November 15, 1976

Committee for State Security Report, 'About the Hostile Actions of the So-called Group for Assistance of Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements in the USSR'

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Summary:

This report by the Committee for State Security covers trends in anti-Soviet propaganda and the creation of the "Group for Assistance of Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements in the USSR" by Yuri F. Orlov. The purpose of the group was to promote the alleged failure of the USSR's efforts to implement the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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16 NB Секретно And hours ЦК КПОС 15.HOA76 52269 комитет NO, AAEMAT BO3BPATY ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОП В ОБЩИТ О ДЕЛ ЦК КЛСС при СОВЕТЕ МИНИСТРОВ 15, ноября 197 6 ЦККПСС No 2577гор. Москва

О враждебной деятельности так называемой "группы содействия выполнению хельсинкских соглашений в СССР"

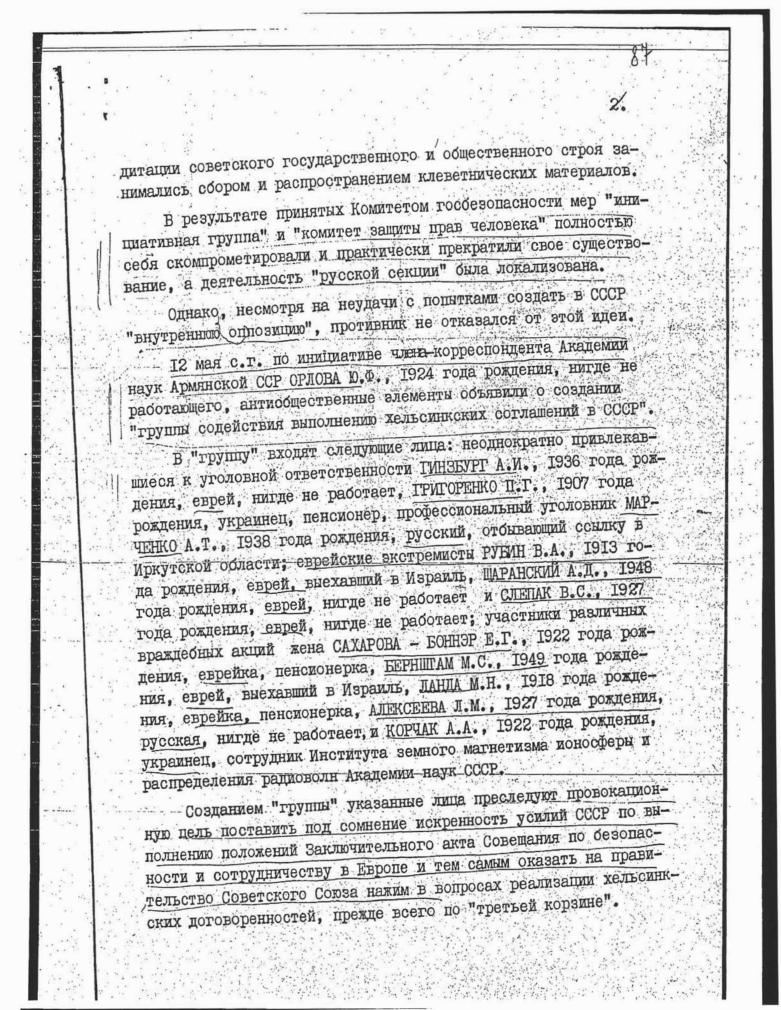
В последние годы спецслужбы и пропагандистские органы противника стремятся создать видимость наличия в Советском Союзе так называемой "внутренней оппозиции", предпринимают меры по оказанию поддержки инспираторам антиобщественных проявлений и объективно содействуют блокированию участников различных направлений антисоветской деятельности.

Так, в 1969 году антиобщественные элементы во главе с ЯКИРОМ и КРАСИНЫМ в целях организационного сплочения участников так называемого "движения за демократизацию" создали "инициативную грушцу".

В <u>1970</u> году для активизации антиобщественной деятельности враждебно настроенных <u>лиц ЧАЛИДЗЕ создал так называемый</u> "комитет защит<u>и</u> прав человека", в который кроме него вошли академик САХАРОВ и член-корреспондент Академии наук СССР ЩА-ФАРЕВИЧ.

В 1973 году функции организационного объединения антисоветски настроенных лиц взяла на себя так называемая "русская секция "Международной амнистии", возглавляемая ТУРЧИНЫМ и ТВЕР-ДОХЛЕБОВЫМ.

Членн указанных организаций устанавливали контакты с некоторыми зарубежными антисоветскими центрами и в целях дискреWilson Center Digital Archive



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Члены "группы" осуществляют сбор материалов о якоби имеющихся случаях невыполнения Советским правительством Заключительного акта, в частности, о "нарушениях основных прав советских граждан", "преследованиях за инакомыслие" и т.п.

Собранную по этим вопросам информацию они передают по различным каналам правительствам стран, подписавших Заключительный акт. По замыслу членов "группы", в особых случаях они будут обращаться к этим странам с просьбой о создании международной комиссии для расследования обстоятельств дела. При этом "группа" делает ставку на давление западного общественного мнения на Советское правительство и не стремится, по словам ОРЛОВА, "искать опору в народе".

Антиобщественные элементы выступают с призывом к главам государств, принимавшим участие в хельсинкском совещании, учредить в их странах подобные неофициальные группы контроля, которые в последующем могли бы быть объединены в международный комитет.

За период своего существования "группа" предприняла ряд поньток добиться ее официального признания правительственными органами США. Так, в беседе с первым секретарем политического отдела посольства США в Москве РИЧАРДОМ КОМБЗОМ в сентябре с.г. ОРЛОВ настаивал на официальном признании "группы" госдепартаментом США и использовании американцами передаваемой "группой" информации на уровне правительств и глав государств, в том числе и на предстоящем совещании в Белграде.

Комитетом государственной безопасности принимаются меры по компрометации и пресечению враждебной деятельности участников "группы".

Сообщается в порядке информации.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ КОМИТЕТА ГОСБЕЗОНАСНОСТИ

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USSR COMMITTEE For State Security At the USSR Council of Ministers 15 November 1976 No. 2577-A Moscow

To: CC CPSU

About the Hostile Actions of the So-called Group for Assistance of Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements in the USSR

In recent years, the adversary's special and propaganda services have been trying to create the appearance of the existence in the Soviet Union of a so-called "internal opposition;" [they] have undertaken measures to provide support for those inspiring antisocial trends, and have objectively encouraged bringing together the participants of various tendencies of anti-Soviet activities.

Thus in 1969, anti-social elements under the leadership of Yakir and Krasin created an "initiative group" for purposes of uniting organizationally the participants of the so-called "movement for democratization."

In 1970, to energize the anti-social activities of hostile individuals, Chalidze created the so-called "Committee for Defense of Human Rights," which in addition to him also included Academician SAKHAROV and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences SHAFAREVICH.

In 1973, the functions of an organizational center for uniting the anti-socially inclined individuals were assumed by the so-called "Russian section of Amnesty International," headed by TURCHIN and TVERDOKHLEBOV.

Members of these named organizations established contact with some foreign anti-Soviet centers, and engaged in the collection and dissemination of libelous materials for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet state and social regime.

As a result of the measures undertaken by the Committee of State Security, the "initiative group" and the "Committee for Defense of Human Rights" had compromised themselves completely, and practically ceased to exist, and the activity of the "Russian section" was localized.

However, notwithstanding the failures of the efforts to create an "internal opposition" in the USSR, the adversary did not give up on this idea.

On May 12 of this year, on the initiative of Corresponding Member of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Yu. F. Orlov, unemployed, born in 1924, the anti-social elements announced the creation of a "Group for Assistance of Implementation of the Helsinki Agreements in the USSR."

The following individuals are members of this "group:" A. I. Ginzburg, repeatedly tried for criminal activities, born in 1936, Jewish, unemployed; P. G. Grigorenko, born in 1907, Ukrainian, pensioner; professional criminal A. T. MARCHENKO, born in 1938, Russian, serving his exile term in the Irkutsk oblast; Jewish extremists V. A. Rubin,

born in I 913, Jewish, emigrated to Israel; A. D. SHCHARANSKY, born in 1948, Jewish, unemployed; and V. S. SLEPAK, born in 1927, Jewish, unemployed; participants in various hostile actions: SAKHAROV's wife E. G. BONNER, born in 1922, Jewish, pensioner, M. S. BERNSHTAM, born in 1949, Jewish, emigrated to Israel, M. N. LANDA, born in 1918, Jewish, pensioner, L. M. ALEXEEVA, born in 1927, Russian, unemployed, and A. A. KORCHAK, born in 1922, Ukrainian, employee of the Institute of Earth Magnetism of the Ionosphere and Dispersal of Radio Waves of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

With the creation of this group, the individuals named above are pursuing the subversive goal of placing in doubt the sincerity of the USSR's efforts in implementing the statutes of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and thus to put pressure on the government of the Soviet Union on the issues of implementation of the Helsinki Accords, primarily those of the "Third Basket."

Members of the "group" collect information about cases of alleged violations of the Final Act by the Soviet government, and in particular about "violations of the basic rights of Soviet citizens," "persecution for dissent," and so on.

They use various channels to pass the information collected on these issues to the governments of the countries who signed the Final Act. According to the original idea of the "group" members, in special cases they would appeal to those countries with requests to create an international commission to investigate the circumstances of the case. At the same time, the "group" counts on the pressure of public opinion in the West on the Soviet government, and is not trying, according to ORLOV, to "look for support among the [Soviet] people."

The anti-social elements have put forth appeals to the heads of states who took part in the Helsinki Conference to establish similar informal control groups, which could subsequently be united in an international committee in their countries.

During the period of its existence, the "group" has undertaken a number of efforts to obtain formal recognition by the U.S. state organs. Thus, ORLOV, in his conversation with First Secretary of the Political Department of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow RICHARD COMBS, insisted that the U.S. State Department should give official recognition to the "group," and that the Americans should use the information passed to them by the "group" at the level of governments and heads of states, including at the forthcoming conference in Belgrade.

The Committee for State Security is undertaking measures to compromise the members of the "group," and to put an end to their hostile activities.

Reported for your information.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR STATE SECURITY [Signature] ANDROPOV