

# MARKOS A BRIGAND, BRITON TELLS U. N.

## East and West Clash Over Move by Yugoslavia to Hear Him on Balkans

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25—Gen. Markos Vafiades, leader of the Greek guerrilla army, was denounced by the West as a brigand and defended by the East as a champion of democracy as the United Nations debate on the Balkan fighting began here today.

The guerrilla chieftain moved into the spotlight of controversy when Yugoslavia asked the Assembly's Political and Security Committee to allow him to send a representative to the hearings. The Soviet bloc immediately backed the Yugoslav move, but solid opposition from the West indicated a thumping defeat for it.

In a test vote on representation for opponents of the Greek Government the committee voted 28 to 6 with 15 abstentions against a Russian proposal to allow the Bulgarian and the Albanian spokesmen a full voice in the proceedings. Together with Yugoslavia the two states have been accused by the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans of aiding the guerrilla forces.

A few minutes later John Foster Dulles of the United States introduced a resolution to give the Bul-

garian and Albanian representatives permission to make statements before the committee but not to participate fully in the debate. The United States motion was carried 31 to 6 with 6 abstentions.

### Injustice to Markos Charged

Yugoslavia's resolution for a hearing for General Markos' representative was put before the committee by Dr. Ales Bebler who complained that the "bad faith" of the Balkan Committee had deprived the guerrilla leader of representation on the spot.

As the head of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece, General Markos is entitled to be heard by the committee, said Dr. Bebler. As a precedent he cited the representation permitted the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee.

Greece's representative, Panayotis Pipinelis, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied immediately. The Yugoslav motion, he said, was tantamount to interference with Greek internal affairs and had nothing to do with the issue before the committee—the territorial integrity of Greece.

Hector McNeil of the United Kingdom, in caustic mood, told the committee the Yugoslav motion was an abuse of the committee's time.

"If it was not flippant, it was sinister," he commented.

### Markos Called "Brigand"

Turning his fire on General Markos himself, Mr. McNeil said he was a "swashbuckler, privateer and pocket brigand."

"Indeed, I doubt if he rates as a

recent brigand," said Mr. McNeil. "He is a puppet brigand; why listen to a servant when we shall hear from the master."

Alexander Bogomolov of the Soviet Union and Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy of Poland supported the Yugoslav resolution and replied to Mr. McNeil. The Russian delegate said the Briton was guilty of "inadmissible rudeness" and the Polish representative said Mr. McNeil had "thrown dirt."

Before the committee adjourned—without a vote—the issue of distribution of statements from General Markos came up twice. Dr. Bebler told the committee that a pamphlet containing an earlier letter from General Markos to the Assembly had been put on the delegates' tables but had been snatched up by the secretariat.

"This is a violation of property rights," said Dr. Bebler heatedly.

Later Dr. Dragomir Protich, secretary of the committee, said he "did not know and did not care" who had distributed the pamphlets, but only official documents could be handed out in the room.

Soon after Dr. Bebler's complaint the committee was informed that a letter in Greek from General Markos' Foreign Minister had been received and was being translated. Mr. McNeil protested that it was "effrontery" to ask the committee to "waste time on such propaganda."

"What is this alleged provisional, alleged democratic, alleged government?" Mr. McNeil demanded.

The Markos letter blamed United States and British "imperialist intervention for the trouble" in Greece.