Extent

2 folders, 2 pages

Summary

This collection consists of records relating to Admiral Bobby Ray Inman and his work as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Inman was a well respected and long-term member of the United States intelligence community by the beginning of the Clinton Administration. He had served on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board under President George H. W. Bush. He was selected by President William J. Clinton on December 16, 1993 to succeed Les Aspin as Secretary of Defense. His term on the PFIAB was not renewed.

Scope and Content Note

The materials in FOIA 2006-0997-F are a selective body of documents responsive to the topic of the FOIA. Researchers should consult the archivist about related materials. Clinton Presidential Records relating to Admiral Bobby Ray Inman and his service on the PFIAB consist of one Cabinet Affairs file and one Automated Records Management [Email]. Automated Records Management System [Email] (ARMS) e-mail records responsive to this FOIA originate in the following agencies: Office of the White House (WHO), These e-mails are wholly administrative in nature.

Biographical Note

Admiral Bobby Ray Inman was named to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board by President George Herbert Walker Bush in July 1991. He served on the board for a period of thirty months before rotating off. Inman was born in Rhonesboro, TX on April 4, 1931. He joined the United States Navy in 1951 after

graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in History from the University of Texas in 1950. He joined the Naval Intelligence Corps in 1952 and served in both onshore and offshore duties for the next nineteen years. In 1972, Inman graduated from the Naval War College and became executive assistant to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations. Inman's career quickly progressed with a 1973 appointment as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of the Pacific Fleet, Director of Naval Intelligence in 1974, and Vice Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1976. In 1977, Inman was named director of the National Security Agency where he served for four years. President Ronald Reagan appointed Inman as Deputy Director of the CIA in 1981. During his brief tenure in this role Inman was promoted to Admiral, the first naval intelligence specialist to earn the rank of four-star admiral. He retired in June 1982. Following his retirement, Inman served as President and board member for a number of technology and defense related companies. He was selected by President William J. Clinton on December 16, 1993 to succeed Les Aspin as Secretary of Defense. After a tumultuous month preparing for Senate confirmation Inman removed his name from consideration on January 18, 1994.

The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) was created by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956. Executive Order 10656, signed February 6, 1956, created the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. Eisenhower believed that this board of respected and knowledgeable citizens could provide him with unbiased and candid appraisals of United States' intelligence activities. President John Kennedy, by the signing of Executive Order 10938 on May 4, 1961, renamed the Board of Consultants, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Though the name was changed, the board continued to operate in much the same fashion. Executive Order 11460, signed by President Richard Nixon on March 20, 1969, again changed the name of the PFIAB to the President's Advisory Intelligence Board. President Jimmy Carter abolished the board in March of 1977. Carter did, however, retain the Intelligence Oversight Board. The IOB was created by President Gerald Ford in 1976 following a post Watergate investigation by Congress into potential illegal activities of the intelligence agencies. The IOB was tasked with reporting potential illegal activities to the Department of Justice for review. As Ford told Congress in 1976, "I believe [the changes] will eliminate abuses and questionable activities on the part of the foreign intelligence agencies while at the same time allowing them to get on with their vital work of gathering and assessing information." President Ronald Reagan modified the role of the IOB in 1981 and re-

established the PFIAB in 1985 by signing Executive Order 12537. President William Jefferson Clinton combined the IOB and the PFIAB, making the IOB a committee rather than an independent organization. President George W. Bush radically modified the role of both the IOB and the PFIAB following the creation of a Director of National Intelligence. The newly named President's Intelligence Advisory Board was designated to oversee the intelligence collection activities of any Federal agency engaged in the collection of intelligence or the production of intelligence policy. President Barack Obama more clearly defined the role of the PIAB and strengthened the IOB with the passage of Executive Order 13516. Under President Clinton the PFIAB had between eleven and twelve members, by law it could be no more than sixteen, whose terms were established by the President. Members were chosen for their independence, knowledge, and experience. The members of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board serve as unpaid observers of the United States intelligence community. Much of their work is highly secret in nature though Presidents have chosen on occasion to make the Board's reports, or portions thereof, public. The members of the Board are appointed by the President and the Director serves at the leisure of the President.

Record Type

Textual

System of Arrangement

Records that are responsive to this FOIA request were found in two collections area—Clinton Presidential Records: White House Staff and Office Files and Clinton Presidential Records: Automated Records Management System [Email]. White House Staff and Office Files were maintained at the folder level by staff members within their individual offices and documents all levels of administrative activity. The Automated Records Management System (ARMS) is a database that contains email records of the Executive office of the President. This system maintained unclassified Presidential Records email. The ARMS dataset is comprised of 6 sub-series of email records called "Buckets." The buckets include NPR, OPD, POTUS, WHO, CEA, and Default. ARMS emails are arranged chronologically by creation date.

Access

Collection is open to all researchers. Access to Clinton Presidential Records is governed by the Presidential Records Act (PRA) (44 USC Chapter 22) and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 USC 552 as amended) and therefore records may be restricted in whole or in part in accordance with legal exemptions.

Copyright

Documents in this collection that were prepared by officials of the United States government as part of their official duties are in the public domain. Researchers are advised to consult the copyright law of the United States (17 USC 101) which governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.

Provenance

Official records of William Jefferson Clinton’s presidency are housed at the Clinton Presidential Library and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under the provisions of the Presidential Records Act (PRA).

Person Names

Inman, Bobby Ray, 1931-

Organization Names

United States. President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Processed by

Staff Archivist, August 2010. Previously restricted materials are added as they are released.

Last Modified Date

2010-08-25

Container List

The following is a list of documents and folders processed in response to FOIA 2006-0997-F:
Clinton Presidential Records: White House Staff and Office Files
Cabinet Affairs
Subject Files
Bobby Ray Inman [OA/ID 4755]
Clinton Presidential Records: Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO [OA/ID 500000]
[Bob Inman]
[09/20/1995]