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Basic biographical data

Name:  
Gerry Healy

Other names (by-names, pseud. etc.):  
Burns ; Thomas Gerard Healy ; Jerry ; Mason ; G. Preston

Date and place of birth:  
December 3, 1913, Cork (Ireland)

Date and place of death:  
December 14, 1989, London (Britain)

Nationality:  
Irish ; Britsh

Occupations, careers, etc.:  
Radio operator, editor, writer, party leader and organizer, political activist

Time of activity in Trotskyist movement:  
1937 - 1989

Biographical sketch

Gerry Healy was a highly controversial leader of British Trotskyism and gave name to a special brand of Trotskyism: 'Healyism'.

Gerry (Thomas Gerard) Healy was born in Ballybane, Western Ireland, on December 3, 1913 as son of Michael Healy, a catholic small farmer, and his wife, Margeret Mary (b. Rabbitte). After school education he left Ireland for Britain and earned his living as radio operator on ships. "Unemployed for much of the 1930s, he spent the war in munitions factories, briefly training as a draughtsman".1

Around 1931, he became a member of the Young Communist League (YCL), the youth branch of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), and some years later he joined the ranks of the party itself (Westminster Branch), making some reputation as union and party organizer, speaker and agitator. At the end of the 1930s, Healy approached Trotskyist positions and soon was expelled from the CPGB. He joined the ranks of the Militant Group, one of the tiny groups of followers of Leon Trotsky in Britain. In 1939, Healy became one of the co-founders of the Workers International League (WIL) which was led by Jock Haston and Ralph Lee. Expelled from the WIL in 1943, Healy at the end of the Second World War belonged to the founders of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), product of a fusion of some hitherto rival Trotskyist organizations in Britain. During the years after the War, Healy became one of the leaders of the RCP and closely cooperated with Sam Gordon, then staying in Europe.

as a liaison man between the American Trotskyist party, the **Socialist Workers Party**, and the **International Secretariat of the Fourth International (ISFI)** whose Secretary and most influential figure at that time was Michel Pablo (Raptis). In the late 1940s, Healy became a strong advocate of entryism and a spokesman of a tendency within the RCP favouring entry into the British **Labour Party (LP)**, a position which was endorsed by the leaders of the ISFI. Thus, the RCP eventually dissolved and Healy became the leader of those which practised entryism in the LP. The Healy-led group was known in the 1950s as **The Club** which could win over a considerable number of communist militants and intellectuals getting disillusioned with Stalinism and leaving the **CPGB** in the wake of the Hungarian and Polish events of 1956 and of Khrushchev's "secret" speech at the 20th party congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. When in 1953 the Trotskyist **Fourth International** split, Healy sided with the American SWP under its leader James P. Cannon and with the majority of the French Trotskyist party under the leadership of Pierre Lambert and Marcel Bleibtreu. The SWP, the groups of Healy and Lambert together with some supporters in other countries formed the **International Committee of the Fourth International (ICFI)** challenging the ISFI of Michel Pablo, Ernest Mandel and Pierre Frank. Healy became Secretary of the ICFI and when some years later the American SWP on the one side and the majority of the ISFI on the other side moved towards a re-unification of the international Trotskyist movement, the Healyists and Lambertists strongly opposed it and consequently remained outside the re-unified Fourth International (called **United Secretariat of the Fourth International, USFI**, formed in 1963). In the name of Trotskyist 'orthodoxy', they continued to attack USFI under the banner of the fight against 'Pabloite revisionism'.

In Britain, Healy's **The Club** was successful in winning some militants from the left fringe of the LP and in temporarily gaining leadership in its youth branch. Healy launched a new weekly paper in 1958, **The Newsletter**, and relaunched his group as the **Socialist Labour League (SLL)** in 1959, giving up entryism after his followers had been expelled from the Labour Party. In 1973, the SLL was renamed **Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP)** which, for many years, was able to publish a daily tabloid, **News Line**, and which for several years was one of the strongest forces on the far left of British politics. Healy, the **General Secretary** of the SLL and WRP, respectively, established himself as a sort of bizarre cult-leader. However, Healy's inner-party regime became more and more notorious and scandalous as did his political line; to mention only a few points: considerable financial subsidies came from dicatorial regimes as such of Libya and Iraq, female party members were sexually abused, hooligans were instrumentalised for physically attacking political opponents and dissidents. The politics of the SLL/WRP was characterized by a rigid ultra-sectarianism and by vitriolic and monstrous slander campaigns targeting at political rivals on the far left such as for example the 'Security and the Fourth International' campaign aiming particularly at Joseph Hansen and George Novack as allegedly having been GPU/KGB and CIA/FBI agents and even having been involved in the assassination of Leon Trotsky. A number of major splits occurred in the 1970s when a considerable number of long-time militants left the party or were expelled by Healy, e.g. a group led by Alan Thornett forming the **Workers Socialist League, WSL**, in 1974.

In 1985, Healy found confronted himself by his hitherto lieutenant Cliff Slaughter and other leading WRP cadres with the accusation of having accepted money from Middle Eastern dicatorial and terrorist regimes, of having abused female party members over many years and so on. The WRP split into a pro-Healy and an anti-Healy WRP and during the following years, the WRP (or, which had come out from the split) 'exploded' (or, imploded, collapsed) falling apart into several rival tiny groups, some of them repudiating Healyism, some of them factually continuing Healy's politics without Healy. At the same time, Healy was expelled from the **International Committee (ICFI)**, which he had relaunched under the same name after the old ICFI (Healyists and Lambertists) had split in the early 1970s. Eventually, Healy split from one of the WRP remnants to form the **Marxist Party** in 1987. During the last years of his life, he got convinced of Mikhail Gorbachev being the leader of a political revolution in the USSR. Only a handful of followers remained faithful, particularly Corin and Vanessa Redgrave.

2) See also our bio-bibliographical sketch about Michel Pablo (Raptis) within the framework of the Lubitz' Trotskyana.Net.

two of the most prominent and wealthy long-time members of the Healyist party. Together with Vanessa Redgrave, Healy visited the USSR in 1987 and 1989. According to Vanessa Redgrave's autobiography, he shared her house in Clapham, London, during the last four years of his life.

Aged 76, Healy died of heart attack at St. Thomas hospital in London on December 14, 1989. His grave is in Highgate Cemetery, London. He was survived by his wife, Betty (b. Russell) whom he had married in December 1941 and from whom he got a daughter, Mary, and a son, Alan. He was long-time associated with the Swiss-British Trotskyist veteran Betty Hamilton and had a long-time affair with Aileen Jennings who in 1985 revealed his sexual abuse of female party members.

For some decades, Healy was one of the most renowned but at the same time undoubtedly also one of the most controversial political figures within the British and international 'galaxy' of Trotskyism as can already been noticed when looking at the numerous obituaries and appreciations ranging from Vanessa Redgrave's "Disciple of Trotsky" and Sheila Torrance's "G. Healy: a giant of Trotskyism" to Alan Thornett's "Gerry Healy: the Ceausescu of the British Trotskyist movement" and Jim Higgins' "The fall of the Mekon".

By the way, in Tariq Ali's satirical novel "Redemption" (published in 1990), Healy is "Frank Hood", the leader of the British "Hoodlums", and in Trevor Griffiths' play "The party" he was portrayed as "John Tagg".

We would like to conclude this short biographical sketch by some quotations concerning the role and meaning of Healy:

"For some 50 years, Healy had graced, or rather disgraced, the British Trotskyist movement. In that time, by a combination of low cunning, skulduggery and verbal and physical abuse, he has created almost as many ex-Trotskyists as Joe Stalin. It would have surprised me at any time in the last 30 years if he has been expelled for grievous bodily harm, but that it should be for grievous bodily charm is extraordinary."

"A brutal thug capable of beating men and sexually exploiting women. A brilliant speaker with an engaging sense of humour. A man to whom the actress Vanessa Redgrave owes 'all my subsequent development as a political woman and artist'. Can these really all be descriptions of the same individual? There is no doubt that Gerry Healy could be alternately brutish and charming and that, despite his short stature, his bald head and what Brian Behan has described as 'the sore eyes of a newborn pig', he exercised considerable charisma, even in his old age. He will certainly not be forgotten by the many political activists who were recruited into the various British Trotskyite groups he led over the years. What is less obvious is whether his work has in any way advanced the interests of the international working class - whose cause he claimed to champion. It is more likely that Healy's contribution to the British left is regarded by most Trotskyists as highly embarrassing. [...] Healy will not be missed by many people on the British left. His methods gave Trotskyism a bad name. Most unforgivable for any self-respecting political leader, he was guilty of quite deliberately squandering the talent and idealism of most of the people drawn to his party."

"By the 1980s he had done more to discredit the Trotskyist movement, and the left in general than anyone else claiming to be part of it - despite other strong contenders for that distinction. [...] Unlike Stalin

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4) These and other obituaries, appreciations and memories of Healy are to be found in our listing under the paragraph Selective bibliography: Books and articles about Healy, see below. There are also to be found some exhaustive biographies, critical studies and documentary collections about the life, thought and action of Healy.


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or Ceausescu, Healy never held state power. He learned about tyranny from the Stalinist movement and exercised it inside the small groups of the Trotskyist movement. The result has done serious damage to the development of the revolutionary Marxist tradition in Britain. The best conclusion from his death is to ensure that there is never room left for his ilk to do such damage again".

"Certainly Healy did turn many genuine socialist militants not just into ex-Trotskyists but into bitter and cynical individuals."

"Gerry Healy could indeed claim to have made a unique addition to an identifiable left tradition, though not the global revolutionary one to which he aspired, but rather that of sectarian big fish in little British ponds."

"The net result was that Healy's Club took the overwhelming majority of ex-CPers who moved to Trotskyism - people of the calibre of Brian Behan, Peter Fryer, John Daniels, Ken Coates, Cliff Slaughter and Tom Kemp, to name but a few, and a small but not unimpressive sprinkling of experienced industrial militants. I yield to no one in my distaste for that truly dreadful man Gerry Healy, but for a brief year or so in the late 1950s he was the most serious exponent of revolutionary politics in Britain. In a few months in The Club I learned more about Marxism than I had done in all the years in the CP. For that I am grateful. But then having built it he proceeded to destroy it. Like a child who takes his ball home when he cannot have his own way, Healy felt the need always to be in control politically, personally and, it transpired, sexually - he was a small plump obnoxious embodiment of a power mania, of a similar character to domestic tyranny, but written just a little larger. As Brian Behan said, if the organisation gets so big that he cannot get into his Riffifi-type Citroen [...] and drive frantically round the country quelling any dissent, then he has to have a smash up. And in 1959 the smash up came and Healy's organisation went from being the least sectarian of the 57 varieties to become the most exclusive and sectarian of the lot, a finely tuned machine for burning out the cadre."

"En fait, Gerry Healy ne fut pas toute sa vie le dirigeant paranoiaque et brutal que certains ont connu. Il avait été un militant dévoué et convaincu. Mais il fut victime de la crise de la IVe Internationale et, comme d'autres, resté dans son bocal, se prit pour un génie dans son village et contribua ainsi à étouffer bien des espoirs et des élans dans le cadre de ce qu'on peut appeler un "national-trotsksyme". Se prenait-il vraiment pour "la IVe Internationale" et "la continuité de Trotsky", c'est-à-dire son successeur? Il semble que oui."

"He was a powerful orator, a successful organiser, an accomplished showman and, for some, a compelling socialist propagandist. He remained a primitive Marxist, schooled only in dogma, which in times of trouble, and suitably cloaked in dubious philosophical formulations, he was pragmatically prepared to disregard. Although he was capable of composed, meticulous political work, as in 1956-57, sooner or later he always surrendered to his impulsive, impatient temperament, his political short-termism and his drive for organisational control. To claim that he sustained an important political tradition in difficult times is to beg the essential political question of exactly what tradition he sustained. In the long journey from Stalinism to Trotskyism to cultism he abused his limited gifts and betrayed those who placed their trust in him. He did more than anybody else in Britain to discredit Trotskyism as an alternative to Stalinism."

Select bibliography

- Selective bibliography: Books/pamphlets authored by Healy


- Selective bibliography: Books/pamphlets and journals (co-)edited by Healy

The Marxist : bimonthly theoretical journal of the International Committee of the Fourth International (Athens) <TSB 0979>
The Marxist Monthly (London) <TSB 0992> [ISSN 1361-7354]
Marxist Review / Workers Revolutionary Party (London) <TSB 0999>
News Line / Workers Revolutionary Party (London) <TSB 1100>
The Newsletter / Central Committee of the Socialist Labour League (London) <TSB 1102>
Socialist Outlook (London) <TSB 1514>
Workers Press (London) <TSB 1857>

- Selective bibliography: Books, collections, journals, bulletins to which Healy contributed

Bulletin intérieur / Secrétariat International de la IVe Internationale (Paris) <TSB 0542>
La Correspondance internationale / Comité International de la IVe Internationale (Paris) [ISSN 0294-3581]
<TSB 0686>
Fourth International : a journal of international Marxism (London, later: Detroit, Mich.) [ISSN 0015-9204]
<TSB 0536>
Internal Bulletin / Socialist Workers Party (New York, NY) <TSB 1548>
International Committee documents, 1951-1954 : struggle in the Fourth International / issued by the National

13) TSB item numbers (e.g. <TSB 0716>) refer to Lubitz' Trotskyist Serials Bibliography, München [etc.]: Saur, 1993, which is out of print but available as PDF file within the framework of Lubitz' TrotskyanaNet. In TSB you can find detailed descriptions concerning the respective Trotskyist journals, newsletters, bulletins and the like.
14) See preceding note.
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International Correspondence / International Committee of the Fourth International (London) <TSB 0688>

International Information Bulletin / Socialist Workers Party (New York, NY) <TSB 1550>

Labour Review (Manchester, later: London) [ISSN 0456-9946 ; ISSN 0140-1270] <TSB 0882>


The Marxist : bimonthly theoretical journal of the International Committee of the Fourth International (Athens) <TSB 0979>

The Marxist Monthly (London) <TSB 0992> [ISSN 1361-7354]

News Line / Workers Revolutionary Party (London) <TSB 1100>

The Newsletter / Central Committee of the Socialist Labour League (London) <TSB 1102>

Socialist Appeal (London) <TSB 1917>


Tribune : Labour's independent weekly (London) [ISSN 0041-2821]


La Vérité (Paris) [ISSN 0294-359X] <TSB 1774>

Workers Press (London) <TSB 1784>

Youth for Socialism : organ of the Workers' International League (London) <TSB 1917>

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[Anon.]: Gerry Healy. [Biographical sketch, Wikipedia article]


Archer, Mary: Notes on Healy's role in early days of the British Trotskyist movement / Mary and John Archer, in: Healy's big lie, New York, NY, 1976, pp. 30-33.

Archer, Mary: Notes on Healy's role in early days of the British Trotskyist movement / Mary and John Archer, in: Intercontinental Press <TSB 0657>, 14.1976 (18), pp. 772-775.


Fryer, Peter: Gerry Healy in perspective, in: Workers Press / Workers Revolutionary Party <TSB 1858>, 1989

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15) See note 13.
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(197), p. 7. [Obituary]


Hallas, Duncan: Building the leadership, in: International Socialism <TSB 0709>, 1969 (40)

Hallas, Duncan: Cult comes a cropper, in: Socialist Worker Review <TSB 1540>, 1985 (82) p. 25.


Harding, Norman: Staying red : why I remain a socialist. - London : Index Books, 2005. - 293 pp. [Vivid inside account of a Trotskyist working class militant who was an active member of the Healyist organization for some 30 years and an eye-witness of the WRP explosion in 1985]


Healy vs. Marxism : the case history of a sect / Socialist Workers League, National Education Department. - Glebe, N.S.W. : D. Holmes, 197? - 51 pp. [Chiefly reprinted from "Marxism vs. ultrafetism"]


[Reprinted from Spartacist : Engl. ed. and from Workers Vanguard]


Kemp, Tom: A debt to Healy, in: Workers Press / Workers Revolutionary Party <TSB 1858>, 1990 (201), p. 6 [About the relations between Healy and Lyndon La Rouche]


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Matgamna, Sean: Gerry Healy and British Trotskyism, [Electronic resource].


3. How Healy and Pablo blocked reunification: (documents, 1956-58), plus documents on Algeria and Ceylon. -
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Tourish, Dennis: Gerry Healy : guru to a star, in: Tourish, Dennis: On the edge : political cults right and left / Dennis Tourish ; Tim Wohlforth, Armonk, NY [etc.], 2000, pp. 156-172, 235-236.


Wohlforth, Tim: The prophet's children : travels on the American left. - Atlantic Highlands, NJ : Humanities Pr., 1994. - XVIII; 332 pp. - (Historical memories) [This book of political memoirs written by a former close collaborator of Healy deals extensively with his personality, political thought and action]

Notes:

- More informations about Healy are likely to be found in some of the books, pamphlets, university works and articles listed in the relevant chapter(s) of the Lubitz’ Leon Trotsky Bibliography [ISSN 2190-0183], particularly in chapters 7.5.09, 7.2.01 and 7.2.04.
- You may also visit the website "The Gerry Healy archive", dedicated exclusively to the written work of Gerry Healy.
- Although mentioned in some secondary resources, the name 'Paddy O'Regan' was not used by G. Healy as a pseudonym.
- For archival sources on Healy see the listing in John McIlroy's excellent biographical essay.16


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