



MILITARY
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CORPS
HALL OF FAME
INDUCTEES – 2021



Brigadier General Brian A. Keller, U.S. Army, Retired


Brian Keller entered the U.S. Army as a Reserve Officer Training Corps cadet at the University of Connecticut. After graduating as a distinguished military graduate in 1980, his first four successive assignments—platoon leader, S-2, executive officer, and company commander—were in the 522nd Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion and 2nd Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Armored Division, at Fort Hood, Texas.

After graduating from the Defense Intelligence College's Postgraduate Intelligence Program, BG Keller volunteered as the S-2, 1st Ranger Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, where he participated in Operation Just Cause in Panama. After completing Command and General Staff College and the School of Advanced Military Studies, he was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He served first as the Division's Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Plans and Operations), and then as the 125th MI Battalion S-3 and executive officer. In 1995, he moved to Fort Drum, New York, where he served first as the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) G-2, and later commander of the division's 110th MI Battalion where he helped prepare an MI company team to deploy in support of Operation Joint Guard in Bosnia.



After assignment as a Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 Intel XXI Study action officer, and attendance at the Army War College, BG Keller took command of the 513th MI Brigade at Fort Gordon, Georgia, in 2000. Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, he deployed his brigade's tactical command post to Kuwait to oversee intelligence operations conducted by four of the brigade's battalions in support of U.S. Central Command and Joint Special Mission Units operating in Afghanistan, and a fifth battalion simultaneously conducting counternarcotics and counterterrorism intelligence operations for U.S. Southern Command. In 2002, BG Keller volunteered to serve as the Director of Intelligence, J-2, for Joint Special Operations Command, deploying multiple times to both Afghanistan and Iraq. After 24 years in the operational force, BG Keller was assigned to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in 2004, as the deputy commander/assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center. He subsequently served as the Director of Intelligence, J-2, at U.S. European Command in Germany from 2005 to 2007.

In 2007, BG Keller was named deputy chief of staff for intelligence, C-2, of Multi-National Force-Iraq for his last deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. His final assignment was as the Military Executive at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency in Bethesda, Maryland, focusing the agency's support to warfighters in Afghanistan and Iraq.

BG Keller retired from active duty on 28 February 2010. His awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), Meritorious Service Medal (five Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Commendation Medal, and Army Achievement Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), as well as numerous campaign and service ribbons, the Ranger Tab, the Army Staff Badge, the Master Parachutist Badge with Combat Star, and German Airborne and Jordanian Airborne badges. BG Keller was also awarded the MI Corps Association's Knowlton Award. 




Colonel Marc B. Powe, U.S. Army, Retired (Deceased)

Marc Powe entered the U.S. Army in the early 1960s and completed two tours in Vietnam, first as a province intelligence advisor in the Mekong Delta and then as a military intelligence company commander supporting the 4th Infantry Division. After serving as an instructor at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, he graduated from the Command and General Staff College and then spent 2 years at the Army's Military Personnel Center.

Proficient in several foreign languages, including Russian, German, Vietnamese, Arabic, and French, COL Powe's skills were put to the test in several attaché and other human intelligence (HUMINT) positions. In 1977, he was assigned to Moscow as the first operations officer for the largest U.S. Defense Attaché Office in the world. Shortly after his arrival, the U.S. Embassy suffered a major fire, and COL Powe earned a Soldier's Medal for his heroic actions during the event. Two years later, he was asked by the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2, to undertake a study on improving Army HUMINT. In 1980, COL Powe was assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency to expand this study throughout the Department of Defense and begin implementing its recommendations. He was then given Army staff responsibility for establishing a new special operations intelligence unit that became operational in 1982.

In 1985, he was assigned to Baghdad, Iraq, as the first defense attaché in the United States Embassy since its previous closure in 1967. His office collected and reported high-value intelligence, mainly focused on the Iraq-Iran War. In 1987, COL Powe undertook a specially assigned task to recover Soviet materiel that Libyans had abandoned in the Republic of Chad. He was able to acquire and transfer to American custody an intact MI-24 Hind helicopter gunship and anti-aircraft systems.

In 1988, COL Powe was assigned to his third attaché position, in Tunis, with his specific target being Libyan efforts to create weapons of mass destruction. Finally, COL Powe served as the chief of staff of the Directorate of Attachés and Operations at the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1991 until his retirement in 1992. In addition to managing a large headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, he oversaw more than 1,000 HUMINT collectors abroad, focused particularly on the Middle East and South Asia.

COL Powe retired from active duty on 31 March 1992 and went on to have a successful 22-year civilian career. He passed away on 2 August 2020. His awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), Legion of Merit, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), Purple Heart, Defense Meritorious Service Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), Meritorious Service Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), Air Medal (four awards), Air Medal with V Device, Army Commendation Medal, and Army Achievement Medal, as well as numerous campaign and service ribbons, and the Army Staff Identification Badge. He received the Director of Central Intelligence Exceptional Collector Award in 1987 and 1991 and was inducted into the Defense Attaché Service Hall of Fame in 1999. 





Chief Warrant Officer 5 Matthew R. Martin, U.S. Army, Retired

Matt Martin enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1993 as an intelligence analyst. He attended Ranger School as a private first class and then spent 4 years as an intelligence analyst at the regimental and battalion level within the 75th Ranger Regiment. In 1999, after just 5 years in service, he was appointed a Military Intelligence (MI) Corps warrant officer. After graduating from the Warrant Officer Basic Course, Martin served as an all-source intelligence technician with D Company, 313th MI Battalion, 82nd Airborne Corps, from 1999 to 2003. During this assignment, he was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division for a tour in Bosnia, and then he deployed to Kandahar, Afghanistan, with the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Corps. While there, he led the division's intelligence support element, analyzing and targeting the movements of the Taliban and al-Qaeda along almost the entire 1,500-mile Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

In 2003, CW5 Martin went to Hawaii as the joint intelligence support element chief in the Special Operations Command Pacific J-2. For the next 3 years, his team focused on the counterterrorist threat throughout Southeast Asia. After graduating from the Warrant Officer Advanced Course in 2006, CW5 Martin became the all-source production chief for the 1st Special Forces Group at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington, for 2 years. He then was recruited into a Special Mission Unit where he led a team of targeting officers from 2008 to 2011. During this assignment, he deployed to numerous locations in a variety of roles, including the J-2 of a forward-deployed task force on a counterterrorism mission in North Africa.

In 2011, CW5 Martin spent a few months at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, developing a new analytic tradecraft course, before volunteering for a tour in Afghanistan as the deputy analysis and control element chief with the 1st Cavalry Division at Regional Command East in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. He then returned to Fort Huachuca as the chief of the Warrant Officer Training Branch from 2012 to 2015, during which time he completely revamped all MI warrant officer training. He then applied for and was chosen as the sixth Chief Warrant Officer of the MI Corps. During his 3 years in the position, he was the driving force behind advancing MI capabilities, creating the CW5 Rex Williams Award, and improving talent management of warrant officers throughout the MI Corps.

CW5 Martin retired from active duty on 31 October 2018. His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), Defense Meritorious Service Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), Meritorious Service Medal (two Oak Leaf Clusters), Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal (four Oak Leaf Clusters), Joint Service Achievement Medal, and Army Achievement Medal (one Oak Leaf Cluster), as well as the Master Parachutist Badge and Ranger Tab. CW5 Martin was also awarded the MI Corps Association's Knowlton Award. ✨





Ms. Harriet Ross Tubman (Deceased)

Harriet Tubman was born a slave known as Araminta Ross in 1822 on Anthony Thompson's plantation in Dorchester County, Maryland. In 1849, she escaped to freedom in Pennsylvania and, thereafter, led a number of trips to free approximately 80 fellow slaves. She is undoubtedly most famous for her Underground Railroad activities. However, from 1862 to 1865, she also acted as a spy and scout for the Union Army, operating against Confederate forces and their civilian supporters in South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

In early 1862, Governor John Andrews of Massachusetts, a staunch abolitionist and friend of Tubman's, asked her to travel to South Carolina as a spy and scout. She was also to conduct other missions as required, including nursing, making medicines from roots and herbs, and training the newly freed in applying skills learned on the plantation to their new lives. Governor Andrews provided her with a pass that allowed her to travel throughout the Union-controlled areas as she desired. Upon arriving in Beaufort, South Carolina, in the spring of 1863, she recruited at least nine former slaves, who could easily maneuver around and mingle with Confederate troops and sympathizers. These spies collected intelligence concerning enemy positions and strengths, movements, and fortifications in Confederate-controlled areas. Tubman also collected information through systematic questioning of escaping slaves, analyzed all collected information, and conducted strategic planning.



One of her most daring and important missions took place in June 1863, when Tubman and her spies collected vital intelligence about Confederate reinforcements and heavily mined waters along the Combahee River north of Beaufort. Colonel James Montgomery, commander of the Second South Carolina Volunteers of African Descent, not only used the intelligence that Tubman's network of spies had collected but also chose her to lead a raid of six Southern plantations on the river. The raid liberated an estimated 750 men, women, and children held in bondage, seized or destroyed millions of dollars of Confederate staples, and opened the river for Union boats. It is estimated that at least 100 men freed in this raid later joined the Union Army as soldiers. Reporting on the raid to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, the military governor of Beaufort, said, "This is the only military command in American history wherein a woman, black or white, led the raid, and under whose inspiration it was originated and conducted."

After the Combahee River Raid, Tubman returned to Beaufort and continued to collect information as available until the end of the war. At that time, she worked in the Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children in Washington, DC, and provided nursing care at Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia. She then returned to Auburn, New York, where she set up one of her homes for the homeless and another as a nursing home and care facility for the elderly. Harriet Tubman died of pneumonia on 10 March 1913 and was buried with military honors at Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn. 