

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON OFFENSIVE MICROWAVE WEAPONS



1982 Central Intelligence Agency /Admiral Bobby Inman

Log Out

You are currently logged in. Click [here](#) to log out.

The Wall Street Journal of April 22, 1982 reported the resignation of Admiral Bobby Inman as Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, "a move that government sources believe was prompted by a dispute over plans for domestic intelligence activities". The report goes on to say that Admiral Inman objected to a new directive the White House had approved on counterintelligence operations. "He reportedly felt the new procedures allowed intelligence agencies to get too heavily involved in spying activities in the U.S. Also, sources said, that he was miffed because the White House didn't allow him a greater voice in shaping the intelligence procedures".

From our present vantage point, it seems as if Admiral Inman was in conflict with Vice President George Herbert Walker Bush, who apparently thought it part of his portfolio to stage-manage the CIA from his office in the White House because he was a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency. However, at the time we found this article (some years after it was published) we were only interested in whether the new procedures Inman objected to included the use of synthetic telepathy to entrap persons suspected of spying, and possibly even the use of synthetic telepathy and other electronic affects to torture peaceful citizens into suicide or crimes of violence in order to prove that the Central Intelligence Agency controlled their minds.

With the intention of resolving the issues behind Admiral Inman's departure from the Central Intelligence Agency, we telephoned Gerald Seib at the Washington, D.C. office of the Wall Street Journal. He greeted us quite cordially (for remembering an article he had written years earlier), but as we proceeded to the matter-at-hand he became vague as to what, if anything, he could add to the story he had written. We decided to call Admiral Inman himself.

We found Admiral Inman at his new job with a public-private initiative to make the United States pre-eminent in the manufacture of semi-conductors, and managed to get through to the aide-de-camp he had brought with him from the Navy. That man certainly could listen. He promised to discuss the questions we had laid before him and to get back to us regarding our request to speak with the Admiral. Several weeks later, we telephoned the aide-de-camp again and he responded that he had, indeed, discussed our conversation with Admiral Inman. Then he gave us the Admiral's response in a manner which was so precise that we imagined he was reading it word-for-word from a slip of paper on which he had written it down: "Admiral Inman is not prepared to discuss that matter - at this time".

Therefore, dear visitor, we give you Gerald Seib's article itself to see what you can make of it. However, we wish to remind you that from 1983 to 1986 there were a plethora of arrests of Soviet spies in Washington culminating with the kidnapping in Rome and transport to Washington of Vitaly Yurchenko, one of the senior officers of the KGB. Yurchenko had the misfortune of being stationed in the Soviet Embassy in Washington at the time George Herbert Walker Bush was DCI, and apparently had incurred his enmity.

© ICOMW 2006



Archive Introduction



Archive Index



Return to Home Page