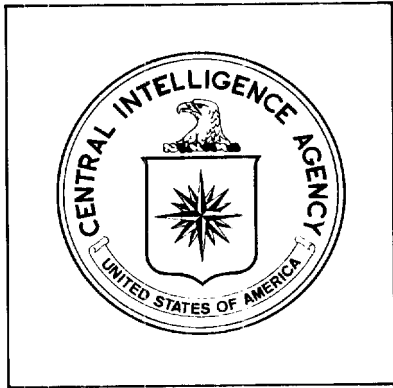


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Kardelj and Bakaric Moved Aside?

President Tito yesterday appointed two of his oldest proteges, Edvard Kardelj of Slovenia and Vladimir Bakaric of Croatia, to senior advisory posts in what may be a subtle effort to relieve these ailing leaders of demanding day-to-day duties.

Kardelj, at 65, and Bakaric, at 63--both members of the presidium and the collective state presidency--have serious health problems which have reduced their life expectancy. Last year, Tito reportedly pressured Bakaric to give up his stewardship over Croat political affairs, when it became obvious that his grip was slipping. Kardelj, long presumed by many to be Tito's eventual heir, underwent serious surgery in December [REDACTED] and he has since made only one public appearance.

Kardelj's new assignment as head of the federal council on international relations will involve him in developing long-range foreign policy, although he will still have some influence over daily policy matters. As a theoretician who played a leading role in founding the nonaligned movement, he will add considerable prestige to the council. It is doubtful, however, that Tito--who considers foreign policy to be his own preserve--will allow anyone, including Kardelj, extensive influence in this sphere of activity.

Bakaric is charged with overseeing the council on defense of the constitution. The assignment reflects his life-long concern with developing a system of safeguards against violations of national minority rights. Bakaric's position on the council seems tailored to reassure those Yugoslavs who fear

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that the current vigilance campaign may lead to systematic infringement of the rights of Yugoslavia's smaller minorities.

It remains unlikely that Tito will formally deprive Kardelj and Bakaric of their other posts and thus take a major step toward ushering in the post-Tito generation during his lifetime. More shifts in the leadership--such as parceling out Bakaric's actual responsibilities in Croatia--are, however, in the cards. The Yugoslav party central committee will meet next Tuesday to discuss the election of new presidium members, and Tito's intentions may then become clearer. (SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM ABROAD/BACKGROUND USE ONLY/CONTROLLED DISSEM)



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East German Security Service Urged
To Step Up Activities

The East German secret police have been enjoined to step up their espionage and counter-intelligence activities against the West.

The message was driven home by party boss Honecker and State Security Minister Mielke during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Ministry of State Security earlier this month. The increased demands on the security service during the period of detente was also a major point of an earlier article by Mielke in the party theoretical journal, *Einheit*.

A major theme of the celebration speeches and the *Einheit* article was the need for close collaboration between the East German security services and the Soviet KGB. Mielke noted that cooperation and coordination will increase "as the socialist community becomes consolidated." In noting that the "events in Chile underline the necessity for resolutely confronting counter-revolutionary intrigues," Mielke charged his personnel with "offensively invading the conspiracies, and uncovering hostile plans wherever they are hatched." He particularly charged them with preventing "the imperialist abuse of the most positive results of detente."

The shrill tone of Mielke's remarks indicates the depth of Pankow's concern over the penetration of Western ideas. As East Germany increases its contacts with the West and as some progress is made on the freer movement of peoples and ideas at the European security talks, Pankow is likely to assume an even more defensive posture.

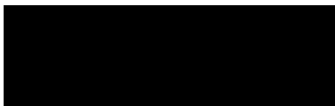
To underscore the need for safeguarding East Germany's internal order, Honecker and Mielke lauded

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the efforts of the members of the security service-- in Mielke's words, the "socialist scouts at the invisible front"--who serve in lonely and self-effacing assignments abroad. This emphasis on spies and espionage implies that East Germans overseas will become more active in seeking out and reporting activities that are deemed detrimental to East Germany's national security. (CONFIDENTIAL)



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