

Committee for State Security
At the USSR Council of Ministers
30 March 1976
No. 709-A/06
Moscow

For Comrade BREZHNEV L. I.

Report on the Work of the Committee For State Security in 1975

In its practical work, the Committee for State Security consistently followed the policy of the party, directed at the successful implementation of the plans of communist construction, implementation of the Peace Program, strengthening the international positions of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist commonwealth, in strict adherence to the resolutions of the Central Committee of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on the issues of protecting the state security of our country.

The KGB organs carried out the tasks for ensuring the state security of the country in accordance with the requirements stemming from the international situation and the development of the Soviet society, while dutifully following the constitutional norms and the socialist law.

The Committee always accounted for the fact that the special services of the imperialist countries and the PRC were trying as much as they can to use détente, and the expanding international ties to step up their political, economic, and technological intelligence [activities] against the Soviet Union, to carry out hostile ideological subversive actions aimed at undermining of the international prestige of the USSR, the Soviet society and state structures.

In carrying out its tasks, the state security organs constantly received significant assistance from the CPSU Central Committee and the local party organs. First of all, it allowed [the KGB] to achieve certain results in solving intelligence, counterintelligence, and other operative tasks.

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As a result of active work by the KGB organs, attempts to unite anti-Soviet elements organizationally, to inspire serious hostile expressions within the country under the banner of defense of “human rights” in the USSR were frustrated, and the actions of the enemy, who tried to abuse the general principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki for hostile purposes were compromised.

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In 1975, about 20 thousand persons, who committed politically harmful actions that did not contain a criminal intent, were subjected to the prophylactic work. Over 25 active participants of Zionist expressions and other instigators of anti-Soviet actions were thrown out of the country through the emigration channels.

486 persons were subjected to criminal punishment, among them 247 for contraband and violations of regulations of operations with [hard] currency.

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As a result of the measures undertaken [the security organs] prevented creation of groups by some scholars and scientists from the institutes of history, philosophy, sociology and economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well by some writers, artists, musicians, and cinematographers, who spoke against the party and ideological principles in literature and art on illegal and revisionist grounds.

Intentions of Sakharov and his accomplices to play a role of a link between various groups of hostile elements within the country and between them and the subversive centers abroad were frustrated.

In the process of work to protect the Soviet youth from the hostile influences, 30 groups of ideologically harmful orientation among students were uncovered or their formation prevented in Altai, Stavropol, Khabarovsk krais, Leningrad, Irkutsk, Tomsk oblasts, Tatar ASSR, and in other regions of the country. Individuals were uncovered, who engaged in creating anti-Soviet and slanderous materials with the purpose of passing those abroad.

30 attempts of creation of politically harmful groups in the Army and the Navy were frustrated.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR STATE SECURITY

[Signature]
ANDROPOV

[Source: U.S. Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Dmitrii A. Volkogonov Papers, Reel 18, Container 28]

Translated by Svetlana Savranskaya
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