

File: POZNER /Delpech/Haller/Duytschaever

Current Rev. (03.12.16) : Disclosure [N]

Jean-Laurens Delpech

French arms sales (international)
Dr. Henry Kissinger associated (TOP SECRET)
Chinese intelligence/Counter-Espionage
Arab States arms deal
Nuclear Submarines/Reactor deal
Counter-terrorism (FF)
Muammar Gaddafi
South-Pacific Nuclear Testing Program
U.S. Department of State
Pentagon contacts
ENSA (CEO)
Magmod Strasbourg (President & CEO)
National Board of Factories (Director of International Affairs)

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Miss Denise Reverdy

Jean-François Delpech

US-CREST (1st Director)
"Delpech Report"
French Commission on Space
Weaponry (Chairman)
Physicist, National Bureau of Standards
Fellow, Princeton University
Arlington, VA (K)
United Nations special assignment
VP, French Defense Science Board
National Security strategy of
Engagement 1994 White House report
Information Age Technology Task Force

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Laurens Delpech

Thérèse Delpech

French Atomic Energy: Director,
Strategic Affairs
Prix Femina prize 2005
UNITED NATIONS - Monitoring,
Verification, and Inspection
Commission
International Committee of the Red
Cross - International adviser

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Marie Claude Duytschaever (Delpech)

United Nations HQ assignment
Inter-Agency Diplomatic Meetings
Dirk Duytschaever (spouse)
- EUROCONTROL
- Central Flow Management Unit
- "Single European Sky" (European Union)
R&D: United Nations Technological Innovations
Working Group
United States press contacts (WaPo, New York Times)

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Veronique Haller [Pozner]

Grove Hill Medical
Center
Sandy Hook
Elementary School
Anderson Cooper
Sun Sentinel
CNN (Turner/Time
Warner)

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Rueben Vabner

Amtrak
(Sr. Director -
Corporate
Finance)

Royal Bank of
Scotland, Vice
President

(LIBOR)
American
International
Group (AIG)
Bear Stearns
Companies, Inc.

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Alexis Haller

Vatican sex abuse legal defense
1997 London Conference on Nazi Gold
Princeton University
Stanford Law School
Law Office of Alexis Haller Owner
Diplomatic/International immunity
Anderson Cooper/CNN/Turner
Diocese X
Vatican Library artifacts (sealed)
Holy See insurance fraud case
Princeton University
Stanford Law School
Law Office of Alexis Haller
Swanson, McNamara & Haller

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Veronique Haller [Pozner] (delpech)



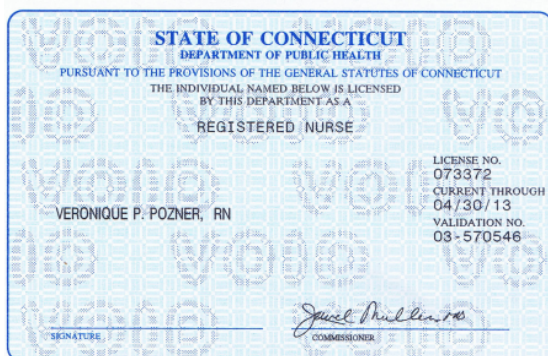
Veronique Haller [Pozner]

"Anderson Cooper"



HISTORY/ASSOCIATIONS

- Rueben Vabner
- Grove Hill Medical Center
- Sandy Hook Elementary School
- Sun Sentinel (S. Florida)
- CNN (Turner/Time Warner)
- Anderson Cooper interview(s)



LICENSE SEARCH [CT]: Registered Nurse (RN) LIC NUM: 073372 DISCIPLINE: No ACTIVE: No

LICENSE SEARCH [FL]: Registered Nurse (RN) LIC NUM: RN9371523 DISCIPLINE: No ACTIVE: YES

LICENSE SEARCH [NY]: Registered Nurse (RN) LIC NUM: 429861 DISCIPLINE: No ACTIVE: No

Alexis Haller / (Delpesch)



Alexis Haller, CSB No. 201210

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HALLER. 14241 NE Woodinville-Duvall Rd., #113.
Woodinville, WA 98072.

Education

Princeton University Bachelor of Arts Princeton, NJ
Graduated June 1995

Princeton University Bachelor of Arts Princeton, NJ
Graduated June 1995

Stanford Law School Juris doctor Palo Alto, CA
Graduated June 1998

Stanford Law School Juris doctor Palo Alto, CA
Graduated June 1998

Experience

Law Office of Alexis Haller Owner Aptos, CA
August 2009 - Present

Law Office of Alexis Haller Owner Aptos, CA
August 2009 - Present

Civil litigator and international law attorney Alexis Haller presently operates a solo practice in Aptos, California. He maintains membership in the bar associations of California, Washington, and the District of Columbia.

A graduate of Stanford Law School, Alexis Haller has also been admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Courts of Appeal for the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Circuits. **At his solo practice, Mr. Haller represents clients in civil litigation and diplomatic and foreign sovereign immunity cases.** He also handles matters relating to treaties and international conventions, and takes on civil and criminal appeals. Since establishing his solo practice in 2009, he has won multiple dismissals for his clients under the **Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976**. Prior to founding his current practice, **Alexis Haller served as a partner at Swanson, McNamara & Haller LLP** of San Francisco for 10 years. Over the course of his career with this prestigious defense firm, he built significant experience as a trial and appellate lawyer and **successfully represented and defended numerous corporations and foreign government entities.**

CASE HISTORY

Case: John V. Doe v. Holy See

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: Dismissal of all claims against client
- Description: Tort action against foreign sovereign

November 24, 1933

Very Reverend and Dear Father,

After much thought I feel that I should bring the following matter to your attention.

In the course of giving spiritual direction I have been told that **Fr. Andrew Ronan**, while at Benburb, manipulated the reproductive organ of a young religious until, in spite of several warnings, the religious arrived at orgasm. The person involved consented to let me do what I found necessary in regards to this information.

I wish to point out, Father, that I'm making no accusation but merely stating a fact. I ask you to keep in mind that the incident occurred some seven or eight years ago. There was no attempt made to do the same thing a second time with the same person and it might merely be an isolated happening better left ignored.

Nevertheless, since I cannot myself look any further into the matter, considering the fact that Fr. Ronan's way of acting has always struck me as slightly strange, and considering also that he is working in the high-school, I feel that you should be informed so that, if you deem it wise, you can assure the isolation of the fact.

I regret, Father, having to send you a letter like this. God grant that it do no harm to an innocent person.

Respectfully yours,

John M. Doherty, O.S.B.

THE SERVITE FATHERS

OUR LADY OF SORROWS PROVINCE

2111 W. VAN BUREN STREET

CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

Jan. 31, 1965

Memoranda:

Fr. Andrew M. Ronan was accused by three different priests of homosexual activities with students of St. Philip High School. The accusations were made during the month of December, 1964. The priests are: Frs. Anselm Dennehy, Mark Dennehy, and Brendan LaFave. All were certain of the truth of their accusations, and all approached me independently of each other. On all I imposed secrecy for the good of all concerned.

When I told Fr. Ronan of this, he did not deny. He stated that this has been a long term problem for him and he turned himself in to Fr. O'Malley at Benburb years ago. When he was removed from Benburb, he does not understand why he was assigned to work at a boys' high school in a counsellor's private office, where temptation would be maximized. He anticipated that his homosexual activity would come to light eventually and asked not to be assigned another high school.

Fr. Ronan readily admits his tendencies, thinks he can control them under more favorable circumstances with the help of God, and is resolved to do so. He is grateful to the men who reported him.

In all his future assignments this trait must be taken into consideration.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 9, 2012, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing
**DECLARATION OF DR. EDWARD N. PETERS IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT HOLY
SEE'S REPLY TO PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO SECOND MOTION TO DISMISS FOR
LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION** by:

— mail with postage prepaid, deposited in the U.S. mail at Portland, Oregon,
— hand delivery,
— facsimile transmission,
— overnight delivery,
X electronic notification

on the following attorney(s):

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Of Attorneys for Defendant The Order of Friar
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/s/ Alexis Haller

Alexis Haller

Case: Dale v. Colagiovanni

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: Dismissal of all claims against client
- Description: Tort/RICO action against foreign sovereign



ABOVE: Vatican Official Monsignor Colagiovanni leaves U.S Federal Court after being convicted of fraud and money-laundering

State Insurance Commissioner George Dale sued the Vatican in 2003, claiming it was liable for the actions of Monsignor Emilio Colagiovanni.

Colagiovanni was given a suspended sentence and five years' probation on Mississippi charges related to his role in **Frankel's theft of \$200 million from insurance companies in five states**. Colagiovanni pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy for attempting to deceive regulators about the source of the money Frankel used to buy one of those insurance companies.

"It is a factual issue at this point if we can show —as a factual matter — that the monsignor was authorized (to deal with Frankel) then we should be able to get to trial," Curley said.

"We have alleged he had meetings with high officers of the Vatican and told them what the plan was and he was authorized to proceed," he said.

Alexis J.N. Haller of San Francisco, the attorney for the Vatican, did not immediately return calls for comment on the case.

Ex-Official Of Vatican Pleads Guilty In Conspiracy

By PAUL ZIELBAUER

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5— A retired Vatican official who is an expert on Catholic canon law pleaded guilty today to a federal conspiracy charge for his role in an international insurance swindle run by Martin R. Frankel, the Greenwich financier who is now in prison.

In a signed statement, Msgr. Emilio Colagiovanni, 82, whose career included sitting on the board that provides legal counsel to Pope John Paul II, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit wire fraud and launder money. He faces a maximum of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

In the six-page statement, Monsignor Colagiovanni, an Italian citizen and a priest for 60 years, said that in 1998 and 1999 he helped Mr. Frankel defraud American insurance companies that Mr. Frankel wanted to buy.

His contribution, he said, was allowing his own Rome-based foundation, the Monitor Ecclesiasticus Foundation, which publishes a journal of canon law edited by the monsignor, to siphon \$50 million of Mr. Frankel's money into a second foundation. It had been created by Mr. Frankel specifically to acquire the companies, the monsignor acknowledged.

Mr. Frankel then told the companies' executives this second foundation, the St. Francis of Assisi Foundation, had received the \$50 million from "various Roman Catholic charities and tribunals at the Vatican" interested in raising money for charitable causes, according to the plea.

In return for his acquiescence in the scheme and access to Vatican-based bishops and cardinals -- whose support Mr. Frankel and the monsignor sought, according to federal prosecutors -- Mr. Frankel paid the monsignor's foundation \$40,000.

Further reading:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/09/06/nyregion/ex-official-of-vatican-pleads-guilty-in-conspiracy.html>
<http://www.insurancejournal.com/news/southeast/2006/03/21/66632.htm>
<http://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp2/337/825/2470118/>
<http://www.news.va/en/news/important-case-in-the-us-against-the-vatican-dismi>

Case: O'Bryan v. Holy See

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: **Dismissal of all claims against client**
- Description: Putative class action (tort) against foreign sovereign

On June 4, 2004, plaintiffs, who claim to have been victims of sexual abuse by Roman Catholic clergy, filed a class action suit against the Holy See. The Holy See is both a foreign state and an unincorporated association and the central government of an international religious organization, the Roman Catholic Church. The United States has recognized the Holy See as a foreign sovereign since 1984. According to their complaint, plaintiffs consist of representatives for two separate classes. James H. O'Bryan and Donald E. Poppe serve as the representatives of Class I, which "consists of all persons who have not previously brought claims **against an agent or servant of the Defendant, Holy See, in the United States . . . arising out of sexual abuse he or she suffered at the hands of a Roman Catholic priest, cleric, bishop, archbishop, cardinal, agent or employee . . .**" Michael J. Turner serves as the representative of Class II, which "consists of all persons who have previously brought claims against an agent or servant of the Defendant, Holy See, in the United States . . . arising out of sexual abuse he or she suffered at the hands of a Roman Catholic priest, cleric, agent or employee"

Further reading: <https://dockets.justia.com/docket/kentucky/kywdce/3:2004cv00338/49523>

Case: Alperin v. Vatican Bank

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: Dismissal of all claims against client
- Description: Tort/conversion case (putative class action) against foreign sovereign instrumentality

Wikileaks file: <https://file.wikileaks.org/file/vaticanbank-2008.pdf>

7	37. The IOR's public purpose is to "provide custody and administration of movables and
8	immovables transferred or entrusted to the same institute for the purpose of works of religion and charity."
9	<i>Statuto</i> art. 2, § 1. In conformity with its purpose, "[t]he Institute therefore accepts assets whose destination
10	is at least in part or in the future that of the previous section. The Institute can accept deposits of assets from
11	entities or individuals of the Holy See or of the State of Vatican City." <i>Id.</i> at § 2.
12	38. As a public juridic person, the <i>Statuto</i> authorizes the IOR to acts as a fiduciary of the
13	deposited funds for designated pious purposes, and as an autonomous pious foundation that directly carries
14	out the charitable purposes of the Holy See and the State of Vatican City.
15	39. Constitutional documents underscore the IOR's central institutional relationship with the Holy
16	See, and its public purpose. <i>Pastor Bonus</i> art. 25, § 2, describes the IOR as that "special institute established
17	and located within the Vatican State for managing economic assets committed to it and for administering
18	those that serve to sustain works of religion and charity" <i>Id.</i> This constitutional status reflects the IOR's
19	central role within the Holy See's public law legal structure; indeed, authoritative IOR scholarship describes
20	the IOR as a Holy See "central entity." <i>See</i> Italian Supreme Court of Cassation, Section V, 17 July 1987,
21	n.3932 (acknowledging that IOR is a "central entity" under the oversight of the Holy See, on Vatican City
22	Territory, and enjoying immunity from the jurisdiction of Italian criminal courts); <i>see also</i> , <i>Statuto</i> art. 3



Represents Vatican Bank re: Holocaust profiteering charges:
<https://casetext.com/case/alperin-v-vatican-bank-9>

Survivors and descendants of victims of the Holocaust, and associated organizations (collectively referred to herein as "Alperin"), appeal the dismissal of their purported ***class action lawsuit against the Vatican Bank***, also known by its official title *Istituto per le Opere di Religione* (the "IOR"). On a previous appeal, we held that the political question doctrine barred broad allegations of violation of international law but did not bar

certain property claims. *Alperin v. Vatican Bank*, [410 F.3d 532](#) (9th Cir. 2005). We are now *849849 asked whether the IOR is a foreign sovereign protected by the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act (the "FSIA"), and if so, whether Alperin's claims fall within the international takings exception or commercial takings exception to the FSIA's jurisdictional bar. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we affirm.

Jeffrey S. Lena, Law Office of Jeffrey S. Lena, Berkeley, CA, ***Alexis Haller, Law Office of Alexis Haller***, Byron H. Done, Walnut Creek, CA, Mary McNamara, Swanson McNamara, LLP, San Francisco, CA, for Defendant-Appellee.

From court ruling:

Here, in addition to the treaties and agreements referenced above, the executive branch has manifested its continuing commitment to resolving individual claims arising out of World War II by actively encouraging other nations, including the Vatican State, to open their archives for the purpose of addressing the recovery and restoration of stolen gold and other assets and, in particular, any such gold and assets contained in the Ustasha Treasury. (See Declaration of Jeffrey S. Lena Ex. C ["U.S. and Allied Wartime Postwar Relations and Negotiations with Argentina, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey on Looted Gold and German External Assets and U.S. Concerns About the Fate of the Wartime Ustasha Treasury," June 1998 ("Eizenstat Report")]). One such effort, the **1997 London Conference on Nazi Gold**, is described in detail by the State Department in the Eizenstat Report. As noted therein:

*In December [1997] the British government brought together 41 countries and the Vatican at the London Conference on Nazi Gold. The London Conference was a landmark in the international community's effort to illuminate long obscured facts from that dark chapter in history. Significant progress was made in coordinating research, addressing methodological issues and encouraging governments to open their archives and to make their records fully accessible. The London Conference highlighted as never before the **international dimensions of the issue of looted gold**, and catalyzed the work of the national commissions and others working to complete the historical record on this complex subject.*

https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=1917705238646400082&hl=en&as_sdt=6&as_vis=1&oi=scholar

<http://www.news.va/en/news/important-case-in-the-us-against-the-vatican-dismi>

Case: Doe I v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Galveston-Houston

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: Dismissal of all claims against client
- Description: Tort action against head of state

Plaintiffs John Doe I, John Doe II, and John Doe III sued Juan Carlos Patino-Arango;²⁷⁴*²⁷⁴ the Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston, Archbishop Joseph A. Fiorenza, Monsignor William Pickard (collectively, "Archdiocese Defendants"); and **Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, now Pope Benedict XVI** (referred to as "Cardinal Ratzinger" or "Pope Benedict" as appropriate), for numerous claims arising out of **Patino's alleged sexual abuse of the plaintiffs in 1996**. (Docket Entry Nos. 1, 29). Plaintiffs assert causes of action for breach of confidential relationships and conspiracy to breach confidential relationships, assault by offensive physical contact and conspiracy to commit sexual assault, intentional infliction of emotional distress and conspiracy to inflict such distress, fraud and fraudulent misrepresentation and conspiracy to commit fraud and fraudulent misrepresentation, sexual exploitation by a mental health services provider and conspiracy to commit sexual

exploitation, fraudulent concealment and conspiracy to fraudulently conceal, negligence, negligence *per se*, negligent misrepresentation involving risk of physical harm, defective premises, and gross negligence.

In this position, Monsignor Pickard had day-to-day supervision over Patino, who conducted Mass, administered Communion, counseled parishioners, heard confessions, and oversaw the church's altar boy program. (*Id.*). In 1995, John Doe I was in eighth grade. (*Id.* at ¶ 2.02). He attended school at the church and served as an altar boy. **In May of 1996, Patino allegedly summoned Doe I to the rectory under the pretext of counseling and sexually abused him. Patino allegedly told Doe I not to report the abuse because no one would believe him, explaining that he held similar "counseling sessions" with numerous boys from the parish.** Doe I was allegedly afraid and confused by what occurred and so traumatized that he told his parents about the abuse. (*Id.*). Doe I's parents allegedly went to the Archdiocese to report the abuse. Monsignor Pickard and Father Steven Tieman, another Diocesan official, allegedly went to Doe I's home, told Doe I and his parents that the matter would be investigated, and assured the family that Patino would be removed. (*Id.*). According to plaintiffs, the Archdiocese failed to report the incident to either Child Protective Services or the Houston Police Department and hid Patino in a "retreat house for abusive priests in Houston." Plaintiffs allege that during Patino's 275*275 stay at the "safe house," he admitted to molesting Doe I and other boys at the church. Despite this information, plaintiffs allege that the Archdiocese aided in Patino's exit from the country as a fugitive from this and other crimes. (*Id.*). Plaintiffs further allege that the Archdiocese and the individually-named defendants failed to inform any of the parishioners of the boy's report or that Patino admitted to the crimes, instead purposely covering up the events. (*Id.*). Plaintiffs further allege that shortly before filing this suit, they learned that Patino is living in Florida but has not faced legal sanction for his actions. (*Id.*).

Pope Benedict's motion to dismiss all claims against him is granted on the basis of this court's recognition of head-of-state immunity. The motions pending against Pope Benedict are denied.

Further reading:

https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=6885964385964828918&hl=en&as_sdt=6&as_vis=1&oi=scholar

<http://digitalcommons.pace.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1089&context=pilr>

Case: John Doe 16 v. Holy See

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: **Dismissal of all claims against client**
- Description: Tort action against foreign sovereign

<http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/peter-isely-midwest-director-of-snap-arthur-budzisnki-an-news-photo/98617099>

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/CRIME/04/22/abuse.pope.lawsuit/>

http://www.snapnetwork.org/snap_press_releases/releases_index_2010.htm

<http://religion.blogs.cnn.com/2010/09/23/deaf-victim-of-sex-abuse-is-suing-pope-and-going-public-with-his-story-for-the-first-time/>

Case: Magi XXI v. Stato della Città del Vaticano

- Alexis Haller's area of expertise: International Law
- Outcome: Dismissal of all claims against client
- Description: Breach of contract/fraud case against foreign sovereign

Plaintiff Magi XXI, Inc. (f/k/a E-21 Inc.) ("plaintiff") brings this action against defendants Gerald Colapinto ("Colapinto"), Second Renaissance, LLC ("SRLLC") and *Stato della Città del Vaticano* a/k/a The Holy See (the "Vatican State"), alleging, *inter alia*, fraud, negligence, breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and conversion in connection with the **defendants' alleged failure to provide access to artwork, artifacts, manuscripts, and other items in the Vatican Library's collection.**

https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=341586940140086896&hl=en&as_sdt=6&as_vis=1&oi=scholar



OTHER CASE HISTORY:

Habeas Corpus out of SF:

http://appellatecases.courtinfo.ca.gov/search/case/mainCaseScreen.cfm?dist=1&doc_id=2040857&div=4&doc_no=A138131

<http://appellatecases.courtinfo.ca.gov/search/searchResults.cfm?dist=2&search=attorney>

Sixth District appeals CA:

[H042678](#) C1084548 The People v. Antuna Alexis Ivar Haller

[H042638](#) C1351407 The People v. Mendez Alexis Ivar Haller

[H042397](#) SS970158 The People v. Soto Alexis Ivar Haller

Note: Fidel Rios Soto was convicted of murder with a firearm. Haller defended him.

[H042370](#) C1367023 The People v. Guizar Alexis Ivar Haller
[H042370](#) C1371225 The People v. Guizar Alexis Ivar Haller
[H042370](#) F1450335 The People v. Guizar Alexis Ivar Haller
[H042370](#) F1450336 The People v. Guizar Alexis Ivar Haller
[H042319](#) SS112399 The People v. Horton Alexis Ivar Haller
[H042319](#) SS142169 The People v. Horton Alexis Ivar Haller
[H042301](#) C1486106 The People v. Farias Alexis Ivar Haller
[H041700](#) C1362361 The People v. Hartley Alexis Ivar Haller
[H041425](#) C1363988 The People v. Holliday Alexis Ivar Haller
[H040926](#) SS132170 The People v. Fromuth Alexis Ivar Haller
[H040858](#) JV39780 The People v. F.B. Alexis Ivar Haller
[H040455](#) C1353527 The People v. George Alexis Ivar Haller

Posts:

<https://fsialaw.com/author/aihaller/>

**Money Laundering: How Prosecutors Clean Up
under 18 USC Sections 1956 and 1957**

By Mary McNamara, Edward Swanson & Alexis Haller of Swanson, McNamara & Haller LLP.
FORUM 1999, Vol. 26, No. 1, page 61

A recent case profiled in The New Yorker magazine demonstrates the dangers of the aggressive use of the money laundering statutes.¹ In that case, Henry Cisneros's former lover, Linda Jones, received a three and a half year sentence for her part in obtaining a bank loan to buy a house. Jones's crime? She had her sister and brother-in-law **falsely state that the house was going to be used as their primary residence**. The bank sustained no loss in the case. Yet, Jones and her relatives were charged by the Office of Independent Counsel investigating Cisneros with bank fraud, false statements, obstruction of justice and money laundering. All for conduct that, according to former Clinton Administration acting Solicitor General, Walter Dellinger, another "fifty million Americans" have probably engaged in.

The fact that the Jones prosecution included a money laundering charge reflects the times: Money laundering charges are being brought with ever greater frequency in federal court these days. The reasons for this are not surprising. The United States Sentencing Guidelines set forth draconian punishment for money laundering. For example, for a violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1956 (a)(1)(A) – conducting a financial transaction knowing that the property involved represents the "proceeds of some form of unlawful activity," with the intent to promote the carrying on of "specified unlawful activity"-- the base offense level is 23 (U.S.S.G. § 2S.1.1(a)(1)), three levels higher than the base offense level for robbery (U.S.S.G. § 2B.3.1(a)). Moreover, as illustrated by the case of Linda Jones, the filing of a money laundering charge or the threat to do so, functions as a coercive tool in plea bargaining.

In order to know when a prosecutor's threat to charge money laundering is an empty one, and when you might have a viable defense to such a charge, it is important to know precisely what conduct is covered by the money laundering statutes, what the elements of the offenses are, and what defenses you may be able to raise.

Car struck house:

<http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/article/NE/20150331/NEWS/150339938>

Newtown:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2013/01/16/4679b1ce-6030-11e2-b05a-605528f6b712_story.html

THE RECORDER

132ND YEAR NO. 7

www.callaw.com

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 2008

ALM

GONE GLOBAL: Alexis Haller, left, August Gugelmann, Mary McNamara and Edward Swanson aren't opening more offices. But their firm is building a niche with an international flavor.

SHELLEY EADES



Jean-François Delpech

- Chairman, French National Chartered Commission on Space Weapons
- Physicist, National Bureau of Standards
- Physicist, SRI National
- Fellow, Princeton University
- United Nations
- Vice President, French Defense Science Board
- President, founder; Center for the Study of Relationships between Technology and Strategy (CREST)



Jean-François Delpech, a physicist, is director of research of France's National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and founder (in 1987) of the Center for the Study of Relationships between Technology and Strategy (CREST) at the École Polytechnique in Paris. He created U.S.-CREST in Arlington, Virginia, in 1989, and serves as its president. He is also vice president of the French Defense Science Board. Dr. Delpech was a consultant to the Court of Auditors of the European Economic Community from 1982 to 1983, and in 1984 he was named president of the Commission on Directed Energy Weapons. He has also been a fellow of Princeton University (1975), and a guest physicist at the (then) National Bureau of Standards (1978-1979) and at SRI International (1979-1980). Dr. Delpech graduated from École Polytechnique, and received his M.S. from Stanford University, and his doctorate from the University of Paris/Orsay. He had worked at CNRS since 1964. and has authored or coauthored more than fifty papers in international scientific journals.

-Strategic Views from the Second Tier: The Nuclear Weapons Policies of France, Britain, and China (Hopkins & Hu)

Recent West European analyses of Soviet BMD include an August 1985 article by the head of the planning staff in the West German Defense Ministry;⁸ a November 1985 paper prepared by the British Defence Ministry;⁹ and a January 1986 report to the French Defense Ministry by an officially chartered commission on space weapons, called **the Delpech report**, after the commission's chairman, Jean-François Delpech.¹⁰ In addition, especially in 1985 and 1986, defense ministers and other

"Soviet Ballistic Missile Defense and the Western Alliance"
By David Scott Yost

THINK TANKS AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY FORMULATION PROCESS: A COMPARISON OF CURRENT AMERICAN AND FRENCH PATTERNS

Robert Ranquet

This essay investigates the process by which national security strategy is formulated; more precisely, it will look at the specific input to this process from the organizations known as think tanks. It will also attempt to compare the ways think tanks influence the national security strategy formulation process in the United States and in France.

We did not have to wait long after the collapse of the Soviet Union to see the so-called New World Order both illustrated and challenged by very different experiences—the overwhelming coalition military victory in the Persian Gulf on one hand, and the pitiable procrastination of Western countries to cope with the Yugoslavian crisis on the other—send us contradictory messages that we must carefully decipher. The euphoria resulting from the former may well be as misleading as the acrimony we see arising from the latter.

As a result of this turmoil, formulating national security strategy has become a much more difficult and subtle exercise than it was under the traditional strategy

of containment. The policymaker now has to integrate many different perspectives to get a better grasp of this increasingly complex art. Our investigation of the national security strategy process will use, as examples, two documents that were issued within a few months of each other. The first is the White House report to the Congress entitled: “A National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement” (July 1994). The French government issued in March 1994 its “Livre Blanc sur la Défense,” which, despite some meaningful differences from the White House report, shows many significant similarities to it. This white paper will therefore be used as an example of the practice on the French side.

APPENDIX D - INTERVIEWS COMPLETED

In the U.S.:

Col. Richard Barry, *Institute for National Security Studies*

Bruce Blair, *The Brookings Institution*

Lawrence DiRita, *The Heritage Foundation*

Capt. Keith Hans, *National Security Council Staff*

Patrick Glynn, *American Enterprise Institute*

Robert Grant, *director U.S. CREST*

Eric Peterson, *vice-president, Center for Strategic and International Studies*

In France:

Col. (Armt. Corp) Patrick Auroy, *Livre Blanc Commission Secretariat*

General (Armt. Corp) Alain Cremieux, *former Commandant of the Center for Higher Armament Studies (CHEAr)*

Jean-Francois Delpech, *director of the Center for Strategic Research (CREST)*

General Eric de la Maisonneuve, *director of the Foundation for Defense Studies (FED)*

Thierry de Montbrial, *director of the French Institute for International Relations (IFRI)*

18. Commission d'Etudes sur les Armes Spatiales, Rapport de Synthèse présenté au Ministre de la Défense, January 30, 1986, trans. U.S. Congressional Research Service, p. 12. Cited in Taylor, "Implications of SDI," p. 81. This report is known as the "Delpech Report" because the commission was chaired by Jean François Delpech, director of research at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

US CREST document (COALITION MILITARY OPERATIONS US CREST)

<http://www.youscribe.com/catalogue/tous/art-musique-et-cinema/autres/coalition-military-operation-s-us-crest-414108>

Coalition Military Operations The Way Ahead Through Cooperability

**Report of a French-German-UK-U.S.
Working Group**

April 2000

U.S.-CREST

Center for Research & Education
on Strategy & Technology
Arlington, VA

FRS

Fondation pour la Recherche
Stratégique
Paris

RUSI

Royal United Services Institute
for Defence Studies
London

SWP

Stiftung Wissenschaft und
Politik
Ebenhausen

APPENDIX H

LIST OF WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

FRANCE

*IGA Bernard Besson, French MoD
Dr. Yves Boyer, FRS
*ADM Thierry d'Arbonneau, French MoD
Dr. Jean-François Delpech, U.S.-CREST
ADM François Dupont, French MoD
MG (ret) Alain Faupin, Marshall Center
BG Loup Francart, French MoD
IGA François Naville, French MoD
Dr. Xavier Pasco, FRS
CdV Bruno Sarrade, French MoD
IGA Paul-Ivan de Saint-Germain, FRS
IGA Édouard Valensi, French MoD

GERMANY

LTC Jens Clasen, German MoD
LTC Michael Coers, German MoD
COL Karl Heinz Drechsler, German MoD
*BG Ernst Lutz, German MoD
Joachim Rohde, SWP
Dr. K.- Peter Stratmann, SWP
*COL Reinhard Vogt, German MoD
LTC Helge Westphal, German MoD
Dr. Uwe Wiemken, Fraunhofer Institute

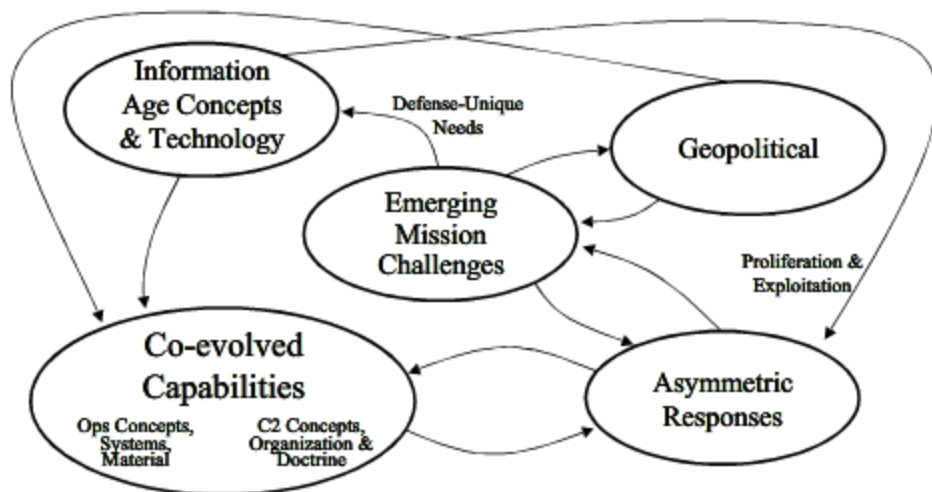
UNITED KINGDOM

*CAPT Simon Branch-Evans, British MoD
*RADM (ret) Richard Cobbold, RUSI
Michael Codner, RUSI
LTC Chris Collett, British MoD
Andy Nicholson, British MoD
Jeremy Stocker, RUSI

UNITED STATES

Dr. David S. Alberts, U.S. DoD
LTC David Anhalt, U.S. DoD
LTC Michelle Atchison, U.S. DoD
LTC (ret) Charles Barry, Barry Consulting

Figure 4: How Information Age Concepts Alter the Landscape



Information age concepts and technologies affect the ability to detect, track, and identify targets, the ability to share information across the joint operations arena, and the capacity to act on that shared information. This in turn directly affects the nature of the **co-evolved capabilities** and outcomes, including the time it takes to be in a position to respond to a threat or action, the precision with which a particular target can be struck, and the expected number of casualties associated with a given operation. As military capability

Introduction

NATO or the United States. The term “coalition military operations” is meant to encompass all these various scenarios.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The working group would like to thank a number of individuals who made particular contributions to its work. Judith Daly played an instrumental role in helping to launch the project. Jean-François Delpech chaired working group plenary sessions and SAB discussions, while David Alberts, Paul-Ivan de Saint-Germain, and Reinhard Vogt chaired the project sub-groups. David Alberts, Charles Barry, Yves Boyer, Michael Codner, Loup Francart, Dennis Gormley, Robert Grant, Richard Hayes, Joe Luquire, Xavier Pasco, Joachim Rohde, Michael Spirtas, Peter Stratmann, Edouard Valensi, and Uwe Wiemken all provided discussion papers and/or wrote sections of the working group report. Robert Grant and Michael Spirtas assured the overall management of the project as well as integrated the different contributions to the working group report into a single document. The working group would also like to thank the many European defense ministry and U.S. DoD officials who gave briefings on issues related to the project topic.

Marie Claude Duytschaever (Marie Claude *Delpéch*)



Special Assignment to the United Nations

18 DECEMBER 1998

ORG/1276

ANNUAL AWARDS FOR INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE UNITED
NATIONS EFFICIENCY PRESENTED AT HEADQUARTERS
CEREMONY TO 33 STAFF MEMBERS

- 2 - Press Release ORG/1276 18 December 1998

The second award was given to the Technological Innovations Working Group from the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services. This group developed the functional and technical specifications for a translator workstation, which has led to improvements in translation. The group, supported by the Information Technology Services Division, comprised: Khidir Abdel-Razig, Kester Branford, Pinwang Chao, Constantine Danilevsky, **Marie-Claude Duytschaever**, Harald Hille, David Kamen, Elke Lohan, Susana Maggi, Alexei Merezko, Eduardo Bauza Mercere, Mohamed Jendoubi, Nikolai Pakhomov, Jose Maria Perazzo, Alexandre Soloviev, Isabelle Tauziet, Sylvie Trevoux, Gaojing Xu and Yasunobu Ishigami.



UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

IAMLADP

**Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements,
Documentation and Publications**

Distr.
RESTRICTED
IAMLADP/2002/R.8
4 June 2003

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON LANGUAGE ARRANGEMENTS, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS

**Held at the Vienna International Centre
Vienna, Austria, 3 and 4 July 2002**

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Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

United Nations Headquarters

Mr. Jian Chen
Under-Secretary-General for General
Assembly Affairs and Conference Services (Chairman)

Mr. Miles Stoby
Assistant Secretary-General for General
Assembly Affairs and Conference Services

Ms. Xian Zhang, Director
Translation and Editorial Division

Mr. Gérard Temin, Director
Interpretation, Meetings and Publishing Division

Ms. Vivian Lewis, Chief
Central Planning and Coordination Service (Secretary)

Mr. Franz Baumann
Executive Officer

Mr. Xuesong Ma
Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General

Mr. Ryszard Siwanowicz
Senior Systems Analyst

Ms. Marie-Claude Duytschaever
French Reviser

United Nations Office at Geneva

Kelly, Dorothy: *Telling glances: voyeurism in the French novel*. [New York & London] Rutgers U P, 1992. ix, 264 p. Pp. 12-33, «The primal scene of seduction, voyeurism and *La Religieuse*. Voir aussi pp. 239-240. CR: Marie-Claude Duytschaever, *NCFS* 22 (1993-1994), 243-244; Charles J. Stivale, *Criticism* 36 (1993-1994), 325-328.

New York Times connection 1989:

WESTCHESTER OPINION; ...A 100th Birthday Counters the Silences in a Family's Life
By Marie-Claude Duytschaever; Marie-Claude Duytschaever lives in Scarsdale.
Published: May 7, 1989

Spouse: Dirk Duytschaever
Director, EUROCONTROL (Central Flow Management Unit)



Mr Frank Brenner, EUROCONTROL's Director General offering " The Twenty-Year Journey" book to Mr Dirk Duytschaever, first Director of the Central Flow Management Unit



EUROCONTROL, the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation, is an intergovernmental Organisation with 41 Member States, committed to building, together with its partners, a Single European Sky that will deliver the air traffic management performance required for the twenty-first century and beyond. Over 1,900 highly qualified professionals spread over four European countries work at EUROCONTROL, deploying their expertise to address ATM challenges.

Journal paper written by Dirk about forming Eurocontrol CFMU

Title: THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROCONTROL CENTRAL AIR TRAFFIC FLOW MANAGEMENT UNIT (CFMU).

Accession Number: 00836020

Record Type: Component

JOURNAL OF NAVIGATION, V. 46, NO. 3 (SEPT. 1993), P. 343-352: CHARTS, MAP.

Eurocontrol event recognizes **Dirk Duytschaever** as pioneer:

"I am the fourth Director of the CFMU and its successor the Network Manager Directorate, I am happy to welcome the first director Dirk Duytschaever. I also welcome my predecessor Jacques Dopagne, whom most of you know well. Unfortunately tonight we are missing Messieurs Jean-Robert Bauchet (second Director CFMU) and Pierre-Olivier Jeannet (CFMU Project Leader).

"Today we celebrate 20 years of a great European achievement; realising an operational concept across more than 40 States, giving a practical meaning to a Single European Sky, way before it became a political objective of the European Union. It has delivered millions and millions of euros of savings to airspace users; it has shown also that a pan-European activity performed on behalf of you the Member States of EUROCONTROL operate seamlessly with national service provision of ANSPs, the individual airports across Europe, the military who use European airspace."

-Address by Joe Sultana
Director Network Manager

Airlines 'abuse CFMU' warns Eurocontrol

JULIAN MOXON/PARIS

MULTIPLE FLIGHT-plan bookings by "unscrupulous" airlines using Eurocontrol's new central flow-management unit (CFMU) are causing significant delays for traffic using French and Swiss airspace, says the head of the CFMU unit.

The problem centres on the CFMU's recently introduced automated flight-plan processing system, which allows operators to file as many flight plans as they wish. Some book up to ten a day to give them extra departure flexibility, but then fail to cancel unused plans.

Eurocontrol says that it has told operators "very forcefully" to stop the practice. "The main culprits are the charter airlines," says CFMU chief Dirk Duytschaever. "If it continues, the single most important problem facing us will be because of the airlines, not because of the system," he adds. Eurocontrol is asking national civil-aviation administrations to put pressure on the airlines in question, and threatens legal action if they continue.

The CFMU now operates over France and Switzerland only, but

will soon extend its remit to cover airspace allocation in Germany, the UK, and other European countries. Duytschaever says that there is "no guarantee" that the problem will not occur in these countries as well.

According to Duytschaever, there is a non-linear knock-on effect resulting from block booking because European airspace is congested, and operates on what is known as a "constraint" system. On one day, for example, when Eurocontrol found that 10% of plans had not been used, departure delays increased by 38%. "You get a far bigger effect than apparent from a small disturbance," he says.

Eurocontrol is virtually powerless to act. "We cannot throw flight plans in the dustbin," says Duytschaever. "If they want to go through an area where there is no restriction, they get a slot. It is because of the inherent flexibility on the system, which is very powerful." Previously, airlines had to file their flight plans manually. "The system would not cater for second slots," he adds. "It is the processing power of the new system that allows them to experiment with it."



Thérèse Delpech [Marie-Joseph Yvonne Thomas]

Appointments & Recognition:

- French Atomic Energy: Director, Strategic Affairs
- Prix Femina (French literary prize)
2005 - *Savage Century: Back to Barbarism*
- UNITED NATIONS - Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission
- International Committee of the Red Cross - International adviser

Biographical details:

- Born 2/11/1948 in Versailles
- École normale supérieure de Sevres (psychology)
- *Marriage - Laurens Delpech (divorced)*



THÉRÈSE DELPECH has been director of strategic studies at the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) since 1997. She is also a researcher with CERI, commissioner with the United Nations Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission, and international adviser to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

PUBLICATIONS:

Nuclear Deterrence in the 21st Century: Lessons from the Cold War for a New Era of Strategic Piracy (2012)

The Call of the Shadows (2010)

Iran and the Bomb: The Abdication of International Responsibility (2007)

Savage Century: Back to Barbarism (2005)

RESEARCH PAPERS:

Halting the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons (1994) -Thérèse Delpech, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research ISBN: 9789290450986

sioned 1978 Department of Energy report obtained by Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) researcher Robert S. Norris.¹⁸ This did not stop the Carter administration from quietly agreeing to sell the CEA state-of-the-art Cray supercomputers to help the French perform the calculations needed to enhance their warhead designs.¹⁹

Only a few officials on either side of the Atlantic were aware of the military nuclear cooperation. When the program of exchanges began, outside of the French ambassador to Washington, Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, a personal confidant of Pompidou, “no one else in the embassy knew the purpose of the visits of the specialists from Paris, who were usually led either by André Giraud, then chairman of the CEA and more recently minister of defense, or by Jean-Laurens Delpech, who was head of the Délégation Générale pour l’Armement [DGA], the government agency that controls arms production.”²⁰ Both men and their respective agencies would remain central to strategic cooperation between the United States and France for many years to come. Indeed, in the case of Delpech, his banner would be taken up by his daughter-in-law, Thérèse Delpech, who in the 1990s became a strategic affairs adviser to President Jacques Chirac and, later, one of the few senior French officials who continued to plead in favor of close ties to Washington.

For the most part, Ullman found, the U.S.-French exchanges “have steered away from the actual design of nuclear weapons—the physics packages—so as not to run afoul of U.S. legislation.” Yet both Ullman and Norris concluded that they should have been covered by a special Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, as called for under Section 91c of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended.

Randy Rydell, who was a senior staff member of the Senate Govern-

Obituary, Jan 2012 - New York Times

Ms. Delpech was an adviser to foreign ministers, including Alain Juppé from 1995 to 1997, and from 1997 until her death, she was director of strategic studies for France’s Atomic Energy Commission. She served as France’s commissioner at the United Nations for the disarmament of Iraq and was part of the group that wrote the last serious national examination of French defense policy and national security, the “White Book,” in 2008.]

*Ms. Delpech was a formidable debater and a respected critic of Communism, totalitarianism and nuclear proliferation. **She broke with many in France to support the American war against Saddam Hussein in Iraq, prompting much criticism. She was also an advocate for stronger efforts by the West to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons.** Though she considered war primitive — “war is a regression, in the psychological sense of the term, and the violence that it unleashes is in part uncontrollable,” she said — she was a realist.*

*om labor to a
fixed rate. PNC is the swap provider.”*

Jean-Laurens Delpech

(father of Marie Claude)

1961-1963: President and CEO of Batignolles-Châtillon

1963-1970: CEO of Ensa

1968-1969: Executive Vice President and CEO of the Société des Forges and Workshops
Creusot

1968-1969 director of Schneider SA from

1971-1974: Director of International Affairs of the National Board of factories Renault

1973-1977: Ministerial Delegate for Armaments
(US press articles from 1974-1975, below)

1977-1983: CEO of Nouvelles Galeries

1978-1981: Vice President of Sacilor from

1982-1987: President and CEO of Magmod Strasbourg

“La Negociation Commerciale” (*Commercial Negotiation*) - 1980

Born: May 7, 1913 in St. Céré

Died: July 29, 2005

Father: Elie-Laurens Delpech, Collector,

Mother: Mrs. Odile Amalvy born.

Mar. December 23, 1937 to Miss Denise Reverdy (4 ch. Jean-Francois, Marie-Claude [Ms. Dirk Duytschaerer] Laurens, Marc)

Decoration : Commander of the Legion of Honour and the National Order of Merit, Military Cross 39-45, Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic, Knight of the National Economy

Career: Writer (1935) and Head of Office (1945) to the central administration of the Ministry of Finance, Deputy Secretary General (1945), Director (1947), Director and CEO (1956), President and CEO (from 1961 to 1963) to the Company Batignolles-Châtillon and after merger, Director and CEO (1963) and Vice-President and CEO (1968 to 1969) of the Company forges and workshops Creusot (Schneider factories), Director and CEO (1956) and CEO (1963-1970) of Ensa (Schneider), Director of Schneider SA (1968-1969), Vice-President and CEO of the holding company Delattre-Levivier and Industrial Company Delattre- Levivier (1965-1969), President and CEO of Renault Industries Equipment and Techniques (1970-1974), Director of International Affairs of the National Board of the Renault factories (1971-1974), member (from 1968 to 1974 and again since 1980) Advisory Board of the Bank of France, Member of the Board of Directors of the Ecole Polytechnique (1971 to 1974), Ministerial Delegate for Armaments (1974-1977), Member of the Atomic Energy Committee (1974-77), President and CEO (1977 to 1983) and Honorary President (1983) of the New Galleries, Administrator Bazaar City Hall, Uniprix, Vice-President of Sacilor (1978-1981), Director (1981) and CEO (1982 to 1987) of Magmod Strasbourg, President of Mission of steel equipment to the Ministry of Industry and Research (1982), Member of the Advisory Committee on International Trade (1982), the Council in business (1983-1994).



DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	209029
By	EK NARA Date 8/8

SECRET/SENSITIVE
EXCLUSIVELY EYES ONLY

2.

Delpech then referred to the President's and your assurances to Giscard at Martinique that the Nevada Test Site would be made available for French tests. Delpech said he anticipated problems in this regard because our safety regulations will require arrangements that would become public. The French would not mind if this happened but there obviously have to be negotiations. I pointed out that in addition we had to take account of our laws, the LTBT and the NPT and that for all these reasons we might in the end well require some formal arrangement that would become known. (In fact, there is serious doubt that all the legal hurdles can be overcome. But we need a study. This problem has also been raised at Defense.)

We left it that we would do our best to get the appropriate Pentagon officials properly instructed so that matters can go forward. We told Delpech that for the regularly scheduled meeting between himself and Barse on April 28 we may not yet be in a position to issue new guidance but we would try. In any event, we expected for his subsequent contact our people would have positive guidance. We again told him categorically that he must not in any way refer to his White House conversations when he deals with his Pentagon contacts since none of them, individually, had the full picture, and their guidance must come solely from the White House. Delpech, who had wanted to tell Barse that he can expect instructions from the White House, assured us he would shut up in future.

We also agreed that there is no need for a new written agreement.

In the course of the conversation, Delpech said the French would be very open in telling us about the technical characteristics of their systems.

NOTE: We are expecting a technical analysis from the Pentagon as well as a draft NSDM. When we have worked this over, you will need to review the matter with the President and probably Schlesinger. Thereafter, we should make clear to Schlesinger that we will need (1) a detailed prospectus before every contact with the French, subject to White House approval, and (2) a detailed report on every contact.

SECRET/SENSITIVE
EXCLUSIVELY EYES ONLY



THE COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 09029
By EK NARA Date 08

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
~~EXCLUSIVELY EYES ONLY~~

HDB 3-8-78

April 23, 1975

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

FROM: Helmut Sonnenfeldt *HD*

SUBJECT: Meeting with French on Missile Cooperation

Scowcroft and I met with Delpech and Barron at the White House today. Delpech had written a letter to Scowcroft (Tab A) noting the lack of movement in his talks at the Pentagon and wondering whether this might be remedied by an updating of the written agreement concluded between Blancard and Foster in 1971 (which had defined the terms of cooperation at that time).

We explained to the French that we had indeed been slow in getting ourselves organized but that this is due not to any deliberate policy but to the fact that we were awaiting a detailed technical analysis of French requests (as conveyed in the blind memo they handed to you). This was required so that we would know clearly how far the Executive can go without changes in our laws or Congressional consultation. We told Delpech that we hoped to have this analysis very shortly and that thereafter we would be in a position to give adequate guidance to his contacts at the Pentagon. We also pointed out that matters were complicated now by the fact that there was no single contact for him at the Pentagon, as Foster had been for Blancard.

We further told Delpech that he absolutely had to stop giving accounts of his White House conversations to his Pentagon contacts since this would lead to misunderstandings and confuse the political and technical aspects of our relationship. We further noted that someone on Sauvagnargues' staff had talked to Congressman Findley about our contacts and that the latter in turn had informed our Director of Arms Control. Delpech said that no one at the Quai knew of the ~~substantive~~ *substantive* exchanges, only of the fact, but that he would immediately ~~substantive~~ *substantive* to Brossollette to put a stop to chatter.

SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
AUTOMATICALLY DOWNGRADED AT TWO-
~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
~~EXCLUSIVELY EYES ONLY~~
DECLASSIFIED ON

SECRET

of the same general structure, should be signed between your representative and myself so as to provide a basis for the formal authorization required by Mr. Lotter.

We probably overlooked this step during our talks and it may explain the delay in concretizing the agreement reached between our President and Mr. Secretary Kissinger when they last met in Paris.

As you suggested that, in case of difficulty, I should inform you, I take the liberty to write this letter and to entrust the bearer, Mr. Long (whom you met during our March meeting and who belongs to my most inner circle) to deliver it to you and to bring back your answer. Of course, this way to communicate has been chosen in order to protect the complete secrecy of the proceedings.

I plan to fly to Polynesia for an inspection trip and, on my way back, I can very easily stop over in the U.S.A. I expect to be in Washington from Wednesday April, 23 till Friday afternoon April, 25.

Could I meet with you in the afternoon of April, 23 or the morning of April, 24 and then proceed with Mr. Lotter?

This would provide us ample time for the discussion and signing of an Agreement. It would allow me, too, to define with Mr. Lotter the practical steps to be taken.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, dear General,

Very truly yours,

W. Deerpach

LE DÉLÈGUE MINISTÉRIEL
POUR L'ARMEMENT

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 09029
By EK NARA Date 8/8

Paris, April, 8, 75

Letter
by messenger
to be delivered personally

General Scowcroft
White House

Dear General,

Following the meeting which took place on March 1st at the White House, I had, as recommended by you, a pleasant interview with Mr. Donald Cotto at the Pentagon.

We reviewed the main topics of interest, the list of which had been presented to Mr. Secretary Kissinger during my visit (January, 28) to the State Department.

Mr. Cotto was very kind and our exchange of views covered the whole field.

Nevertheless, I was given to understand that our extended cooperation could not actually start as long as Mr. Cotto was not formally authorized by Mr. Secretary Kissinger to proceed along the lines verbally agreed.

To my knowledge, Mr. Cotto has not yet received such authorization.

As you know, our present cooperation, which developed harmoniously, was based on written agreements signed by Mr. Foster, on your side, and my predecessor, Mr. Blancard, on the French side.

It seems to me quite probable that a new Agreement,

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MD989755

By WBY NARA Date 3/23/94



ADVISOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

TOP SECRET/EYES ONLY/XGDS-3

October 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Helmut Sonnenfeldt *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: Conversation with Delpech

Delpech called on me on October 7 to review our cooperative programs. I opened the conversation by stating that I had understood that he discussed with General Scowcroft the following subjects: samples, the computer, a booster trigger, the cover story, sales to China including SONAR and the F-1 Mirage, ECM sales to the Arabs, and plasma generators. Delpech confirmed that that list was comprehensive.

Samples: On the question of exposing French RV material samples in a US nuclear test, I told Delpech that we needed more time to complete our review of the legal situation. Delpech commented that he is under considerable pressure because, if the results will require changes in the M-20 missile, he will need to know as soon as possible in order to change the final specifications. He noted that we have had the samples for several months. He said that in the past other samples have been tested at the Nevada test site and that the French have strictly protected the results. I asked him when previous samples had been tested by the US. He responded only that the results

results. I asked him when previous samples had been tested by the US. He responded only that the results were kept very secret and known to only three people in France.

Plasma Generators: Delpech said that France badly needed to expose the re-entry materials to plasma jets so as to simulate the erosive conditions of re-entry. I responded that we believed that this would be possible using US facilities and that he should discuss this with Currie.

TOP SECRET/EYES ONLY/XGDS-3

DECLASSIFIED

Authority AMD989755

By WBY NARA Date 3/23/94

TOP SECRET/EYES ONLY/XGDS-3

2.

CDC 7600 Computer: I stated that the formal application for an export license which had been filed with the Department of Commerce was still being processed. It ultimately may have to go to the Secretary and the President. Delpech commented that General Scowcroft had stated that he expected results within one month. Delpech added that France already has four of these computers which were acquired under a prohibition on use in weapons design. He said that they would much prefer to have one that they could use with a clear conscience.

Booster Trigger: Delpech said that the French needed information on the design of their booster trigger. I responded that Delpech should submit the details to Cotter and Currie, who would subsequently have to seek authority from the White House. Delpech said that the French could explain how the trigger works and will need only negative advice.

Cover Story: Delpech mentioned again using the cover of talks aimed at protection of nuclear materials from terrorists. I said that such a cover would not work since, as we had told him before, our people involved in anti-terrorism were not involved in the current talks. The best method that we see would be to describe the meetings as a continuation of general consultations on defense matters, following up on the conversations which Secretary Schlesinger had conducted in Paris last month. Delpech said he would think this over.

Sales to PRC: Delpech said that as we know, they were selling twenty-five helicopters to the Chinese. The question that has now arisen is whether the French should sell SONAR equipment to go with the helicopters. Delpech thought that it should be in the US interests to strengthen Chinese ASW. He said that the SONAR would not be used against US submarines (SIC). Delpech added that the French are also contemplating the sale of F-1 Mirage aircraft to the Chinese. I asked Delpech to spell out in a memo what is involved in both cases. Once we have a memo we can take the question up with the Secretary.

ECM for Arab States: Delpech said that he thought it would be useful for perhaps the French, the US, the FRG, the UK and the Italians to have a quiet conversation on what sort of ECM equipment might be sold to Arab states. He noted that there exists the possibility that this equipment may be used against our own NATO weapons

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MM989755By WTV NARA Date 3/23/94TOP SECRET/EYES ONLY/XGDS-3

3.

systems. I agreed that this could be a genuine problem. Delpech said that in the process of negotiating the sale of anti-radar jamming equipment to Egypt, the latter had revealed to the French a UK proposal which involved much more sophisticated equipment. Delpech said that we needed an agreement among the Western countries so that we can maintain our technological advantage over the Arabs, or else no Western Navy would be inviolate in the Mediterranean.

Reactor Sales: I told Delpech that we had communicated to him in September our revised position on reactor sales to the Soviet Union and how we would handle these sales in COCOM. Delpech responded that our position was satisfactory to him.

Submarine Vulnerability: Delpech said that the French are concerned with Soviets threats and not with US tactics. Once again, the French need negative advice more than positive information. I told Delpech that I understood that our defense experts would be prepared to review the French program with him. I asked him if he also wanted to get into SLBM targetting. Delpech said that the French have had some conversations with the US on targets but that the French have different goals. They wish to be in a position to inflict damage on 20-30% of the Soviet Union. The French are particularly interested in demographic targets.

Nuclear Safety Talks: I asked Delpech how these talks have been going and he said that all goes well.

cc: EYES ONLY - NSC - Gen. Scowcroft
NSC - Mr. Lodal

Press and References

September 30, 1974

Tucson Daily Citizen from Tucson, Arizona · Page 11

Jean-Laurens Delpech, in charge of armaments at the Defense Ministry, said last week that missiles with "miniaturized and toughened" multiple warheads would be installed aboard the fifth nuclear-powered missile-launching submarine Le Tonnant, due to go into service in 1979. These missiles known as M4, will have greater range and be more resistant to anti-missile systems than previous types. Meanwhile, the submarines in--the defense fleet, of which there will eventually be six, will gradually receive M20 ballistic missiles which carry a single one-megaton (one million tons of TNT) warhead. By 1976 each of the submarines will have 16 such missiles, with improved warheads.

1975

Paragraph 4 (St. Petersburg Times - Jun 14, 1975) (pg 15A)

Husband of Denise REVERDY. Father Laurens Delpech (born in 1949, ENA, see career in *Who's Who in France*).

According to *Henri Malcor: An heir of ironmasters*, Mioche by Philippe and Jacques Roux, Editions du CNRS, 1988 Paris.

Born in 1913, he began his career at the Ministry of Finance after studies attested by a Political Science degree. He had a long career at the SFAC from 1947 to 1969. He held various management responsibilities. It is especially CEO Ensa. He is a man of Creusot of "Schneider era." It was he who engaged with Henri Malcor the discussions that led to the creation of Creusot-Loire. After 1970, he was director of numerous companies. He held important positions at the Régie Renault from 1971 to 1973, then as Ministerial Delegate for Armaments (1973-1977).

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4th French Nuclear Sub Is Launched

Change To Multiple Warhead Missiles Started By Navy

CHERBOURG, France (Reuters) — France Tuesday launched its fourth nuclear submarine as the navy started converting its entire nuclear submarine fleet to carry multiple warhead missiles.

Each of the new missiles will be megaton-size, twice the strength of the navy's present Polaris-type weapons.

The launching of the submarine L'Indomitable here put France on a par with Britain in nuclear-missile-armed nuclear submarines.

"We have decided to go ahead with the use of multiple warhead missiles," Defense Minister Jean Laurens Delpech, who presided over the launching ceremonies, declared.

"We have succeeded in miniaturizing the hydrogen bomb and we can now produce multiple warhead missiles well, very well."

The French expect to overtake the British navy with a fifth nuclear-missile-armed submarine, whose construction starts in the next few weeks, and a sixth already officially authorized and scheduled to go into service by 1980.

But Britain has a big edge over France with its eight small nuclear-powered attack submarines carrying conventional weapons for anti-submarine warfare. Eight others are to follow in the coming years.

France does not plan to start construction of the first of a fleet of 3,000-ton nuclear-powered submarines with conventional armament until 1976.

Mr. Delpech said a nuclear submarine of the Indomitable type costs about \$216 million compared with a cost of about \$47.2 million for the submarine with conventional arms.

France: Aggressive arms merchant

The writer is a former Times editorial writer now studying in Paris.

By JOSEPH PLUMMER

PARIS — During the same week that Belgium sewed up the "arms deal of the century" for the United States-built General Dynamics F16 jet fighter, the loser in the NATO contract battle, France, invited the world to imagine what a European defense industry, built largely in France, might look like.

The International Space and Aviation Exposition, which in other years has been a buyer's market for the unsellable supersonic Concorde jet liner, this year emphasized the self-reliance of French air defense. If this scenario of sophisticated public relations bore a sense of *mieux vaut tard que jamais* (better late than never), it at least managed to show how Charles de Gaulle's insistence on independence from U.S. arms suppliers has begun to pay off. It also backed up the evidence of the past year that in the matter of arms, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing may be more Gaullist than the general himself.

FRANCE HAS been unable to persuade NATO members that Europe should supply itself. The U.S. builds 76.4 per cent of arms used by the Netherlands, 67.1 per cent used by Denmark, 66.4 per cent used by Belgium, and 60.7 per cent used by West Germany. Nevertheless France, whose military imports from the U.S. are only 6.9 per cent, has displaced Great Britain in recent years as Western Europe's leading arms manufacturer, taking over third place behind the United States and Russia.

For the review National Defense, Jean-Laurens Delpech of the national ministry of arms reported this month that exports in arms tripled during the last five years and now represent 33 per cent of military hardware bearing the made-in-France stamp, as opposed to only 17 per cent in 1971. Arms production totaled about \$7.5-billion for France in 1974 compared to \$2-billion in 1971. Aeronautical equipment represents about 71 per cent of French arms exports. The industry supports 270,000 workers and, says Delpech, reduced France's trade deficit by one-half last year.

An aggressive solicitation in recent years of arms buyers in the Middle East, Mediterranean Europe, Africa, and South America explains the change. France has become a middle ground for nations that want arms but grow tired of the policy restrictions that can be part of major deals with Russia or the United States.

Among the browsers and shoppers last week at the Le Bourget arms festival: Shimon Peres, Israel's defense minister, and



PRESIDENT GISCARD

... more Gaullist than De Gaulle.

General Patros Economou, commander in chief of the Greek Air Force. Before the fete, in mid-May, Nigeria, which some call the Iran of Africa, sent an arms-buying delegation to Paris for 10 days.

GISCARD IS being reminded of election promises to "moralize arms sales" by ending traffic with nations failing to respect fundamental human rights. Why, he is being asked, was South Africa, an important supplier of coal and uranium, able to purchase 16 Mirages recently? France also trains South African engineers in what many see as prelude to South Africa's own armaments industry.

There has been little official reluctance either to sell to Chile, whose General Pinochet has convinced the French to sell AMX30 tanks to his armed forces, or to Spain, which recently reinforced its air force with 15 Mirages. Spain, whose policy

against Basque separatists draws criticism in many sectors in France, also holds licenses to construct French tanks and submarines.

Pretoria and Lagos are not France's only African clients. When Mali, whose most important supplier of arms is France, started a border fracas with Upper Volta last December, a Voltain delegation came to Paris to buy guns, helicopters, and other arms.

Giscard's special spice for the policy has been Mediterranean. New deals with Spain and Greece are one result. But he has also thawed out Algerian relations which have been cold since nationalization programs there in 1971. During the French president's visit to Algiers in April, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne reportedly expressed interest in purchasing AMX30s, radar and anti aircraft installations. When in Paris, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat concluded agreements for 22 Mirages and 42 Gazelle helicopters, with the bills to be paid by Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. Libya and Kuwait also have added new Mirages to their air forces.

FLIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS at Le Bourget field by the F16 prototype and the Mirage F1 last week reminded some 70 national delegations of the heavy dice about to be rolled in Brussels. But few tears were shed for France's Dassault-Breguet, manufacturer of the Mirage, when the irrevocable decision on behalf of U.S. interests was made known. Some were too busy with their own shopping. Others reasoned, along with Le Nouvel Observateur, "The arms deal of the century which France would have liked to conclude with nations of Northern Europe is in fact about to be concluded with those of the Mediterranean."

France in for bumper year of arms orders

PARIS France expects a bumper year of arms exports, with 10 per cent orders for Mirage jets, helicopters and a whole range of missiles, consolidating its position as the world's third supplier after the United States and the Soviet Union.

Despite some setbacks, notably the defeat of the Mirage F1 in the contest for the coveted, four-nation Nato fighter contract, senior French officials said they have enough work on their plates for the next three to five years.

The Mirage's fierce rivalry with the American F-16 fighter and the pressure President Ford felt obliged to exert on Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway, have shown for the first time that French aircraft can be a serious threat to US dealers.

Mr. Jean-Laurens Delpech, head of the French Defence Ministry's armaments division and chief salesman, sees 1975 prospects for the industry as very encouraging.

In a speech to the National Defence Institute, he claimed that French arms manufacturers now have business in hand worth 30,000 million francs (\$16,500 million) an all-time high.

Mirage jets and helicopters account for 50 per cent of foreign orders received, with tanks, armoured vehicles

and other material, and force totalling 20 per cent. Naval supplies including ship-to-ship missiles making up 11 per cent, and electronics equipment the remaining per cent.

The United States and Britain are among France's missile clients.

The successes have not come without sharp criticism from left-wing political parties and the church at home. Opposition circles denounce the Government for merchandising death with the "Made in France" label.

This has not deterred President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Government from securing massive oil-for-arms deals with Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait this year.

Atomic reactor

The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, recently visited Paris with a long arms shopping list. He was preceded here by President Sadat of Egypt, Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis and Malaysia's Premier Tun Abdul Razak who have all placed orders for aircraft and missile-armed speedboats.

Iraq is now negotiating with France the purchase of several squadrons of Mirage F-1s together with a maintenance workshop, in addition to the hundreds of tanks it has already bought.

France is prepared to

anything, short of nuclear weapons. Libya, which has already bought 185 million \$100 million worth of Mirage jets, other military equipment has offered to buy twice as much if the French Government would sell it tactical nuclear weapons too.

But President d'Estaing promptly turned down the offer with "sorry, not for sale" remarks. French officials said Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi turned to the Soviet Union and bought MiG fighters. The Kremlin also agreed to set up a nuclear centre that will include an atomic reactor with a capacity of two megawatts increaseable to 10—to be used as a power plant," according to an official Libyan announcement.

France is selling helicopters like hot cakes. more than 3,000 Alouette helicopters have been sold in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and more than 2,000 Puma, Lynx and Gazelle helicopters built in cooperation with Britain are on export order.

Aérospatiale is now building a new helicopter known as the SA-365 Dauphin which has won sizeable contracts at the recent Paris airshow.

But France's biggest sell is its Mirage jet aircraft. More than 1,600 have been sold to 16 different countries, including Australia, South Africa, Peru, Brazil, Spain and Belgium. *Reuter.*

'France to start N-tests anytime'

PARIS, June 3. — The French Defence Minister (M. Bourges) said today that France's first underground nuclear test in the South Pacific was imminent.

There would be several underground nuclear tests this year, he added.

President Giscard announced the switch from atmospheric to underground tests shortly after taking office last year.

Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Sweden and Peru had protested against tests in the atmosphere. But the Australian and New Zealand Governments, which had complained to the World Court, have since dropped the case following the French decision to move to underground testing.

M. Bourges said: "We are fast approaching the date for our first underground nuclear test in French Polynesia. There will be several tests this year."

France has already warned shipping to keep 48 km clear of Mururoa and Angataufa atolls in French Polynesia.

M. Jean-Laurens Delpech, head of the French Defence Ministry's armaments division, recently toured the new sites in readiness for the first underground blast.

France will maintain a total blackout on the tests.

Admiral Christain Clavier, commander of the French Pacific fleet, has stated that a 600-metre tunnel was bored at Mururoa Atoll for underground explosions.

The area around Mururoa and Fangataufa has been declared dangerous, but not prohibited.

Jean-Laurens ARCHIVES

1975 Woodrow Wilson collection doc

Description of a meeting between Sonnenfeldt and Jean-Laurens Delpech, French Minister of Armaments. Delpech was concerned about the slow response to the French requests for further nuclear assistance. Sonnenfeldt explained that they were awaiting a detailed technical analysis of the requests and limitations of US policy. Delpech also raised the issues of French use of the Nevada Test Site. Attached to the memorandum is a handwritten letter by Delpech to National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft.

1975 Woodrow Wilson collection documents

Description of conversation between Sonnenfeldt and Jean-Laurens Delpech, French Minister of Armaments, on October 7. Delpech asked about the status of US nuclear assistance to France. He specifically asks about French requests for testing of reentry vehicle material in US nuclear tests, the importation of advanced computers, technical assistance with booster trigger design, and information on submarine vulnerabilities. Other topics included the French sale of helicopters to China and the potential sale of ECM equipment to Arab states.

March 12 1977 - FLIGHT *International*, 12 March 1977

New French arms chief M
JEAN-FRANCOIS MARTRE
is to succeed M
**Jean-Laurens Delpech as
France's arms
procurement chief**

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Group turnover	13,133,549	13,364,000
Profit after tax	209,236	172,000
Shareholders funds	1,166,333	1,330,000

Disclosure: TBD
Draft: 0.6.00a