

# YUGOSLAVS BID U. N. HEAR MARKOS' VIEW

Demand Greek Guerrilla Head  
Be Represented at Balkan  
Debate Opening Tomorrow

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PARIS, Oct. 23 — Yugoslavia made her first move today in the dispute over the Balkans by demanding a United Nations hearing for a representative of General Markos Vafiades, chief of the Greek guerrilla forces.

With the postponement of the Palestine controversy again, the long-standing Balkan issue is next on the agenda of the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee and debate will begin Monday.

Four countries are directly involved in the Balkan case—Greece herself, and Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania, which have been charged with supplying aid to the guerrillas in the fight against the Greek Government.

Yugoslavia is the only member of the three accused countries that belongs to the United Nations, and she is expected to share with the Soviet Union the lead in an attack in the United Nations against the Athens regime.

The last report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans indicated that Yugoslav aid to the Greek guerrillas had slackened since the split between Marshal Tito and the Communist Information Bureau, but two developments made clear today that Belgrade was not softening its opposition to the Greek Government:

- (1) The distribution here of a 228-page "Book on Greece" published in Belgrade and repeating charges that Greece was ruled by a terroristic "monarcho-fascist regime dominated by United States Marshall Plan dollars."
- (2) The presentation to the Political Committee of a resolution insisting on representation for General Markos.

Yugoslavia's resolution said that

Markos had asked for a chance to send a delegate.

Thorough examination of Greek affairs, the Yugoslav motion said, called for an invitation to the "provisional Greek democratic government" to send a representative to the Political Committee to furnish "useful" information.

The Yugoslav move is certain to be opposed by Greece and her western supporters on the ground that General Markos is not the leader of a government but merely a rebel. On the other side, the Soviet bloc and the Yugoslavs are expected to cite the precedent of the hearings accorded the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee.

The anti-Athens White Book, released here by the Yugoslavs, was published on Sept. 20, 1948, and seems to end any speculation that the Tito-Cominform split might send Belgrade in search of Marshall Plan assistance.

Speaking of United States assistance to Greece, the White Book says that the Marshall Plan is "nothing but another aspect of that same expansionist policy of the United States in Europe—expansionist plans of the United States that had been openly stated in the Truman Doctrine."

It continues:

"The aim of both the so-called Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan is to deprive European countries of their economic independence through credits and so-called economic aid and to establish, through economic dependence, full domination of the United States over these countries."

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Minister in Paris sent a request to the Assembly for representation for Sofia in the Political Committee when the report of the Balkan Committee comes up.

the Assembly had not received direct information on the situation in Greece from all parties because representatives of the "Greek democratic army" had not been heard. The resolution pointed out that early in August General