
Clinton Presidential Records Mandatory Declassification Review

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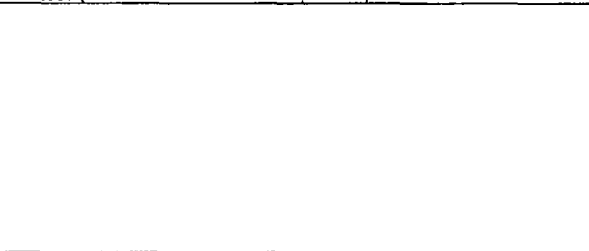
Jacques ANDREANI
(Phonetic: ahndrayAHnee)

FRANCE

Ambassador to the United States (since 1989)

Addressed as: Mr. Ambassador

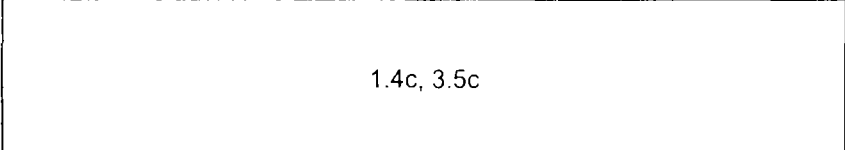
A distinguished diplomat [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d
[redacted] Jacques Andreani is able to cope with
apparent contradictions in French foreign policy
without losing sight of the big picture [redacted]
[redacted] he has strong socialist views [redacted]
[redacted] he keeps his opinions out of his diplomatic
duties [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c



Foreign Policy Views

One of France's most senior diplomats, Andreani is an expert on the former Soviet Union and is considered a realist in evaluating France's relations with the former Soviet republics. He makes no secret of his sometimes controversial views on the region, which have at times differed from those of other Soviet specialists in the Foreign Ministry. Andreani doubts that the former Soviet republics can ever integrate into Europe, even if democratization succeeds in Russia, an outcome he questions [redacted] 3.5c

Andreani is extremely knowledgeable about CSCE and other European issues [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d
[redacted] he believes the CSCE is not sufficient to provide a common European defense system. He asserts that NATO is an inappropriate forum for dealing with eastern Europe's security needs, and he has suggested that the Western European Union might be the proper institution to deal with this issue. Andreani has been a strong advocate of France's proposal for five-power talks on nuclear issues [redacted] in December 1992 that the French Government believes the United States, the United Kingdom, and France will all "need to



1.4c, 3.5c



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Career Data

1955	Joined the foreign service.
1955-60	Served in Washington.
1961-64	Assigned to Moscow.
1964-67	Worked on central European issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).
1967-70	Worked on East European affairs, MFA. 1970s Served successively as Deputy Permanent Representative to NATO, head of the delegation to the CSCE, and director of European affairs in the MFA.
1979-81	Ambassador to Egypt.
1981-84	Director for political affairs, MFA.
1984-88	Ambassador to Italy.
1989	Cabinet director under then Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.
1989-present	Ambassador to the United States. [redacted] 3.5c

resume testing at some point" in 1993; he added that such talks would help address the question of how the case for resumption of testing could be placed in the wider context of a testing ban [redacted] 3.5c

(continued)
LDA M 93-11955

1.4c

Andreani was born on 22 November 1929 [redacted]
[redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d he spent the first five years
of his life in the United States. He is a graduate of
the renowned National School for Administration.
Andreani is a close confidant of former Foreign
Minister Roland Dumas. Andreani and his wife, the
former Donatella Monterisi, have two children; he

also has two children from an earlier marriage. The
Andreanis both speak English. The Ambassador's
son Gilles is France's Deputy Permanent
Representative to NATO [redacted] 3.5c

22 April 1993

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1.4c, 3.5c

Jacques CHIRAC
(Phonetic: sheRAHK)

FRANCE

President (since May 1995)

Addressed as: Mr. President

Jacques Chirac was elected President on his third attempt. He had served as Prime Minister under then President Valery Giscard d'Estaing during 1974-76. During 1986-88, Chirac again held the post of Prime Minister in a center-right coalition that shared power with then President Francois Mitterrand in an arrangement known as *cohabitation*. Chirac entered public service in 1960 and, beginning in 1962, worked on several staffs until he became Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in 1972. He served briefly as Minister of the Interior from March to May 1974 before his first term as Prime Minister. He also was mayor of Paris from 1977 to May 1995. Chirac, who founded the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic in 1976, led the party until late 1994.

Chirac was born on 29 November 1932 in Paris. He studied at Harvard during the summer of 1953 and traveled throughout the United States. Chirac earned a degree at the Institute for Political Studies before fulfilling his Army duty, which included a



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tour in Algeria in the mid-1950s. He graduated from the prestigious National School for Administration in 1959. Since June 1994 he has published two books: *A New France* and *France for All*. Chirac speaks English well.

He is married to the former Bernadette Chodron de Courcel. The couple has three daughters, one of whom was adopted in 1979.