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Zilliacus

**Hamburger Volkszeitung**

№ 4 1

27. Mai 1947

**Übers Ohr gehauen**

London, 24. Mai (DPD-Reuter). Zilliacus, der zum linken Flügel der Labour-Partei gehört, sagte in einer Rede, daß Bevin sich den amerikanischen Standpunkt zu eigen gemacht habe und in der britischen Zone Deutschlands die Sozialisierung der Industrie und Planung des wirtschaftlichen Lebens ablehne. Er habe sich mit dem amerikanischen Kapitalismus eingelassen und sei von diesem übers Ohr gehauen worden. Der Abgeordnete setzte sich für eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen Kommunisten und Sozialdemokraten ein, die sowohl in Deutschland als auch in anderen Ländern Europas zustande kommen müsse.

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The Times (London)

No 5 0 8 9 5

vom

18. Okt. 1947

**MR. ZILLIACUS IN WARSAW**

**"AMERICAN CAPITALISM"  
CRITICIZED**

WARSAW, Oct. 17.—Eight British Socialist M.P.s, headed by Mr. Zilliacus, who were recently received by Mr. Stalin in Russia, devoted a two-hour Press conference they gave here last night to attacks on "American capitalism." They criticized the Marshall programme as designed to start an economic and diplomatic war in Europe and split Europe under Wall Street tutelage.

When asked whether, in view of their violent opposition to American capitalism, they meant that they did not want any further American money for their country, Mr. Zilliacus and his colleagues replied that any loan to Britain should be a straight business proposition without any political strings attached.

Mr. Zilliacus said, however, that the lender had the right to fix the terms under which the borrower received a loan, but he declared that the great tragedy was the objective of the United States, which was to restore private enterprise in Europe.

Mr. Zilliacus described the establishment of the Belgrade "Cominform" as an answer to the threat of American pressure on European countries.—Associated Press.



4 2 3 8 8 0003.000

The Manchester Guardian

Nº 3 N1 5 2 4 vom

24 Okt. 1947

## STALIN ON THE COMINFORM AND TRADE WITH BRITAIN

### Mr. Zilliacus's Report of a Statement

Mr. Zilliacus, the leader of a group of British M.P.s who last week visited Stalin at Sochi, near the Black Sea, gave the British United Press in London yesterday a report of Stalin's statements. Mr. Zilliacus said he decided on this course after reading the statement by Zhdanov to the recent Communist party conference at Warsaw.

Stalin's main points were that the Soviet Union is willing to meet Britain and the United States halfway in an effort to improve relations. The establishment of the "Cominform" has not changed the policy of the Soviet Union in any way. The formation of the "Cominform" is not an attempt to re-establish the Communist International. Co-operation between countries with different economic and social systems is quite possible.

Britain, as a world trader, must have good relations with the United States, but there is no reason why she should not also try to develop her trade in Eastern Europe.

#### THE COMINFORM

Mr. Zilliacus said: "I asked Mr. Stalin whether the founding of the Cominform was to be regarded in any sense as a revival of the Comintern and the desire of the Communist parties to Sovietise Europe and also what Soviet policy was in relation to the new organisation. While I hesitate to quote Mr. Stalin word for word this is an almost exact quotation of what the Generalissimo replied:

"To attempt to form a Communist International would be a Utopian enterprise, and Communists are not Utopians. The Comintern was created after the first world war, when the Communist parties had just begun to appear. It played its part in establishing connections between the workers of different countries and helped develop leaders among the workers themselves. But to-day the situation is different. It would be exotic and Utopian to attempt to direct Communist parties from any common centre. Therefore there is no reason for the establishment of a (new) Communist International. It would be stupid to try and turn back the wheel of history.

"As I understand the declaration of the nine Communist parties it means that the Communists of those countries want to work together in order on the one hand to improve the conditions of the working class and the common people, and on the other hand to defend the in-

dependence and sovereignty of their countries.

"The declaration of the nine Communist parties does not in any way change the policy of the Soviet Union, which remains, as it has always been, the improvement of political and economic relations with all countries, beginning with Great Britain and the United States. If those countries wish to improve their relations with the Soviet Union they will be welcome, and the Soviet Government will be prepared to go halfway to meet them regardless of any differences in economic and social systems, since experience has proved that co-operation between countries with different economic and social systems is quite possible.

"On the other hand, if they do not at present wish to improve their relations with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will have to carry on without such co-operation until such time as they come to their senses and

realise that international co-operation in the world of to-day is necessary. We can wait. We are a patient people."

Mr. Zilliacus said that Mr. Stalin agreed that Britain, as a world trader, must have good political and economic relations with the United States, but Stalin was puzzled why she did not also try to develop her trade with Eastern Europe and thus insulate herself against the shock of another world slump.

Mr. Zilliacus described the party's meeting with Mr. Stalin as follows:

"We motored up a winding mountain road to Stalin's modest villa in the Caucasian foothills. We saw two policemen along the road, but no troops. There were also a couple of police guards at the gate entrance to the estate. They scrutinised us and then admitted our car. We parked the cars at the bottom of a short flight of steps leading to the two-storey Russian-style villa. Entering the door we found ourselves in a small hallway. There was a hatstand with Stalin's well-known hat and field marshal's coat hanging on it. We were ushered into a medium-sized room off the hall; it was sparsely furnished but with excellent pieces. Stalin was standing by the window. He was wearing the plain grey tunic which is seen in almost all his pictures.

"Stalin sat down at a polished wooden desk and we drew up arm-chairs in a semi-circle round him. He soon warmed up and towards the end was laughing and joking with us. He seemed in excellent health. He was bronzed by the sun and his replies to our questions were precise, pithy, and always hit the nail on the head. He was confident, genial, and friendly and, withal, formidable—rather like Mr. Churchill in a genial mood.

"After two hours Stalin accompanied us from the villa and saw us to our cars and waved us good-bye."



*p) Zilliarius*  
*K!*

The Manchester Guardian

31602

26. Jan. 48

Nr. vom

## LABOUR MINISTER'S VIGOROUS ATTACK ON MR. ZILLIACUS

### Hostile Reception for Gateshead M.P.

Boos, and the singing of the "Red Flag," greeted Mr. K. Zilliarius, Labour M.P. for Gateshead, when, at a meeting of the Northern Regional Council of the Labour party addressed by Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State, at Gateshead on Saturday, he attempted to defend himself against attacks by the Minister, who sharply criticised his views on foreign affairs.

The hostility among the 800 members of the audience began when the member for Gateshead started to reply to Mr. McNair. He began "Mr. Churchill was quite right yesterday when he said..." but the rest of the sentence was lost because of the shouting. When he was able to continue, Mr. Zilliarius said: "Mr. Churchill was right when he said that the present Government had adopted the speech he made at Fulton, in which he laid down the policy of building up an Anglo-American Western block run from Washington and using the threat of war as an instrument of policy in dealing with the Soviet Union."

Mr. McNeil had said that Mr. Dimitrov was right in 1934 to attack his persecutor, Kerri, for saying that objectivity had no place in the struggle of people for existence, but how wrong in 1947 to adopt exactly the same basis for the judicial murder of Petkov when he himself was allied with the persecutor.

#### JUDICIAL MURDER

"What horrifies me even more, and alarms me, is that a person as sensitive and as cultured as Mr. Zilliarius should become so bemazed by the Eastern European despotisms as not only to accept judicial murder but to defend it. I have an amiable relationship with Mr. Zilliarius, but I cannot tolerate his opinions for more than a second. I listen to him with great care because this is his subject by choice and almost by occupation."

Mr. McNeil also referred to the allegations recently made by Mr. Zilliarius in the House of Commons that the Marshall Plan had political strings attached to it. It was true, he remarked, that a clause in the initial bill affected countries dominated by Communism or the Soviet Union, but the clause was later removed. "When," he said, "anyone tries to put this misconception across an audience I can only assume he has malicious intentions or is afraid of the truth."

It was "Alice in the Looking-Glass" logic to say the Marshall Plan attempted to enslave Europe when, in fact, it was designed to put Europe on her feet. It could not be contended that Great Britain, either in word or action, had attacked Soviet Russia. Any defence we had made was in reply to assertions that we could accept neither as Britons nor as Socialists.

Mr. McNeil said that although Mr. Zilliarius had talked about Soviet aggression and Soviet expansion he himself

could see no evidence to justify the suggestion that the Soviet nation was likely to proceed to war. Mr. Zilliarius had claimed that it was American policy that the resources of the Marshall Plan would be instantly stopped if the Communist party in any European country shared in the Government. That allegation was completely untrue. Mr. Zilliarius had also said that the Plan contained a condition that Britain should go back in its shipbuilding. "That was either an inexcusable mistake or a deliberate piece of dishonesty," said Mr. McNeil, "because Sir Stafford Cripps publicly addressed the House on the subject this week."

In answer to a question as to whether there was a danger that Britain would become a blood-bath from atomic bombs, Mr. McNeil said, "Of course it is a danger. It is not an imminent danger, but it is one which will become real if we are not able to control prevailing international tendencies. No one means war, but if some blunders are made no one can tell where we shall end. It is only fair to remember that there is an Atomic Energy Commission still in control in New York and through which it would still be possible to reach agreement on international control of atomic energy if all the partners agree to open their doors for inspection by international observers."

At the close of the meeting Mr. Sam Watson, the Durham miners' leader, who presided, said, "Mr. McNeil can take a message back to London that 98 per cent of this conference are solidly behind the Government." (Applause.)

#### TRADE WITH SOVIET

Mr. Zilliarius referred to Saturday's meeting when he spoke to an audience of nearly nine hundred in the Gateshead Town Hall last night. In contrast to his reception on Saturday he was received with an outburst of cheering.

Speaking of Mr. McNeil's attack, he said some people became annoyed when their pleasant slumber was disturbed. Britain, he asserted, was drifting into war, and unless the Government changed its foreign policy something very bad was going to happen within a few years. "We must no more tolerate the idea of going to war with the Soviet and the workers of the world any more than we would tolerate the idea of going to war with America," he added.

The difference between the Communist party and himself, he said, lay in the fact that he did not advocate the rejection of the Marshall Plan, to which there were still strings attached. Britain must be in a position to negotiate if, and when, the Americans came along with the Plan. We must speed up full trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. We should then be in a position to reject what we did not like of the Plan.

"It is too late," he said, "to dream of smashing the Soviet Union and the social revolution without smashing our way into a new world war."



4 2 3 8 8 0005 000

*G. Zilliacus*

# Der Kurier Berlin

9 7

27. April 1948

## Der Pazifist Zilliacus

London (Kurierdienst). „Wenn es je zu einem Kriege kommen sollte, werde ich mich ihm mit allen meinen Kräften widersetzen und mich glühend für seine sofortige Beendigung einsetzen“, antwortete der linksgerichtete Labourabgeordnete Zilliacus auf eine Frage nach seiner Haltung im Falle eines amerikanischen-russischen Konfliktes. „Großbritannien wird der Flugzeugträger Amerikas, und ich werde zum Pazifisten, der gegen diesen Krieg kämpft.“

Hamburgisches  
Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv

4 2 3 8 8 0006 000

Signatur

*G. Zilliacus*

The Times (London)

510 61

3. Mai. 48

Nr. vom

## MR. ZILLIACUS AND LABOUR PARTY

### ASSURANCE OF LOYALTY TO BE RENEWED

Mr. ZILLIACUS, M.P., in a speech at Gateshead last night said that minorities in a party must find forms for expressing their dissent that did not transgress the constitution and rules of the party, but the difficulty was that it was also the duty of a member of Parliament to keep faith with those who elected him and to speak his mind without fear on matters of such grave import as war and peace.

The conflict between the two duties of being a loyal party member and an honest M.P. could be solved in the Labour Party because it believed in give-and-take and accorded its minorities reasonable latitude to express their views. He wanted to say frankly that he and his colleagues in the latest episode had meant what they said when they told the national executive that they would exercise their rights within the limits enjoined by respect for the constitution and rules of the party. Since the executive was not yet satisfied they would, no doubt, give this assurance in even stronger terms, for they believed in the party, right or wrong.

When speaking at Blaydon yesterday Mr. Zilliacus was asked: "Why are you going to get kicked out of the Labour Party?" He replied: "It's not going to happen. I will still be around. The way to avert any danger of Communism is to make a success of Socialism, and that is what the Labour Party is going to do."

Mr. W. G. Cove, M.P. for Aberavon, a signatory to the Nenni telegram, has stated that he will comply with the request of the national executive committee.



4 2 3 8 8 0007 - 000

25. Feb. 1949

The Times (London)

Nr. 51315 -

**LABOUR EXECUTIVE AND  
MR. ZILLIACUS**

**CANDIDATURE NOT ENDORSED**

FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

The Labour Party officially announced last night that the executive committee had declined to endorse the candidature of Mr. K. Zilliacus, M.P. for Gateshead, for the next General Election.

Mr. Zilliacus was unanimously adopted by Gateshead East Labour Party as their prospective candidate some time ago, but his criticisms of party policy, particularly in foreign affairs, have made some of the leaders take the view that he is not a suitable representative of Labour policy. The endorsement of the executive is necessary before he can stand as an official party candidate.

The position of a number of other constant rebels in the party will be considered at a later meeting of the executive.



4 2 3 8 8 0008 000

Signatur: *Zilliacus*

Datum: 9. Okt. 1948

The Manchester Guardian

31 822 -

MR. ZILLIACUS AND DRIFT  
TOWARDS WAR

Mr. K. Zilliacus, Labour M.P. for Gateshead, addressing King's College Labour Club, Newcastle, yesterday, said the Labour Government must "either make peace or expire in a coalition." The latter would be an unspeakable tragedy, for it would open the door to Fascism at home and would mean a third world war in which the one certain loser would be freedom and democracy. For economic recovery and stopping the drift to war, the Labour Government should drop the "Tory" foreign policy it had pursued since 1945. That meant inviting the Soviet Union into partnership with ourselves and the United States in settling Middle East affairs, and an honourable solution of the Berlin deadlock.



The Times (London)

N<sup>o</sup> 51365

THE REFUSAL OF U.S. VISA TO (Berlin)  
MR. ZILLIACUS

MR. WALLACE'S PROTEST

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25

A protest against the refusal of visas to Mr. Zilliagus, M.P., and to M. Pierre Cot, an independent member of the French National Assembly, has been made by Mr. Henry Wallace to the Attorney-General. Both Mr. Zilliagus and M. Cot had requested permission to enter the United States to accompany Mr. Wallace on a speaking tour.

After consultation with the Attorney-General, whose responsibility it is to approve or deny the entry of aliens, the State Department has agreed with the decision that visas should be denied. Under the law visas are denied persons whose entry is deemed to be not in the public interest. Another Labour M.P., Mr. H. Lester Hutchinson, arrived in New York yesterday to accompany Mr. Wallace on this tour.

P

Zilliacus

20. Mai 1949

Datum

# Neue Zürcher Zeitung

N 137

## Ausschluß Zilliacus' aus der Labourpartei

London, 18. Mai. *ag (Reuter)* Die britische Labourpartei hat am Mittwoch die beiden Parlamentsmitglieder *Zilliacus* und *Solley* aus der Partei ausgeschlossen.

London, 18. Mai. *ag (Reuter)* Der Beschluß, *Zilliacus* aus der Labourpartei auszustoßen, erfolgte

am Mittwoch an einer Sitzung des nationalen Exekutivkomitees. Der Sitzung wohnten mehrere Minister als Komiteemitglieder bei. Auch *Zilliacus* selbst war soeben zum Mitglied der nationalen Exekutive der Partei gewählt worden. Es ist möglich, daß ihm die Teilnahme an der Jahreskonferenz der Partei in zwei Wochen gestattet wird. Er könnte dann dort gegen den Ausschluß appellieren.

London, 19. Mai. *(Exchange)* Der Abgeordnete *Zilliacus* erklärte, daß er und sein Genosse *Solley* offenbar wegen ihrer Beteiligung am Pariser Kongreß aus der Partei ausgeschlossen wurden. Es wird vermutet, daß diese Ausschlüsse durch das Foreign Office nahegelegt wurden.



The Times (London)

Nr. 51390-

**MR. ZILLIACUS SUPPORTED  
BY LOCAL PARTY**

Gateshead Labour Party and Trades Council decided last night, by a three to one majority, to continue to support Mr. Zilliaccus, M.P. for Gateshead, who has been expelled from the Labour Party by the national executive. The resolution criticized the action of the executive. An amendment that the Gateshead Party accept the executive's decision was defeated. It was stated that the resolution was carried by 45 votes to 15, and that there had been a 50 per cent. attendance of delegates.

The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 32009

# LABOUR PARTY EXPELS TWO "REBELS"

## Mr. Zilliacus and Mr. Solley

### FIVE P.P.S.s DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has been disturbed to-day, first by the Prime Minister's punishment of the five Parliamentary private secretaries who opposed the Government on the Ireland Bill on Monday night and next by the National Executive's decision to expel Mr. Koni Zilliacus, the member for Gateshead, and Mr. L. J. Solley, the member for Thurrock.

The removal of the Parliamentary private secretaries is a less momentous affair than the expulsion of the two members and can be disposed of quickly. Mr. Attlee himself wrote to the five Ministers employing these members and called their attention to the fact that they had voted or acted against the Government on the Ireland Bill. This was a polite way of telling the Ministers to get rid of them and opinion in the Parliamentary party is that the offenders should have been prepared for such a fate.

The convention is when such humble office-holders as Parliamentary private secretaries are troubled in conscience the most they should do is to abstain from voting. To oppose the Government is to invite loss of office, and so the following have gone:—

Mr. F. Beswick (P.P.S. to the Under-Secretary for Air), Mr. W. R. Blyton (P.P.S. to the Parliamentary Secretary for Civil Aviation), Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu (P.P.S. to the Minister of Food), Mr. R. J. Mellish (P.P.S. to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty), Mr. G. H. E. Rogers (P.P.S. to the Minister of Supply). Mr. Blyton, who is perhaps more

sensitive to atmosphere than the rest, dispatched a letter of resignation before the Prime Minister's letter reached his Minister. Mr. Blyton felt that his action in opposing the Government was inconsistent with his tenure of office. It should be noted that of the five, Mr. Mellish was the only one to vote in favour of the deletion from the Ireland Bill of the pledge to Ulster. Some regret is expressed that the Prime Minister should have chosen to act on division lists which did not catch more hardened sinners, but the important fact is that he has decided to act.

#### THE EXPULSION DECISIONS

The expulsions were decided upon by the National Executive to-day after consideration of the reports of a sub-committee which interviewed Mr. Zilliacus and Mr. Solley on Monday. It was an imposing sub-committee which included the Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. James Griffiths (chairman of the party), Mr. Morgan Phillips (secretary of the party), Mr. Windle (national agent), and others.

The two cases are rather different and can best be studied separately. This is the more necessary because Mr. Zilliacus is a much more formidable person, politically speaking, than Mr. Solley. His record is longer and better known, and his passionate faith in the

Labour party as he sees it—he describes it to Continental friends as "a cross between the Social Democratic party and the Popular Front"—is accepted and valued by scores of faithful members of the Labour movement.

The charge which the sub-committee preferred against Mr. Zilliacus was that he attended the recent "peace congress" in Paris. That, he says, was the sole issue between them and upon

his justification of his action they recommended his expulsion. It was clear to him that expulsion was being considered. The National Executive had previously refused to endorse his candidature for the new constituency of East Gateshead.

Mr. Zilliacus concludes from this that the National Executive has now committed itself to two principles:

(a) That a Labour member "may not do his duty under the constitution to speak his mind in the light of his election pledges on the great issues that come before Parliament and receive the endorsement of the Executive."

(b) That "no one may remain in the Labour party who carries his fight for peace to the point where he meets the representatives of the workers and peoples of the countries now comprising about one-third of humanity and including the overwhelming majority of the French and Italian workers."

Mr. Zilliacus points out that the National Executive had made no pronouncement about the world peace congress before it took place; there was no official interdict. Labour leaders, he says, "by being ersatz Tories in foreign affairs have already produced a situation where they have to be semi-Tories in home affairs. The next Budget is bound to be worse than the last unless we stop squandering the national substance on armaments."

Mr. Zilliacus hopes that East Gateshead will be loyal to him, but he knows the penalties and will not blame them if they prefer not to be disaffiliated from the party. He has not thought of joining any group of Socialist Independents in the House. He still believes that the Labour party, and not the Communists, is the party of the working class in this country. He will go to Blackpool for the party conference and hopes that delegates will decide to hear him.

#### SURPRISE FOR MR. SOLLEY

Mr. Solley's interview with the sub-committee appears to have been on a different footing. He at least never appreciated that expulsion was a possibility. He says the sub-committee never mentioned the word. He thought it was simply a question of his endorsement as prospective Labour candidate for Thurrock, for which he was nominated just before the Easter recess.

His invitation to attend the sub-committee was accompanied by a document giving extracts of speeches he had made in the House and of a contribution he had made to a symposium in the "Labour Monthly" on the lines that more armaments and longer conscription would lead to a lowering of the standard of life in this country.

He, like Mr. Zilliacus, argues that he has been faithful to the 1945 election programme of the party, and he cannot understand his supposed offence.



# Neue Zürcher Zeitung

1 4 4 - - -

## Die Labourpartei in Gateshead für Zilliacus

*London, 25. Mai. ag (AFP)* Die Sektion der Labourpartei und die Gewerkschaftsvertreter in *Gateshead* haben mit 45 gegen 15 Stimmen beschlossen, den Abgeordneten Zilliacus, der in *Gateshead* gewählt wurde und der kürzlich aus der Labourpartei ausgeschlossen worden ist, *weiter zu unterstützen*. Die Delegierten sprachen ihre Mißbilligung über den Ausschluß Zilliacus' aus.

The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 32016 -

MR. ZILLIACUS, M.P.

Gateshead to Appeal to  
Labour Conference

The Gateshead Labour party propose to bring the case of Mr. K. Zilliacus, M.P., who was expelled by the National Executive last week, before the annual conference of the party at Blackpool. Alderman G. C. Esther, chairman of the divisional organisation, will ask that Mr. Zilliacus, who will attend the conference as a visitor, should be allowed to speak.

Meanwhile to gain support for Alderman Esther, the Gateshead party is addressing to all organisations who will be represented at the conference a copy of the resolution which the delegate meeting of the Gateshead party passed by a majority of three to one on Tuesday, continuing its support of Mr. Zilliacus and criticising the National Executive. It is uncertain how many divisional organisations will support Gateshead, but it is stated that unexpected support for hearing Mr. Zilliacus may come from one of the big unions.

Mr. W. B. Lewcock, secretary of the Northern Regional Council of Labour parties, has informed the Gateshead party that if it continues to support Mr. Zilliacus and refuses to select another candidate, it is in danger of disaffiliation.



The Manchester-Guardian  
W31979

MR. ZILLIACUS

Nominated for Labour  
Party Executive

Mr. K. Zilliacus, Labour M.P. for Gateshead, whose candidature for the next general election was not endorsed by the National Executive of the Labour party, has been nominated by the Gateshead Labour party and Trades Council as a candidate for the National Executive. Councillor G. C. Esther, chairman of the Trades Council, said that Mr. Zilliacus had also been appointed a delegate to the Labour party conference.

Mr. Zilliacus has previously been an unsuccessful candidate for the party Executive. At the request of the Gateshead Labour party, a sub-committee of the National Executive is reconsidering the non-endorsement of his candidature for the new constituency of Gateshead East.

*Ziliacus,*  
*K.*  
1. Juli 1949

The Manchester Guardian  
**32046**

Nr.....

**THE EXPULSION OF  
MR. ZILLIACUS**  
**Gateshead Accepts Decision**

**From our Correspondent**

GATESHEAD, THURSDAY.  
Gateshead Divisional Labour party has accepted the decision of the Labour Party Executive expelling Mr. K. Ziliacus, M.P. for Gateshead, but records appreciation of his work.

A statement issued to-day, signed by Alderman G. C. Esther, president, and Councillor C. H. Wheatley, secretary, refers to the "very excellent service rendered by Mr. Ziliacus as a Labour colleague and as a member of Parliament, and adds: "These services have been, and are, most highly esteemed, and there can be no doubt they have attained a standard rarely met with in political life to-day. The Labour party (Gateshead) also wishes to place on record that Mr. Ziliacus has met to the full his financial obligations to the party.

The question of a new prospective candidate is to be considered shortly at a special meeting of the local Labour party and Trades Council.



The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 32 029 -

MR. K. ZILLIACUS, M.P.

Appeals Against Ban on  
Entry Into U.S.

Mr. K. Zilliacus, M.P., who has been expelled from the Labour party, and M. Pierre Cot, a member of the French National Assembly, have addressed an appeal to President Truman against the refusal by the Departments of State and Justice to allow them to visit the United States. They had been invited by Mr. Henry Wallace.

Mr. Zilliacus recalls that his mother and step-father were American, that he lived for years in the United States and, after attending school at Brooklyn, New York, he graduated from Yale University. After saying that he has belonged to the Labour party for thirty years, he asks for the lifting of the ban on his entry to the United States, which he considers "a slight on the dignity of the Mother of Parliaments to which I have the honour to belong."

The Manchester Guardian

32114

Nr.

"TITO'S ADVOCATE  
IN EUROPE"

Mr. Zilliacus Attacked

Moscow radio yesterday attacked Mr. Konni Zilliacus, M.P. for Gateshead, when it broadcast an article from "Pravda," the Soviet Communist party newspaper, calling him "Tito's advocate in Europe." "Pravda" said that declarations by Mr. Zilliacus about his visit to Yugoslavia "have been received with indignation by all true democrats in Europe."

"After his return from Yugoslavia," the radio added, "Zilliacus described the situation in that country in the most favourable way, speaking about the high standard of life, the excellent economic situation, and the solidity of Tito's regime. He went so far in his lying that he forgot what people who in no way can be described as Communist have to say about Yugoslavia."

The broadcast then quoted the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on the "instability" of the economic situation in Yugoslavia. "Zilliacus noticed nothing of this. Does he understand that to praise Tito is the same thing as to defend Franco and Tsaldaris?" "Pravda" asked. "On one side Zilliacus speaks of peace and on the other he conspires with Fascist adventurers, the hirelings of the war-mongers."—Reuter.

"SCRAP ATLANTIC PACT"

OSLO, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Zilliacus said here to-day that the attack on him in "Pravda" only "strengthens my conviction that we should scrap the Atlantic Pact and the whole policy of anti-Soviet power politics and anti-Communist intervention."

Mr. Zilliacus told a reporter: "I believe that the tension between the Great Powers was a prime factor in the tightening up of relations between the Soviet Union and her neighbours that precipitated the break with Yugoslavia." He thought the "tragic conflict" might be solved "within the framework of agreement between the Great Powers."

"I believe that those of us in the West who are not Communists but want peace, friendship, and trade with all the countries governed by Communists should strive to understand and remain on terms of friendship with both sides in the present conflict," Mr. Zilliacus declared.

Mr. Zilliacus, who was expelled from the Labour party for "persistently opposing Government policy," lectured here to-day to 500 people at a public meeting arranged by the Provisional Norwegian Committee for Peace. In his speech he attacked Western anti-Soviet policies and advocated friendship with the Soviet Union and the Eastern European "people's democracies."—Reuter.





# Le Monde (Paris)

N° 1 4 3 6 =

## YUGOSLAVIE

### M. Zilliacus fait des déclarations optimistes sur la situation

M. Zilliacus, qui vient d'effectuer un voyage de quinze jours en Yougoslavie, au cours duquel il s'est entretenu notamment avec M. Kardelj, ministre des affaires étrangères, et avec le maréchal Tito, a déclaré à son arrivée à Londres que la situation économique de la Yougoslavie était loin d'être aussi précaire que le jugeaient certains observateurs occidentaux.

Malgré le blocus économique pratiqué par l'Est, a-t-il précisé, la Yougoslavie a exécuté jusqu'ici en temps voulu les objectifs fixés par le plan quinquennal, servie par ses ressources considérables en énergie hydraulique et par les découvertes récentes de terrains pétroliers.

En ce qui concerne la situation politique, a poursuivi M. Zilliacus, le maréchal Tito est dans une position nettement plus forte que l'année dernière. Grâce à la hausse du niveau de vie, il n'a rien perdu, au contraire, de sa popularité parmi les ouvriers, et la guerre froide à laquelle le régime est en but de la part du Kominform lui a rallié des éléments nationalistes qui lui étaient autrefois opposés.

### Un prêt de 60 millions de dollars serait imminent

On apprend de source très sérieuse, déclare l'United Press, que les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne vont prochainement apporter une aide d'importance au gouvernement du maréchal Tito sous la forme de prêts d'un montant approximatif de 60 millions de dollars.

Au cours des dix à quinze jours prochains l'Export-Import Bank, qui n'a annoncé officiellement que la semaine dernière la demande yougoslave d'un prêt de 25 millions de dollars, va, pense-t-on, lui donner une réponse favorable.

Le gouvernement britannique se propose d'autre part d'annoncer presque simultanément la conclusion d'un traité de commerce quinquennal prévoyant des échanges commerciaux d'une valeur d'un milliard de dollars et comportant une ouverture de crédits de 36 millions de dollars de la Grande-Bretagne à la Yougoslavie.



# Le Monde (Paris)

N° 1439 =

## GRANDE-BRETAGNE

**M. Zilliacus pense  
que les événements  
lui donneront raison**

M. Konni Zilliacus, expulsé du parti travailliste, se présentera aux élections comme candidat travailliste indépendant dans sa circonscription de Gateshead. Au cours d'une réunion il s'est livré à une violente attaque contre la politique actuelle du gouvernement travailliste, accusant M. Bevin d'être en train de négocier à Washington un « Munich économique », et déclarant que Sir Stafford Cripps allait au-devant de son « Waterloo ».



The Times (London)

Nr. 51445 -

### MR. ZILLIACUS'S CAMPAIGN

Mr. Zilliacus, member of Parliament for Gateshead, is to launch a campaign to persuade members of the Labour Party and Labour candidates at the election to adopt a "Socialist peace policy."

In a letter to Mr. Zilliacus supporting his campaign, Mr. George Bernard Shaw writes: "The issue is clear between Jingo Trade Unionism (Bevinism) and a Democratic Socialism on Fabian lines of which you are by far the most instructed champion. Gateshead can change for the worse only, and can win the leadership of democratic public opinion in the country easily by supporting you."

The Times (London)

51490

Nr. ....

**MOSCOW CRITICISM OF  
MR. ZILLIACUS**

Moscow, Sept. 18.—An article in *Pravda* to-day assailed Mr. Zilliacus, M.P. for Gateshead. It referred to him as an "intercessor in the affairs of Tito in Europe," and said that his activity had aroused "the indignation of the democratic people of the entire world." Mr. Zilliacus, it said, "came to Yugoslavia, saw nothing and blabbed to the Press regarding the stability of the Tito régime . . . at a moment when Yugoslav traitors especially need the support of the 'lefts.'" —*Exchange*.

The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 32137 -

MR. ZILLIACUS AND LABOUR  
POLICY

Mr. K. Zilliacus, M.P., addressing the King's College (Newcastle) Labour Society last night, said he was glad the Government had given the country a respite by deciding against an autumn election, and were going to use the interval to overhaul their policy and devise means of meeting what was nothing less than the crisis of capitalism.

The decision, he said, would give the rank and file time for thinking and resolute action to cure some of the Labour party's leaders of their coalitionist hankerings. The only hope of getting out of the present mess was through a Labour Government reconverted to Socialism by its rank and file.



Hamb. Allgemeine Zeitung

Nr 1 83

**Zilliarius bricht mit den Sowjets**

London, 3. Dezember (dpa)

Der aus der Labour Party wegen seiner Neigungen für Moskau ausgeschlossene Unterhausabgeordnete Konni Zilliarius erklärte seinen Austritt aus dem pro sowjetischen „Friedensausschuß“ in Großbritannien. In einem Brief an den Vorsitzenden dieser Vereinigung macht Zilliarius geltend, daß sich der „Friedensausschuß“ in hoffnungslose Widersprüche verwickelt habe, indem er gegen den „anti-sowjetischen, antikommunistischen, anglo-amerikanischen kalten Krieg“ kämpfe, aber im gleichen Atemzug den sowjetischen kalten Krieg des Kominform gegen Jugoslawien verteidige.

# The Manchester Guardian

32 179 -

## MR. ZILLIACUS

### Resignation from Peace Committee

Mr. K. Ziliacus, Independent Labour M.P. for Gateshead, has resigned from the British Peace Committee and from its executive. In a letter to the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. G. Crowther, he states that while continuing to share its major purpose, he resigns from the committee on grounds of policy, organisation, and method, and says:

"On the main issue I am with you and wish you well. I shall always be glad to speak on Peace Committee platforms for peace with the Soviet Union and against the Atlantic Pact, Western Union, the arms race, anti-Communist intervention, and the rest of the unsavoury stock-in-trade of Anglo-American foreign and defence policy. But henceforward I shall do so as a benevolent outsider and not as a member of the Peace Committee."

In a statement issued last night, Mr. Crowther said:

"It has been clear for some time that Mr. Ziliacus has been travelling in a direction different from that of the majority of the committee. This is shown by the support that he has been giving publicly to the Tito regime when the United States has been supporting it financially, and diplomatically as witnessed by the election of Yugoslavia to the Security Council."

7. Jan. 1950

Zilliarius  
K.

The Manchester Guardian

No. 32207 -

**MR. ZILLIACUS AS A  
"FRIEND OF SPIES"**

**Change of Tune in Paris**

**From our own Correspondent**

PARIS, JANUARY 6.

Mr. Konni Zilliarius, M.P., whose testimony at the Kravchenko trial and whose speech at the Congress of the Partisans of Peace in April were both much appreciated by "Humanité," is now denounced in that paper, by a man signing himself "John Smith," as a "friend of the agents of the Anglo-American spy service in the Balkans."

"Nailed to the wall by the facts, Zilliarius has tried to wriggle out and has withdrawn most of his declarations, but there is no smoke without fire," the paper says. "Strong bonds must link Zilliarius to the gang of Belgrade spies."

Those who remember Mr. Zilliarius telling the Congress of Partisans of Peace that there were faults on both sides, and then proceeding to denounce exclusively the faults of the enemies of Moscow, cannot but find this douche of abuse very funny. Moscow has lost an extremely effective defender.



4 2 3 8 8 0028 BEC

22. Feb. 1950

*Zilliarius*  
*Konni*

# The Manchester Guardian

No 3 2 2 4 6

## FOREIGN POLICY

### Mr. Morrison and Mr. Zilliarius

A leaflet under the name of Mr. Herbert Morrison was issued in the East Gateshead constituency yesterday in support of Mr. Arthur Moody (Labour), one of whose opponents is Mr. Konni Zilliarius (Labour Independent). Mr. Morrison says of Mr. Zilliarius:

"I have no personal or bitter recrimination to indulge in against him. The situation is just this. He, like the Communists, steadily appeared to assume that Britain was always wrong in foreign policy and that the Soviet Union was always right. He visited a number of European countries with all the status of a Labour M.P., and sided with Communist tactics against democratic socialism. He bitterly attacked our Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin. The Labour party was patient about it for months on end. But there came a time when all this just could not go on. So he was expelled."

Mr. Zilliarius last night described two of Mr. Morrison's statements as "misleading, dishonest, and absurd." He had, he said, been denounced three times by Russia for his vigorous criticisms of Soviet foreign policy, and he had not sided with Communist tactics against democratic Socialism.

"I have stuck to my election pledges on foreign policy and have tried to induce the Labour Government to stop trailing after Mr. Churchill, who has now turned on his disciples and scooped them by pretending to be the great peacemaker who wants to come to terms with the Soviet Union—the very policy on which Labour was elected."

I hope this will be a lesson to Mr. Morrison, for the British people demanded a Socialist peace policy as well as a Socialist home policy.

"The only thing about Mr. Morrison's charges is the last one. I do not dispute that Mr. Bevin is one of Britain's foremost trade unionists, but unfortunately he has also been one of our worst and most disastrous Foreign Secretaries. His policy has been a howling success at trade union and Labour party conferences but calamitous abroad: and it is important that our foreign policy should succeed abroad."