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

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1.4c, 3.5c

UKRAINE

Viktor Mykhaylovych PETROV  
(Phonetic: pehTROFF)

*Minister of Machine-Building, the Military-Industrial Complex, and Conversion (since July 1994)*

*Addressed as: Mr. Minister*

Viktor Petrov, who oversees Ukrainian conversion efforts, publicly opposes a major overhaul of his country's enormous military industrial complex. He told a Russian news service in July that Ukraine should not have left the international arms market, noting that other countries with smaller scientific and technical potential than Ukraine engage in large-scale weapons sales. In an interview on Kiev radio, Petrov recently remarked that Ukrainian defense enterprises need not be privatized. He argued that when such industries are privatized, they stop manufacturing unprofitable—but essential—products.

3.5c

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An ethnic Ukrainian, he was born in the late 1940s. He earned a degree in electrical engineering at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute and worked as director of the Lubny Computer Factory. We do not know Petrov's English-language capability.

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LDA M 94-16314  
17 October 1994

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PER E. O. 13526

2016-0135-M (1.58)  
2/27/2017 KBH

**Volodymyr Ivanovych RADCHENKO**  
(Phonetic: radCHENkoh)

UKRAINE

*Minister of Internal Affairs*  
(since July 1994)

*Addressed as: General Radchenko*

Lt. Gen. Volodymyr Radchenko, a career security service officer with extensive experience in fighting organized crime, enjoys the support of President Leonid Kuchma. In August, Kuchma told members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' collegium that he has the utmost confidence in Radchenko and is counting on him to fundamentally reorganize the militia, rid it of corrupt officers, and generally improve its effectiveness. 1.4c, 1.4d

[REDACTED] the General is also backed by Deputy Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, who had been head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and, thus, Radchenko's former boss. In his speech to the Supreme Rada (parliament) before his confirmation by that body, Radchenko stated that he played an active role in preparing Kuchma's recent decree on combating organized crime and that he also endorsed a controversial article in the decree that allows for "preventative detention" of a suspect for up to 30 days. A member of the Rada's commission for combating organized crime and corruption recently described Radchenko in the local press as "a man of exceptional decency, honesty, and devotion to his life's work." In press interviews, Radchenko describes himself as more focused on operations than on administration.

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**Career and Personal Data**

An ethnic Ukrainian, Radchenko was born on 23 October 1948 in Kiev. He has higher education as an engineer and lawyer. Radchenko has been involved in state security work since 1971: first in Kiev, then as deputy head of the Ukrainian KGB's branch in the Rivne Oblast, and then as head of the branch in the Ternopil' Oblast. From September 1993 until taking up his current appointment, he served as a deputy chairman of the SBU and chief of the SBU's anticorruption and organized crime department. Radchenko stated in the press that during his career he was decorated with the "badge of honor" for taking part in detaining a terrorist group. He noted in the same interview that he spent a short time in Spain "carrying out orders." Married, Radchenko has two children. We do not know his English-language capability. 3.5c

LDA M 94-16624  
2 November 1994

DECLASSIFIED IN PART  
PER E. O. 13526

2016-0135-M (1.60)  
2/27/2017 KBH

UKRAINE

Serhiy Hryhorovych OSYKA

(Phonetic: ohSEEkah)

*Deputy Prime Minister (since January 1995);  
Minister of External Economic Relations (since  
August 1994)*

*Addressed as: Mr. Minister*

Serhiy Osyka's political connections and his professional experience probably led to his appointment as Minister of External Economic Relations and his subsequent promotion to Deputy Prime Minister with oversight of Ukraine's economic relations with the CIS. He enjoys the President Leonid Kuchma's support.

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Osyka's ties to the President go back to 1992, when he served as then Prime Minister Kuchma's adviser on trade issues. He has been Kiev's point man on trade relations with the West, specifically on Ukraine's potential role in GATT. He served a similar function under the previous administration.

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In late 1994, Osyka enjoyed a reputation

1.4c, 1.4d as an economic reformer, who is committed to opening up

Ukraine's economy.

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The Deputy Prime Minister may

also fear intimidation from organized crime elements; in September 1994, attackers stabbed and seriously wounded a man whom they mistook for Osyka, according to Ukrainian and Western press accounts.

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Osyka, an ethnic Ukrainian, was born on 27 March 1955 in Kiev. He graduated from Kiev State University with a degree in international relations in 1977. He earned a law degree from that same institution in 1980 and later worked as an assistant professor there and at Ukraine's Institute of Foreign Relations. Osyka then served as a consultant to the Supreme Rada (parliament) during 1991-92. He was an adviser on foreign economic relations to the Prime Minister from 1992 until 1993. Osyka then worked as a deputy minister and first deputy minister in the Ministry of External Economic Relations until his appointment as Minister in 1994. He also served on a commission for Ukraine's cooperation with the European Union and as Ukraine's representative to GATT. In March 1994, he ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the Rada.

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Osyka and his wife, who is a Ukrainian language teacher, have a son. We do not know Osyka's English-language capability.

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PER E. O. 13526

2016-0135-17 (1.57)  
2/27/2017 KBN

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**Sergey Mikhailovich SHAKHRAY**  
(Phonetic: shahKRY)

RUSSIA

*Deputy Premier (since April 1994);  
Member, State Duma (since 1993)*

*Addressed as: Mr. Minister*

DECLASSIFIED IN PART  
PER E. O. 13526

2016-0135-M (1.27)  
2/27/2017 KBH



Sergey Shakhray, a constitutional law scholar turned politician, provides President Boris Yel'tsin with an independent democratic point of view in a government increasingly dominated by former industrialists.

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Shakhray was one of the principal architects of Yel'tsin's initiative in late April 1995 to create two centrist political blocs under Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin and Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin. It was Shakhray who publicly broached the idea in a Russian press interview two weeks earlier.

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- Yel'tsin failed four times in 1990, when he was chairing the Russian Supreme Soviet, to persuade that body to elect Shakhray as his deputy. Each time, several democrats and centrists recoiled from giving Shakhray the support they had given Yel'tsin because they were put off by Shakhray's ambition, according to the Russian press.

In addition to his government position, Shakhray heads the democratic/centrist Party of Russian Unity and Accord, which holds 22 seats in the 450-seat State Duma. He

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has announced that his party will compete for parliamentary seats in December 1995 as part of the centrist bloc headed by Chernomyrdin. Shakhray has also stated that he will not run for the presidency in June 1996, waiting instead until the year 2000.

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- Shakhray's decision to run at the head of his then newly created party in the parliamentary election of December 1993 instead of joining other democrats cost him influence when Yel'tsin reorganized the cabinet the next month.

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1.4c, 1.4d, 3.5c

1.4c, 3.5c

(continued)  
LP 95-104266  
2 May 1995

1.4c, 3.5c

1.4c, 1.4d

- When some associates of Yel'tsin in the fall of 1994 floated the idea of postponing parliamentary and presidential elections, Shakhray came out strongly against the notion, insisting that the health of Russian democracy demanded that balloting proceed as scheduled. Russian journalists wondered in print why Shakhray would alienate regional elites, whom he had been courting and who would benefit if elections were postponed. 3.5c

### Early Life

Shakhray was born on 30 April 1956 in Simferopol' in the Crimean region of Ukraine. His father was a military serviceman. The younger Shakhray graduated from secondary school at the head of his class. In 1978 he finished law school at Rostov State University with distinction and entered a graduate program at Moscow State University (known by its Russian initials MGU), earning a candidate's degree in 1982. During 1982-87 he was an assistant professor in MGU's law department. From 1987 until 1990 he headed the MGU law department's Laboratory on Informatics and Cybernetics. He joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1988 and resigned on 20 August 1991. 3.5c

### Into Politics

In 1989 Shakhray became a legal consultant to the USSR Supreme Soviet's Committee on Legislation, Legality, and Law and Order. A year later he won election to the Russian Congress of People's Deputies. His salience in helping organize the work of the Congress, according to a Russian biographic sketch, helped him win the chairmanship of the key Committee on Legislation of the Russian Supreme Soviet. The position brought him into close contact with then Supreme Soviet Chairman Yel'tsin. After Yel'tsin was elected President in June 1991, Shakhray ran unsuccessfully to succeed him as Supreme Soviet chairman. A month later Yel'tsin

named Shakhray State Counselor for Legal Questions. In December 1991 Shakhray was part of the working group that drafted the text of the agreement dissolving the USSR and creating the Commonwealth of Independent States, according to Shakhray's Russian biography. 3.5c

### Government Positions

Shakhray was a deputy premier twice previously, first for internal security and legal matters (December 1991-March 1992), then for interregional relations (November 1992-January 1994). He held other government positions concurrently, mostly involving legal matters and regional affairs. In 1992 he joined the Security Council, Yel'tsin's most important advisory body. His ministerial positions included those of Chairman of the State Committee for Nationalities Policy (November 1992-December 1993) and Minister of Nationalities and Regional Policy (January-May 1994). In the spring of 1993 Shakhray helped write Yel'tsin's draft constitution, which dramatically increased the president's powers. Throughout this period, Shakhray also chaired various governmental temporary committees and commissions, including ones on personnel policy, religion, drug abuse, and the Kremlin's relations with specific Russian provinces. 3.5c

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Shakhray has told Russian biographers that his chief pleasures are Russian baths and raising his children. He has been married twice. He has two sons and a daughter from his second marriage, born respectively in 1988, 1991, and early 1995. His wife has a philosophy degree.

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**Yuliy Mikhaylovich VORONTSOV**  
(Phonetic: vohruntSAWF)

**RUSSIA**

*Ambassador to the United States  
(since August 1994)*

*Addressed as: Mr. Ambassador*

Yuliy Vorontsov, a 42-year veteran of his country's foreign service, was named Ambassador to the United States by President Boris Yel'tsin on 23 July 1994. Vorontsov previously had been his country's Permanent Representative to the UN since 1990. His posting to Washington is his fifth diplomatic tour in the United States.

Vorontsov began his foreign service career in 1952. He served at the Soviet Mission in New York three times (1954-58, 1963-65, and 1990-94) and at the Embassy in Washington once (1966-77). His highest previous position in Washington was as Deputy Chief of Mission (1970-77) under Anatoliy Dobrynin. Vorontsov afterward served as Ambassador to India (1977-83) and to France (1983-86). He became first deputy foreign minister

in 1986, handling US and Middle Eastern matters. He headed the delegation to the nuclear and space talks in Geneva (1987-88). He then served as Ambassador to Afghanistan (1988-89).

In March 1993, while assigned to the UN, Vorontsov began serving concurrently on the Council on Foreign and Defense Policy, a government-supported foreign and defense policy research center.

Vorontsov was born on 7 October 1929. He and his wife, Fayna Andreyevna, have an adult daughter, Ol'ga. He speaks English.