

FBI, CIA Revamping Delayed

--Congress will move on Homeland Security office first. --



SEALS: FBI, CIA

BACKGROUND:

FBI: The Bureau of Investigations was created in 1908 by Theodore Roosevelt in order to investigate a corrupt land scheme in Idaho. The first agents were "borrowed" from the Secret Service and weren't allowed to carry weapons or arrest suspects. There were few federal crimes. The agents primarily investigated violations of laws involving national banking, bankruptcy, naturalization, antitrust, peonage, and land fraud. Because the early Bureau provided no formal training, previous law enforcement experience or a background in the law was considered desirable.

The first major expansion in Bureau jurisdiction came in June 1910 when the Mann ("White Slave") Act was passed, making it a crime to transport women over state lines for immoral purposes. The Bureau began to investigate crimes that crossed state borders. They could investigate criminals who evaded state laws but had no federal violations.

Over the next few years, the number of Special Agents grew to more than 300, with another 300 support employees. Most field offices were located in major cities; however, several were located near the Mexican border where they concentrated on smuggling, neutrality violations, and intelligence collection, often in connection with the Mexican revolution.

With the April 1917 entry of the United States into World War I during Woodrow Wilson's administration, the Bureau's work was increased again. As a result of the war, the Bureau acquired responsibility for the Espionage, Selective

Service, and Sabotage Acts, and assisted the Department of Labor.

The Bureau flourished under the 48-year leadership of John Edgar Hoover. He was Director of the Bureau from 1924-1972 and during that time implemented such programs as the centralized fingerprint file (the print total passed the 200-million mark this year), the Identification Division (1925) and the crime laboratory (1932). The National Police Academy (1935) has trained the leadership elite of local forces throughout the country. Mr. Hoover's recruitment of lawyers and accountants, although they now make up only 32 percent of the special agent corps, set a world standard of professionalism.

With the outbreak of war in 1939, the FBI also developed a network of informational sources. With leads developed by these intelligence networks and through their own work, Special Agents investigated potential threats to national security.

The FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) located in Washington DC, now provides program direction and support services to 56 field offices, approximately 400 satellite office, four specialized field installations, and more than 40 foreign liaison posts. They have approximately 11,400 Special Agents and over 16,400 other employees who perform professional, administrative, technical, clerical, craft, trade, or maintenance operations. About 9,800 employees are assigned to FBIHQ; nearly 18,000 are assigned to field installations. The current Director, Robert S. Mueller took his oath of office on September 4, 2001.

CIA: The Central Intelligence Agency was created in 1947 with the signing of the National Security Act by President Truman as a direct response to a growing threat from the increasingly powerful Soviet Union, and fears of a possible sneak attack on the US. The National Security Act charged the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) with coordinating the nation's intelligence activities, as well as correlating and

evaluating intelligence that affects national security.

Not until it built the U-2 spy plane and the Corona spy satellite was it able to look behind the Iron Curtain and see what lay within the Soviet empire. But the U-2 planes were risky because their maximum flying altitude was within range of Soviet missiles. When in May 1960, the Soviets shot down a spy plane, the U.S. Government at first claimed that it was a weather observation plane that had accidentally drifted over Soviet airspace. But when the Soviets produced the plane's pilot alive, the U.S. was forced to admit it had been spying on the Soviet Union.

After the end of the cold war, the agency went to work in a hundred other nations, always seeking to promote American interests, sometimes trying to overthrow governments it saw as threats. It ran coups in Iran in 1953 and in Guatemala in 1954, installing pro-American leaders who ruled for decades. In the 1960's the agency worked to overthrow Cuba's Fidel Castro, running the infamous Bay of Pigs invasion. When it ran coups and mounted plots, it was invariably acting on orders from the President of the United States.

Today, the CIA faces different enemies -- terrorists, criminal gangs, and rogue nations trying to build nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. To know these enemies, the CIA must try to recruit terrorists, criminals and weapons dealers.

The CIA is an independent agency, responsible to the President through the DCI, and accountable to the American people through the intelligence oversight committees of the U.S. Congress. Their goal is to provide accurate, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence on national security topics, conduct counter-intelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security, as directed by the President. George J. Tenet was confirmed on July 10, 1997, and is the current Director of Central Intelligence.

STORY: July 2

In a move backed by the White House, Sen. Lieberman (D-Conn.), chairman of the

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which will produce the legislation establishing a Homeland Security Department, has now agreed to put off changes to the CIA and FBI until the Department of Homeland Security is established.

The decision will delay any significant revamping of the nation's intelligence system until at least next year, a marked shift in priorities since the Sept. 11 attacks, which prompted members of Congress to identify serious shortcomings in the FBI and CIA's performance that they said required urgent attention, though there is little agreement on what needs to be fixed.

FBI Director Robert S. Mueller and CIA Director George J. Tenet have made no secret of their opposition to any major intelligence overhaul, and the joint House-Senate intelligence committee established this year to examine the intelligence agencies performance and recommend changes has been struggling in its investigation. The panel held two weeks of closed hearings but has now apparently delayed until September its first public sessions, which were originally scheduled for last month.

Reorganization of the intelligence agencies has been under discussion for more than a year, but since Sept. 11 it has focused primarily on changes to fight the war on terrorism. Among the proposals expected to be taken up by the intelligence panel are combining the counter-terrorism centers at the CIA and FBI within the Homeland Security Department; creating an internal security service that would absorb the FBI's counter-terrorism and counterintelligence functions, and giving the director of central intelligence control over Pentagon technical collection agencies while eliminating his direct control over the CIA.

Lieberman said last week that one task facing his committee was deciding "how to redress the awful lack of coordination and information-sharing among key agencies, including the FBI and the CIA, that now appears to have been the most glaring failure of our government leading up to September 11th." But,

he said, he saw the proposed Department of Homeland Security as primarily an “aggressive, agile and demanding . . . consumer of intelligence,” but not one that would have “operational or collection capability”(they will be dependent on the FBI and CIA for collecting intelligence). Lieberman will also write into the legislation that the new department will have access to all raw intelligence on terrorism and the authority to task the CIA, FBI and other Pentagon intelligence agencies to collect specific information.

At a hearing last Thursday, Mueller opposed taking counter-terrorism away from the bureau. “Such a move at this critical moment would disrupt our ongoing battle against terrorism,” he said. His FBI reorganization plan, which adds agents and analysts to meet the challenge posed by terrorism, was the answer.

Senior CIA and FBI officials have begun to question publicly whether members of Congress and the Bush administration, pushed by what they perceive as public pressure for more security, may be promising too much and going too far in providing them tools to fight terrorism.

SIGNIFICANCE

In a public address, FBI Director Mueller said, “I am confident that change is being embraced. I will not pretend it will be easy but I also do not doubt that a different FBI is emerging post-9/11. Beyond the changes and proposals I have outlined today are the challenges of changing and revitalizing internal processes to eliminate "stove-pipes" and barriers that prevent us from being more collaborative among ourselves and with our external partners.” He outlines 3 major areas of improvement. 1. Refocusing missions and priorities. 2. Realign work force to address priorities. 3. Enhance flexibility, agility, and accountability. It seems that most people agree on these areas of improvement.

The Washington Post contributed to this article

Scientists Estimate 30 Billion Earths

--Astronomers say there could be billions of Earths in our galaxy. --

BACKGROUND:

The telescope was one of the central instruments of what has been called the Scientific Revolution of the seventeenth century. It revealed unsuspected phenomena in the heavens and had a profound influence on the controversy between followers of the traditional geocentric astronomy and cosmology and those who favored the heliocentric system of Copernicus.

It was the first extension of one of man's senses, and demonstrated that ordinary observers could see things that even the great Aristotle had not dreamed of. It therefore helped shift authority in the observation of nature from men to instruments. In short, it was the prototype of modern scientific instruments.

But the telescope was not the invention of scientists; rather, it was the product of craftsmen. For that reason, much of its origin is inaccessible to us since craftsmen were by and large illiterate and therefore historically often invisible.

Although the magnifying and diminishing properties of convex and concave transparent objects had been known for a long while, lenses as we know them were introduced in the West at the end of the thirteenth century. Glass of reasonable quality had become relatively cheap and in the major glass-making centers of Venice and Florence techniques for grinding and polishing glass had reached a high state of development.

Craftsmen in Venice began making small disks of glass, convex on both sides, that could be worn in a frame--spectacles. Because these little disks were shaped like lentils, they became known as "lentils of glass," or (from the Latin) lenses. The earliest illustrations of spectacles date from about 1350.

Concave lenses, used to see far, were first made (again in Italy) in the middle of the fifteenth

century. The telescopic effect is achieved by combinations of concave and convex mirrors and lenses. So by about 1450 the ingredients for making a telescope were there.

But not until 1608 was the telescope unveiled in the Netherlands (this may be because the lenses in production were not strong enough to have any effect in telescopes). In October, the States General (the national government) in The Hague discussed the patent applications first of Hans Lipperhey of Middelburg, and then of Jacob Metius of Alkmaar, of a device for "seeing faraway things as though nearby." Both consisted of a convex and concave lens in a tube, and the combination magnified three or four times. The States General found the device too easy to copy to award a patent, but it voted a small award to Metius and employed Lipperhey to make several binocular versions for which he was paid handsomely.

The news of this new invention spread rapidly through Europe, and the device itself quickly followed. But it was Galileo who made the instrument famous. He constructed his first three-powered spyglass in June or July 1609, presented an eight-powered instrument to the Venetian Senate in August, and turned a twenty-powered instrument to the heavens in October or November. With this instrument, he observed the Moon, discovered four satellites of Jupiter, and resolved nebular patches into stars. He published *Sidereus Nuncius*, which contained many controversial ideas to the church, in March 1610.

STORY: July 2, 2002

Astronomers say there could be billions of Earths in our galaxy, the Milky Way. Their assessment comes after the discovery of the 100th exoplanet - a planet that circles a star other than our own. The latest find is a gas giant, just like all the other exoplanets so far detected, and orbits a Sun-like star 293 light-years away.

The 100th new planet circles the star HD 2039 every 1,210 days at a distance of about 200 million miles. It was found by astronomers using the Anglo-Australian Telescope as part of the

Carnegie Institution Planet Search Program. With the new world, astronomers say that they have just about finished surveying all the Sun-like stars out to a distance of 100 light-years from Earth.



The Milky Way.

Current planet detection technology - based on the "wobble" induced in the parent star by the gravitational pull of the orbiting planet - can only detect worlds about the mass of Saturn or larger. Earth-sized worlds are too small to be seen.

But even in this "biased" survey of giants, the smaller worlds predominate - which makes astronomers think that Earth-like worlds do exist. They may even be as common as viewable Jupiter-sized exoplanets.

SIGNIFICANCE

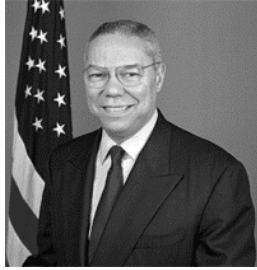
Scientists say they are now in a position to try to estimate how many planets may exist in the galaxy and speculate on just how many could be like the Earth. The answer in both cases is billions.

Virtually all the stars out to about 100 light-years distant have been surveyed. Of these 1,000 or so stars, about 10% have been found to possess planetary systems.

So, with about 300 billion stars in our galaxy, there could be about 30 billion planetary systems in the Milky Way alone; and a great many of these systems are very likely to include Earth-like worlds, say researchers.

Astronomers will have to wait for a new generation of space-based telescopes incorporating advanced detectors before they can detect Earth-sized worlds orbiting other stars.

****Dr David Whitehouse of BBC News Online made contributions to this story****

WHO YOU NEED TO KNOW:**COLIN POWELL**

Born in New York City on April 5th, 1937 to Jamaican immigrants Luther Powell, a shipping clerk, and Maud Powell, a seamstress, Colin Powell was raised in the South Bronx.

Powell graduated from Morris High in 1954, earned a B.A. in geology at the University of New York in 1958, and achieved the top rank of cadet colonel as part of his R.O.T.C. program. A commission as 2nd lieutenant in the U.S. Army, marked the beginning of his illustrious 35 year, 3 month and 21 day military career, during which he rose to the rank of 4-Star General.

Powell's service to the U.S. included the following:

- '62 and '68, two tours of military duty in Vietnam
- '72-'73, assistant to the deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, and as the battalion commander in So. Korea
- '76, graduate from the National War College and commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- '79, executive assistant to the Secretary of Energy and senior military assistant to the deputy of the Secretary of Defense, assistant commander of the Fourth Infantry Division in Ft. Carson, Colorado,
- '81-'83, Deputy Commander of Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
- '83-86, military assistant to the Sec. of Defense
- '86, commander general of the Fifth Corps
- '87, Pres. Assistant for national security affairs
- '89, promoted to 4-star general, the highest military ranking in the U.S., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff overseeing 28 crises including Operation Desert Storm (retired in 1993)

Known as a strong man with a gentle disposition, Powell married Alma Vivian Johnson of Birmingham, Alabama in 1962, and raised three children: Michael, Linda and Anne.

During military service, Powell was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star, the Legion of Merit Award, the Distinguished Service Award, and the Soldier's Medal. He also received numerous civilian awards.

On January 20, 2001, Powell was sworn in as the 65th Secretary of State.

"America stands ready to help any country that wishes to join the democratic world," states Secretary Powell.

ENTERTAINMENT:

4th of July Movie Weekend

Fourth of July Weekend means a lot of different things for a lot of different people. It means recognizing the birth of our nation, the strength and pride in our country. It means at least one day off work, with barbecues and fireworks. But most of all, it means at least one trip to the movie theater.

For many, a Fourth of July Weekend Trip to the Movies has become a family or friendly tradition. And no one knows this better than the multi-billion dollar movie industry. Millions of dollars in campaign strategies and advertisements go into enticing you to watch their movie. The top ten money makers this Fourth of July were:

1. "Men in Black II," \$ 54.1 million
2. "Mr. Deeds," \$ 18.8 million
3. "Like Mike," \$ 13.1 million
4. "Lilo and Stitch," \$ 12.7 million
5. "Minority Report," \$ 12.4 million
6. "The Bourne Identity," \$ 9.1 million
7. "Scooby-Doo," \$ 7.0 million
8. "The Sum of All Fears," \$ 3.8 million
9. "The Powerpuff Girls Movie," \$ 3.6 million
10. "Ya-Ya Sisterhood," \$ 2.9 million

**Statistics provided by Entertainment Weekly **

Yes, the movie industry has come a long way since "Lights of New York," the first film to have dialogue throughout its entirety.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY:

The First Movie

There had been four “part talkie” films, with occasional breaks into songs, monologues and short dialogues, before; but the film industry as we know it began July 6, 1928 with the first public showing of “Lights of New York,” the first ever film with dialogue throughout the entire film. It was considered a crashing bore.

Shot in one week at a cost of \$23,000, "Lights of New York" was originally meant to be a short film, but the producer took advantage of Jack Warner being out of town to extend it to a full feature. When Warner discovered this, he ordered the producer to cut it back to the original short; however, interest had been sparked, and the film remained its full length. Surprisingly, the film went on to make a staggering \$1.3 million.

THE STORY:

Two naive barbers (Hawk and Eddie) from out of town get involved with bootleggers. When a cop is shot by one of the bootleggers the police start to close in, and the Hawk (who shot the officer) decides to pin the murder on Eddie instructing his henchman to "take him for a ride." But it's the Hawk himself who takes the bullet in a twist that will surprise few.

THE REVIEW:

Seen now, this is an extremely hokey piece, with acting that ranges from the passable to trance-like, and much of it is at the level of vaudeville. The script feels improvised, visual style is non-existent (apart from the shooting scene done in silhouette) and scenes grind on interminably. Title cards are intercut which redundantly announce characters and locales.

Despite all this "The Lights of New York" is a compelling experience, as we watch actors and crew struggling with the alien technology, and change cinema forever. It was the humble beginnings of the multi-billion dollar industry it is today.

SPORTS:

Keeping it in the Family

It's dramatic, breath taking, and best of all, it's within the family. To watch the Williams sister's match is like watching a couple of heavy hitting boxers in the center of the ring. Serena and Venus Williams hit the ball as if it just had come out of a canon. It's no wonder that the rating for this weekend's tennis match between the two sisters was one of the highest ever in tennis history.

By day's end, Serena had defeated her older sister, Venus, to become the champion of the 2002 Wimbledon final. In the course of their competition, we had an opportunity to witness greatness at its best, not only on the court, but off. There was no doubt that although they were sisters the two hard-hitting individuals had come to compete and to win. Serena perhaps had more pressure, facing her two time defending Wimbledon champion of a sister at Center Court. Nonetheless, the 20 year old Serena defeated Venus 7-6, (7-4), 6-3.

When all was said and done, the two are still family. After being defeated Venus gracefully accepted loss and reminded her younger sister to curtsy when handed the big silver plate. Whatever hard feelings that may exist between the sisters, we wouldn't know, since the next day the two were at it again, this time as partners, becoming champions of the doubles final at Wimbledon.

The Williams have changed the game of tennis for women. They have captured the attention and respect of the world of tennis. That the two can offer more dramatic, breath-taking and within the family competition in the near future is almost guaranteed. The U.S. Open is just around the corner in September. Will it be another Williams showdown?

In Other News: Baseball super legend Ted Williams (1918-2002), the “greatest hitter of all time,” passed away.

FEATURE:

The Birth Of The Marathon

The ancient Greeks were no strangers to long distance running, but rather than use it as a competition, it was a form of communication. The Greeks used professional foot couriers to carry information from city to city, sometimes traveling extraordinary distances. It is out of this practice that a hero and a legend were born. So amazing were the accomplishments of one man that they would come to influence men and women 2,500 years later.

The first two decades of the fifth century BC, the years of the Persian and Greek wars, were one of the great turning points in world history. The powerful Persian Empire in 546 BC extended from Asia to Egypt. Greece on the other hand, then consisted of a scattering of independent city-states. These early city-states spawned the democratic ideas that have persisted into modern times. Athens eventually became the largest and most prosperous of these city-states.

The Persian Empire was greatly expanding and beginning to conquer parts of the Greek civilization. Ionia was one such settlement. After many years, they tried to revolt against the Persians but their uprising was immediately crushed by the powerful Persian Army. By the year 490 BC, the Persian Army was ready to expand further and move into Europe. They landed a large force just outside of Athens on the plains of Marathon and prepared for attack. The democratic ideals that were founded in the Greek civilization were on the verge of extinction should the Persian Empire be victorious and enslave the city.

While the massive Persian army landed, the Athenians sent a messenger named Philippides to Sparta to ask for their aid in the upcoming battle. The Spartans were of a different sort of city-state in Greek civilization, abiding by less of a democracy than other city-states. They kept their kings and maintained a conservative, regimented society built around military training and the art of

war. The aid from the Spartans could guarantee a Greek victory. Philippides covered a distance between 120 and 150 miles in less than two days, a remarkable accomplishment by any standard. Unfortunately, even with the amazing run by Philippides, the Spartan army could not come to their aid in time. This would leave the Athenians to fight the Persian Army alone.

The brave souls, including Philippides, marched into battle across the plains of Marathon accomplishing what could not be described as less than a miracle. The Greeks were outnumbered 4 to 1, but because of strategic and risky actions they were the victors. The surviving Persians fled to sea and headed south to Athens where they hoped to attack the city before the Greek Army could re-assemble there.

Philippides ran approximately 26 miles back across the plains of Marathon in order to carry the exciting news that the Greeks were victorious and the warning that the Persian Army may still be a threat in the city. Pushing himself past normal limits of human endurance, he reached Athens, delivered his message and then died shortly after from exhaustion. According to legend it was said that Philippides yelled out "Rejoice, we conquer," before falling to his death. Nonetheless, in the end, Athens defeated the invading Persians, maintained democracy and put the story of Philippides into legend. In honor of his amazing run the competition of the Marathon was born to encompass the bravery and determination of a man.

Today, marathons are run in hundreds of cities across the world. Men and women train for months and years in order to achieve the accomplishment that Philippides made memorable.

Thank you for reading
and
Have a Great Week!

Quote of the Week:

The secret to success is consistency of purpose.
-Benjamin Disralli

Fact of the Week:

Henry Ford was America's first billionaire.

Word of the Week:

shilly-shally (shil'I*shal*I) i.v. To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate. -n Foolish trifling

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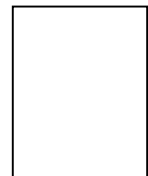
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