

# U.S. Senator, Director Discuss Future of CIA

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STAFF WRITER

When a former CIA director and a U.S. senator started talking about John le Carré novels and creating secrets, they were discussing more than intelligence.

The two men, R. James Woolsey and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., were debating something much bigger — the future of the CIA.

Questions about the need for the CIA have arisen since the end of the Cold War and have intensified since the Aldrich Ames scandal.

Woolsey has called the Ames case the "worst spy case in the history of the CIA," but Moynihan has said it "merely distracts from some of the most fundamental defects of the CIA."

"We are leaving Ames behind us," Woolsey told the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh in November. "The nation still badly needs what we provide. Not all conflict originated in the struggle between democracy and communism."

Woolsey said the CIA was important to help resolve the American conflicts with North Korea, Haiti and Iraq.

"Those are country-specific problems," said Mark Mansfield, a media relations spokesman for the CIA. "But well up there are problems with weapons proliferation, terrorism and narcotics."

Mansfield said he thought efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction in North Korea, Iran, Iraq and Libya posed a primary concern for the CIA.

"We're very interested in the events in the former Soviet Union and in China," he said, adding that it is difficult to pinpoint one issue that is of paramount importance to intelligence activities right now.

Moynihan, who was one of the most prominent advocates for dismantling the CIA, told the Senate in January that all foreign policy decisions should be made through the State Department.

"Any other arrangement invites confusion," he said, when he introduced the

Abolition of the CIA Act. "Secrecy keeps mistakes secret. It is a disease that causes hardening of the arteries of the mind."

Moynihan proposed that more might be gained than lost if the United States were to adopt a policy of complete openness in all areas of information.

"The Information Security Oversight Office reported that in 1993 the United States created 6,408,688 secrets," he said. "Absurd."

Moynihan suggested that the nation might be better off looking to journalists and historians who did not "operate under the cloak of secrecy but publish their work for all to read."

Woolsey disagreed, saying, "At times, critical information can only be obtained through human reporting."

"While satellites can pinpoint military moves, they can't tell you anything about motives or intentions," he said. "Nor can they answer the question of who is in the decision-making loop, whether in Pyongyang, Port-au-Prince or Baghdad."

"The intelligence community must be structured to adapt quickly and flexibly to a potpourri of new challenges, not to a single, worldwide movement."

"The end of the Cold War has not meant as much to national security as some people thought it would," said Timothy McKeown, a UNC political science professor.

McKeown said there was opposition to CIA activities coming from all different directions. He said that some of the opposition came from rival intelligence agencies and that some came from people who wanted to limit the issues the CIA dealt with. "The military has always conducted intelligence, and it's very disconcerting to them that the director of the CIA is a civilian," he said.

He said some people thought the CIA should focus on one area, such as economic issues, terrorism or drugs. "A lot of people want to see the CIA keep doing what it's doing now, just less of it," he said. "People are all over the map."

McKeown said the Aspin Committee, a 17-person committee headed by former Defense Secretary Les Aspin, was researching options for reforming the CIA.



# Rwandan Refugees Leave Burundi Without Warning

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Suddenly, without warning and without explanation, tens of thousands of Rwandan refugees fled their meager belongings and calmly set off for Tanzania.

There was no attack to trigger last week's sudden exodus of the 40,000 people in the Magara refugee camp. And there was no panic in their flight. The Rwandans waited patiently for their regular distribution of two weeks' worth of food and then set off for Tanzania.

About 10,000 other refugees from the Ruvumu and Kibenzi camps along the route joined the march as it passed by — but only Magara was emptied. Most of the Rwandans at Ruvumu and Kibenzi just watched the ragged parade roll by.

International aid workers managed to halt the procession Friday after Tanzania closed its border. But days later, they still don't know exactly what prompted the entire population of one camp to break for the border.

"To me there is something very strange about it," Frances Turner, the head of the

UNICEF mission in Burundi, said Monday. "The real reason they all got up to leave is not really clear."

The seemingly inexplicable flight reflects how difficult it is to cope with the fears of people in an area torn by the same ethnic conflict that drove them from their homes in the first place.

There had been an attack by unknown assailants earlier in the week that killed 12 refugees and wounded 22 at the Majuri refugee camp northwest of Magara, closer to the Rwandan border. But there had been no violence at Magara.

"Rumors are stronger than fact in this country. I am constantly astonished at the power of rumors in this country," said CARE spokesman Mark Richardson.

He said there was a rumor that Tutsis in the nearby town of Ngozi would attack the refugees at Magara.

There have been similar rumors before, but shooting in Ngozi on Monday may have added credibility to the rumors, said Paul Stromberg, the spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Since the refugees fled to Burundi nearly

a year ago, tensions have been high between the Rwandan Hutus and the many Burundian Tutsis who live nearby.

"The assumption is all these people are killers, that they are Hutu who killed Tutsis in Rwanda and had to flee," said Nicolas Stein, a field engineer with CARE.

But unlike Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania, those in Burundi are not controlled by former Hutu militiamen and soldiers.

It does not appear there are extremists in the camps in Burundi capable of commanding a whole camp to move.

"We have never had any problems with militias or former soldiers. Burundi is the last country they would come to," said Stein, who has also worked in the camps in Zaire.

"The people in the camps here are probably the most blameless of the refugees," Turner said.

Rwandan Hutu militiamen would avoid Burundi, aid workers said, because the army here is almost entirely made up of Tutsis who know the extremists were behind the slaughter of at least 500,000 people,

mostly Tutsis, last year in Rwanda.

"When a whole camp picks up its things and leaves, but does not flee in a panic, it is very strange and appears to be organized," Turner said.

But Stromberg said the UNHCR did not believe the exodus was planned by the refugee leaders. He said it seemed to be more a function of crowd psychology.

"We certainly can't speak of manipulation. It seemed to be a groundswell," said Stromberg.

A few people decided to leave, others joined and the movement kept growing. "Beyond a certain point, nobody will stay," he said.

The refugees were methodical in their departure. They waited for their food. They took down and carried away all the plastic sheeting used to build their huts, the latrine walls and other structures.

The refugees have agreed to return to Magara, but the Burundian government has blocked the move. About 10,000 have gone to other camps, but nearly 30,000 remain camped at a temporary site along the route to Tanzania.

# Former Charity Leader Could Face 5 Years in Jail

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Former United Way of America president William Aramony was convicted Monday of stealing \$600,000 from the charity and lavishing it on teenage young women.

A federal jury deliberated more than seven days before finding Aramony guilty of 25 counts of fraud, conspiracy and money laundering.

Aramony was charged along with Thomas J. Merlo and Stephen J. Paulachak with siphoning off money that had been donated to the charity by businesses and individuals. Merlo was convicted of 17 counts; Paulachak, of eight.

After the scandal broke in 1991, donations to United Way fell off sharply. They recovered slowly but never reached the pre-scandal level of \$3.1 billion in 1990.

"This verdict sends the message that society won't tolerate individuals who are charged with protecting the precious assets of charity diverting those assets for their own personal use," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Randy Bellows.

Aramony and Merlo could get about five years in prison. Paulachak could get about two years. Sentencing was set for June 14.

Prosecutors said he repeatedly propositioned younger women and romanced them with United Way money, billing the charity for getaways to London, Paris, Egypt, Las Vegas and other spots.

One prosecution witness testified Aramony propositioned her at a business meeting with a Roman Catholic priest.

The defense contended that Aramony, who led the charity for 22 years until he resigned in disgrace in 1992, suffered from brain atrophy that made him more impulsive and less able to reason.

They also argued that any abuses resulted from lax oversight by United Way's board of directors and bumbling by his staff. The defense rested without calling any witnesses.

Aramony's lawyer, William Moffitt, noted that U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton threw out about half the charges against each defendant last month.

"They won half the case, and we won half the case," Moffitt said. "We have a tremendous appeal ready. No one won a clear-cut victory in this case."

Jurors acquitted Aramony of two money-laundering counts; Merlo was acquitted of one count of tax fraud and Paulachak was acquitted of four fraud counts.

The jury reviewed more than 1,000 documents ranging from income tax forms and accounting ledgers to a letter detailing Aramony's affair with Lori Villazor, who was 17 when their four-year romance began in 1986.

Juror Alan Hennen, a driver for United Parcel Service, said the most convincing evidence related to Villazor.

"For me, it was all the money that went to Lori for doing very little work," Hennen said.

Villazor testified she was paid a salary for more than two years, but performed only "an hour or so" of work. In closing arguments last week, Bellows drew laughs when he pointed out that Villazor put in

more hours testifying in the case than she did earning the approximately \$80,000 she was paid.

United Way money bought a luxury apartment in New York City that Aramony had told United Way officers was a business office, but for which only he and Villazor had keys, according to testimony.

Witnesses said the pair often met in New York, where Aramony had standing orders for a limousine driver to greet Villazor at the airport with 18 yellow roses.

The charity also paid for tickets to Broadway musicals and dinners at New York's Tavern on the Green.

Villazor's younger sister, LuAnn, told of a first-class trip to New York and Las Vegas — her high school graduation gift from her older sister and Aramony. The younger Villazor said that while Aramony was shooting craps, he paid her \$100 just to smile at him.

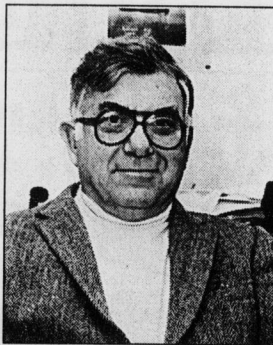
Merlo, 64, was a consultant and then chief financial officer from 1990 to 1992. Paulachak, 49, was a United Way executive from 1971 to 1988.

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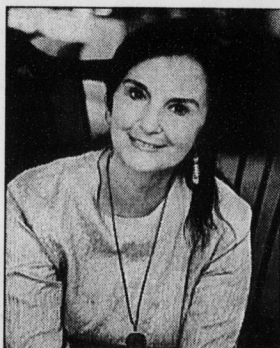


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