LABOUR'S POLL TAX PANIC

WITH ONLY THREE months to go until the first poll tax bills are due to be sent out in England and Wales, Labour councils in Scotland are conceding that their attempts to 'counsel' the non-payment movement - through threats, intimidation and legal action - are failing.

Strathclyde region despatched 400,000 'final demands' at the end of last week, ordering non-payers to settle the whole of the first-year's poll tax within 21 days 'or face the consequences'. When - at the end of the week - over 60% of these 'final demands' had been totally ignored, exasperated council officials admitted that the response had been 'disappointing'. Strathclyde's experience has been typical, Lutonian regional council are now well over 25.5 million pounds short in poll tax receipts. They're having to borrow money to make up the shortfall.

Ineffective

Many Scottish councils are now abandoning the use of bailiffs raids against those fined for non-payment, because they have proved so violently unpopular, and - in the face of large scale community mobilisations against them - completely ineffective.

Their plans to turn, instead, to 'approaches direct from people's bank accounts have also run into trouble. In late-November - the head of Scotland's clearing banks announced that they 'would be unable to cope with thousands of requests to trace the bank account details of thousands of non-payers'. Even if councils insisted on the costly and time-consuming process, they couldn't guarantee they would be able to find even 5-6% of the names.

Faced with a seeming dead-end in either direction, and an ever growing back-log of court action, Scottish councils are rapidly running out of options. Eric Milligan, head of Lutonian region Labour council's finance department, spoke for many councils when, in December, he admitted: 'Such is the scale of the non-payment movement in our region, that we may have to write-off a large sum of outstanding poll tax'.

The December deadline for completing registration in England and Wales passed with many councils nowhere near finishing the job. Some have publicly warned the government that as a result of the bureaucratic chaos that they're in - they may be unable to dispatch the first bills until May or June; putting everyone two months in arrears to start with.

Further government changes to poll tax law now seem certain, following the outraged response by industry bosses to news of the levels of Uniform Business Rates (UBR) they'll be paying from April. In what can only be explained as a genuine civil service cock-up the upshot of the UBR calculations is that small business bosses in the south-east (ie Tory) Tory voters in the Tory heartlands) face crippling rate rises, while big businesses in the Labour-heartlands of the north and north-east are set to enjoy massive cuts in their bills. The main bosses organisation - the CBI - has warned of tens of thousands of job losses and hundreds of business-bankruptcies.

The reason this should concern us, is, that in finding the money to sort out this mistake and relieve the burden on business, the Tories may well look to increasing the burden on domestic poll tax - meaning bigger poll tax bills - or in reducing the level of grant they give to councils - meaning an even greater threat to services. Businesses meanwhile, will look to make cost-savings by reducing their workforces, or trying to drive down wages.

Action on the industrial front against the poll tax received a major boost in January, when a majority of 17,000 local council workers in Leicester voted in favour of industrial action, if the city council tried to issue any redundancies because of poll tax-driven service cuts. The decision has already forced the council to backtrack and - for now - withdraw the threat of job losses. Leicester's example is certain to be followed by other council workforces as the extent of the threat to jobs and services hits home in the months ahead, as councils announce their budgets for the coming year.

Elsewhere, dole office workers in London will strike in protest as management plans to get them to pass claims details from DSS files straight to poll tax officials. They've been joined by other groups of dole office workers who plan to refuse to process 'arrestments' of unpaid poll tax from non-payers who are signing on. And in Edinburgh, a group of council workers are the latest to announce plans to mount walk-outs if any employee in their department is penalised for non-payment.

Anxiety

The Labour Party's growing anxiety over the anti-poll tax movement is reflected in the decision of the National Executive committee to sanction a new demonstration against the Charge in April - against the advice of Labour's front-bench poll tax spokesmen who deplored the strike as an 'initiative' they say they can't endorse.

In what can only be explained as an attempt to appease the trade union leaders, Kinnock is quoted as fearing that groups committed to non-payment and strike action might 'take advantage' of the situation and expose Labour's true poll tax colours.

The implications of the Labour Party's total compliance with the Community Charge, seen, at last, to be sinking in with some sections of the party's 'Left' - particularly those whose dreams of building havens of 'municipal socialism' have been dashed by an abrupt end to the poll tax - are far reaching. Amongst Labour 'leftists', demoralisation and despondency is rife. In Inner-London, for instance, Hackney Labour Party can't find any candidates willing to stand in 33 out of the 60 council seats to be contested in the May elections.

As the futility of pleading with council bureaucrats becomes ever more apparent, and council workers begin to organise themselves against threats from their employer, the necessity of linking the non-payment campaign in the community directly with the battle being waged by local government - and other workers, becomes ever clearer.

The growth in the determination and organisation of the non-payment campaign in Scotland must be used as inspiration to build the struggle in England and Wales. The coming weeks and months will be critical.
ANARCHIST COMMUNIST FEDERATION

THE ANARCHIST COMMUNIST Federation is an organisation of class-struggle anarchists. Its structure is based on membership of area and interest group and individuals. We have the following areas:


The ACF promotes a building of a strong and active anarchist movement in Britain and internationally, and has contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries.

Written to: P. O. Box 263, Sheffield S1 3X.

The ACF'S RECENT dayschool, held in London, was attended by about seventy people. Most did not conflict with our Aims and Principles we felt able to publish them. (Letters, of course, need not agree with ACPs at all).

The deadlins for the May 1990 issue are March 17 for features and reviews, and March 31 for letters and the news section.

The diversity of views expressed by people who came to the discussion is clearly necessary for us to thrash out areas of disagreement between revolutions of the 1990s. We hope that the day was useful in providing an area for discussion. It was certainly positive to clarify some areas of agreement between those present; information was exchanged and some possibilities for more coordinated activity were examined.

Since we feel the day-school was such a success, we are planning another one later in the year. The contents of the day-school's notes will cover the following material. The day school is being held in London, in the area of the ACF press fund.

The ACF'S recent day-school, held in London, was attended by about seventy people. Most discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of open and lively discussion. A number of attendees were active in various anarchist/communist organisations and had contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries.

The ACF promotes the building of a strong and active anarchist movement in Britain and internationally, and has contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries.

Organise! is the national magazine of the Anarchist Communists Federation. It is a quarterly theoretical journal published in order to develop anarchist/communist ideas. It aims to give a clear anarchist viewpoint, to discuss contemporary issues and initiatives, and to debate on areas not normally covered by regular anarchist and communist journals.

All articles in the magazine are by ACF members unless otherwise stated. Some reflect ACF policy and others open up debate in areas not normally covered by other anarchist and communist journals.

Organise! No18 February—April 1990

999 crews move onto the offensive

AS THE AMBULANCE pay dispute enters its fifth month, there are encouraging signs of a major shift developing between the striking crews and the union's negotiators.

At stations throughout the country, demands have been growing for a major escalation of the action: breaking with NUPE's 'official' strategy of relying on passive public support, by going all-out on the offensive.

After 20 weeks—suspected without pay—ambulance workers have seen the dispute reach an impasse. They realise that all the union is offering to break the deadlock, are more 'heartfelt appeals' to the Tories to take note of public opinion. Ambulance workers' frustration with the union's strategy is a major aspect of our political activity as an organisation. Our recent national conference established a 'request for information' motion, to examine the possibility of producing an agitational paper, and of improving the news section. We write to: P. O. Box 263, Sheffield S1 3X.

London ACF Group Public Meeting:

The Fall of State 'Communism'—Anarchists in the pipeline. The nearest to completion is the text of a talk on 'The Myth of Socialism', which was presented by an ACF member at meetings in several towns last year.

The discussions during the day were based around five workshops presented by ACF regional executive members. The history of class struggle, anarchism, Marxism, and has contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries.

The ACF promotes a building of a strong and active anarchist movement in Britain and internationally, and has contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries.

Press Fund

This issue's Press Fund appeal has brought in over 100 pounds, which—though good—is way below our target. Several fundraising events are in the pipeline, but we do really need more donations in order to keep this vital service going. If you can help us towards our target of 200 pounds, please send donations to ACF Press Fund, Box 1, Heaslip, Nottingham NG1.

London ACF holds discussion meetings on the first Thursday of every month at 8pm at Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London WC1. Copies of London ACF's Common Cause brochures are available. Address: 301 Holborn, London WC1.

As well as the poll tax, paramedics are one of the main targets in the pipeline. The nearest to completion is the text of a talk on 'The Myth of Socialism'. We have the following areas:


The ACF promotes a building of a strong and active anarchist movement in Britain and internationally, and has contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries.

The ACF promotes a building of a strong and active anarchist movement in Britain and internationally, and has contact with like-minded anarchists in other countries. 

As the poll tax protests continue, please send donations to ACF.
US topple their Panamanian puppet

The events surrounding the invasion of Panama in December 1989 have again uncovered the role of the CIA as a major part of American imperialist policy. They have also made obvious the position of the Catholic church in Latin American politics.

George Bush declared the objectives of “Operation Just Cause”, which involved the transporting of 40,000 troops (supplementing the 13,000 already stationed in Panama), as protecting US lives, honouring the canal treaty, restoring democracy, and bringing General Noriega to trial on drugs charges.

However for years the US have been happy to support the Panamanian dictatorship of Fierro Torrijos and then Noriega himself. Bush had even promised to support the invasion of Panama with the full weight of Vatican business.

The hypocrisy here is clear. It’s all a question of economic worth. Britain and China both want to inherit the top people and ignore the rest, and this is why China is extremely unhappy about the British legislation. As for refugees, they are worth nothing. Britain, some politicians have used the situation to argue for even stricter immigration laws.

New ACF pamphlet:
Beating the poll tax

Published in mid-February, with the arrival of poll tax bills in England and Wales just a few weeks away, this new ACF pamphlet outlines the kind of collective class action that can crush the Community Charge.

It examines the strength of poll tax resistance in Scotland so far - and exposes the role of the Labour Party in trying to put down this revolt.

It explains the objectives that lie behind the poll tax, and the cynical whole sections of the Left have tried to move in on, and suffocate, the growing opposition to it.

This is a brand-new pamphlet, completely revised and updated.

Available from: ACF, c/o 84b Whitechapel High Street, London E1

Please send me .... copies of Beating the poll tax at 80p each, I enclose ....

(Orders made payable to the ACF)
The real October of the workers and peasants

Libertarian communists criticise the current events in the Eastern Bloc from an entirely different standpoint to those who describe the Soviet Union as a 'degenerate workers state'. It was not just the 'evils of Stalinism' that 'corrupted' the 1917 revolution, but the necessary overthrow of the old system and its replacement by a workers' government. The October of the Bolsheviks, in the words of the American anarcho-syndicalist John Hall, 'was a spontaneous rising of the proletariat in the face of the reaction of the capitalist class. The十月革命的工人为反对其阶级而斗争。

This article, written only 10 years after the October Revolution, is one of the most influential and vital criticisms of the Stalinist interpretation of the nature of Bolshevism. It puts the current events behind the iron curtain in their true perspective. It also becomes the basis of an influential organization of mass actions of the October Revolution of 1917, critical to what is relevant today to the situation in the Eastern Bloc.

This article was translated and published in 1934 by the Organisation of Revolutionary Anarchists, in London. It has been edited by the ACF.

The TWO OCTOBERS, by PIOTR ARCHDOW

The VICTORIOUS REVOLUTION OF the workers and peasants in Russia on October 25, 1917, as opposed to the October Revolution of 1919 in the Bolshevik calendar as the October Revolution, but this is only partly the case.

Decisive

In October 1917 the workers and peasants of Russia surmounted a colossal obstacle in the course of their Revolution. They abolished the power of the capitalist class, and even before that they accomplished something of revolutionary import and perhaps even more fundamental, by taking the economic power of the capitalist class, and the land from its country owners, they achieved the right to freedom and uncontrolled work in the hands of all the workers.

Agrarian

Another, no less important, peculiarity of the October Revolution was that, unlike those of the previous years, it started not with an appeal to the demands of the working class, but with the question of what to do with the land. It was a very important question, which had a direct bearing on the social character of the revolution. The question of the land was a question of the social character of the revolution.

Soviet

Simultaneously, all of revolutionary Russia was covered with workers' and peasants' soviets, which began to function as a unified body, to protect the interests of the working class and to form armed forces.

Lenin

While one part of the Central Committee was advocating the power of the party, the other tendency, led by Lenin and Kornilov, was advocating the power of the working class and the peasants. The October Revolution of the workers and peasants was a revolution of economic rather than political character. It was a revolution that aimed at changing the economic system of society.
that would fit) were in even shorter supply.

Must be the result when production and distribution are 'planned' by a centralised authority. Far from providing for the economy, and those modelled on it in the most basic terms: shops were empty, meat and other basic foodstuffs, and 'luxuries' (like warm clothes and shoes) were in endless queues for bread, that was planned not by the working class, but by the bureaucrats and planners of Moscow. They have been little but puppets, following Moscow line in all of their policies. Gorbachev and his supporters are themselves part of this same bureaucracy, and the reforms that they have forced through in order to introduce 'market forces' and retain power have introduced the overt oppression of the Soviet State, and in turn created a 'space' into which protests could move throughout the Eastern Europe, the picture of 'peoples revolutions' that have toppled these regimes, a picture that has become a paragon of 'democracy', the guise of 'democratization' would be necessary to overcome the inertia of the bureaucracy and the stagnation of the economy.

This hope was that this would lead to the rejuvenation of the economy, and thus secure the continuing dictatorship of the 'Communist' Party, and yet further strengthen it by increasing its economic muscle. It is this that is the driving motive behind 'perestroika' (or 'restructuring'), not some extraneous sudden aberration of Stalinist doctrine.

Party

It was clear to the 'Communist' Party that something had to be done if they were to retain credibility and power. But the inertia of the bureaucracy (which resisted all attempts at change), the enormous expenditure on arms that was required to finance the cold war, and the sheer stagnation of the Russian economy made any reforms extremely difficult to achieve.

Added to this, previous reforms had failed. The events of 1956 in Hungary, and of 1968 in Czechoslovakia were witness to this. In both cases, it was not because Moscow wanted to crush reform movements in these countries that it sent in the troops, but because the reforms that it needed to revitalise the economy of the Eastern Bloc were so much less than the aspirations of the working class of these countries. People simply didn't listen to the reformers and given the hint of a chance, decided to take matters into their own hands. Moscow, fearful of a working class revolution toppling their regime, crushed the rebellions by armed force.

When Gorbachev came to power in 1985, he saw that for economic reform to be successful, political reform under everything lead to such spontaneity, to such an uncontrollable situation, that all anarchy (sic) becomes a paragon of order by comparison'.

Authority

Gorbachev's other well-known policy, 'glasnost' (or 'openness') is another vital part of this plan. If the Russian economy is to be reconstructed, Gorbachev will need the goodwill of Western governments to prepare the way for introducing 'free market' techniques. 'Glasnost', within both the Soviet Union and the world at large, is an integral part of this process. So, Gorbachev has broken with Stalinism, but he has absolutely no intention of allowing his class, the ruling class, to fall a victim to the weakening of the bureaucracy and the stagnation of the Russian economy.

It is against this backdrop that we must see the events of the last few months. In Eastern Europe the 'Communist' governments of these countries have, since 1945, been the satellites of Moscow. They have been little but puppets, following Moscow line in all of their policies. Gorbachev and his supporters are themselves part of this same bureaucracy, and the reforms that they have forced through in order to introduce 'market forces' and retain power have introduced the overt oppression of the Soviet State, and in turn created a 'space' into which protests could move throughout the Eastern Europe, the picture of 'peoples revolutions' that have toppled these regimes, a picture that has become a paragon of 'democracy', the guise of 'democratization' would be necessary to overcome the inertia of the bureaucracy and the stagnation of the economy.

This hope was that this would lead to the rejuvenation of the economy, and thus secure the continuing dictatorship of the 'Communist' Party, and yet further strengthen it by increasing its economic muscle. It is this that is the driving motive behind 'perestroika' (or 'restructuring'), not some extraneous sudden aberration of Stalinist doctrine.

Worries

Until very recently, nothing much had changed in Russia, but it became increasingly obvious that the Russian economy, and those modelled on it in the Eastern Bloc, had failed even in the most basic terms: shops were empty, there were endless queues for bread, meat, and other basic foodstuffs, and 'luxuries' (like warm clothes and shoes) were in even shorter supply.

This was all the legacy of Stalin's programmes. Far from providing for the Russian people, Stalin's 'Socialism in one Country' had led to ridiculous and unplanned shortages and surplus-less anarchists have always argued that this must be the result when production and distribution are 'planned' by a centralised State, rather than by the full participation of the working class. As Nikolai Shmelyev put it (ironically, in this context), 'Attempts to establish 100% control over the most striking example of how little these changes have to offer the working class has come with the 'revolution' in Romania. Despite the blood of many ordinary Romanians having been shed to end Cezarion's dictatorship, little has changed.

Revolt

It has become clear that even before the demonstrations in Timisoara and Bucharest, the so-called 'National Salvation Front' was meeting in secret sessions, ready to seize power should the opportunity present itself - in one of these sessions, the head of the...
Secureităţii was even present! The army, quick to protect its own interests, only sided with the people when it became clear that they could direct and control events to their own design. There can be no doubt that there was much sacrifice and bravery in the brief but bloody civil war that ensued, but after the victory, bought with working class blood, it was the political opportunists of the 'National Salvation Front' who seized power, not the people of Romania. They soon began to cooperate with 'dissenting', 'Communist' from Gorbachev's regime, all of whom were now supported by the West, and their beneficaries of his brutality. At the moment of writing, all this resembles a 'coup' rather than a revolution.

**Terrorise**

Meanwhile, the army retained their guarantor to power, and took to guarding the Securitate building in Bucharest that contains all the secret records of the regime. These records have not been destroyed and no-one but Ceaucescu has had access to them.

In the outlying regions, there have been reports that even these cosmetic reforms have not been enacted. Securitate still walk free, 'Communists' still wield power. As Stefan Nemo, 'left wing' activist in East Germany has said of his own country, 'the structures of the police, security and army are still there, and in the middle ranks, the same people are still in charge'. and this seems typical of all of Eastern Europe. This is just an indication of what seems to be in store for the working class of Eastern Europe. In every country similar groups of intellectuals, poets, playwrights, and 'dissidents' have surfaced to take power and cooperate with the authorities. East Germany has the 'New Forum', Czecho- slovakia the 'Civic Forum'. The common factor is that these groups are all middle-class in nature, a ruling-class-in-waiting that will cooperate with the old regime in the new but equally devastating forms of capitalist oppression that they want to introduce.

Roland again provides us with an excellent example of what can be expected if these new governments are allowed to settle into their stride. Lech Walesa has vowed many times to introduce a prosperous 'Free market', and has recently completed a tour of Western capital to encourage investment. The Solidarity government has outlawed strikes, and recent estimates from their own sources suggest that at least 15 million people will lose their jobs. If this programme begins to bite - we can expect this to be a low estimate.

**Competitive**

In the Eastern Bloc as a whole, the Russian government has estimated that at least 15 million people will lose their jobs this summer. Roland is one of the few to question the possibility of Soviet 'unification'. A united Germany would be a formidable economic power, and one that is in a strategic position even in the event of the collapse of the Gorbachev administration. Western Germany would be a formidable economic power, and one that is in a strategic position even in the event of the collapse of the Gorbachev administration. Western capitalists are rubbing their hands in glee at the new opportunities being offered to them. Just such a reaction is what Brezhnev took over from the 'reforming' Kuchnayev, with the Stalinist conservative re-establishing their own program.

There can be no doubt that Gorbachev's economic program is expendable, and that he is not unassailable. No is pursuing an extremely dangerous strategy that many in the 'Communist' Party have shied away from. But like all nationalist movements in Eastern Europe and ultimately Russia as well, do not become the latest victims of the exploitation and degradation of capitalism. It is necessary to fight capital in every country of the world, and to build a new world, united and determined in our own creativity, that can make true communism a reality.

---

Czech workers arguing with Soviet soldiers in 1968.

---

**Rhetoric**

This not only exposes the Western rhetoric of demands being made only for a political and economic re-alignment along the model of Western 'democratic' and capitalist lines, but also makes it clear that Gorbachev is far from being in total control of the situation. The outcome of 'Perestroika' cannot be predetermined by the ruling classes, neither East nor West. There is a great potential for revolutionary change, but in order that Europe and ultimately Russia as well, do not become the latest victims of the exploitation and degradation of capitalism, it is necessary to fight capitalism in every country of the world, and to build a new world, united and determined in our own creativity, that can make true communism a reality.
Continued from page 7

Social Revolution. Therefore, with the help of the 'power of the masses', the Bolsheviks manipulated the soviets to their purposes, effectively seizing power and proclaiming their dictatorship throughout revolutionary Russia. This enabled them to strangle all revolutionary currents in disagreement with their doctrine of altering the whole course of Russian Revolution, and make it adopt a multitude of measures contrary to its essence. One of these measures was the militarisation of labour. World War I - the most terrifying calamity in the history of human civilisation - was the means to stifle the spirit of revolution in revolutionary Russia. The intervention of the Anarchist orators in 1917 was listened to with a rare understanding andattention by the workers. One could have said that the revolutionary potentiality of the working masses, revolutionaries and peasants, together with the ideological and tactical power of Anarchist thought, would have represented a force, which nothing could oppose. Unhappily, this fusion did not take place.

Another measure was the war between town and country, provoked by the policy of the Party in its considerate policy of revolutionary USSR, as an element of foreign to the Revolution. There was the strangling of libertarian thought and the Anarchist movement, whose social catchwords of reorganisation were the words of the Russian Revolution. Other measures concerned the proscription of the independent workers movement, and the smothering of the freedom of speech in general. Everything was centralised, forced on the thought, action and way of life of the working masses.

That is the October of the Bolsheviks. It was the lead up to the October Revolution of 1917, the result of 25 years of struggle by decades of the revolutionary intelligentsia. Finally, it was the result not of the political party, but of the workers and peasants of their own initiative and power. The Anarchists restricted themselves to the activities of small groups instead of orientating themselves to mass political action. They preferred to drown themselves in the sea of their internal quarrels, not attempting to pose the problems of revolution and the common policy, and much during the 1905 Revolution. As a result, the Anarchists were unable to take the role of Anarchist movement in the period of its greatest potentiality during the most important moments of the Bolsheviks'.

Organisation and a common tactic have always been raised as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamental as fundamenta
when those who revile him are forgotten in the dustbin of history, his achieve-
ments are likely to inspire younger generations, not to do what we aren’t told). In
Vanessa Redgraves’s tearful farewell to her “dear
comrade” in The Guardian on December 18,
she honours the debt she owes Healy for
a lifetime of revolutionary commitment as a
political woman and artist.”
Dot Gibson - at one-time Healy’s
closest “political advisor” and fellow
member of the Party’s accounts - takes a
different view. In an obituary in the
“advanced” paper, Workers News (on Jan
29), she decries him as a “reactionary
from Trotsky’s wing on the right” who “depended on the Red
security unit”. A later piece in The
Guardian by Ed Ayres (December 22)
points out that Healy’s bullying, paranoid manoeuvres had created “new
ex-Trotskyists than anyone else except
Stalin”.

Paranoia

Whilst in power, Healy ran the MRP
with an ideological rod of iron (and an actual rod of iron when in conjunc-
tion with MI5’s swift dispatching of perceived rivals in the
Party, and his obsessive fear that the
Socialist Workers Party was the third
veilance by MI5, helped create a
real iron rod when necessary). His
reasons were “political security” - as a supporter of
for the Soviet bureaucracy.

In 1928 he had joined the Young Com-
munist League as a fresh-faced young
Stalinist. After the demise of the MRP,
Healy and the Redgraves formed The
Marxist Party which quickly declared that
Gorbachev’s “political revolution” was
“entirely progressive” in character.

However, Trotskyists interpret this political about-turn was due to the
“shock” Healy suffered after the split
which was apparently “too much for his bear”.

Five years after the split, have
the different splinters of the MRP
learned anything from the “degeneration”
of their Great Leader and the collapse of
their Party organisations?

The answer - clearly - is no.
Even now, Healy’s faction has offered
the slightest explanation for Healy’s be-
coming a Trotskyist adventurer and
Trotskysta became a moronic, madman,

Splits

No breakaway-Party has tried
the simplest solution between Healy’s
actions and the nature of Trotskyist
heavily...”

2. Capitalism is based on the
exploitation of the working
class by the ruling class.

3. He are opposed to the
reactionary parliaments and
unions be-

fulfilled by the re酒ton
of
t臺南市

Ace Editions

5. It is not possible to
abolish capitalism without
a revolution, which will
arrive

Aims and Principles

1. The Anarchist Communist Federation is an
organisation of workers, artists and students for
the revolutionary transformation of society.

2. Capitalism is the basis of
the exploitation of the
working class by the
ruling class.

3. He are opposed to the
reactionary parliaments and
unions be-

4. As well as exploiting and
oppressing the majority
people, Capitalism threatens
the world through war and
the destruction of the
environment.

5. It is not possible to
abolish Capitalism without
a revolution, which will
arrive

in order to function
and that the
revolution will be
for good,

out of class conflict. The
ruling class will be
abolished by the
revolution of the
working class.