2, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM). He successfully fought to reinstate 40 Defense Intelligence Agency-funded analytic billets for the SOCOM JIC that had been previously cut and worked on a select team with the Central Intelligence Agency and Joint Chiefs of Staff to identify and recommend targets for then President Bill Clinton's consideration after the 1998 terrorist bombings in Kenya.

COL Morris retired from military service in July 1999, entered private business as a program manager, and then became president and chief executive officer of a small company. After September 11, 2001, he returned to the Department of Defense as a senior executive to serve 16 additional years, initially as CENTCOM's Deputy J-2 and then Executive Director, National Ground Intelligence Center.

His military awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal (3 Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Commendation Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), Master Parachutist Badge, Aircraft Crewman Badge, and Expert Infantry Badge.

Major Rene J. Defourneaux, U.S. Army, Retired (Deceased)

Rene Defourneaux was born in France in 1921 and immigrated to the United States in 1939. He volunteered for the U.S. Army in 1943 and, because of his French language skills, he was sent to the Military Intelligence Training Center at Camp Ritchie, Maryland, to become an interrogator. On completion, he was shipped to Londonderry, Northern Ireland, and then quickly transferred to the British Army's Special Operations Executive in London. After intensive training to conduct sabotage and subversion missions, as well as organize guerilla resistance, he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) but under the operational control of the British.

After PVT Defourneaux was chosen for a mission within German-occupied France, he was discharged from the U.S. Army and reported to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF), where he was commissioned a second lieutenant by SHAEF Commander GEN Dwight Eisenhower. On the night of August 8, 1944, 2LT Defourneaux was dropped into France, mistakenly some 20 miles from the intended site, but eventually joined his group of resistance organizers. Operating behind enemy lines for several months, he personally destroyed the bridge of Saint-Thibault on the Loire River and tricked the Germans into blowing up another bridge, denying their use by German tanks to attack American Soldiers. Mission completed, 2LT Defourneaux returned to the United States, where he received the Silver Star for his actions in France.

In April 1945, the OSS selected 2LT Defourneaux for an assignment in the China-Burma-India Theater. On April 31, 1945, he flew from Calcutta, India, to Kunming in the far southeast part of China. By May 16, he was second in command of the eight-member Deer Team tasked to train guerillas in French Indochina. To hide his French roots, he went by the cover name Raymond Douglas. On July 28, Defourneaux and the Deer Team parachuted into a jungle camp near Hanoi to link up with the resistance group led by Ho Chi Minh and General Vo Nguyen Giap. Their mission was to train the group for guerilla operations against the Japanese and to collect intelligence for use against the Japanese in the waning days of World War II. After the war in the Pacific ended, Defourneaux again returned to the United States and was discharged.

In November 1947, Defourneaux was recalled to active duty and assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). He had assignments with the 109th CIC Detachment in Maryland, the 66th CIC Detachment in Germany, the 500th Military Intelligence Group in Japan, the 113th Intelligence Corps Group, and the Army Intelligence School at Fort Holabird, Maryland. Many of his foreign assignments in Europe and Asia, especially in the Pacific, were highly classified and are essentially unknown today.

Rene Defourneaux retired from the U.S. Army as a major in February 1965. In retirement, he wrote four books: *The Winking Fox, The Tracks of the Fox*, *The Raven Dropped His Cheese*, and *The Mark of the Buceros*. He passed away on April 1, 2010, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Stephen T. Kiss, U.S. Army, Retired (Deceased)

CW5 Stephen Kiss, a native of Budapest, Hungary, fought in the 1956 Hungarian uprising against the Soviet Union as a 16-year-old. After escaping Hungary, he enlisted in the U.S. Army in November 1958 under a law allowing the recruitment of foreign nationals. As a light weapons infantryman, he served with the 3rd Armored Division in Germany from 1959 to 1962.

Subsequently, CW5 Kiss put his Hungarian and Italian language skills to work for the 525th Military Intelligence (MI) Group and the 528th MI Company (Interrogation), providing interpreter-translator support to the Army and other federal agencies. After training and leading the Interrogation Prisoner of War Section of the 1st MI Company, 1st Infantry Division, at Fort Riley, Kansas, he deployed to Vietnam, where he led field interrogation teams during combat operations. He completed a Vietnamese language course and returned to Vietnam as senior interrogator for the 25th MI Company, 25th Infantry Division, and for the Combined Military Interrogation Center in Saigon.

In 1971, he served his first of several assignments at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where he was a senior instructor for interrogation approaches and questioning techniques. During later assignments to the schoolhouse, he revised the Basic Interrogator Course, developed the first Department of Defense Strategic Debriefer and Interrogation Course, and had overall responsibility for Intelligence Combating Terrorism, Counterdrug Analysis, Human Intelligence, and Counterintelligence courses.

CW5 Kiss's made his greatest contributions to MI during his many years in Germany. In 1973, he was attached to the 511th MI Battalion as the officer in charge of the Border Resident Office (BRO) in Cham, Germany. Under his leadership, BRO Cham became the most productive screening and collection office along the German-Czechoslovakian border. At the behest of successive battalion commanders, CW5 Kiss remained in this assignment for nearly 7 years. In 1983, CW5 Kiss served as the deputy representative to the German Federal Agency for Recognition of Refugees for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSINT), U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR). With his mastery of the German language, culture, and bureaucracy, he developed and sustained successful relationships with German federal, state, and MI organizations for the next 10 years.

CW5 Kiss's last active duty assignment was as the counterintelligence/human intelligence advisor to the DCSINT, USAREUR, from 1996 to 2002. He provided input to every action involving counterintelligence/human intelligence collection, analysis, doctrine, policy, organization, training, and material issues. He also deployed to Bosnia, Kosovo, and Macedonia as a member of the USAREUR Intelligence Lessons Learned Team.

CW5 Kiss retired in 2002 after 43 years of active service. He then served with the MI Civilian Excepted Career Program until his death in February 2008. CW5 Kiss's military awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal (3 Oak Leaf Clusters), Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal (5 Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Achievement Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), and Good Conduct Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters).

Maurice J. Sheley enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1967 and served 10 years as a supply specialist/radar operator with two tours in Vietnam, before serving an additional 10 years as a counterintelligence (CI) agent. He retired as a master sergeant in 1987.

Mr. Sheley then became a Department of the Army Civilian and, for the next 27 years, served in various positions within the U.S. Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity (FCA). He was first assigned as a team chief and then Chief of the Counterespionage Section in the Wurzburg, Germany, Field Office, 511th Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion, 66th MI Group. Reassigned to the Special Operations Section, he remained in Wurzburg conducting offensive counterintelligence operations (OFCO) until 1994, when the OFCO effort was consolidated in Munich as Detachment 15. Mr. Sheley then served as a case officer and assistant team chief on Detachment 15's Team Hercules, one of the most successful OFCO teams in the history of CI operations. While many of his operations remain classified, Mr. Sheley's operational exploits helped ensure the United States maintained a strategic advantage over its adversaries during and after the Cold War.

After serving as the Deputy Director of FCA from 1999 to 2001, Mr. Sheley became the operations officer of Detachment 14 at Fort Meade, Maryland. He refined the OFCO craft into a viable capability against nontraditional or asymmetric target sets. His operations and investigations were responsible for both the exploitation and/or neutralization of entire espionage networks targeting the U.S. Army and the Nation. While serving as the operations officer for the U.S. Army Special Investigations Detachment from 2009 to 2012, Mr. Sheley oversaw the successful investigation and prosecution of SPC William Millay for espionage, resulting in Millay's 16-year prison sentence. These results and his expertise in ensuring them won Mr. Sheley and his team the prestigious Department of Defense (DoD) CI Investigations Award for 2011. In his final position at FCA, Mr. Sheley's operational successes resulted in his team receiving the National Counterintelligence Executive Operations Award and two DoD CI awards in 2012.

Mr. Sheley also had significant accomplishments outside of FCA. In 1997, he managed a wide variety of critical and highly sensitive special access programs while assigned as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's Chief of the Special Programs Office. In 2004, he served as the Army G-2's liaison to the National Security Agency and was then called on to serve as a contributing agent in the Abu Ghraib Task Force. In 2007, he was tasked by Army leadership to revive the Pacific Liaison Detachment, which had been operationally shut down prior to his arrival.

Upon his retirement in 2014, Mr. Sheley was widely recognized throughout the intelligence community as one of the most successful CI case officers. In addition to the team awards already mentioned, his Civilian awards include the Meritorious Civilian Service Award, Commander's Award for Civilian Service, Achievement Medal for Civilian Service, and MI Corps Knowlton Award. Mr. Sheley passed away on August 20, 2016.