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## **Clinton Presidential Records Mandatory Declassification Review**

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This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Documents from this Mandatory Declassification Review were released in part.

Those documents released with redactions have been restricted under Sections 1.4 (c), 1.4 (d), and 3.5 (c) of E.O. 13526.

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1.4c, 3.5c

**Beniamino ANDREATTA**  
(Phonetic: ahndrayAHtah)

**ITALY**

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*  
(since April 1993)

*Addressed as: Mr. Minister*

In his first several weeks as Minister of Foreign Affairs, finance expert Beniamino Andreatta has brought [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d to the business of international affairs. Andreatta, a veteran leftwing Christian Democratic Party (DC) member and well-respected economist [redacted]

[redacted]  
1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c

**His First Test: Yugoslavia**

Andreatta has seized upon the challenges of the former Yugoslavia and is determined that a Western-led, international solution be quickly applied. A strong backer of the Vance-Owen plan,

[redacted]  
1.4c, 1.4d

[redacted] The Foreign Minister responded with obvious anger to radical Serbian threats in May 1993 to launch missile strikes against Italian civilian targets and recently reiterated Italy's willingness to commit ground forces to a UN peacekeeping effort if the ban on using neighboring countries' forces is lifted. [redacted] 3.5c

**His Game: Economics**

Andreatta has extensive economics experience and definite views on budget and finance issues. He served as Budget Minister in 1979 and as Treasury Minister during 1981-82; he is currently DC Secretary Mino Martinazzoli's top economic adviser. Andreatta supports the government's

[redacted]  
1.4c, 3.5c



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privatization plan and has long argued for austerity measures to improve the economy. [redacted]

[redacted]  
1.4c, 1.4d

[redacted] He strongly supports the idea of European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and asserts that the recent tensions in the European monetary system demonstrate the need to quickly attain EMU. In addition, he maintains that a larger Europe is the best way to avoid the dangers of nationalism. Andreatta also favors an independent European central bank modeled on Germany's Bundesbank. As Treasury Minister, he was instrumental in making the Bank of Italy more independent of the Ministry. [redacted]

[redacted]  
1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c

(continued)  
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1.4c, 3.5c

1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c

parliament's lower house during 1983-84. In addition, he was president of the Senate Budget Committee during 1987-92. Andreatta is president of the DC's Economic Legislative and Research Division. He has been a professor of economics and financial policy at the University of Bologna since 1963. Andreatta is married and has four children.

3.5c

### Early Life and Career

Andreatta was born on 11 August 1928 in the northern city of Trento. He received a law degree from the University of Padua in 1950 and studied economics at Cambridge University. He was a member of the Budget and Finance Committees in

1 June 1993

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1.4c, 3.5c

1.4c, 3.5c

**Francois MITTERRAND**  
(Phonetic: meetairRAHN)

**FRANCE**

*President (since 1981)*

*Addressed as: Mr. President*



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The first president in the history of the Fifth Republic to win two consecutive terms by popular vote, Francois Mitterrand marked 12 years as leader of France in May 1993. An eloquent speaker, he has said that "like wine, the ability to govern improves with age." [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d

[redacted]

[redacted] Criticism of his policies intensified during the runup to the legislative elections in March, [redacted] 3.5c

Following the overwhelming defeat of the Socialists that month, Mitterrand embarked on his second "cohabitation" experience, sharing power with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a member of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR). Both men have endeavored [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d to avoid the contentious relations that characterized the previous power-sharing arrangement (1986-88) between Mitterrand and RPR leader Jacques Chirac [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d

[redacted] The President still meets with foreign leaders and presides over weekly cabinet meetings [redacted] 1.4c

[redacted] He has generally supported Balladur's policies, [redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d

[redacted]

[redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d

[redacted] 1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c

[redacted] 1.4c, 3.5c

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1.4c, 3.5c

1.4c, 1.4d

to become a leading figure in the Resistance. He was elected to public office in 1946 and held 11 cabinet posts during 1947-57. He ran for the presidency three times before gaining the Elysee in 1981

3.5c

The President campaigned vigorously to gain support for the Maastricht treaty on European integration, which was approved in a popular referendum in September 1992 by a paper-thin majority. He continues to lobby for approval of the treaty by other European countries

3.5c

Mitterrand is an avid reader and has written 13 books. Born and raised in rural France, he enjoys walking in the woods and raising roses and camellias at his vacation residence in southwestern France. He resides on the Left Bank in Paris and uses the Elysee Palace only as an office and reception venue. Mitterrand understands English. The President is affectionately called *tonton* (uncle) by his admirers, but satirical critics call him *Dieu* (God)

3.5c

Under Mitterrand's leadership, France has taken the lead among European countries in trying to bring humanitarian relief to the former Yugoslavia and in searching for a resolution to that crisis. Mitterrand is also determined that Paris have a major voice in the peacemaking efforts in the Middle East

1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c

[Redacted]

Mitterrand is married to the former Danielle Gouze, whom he met while hiding in her relatives' home during the war

1.4c, 1.4d

An independent woman of strong socialist convictions, Mrs. Mitterrand heads the France-Libertes Foundation, which mobilizes assistance for Third World countries and promotes human rights. The Mitterrands have two sons and several grandchildren. One son has been a deputy in the National Assembly; the other served until recently as an adviser for African affairs on the presidential staff

3.5c

**Career and Personal Data**

Mitterrand was born on 26 October 1916. His father worked in a low-level position for the railroads for many years before assuming a white-collar job. Moving well beyond his humble origins, the future President ultimately graduated from the prestigious School of Political Science with degrees in sociology, literature, and law. During World War II he was a prisoner of war but escaped and went on

18 June 1993