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Basic biographical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Michel Pablo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names (by-names, pseud. etc.):</td>
<td>Abdelkrim ; Alain ; Archer ; Gabe ; Gabriel ; Henry ; Jérôme ; J.P. Martin ; Jean-Paul Martin ; Mike ; Molitor ; M.P. ; Murat ; Pilar ; Michalēs N. Raptēs ; Michel Raptis ; Mihalis Raptis ; Mikhalis N. Raptis ; Robert ; Smith ; Spero ; Speros ; Vallin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of birth:</td>
<td>August 24, 1911, Alexandria (Egypt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of death:</td>
<td>February 17, 1996, Athens (Greece)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality:</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupations, careers, etc.:</td>
<td>Civil engineer, professional revolutionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biographical sketch

A lifelong revolutionary, Michel Pablo for some one and a half decades was the chief leader of the Trotskyist Fourth International – or at least of its majority faction. He was perhaps one of the most renowned and at the same time one of the most controversial figures of the international Trotskyist movement; for all those claiming for themselves the label of "orthodox" Trotskyism, Pablo since 1953 was a whipping boy and the very synonym for centrisim, revisionism, opportunism, and even for liquidationism.

'Michel Pablo' is one (and undoubtedly the best known) of more than about a dozen pseudonyms used by a man who was born Michael Raptis [Mikhalēs Raptēs / Μιχαήλ Ράπτης] as son of Nikolaos Raptis [Raptēs], a Greek civil engineer, in Alexandria (Egypt) on August 24, 1911. He grew up and attended Greek schools in Egypt and from 1918 in Crete before, at the age of 17, he moved to Athens enrolling at the Polytechnic where he studied engineering. He was married with Elli Diovouniotis.

In Athens, young Pablo in 1928 joined the ranks of a the so-called Archeio-Marxists\(^1\), an organization of dissident left communists which had split from the Greek CP as early as in 1922. Within this organization, Pablo joined a Trotskyist faction which in 1929 split from the Archeios and in 1934 joined

\(^1\) Other transcriptions or spelling variants see above under "Basic biographical data". They include the various pseudonyms and party names which Raptis used, e.g. Speros during the 1930s in Greece, Gabriel, Martin an others when writing in the European and American Trotskyist press from the 1940s to the 1960s.

\(^2\) Named after their organ "Archeion marxismoù".

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forces with another Trotskyist group under the leadership of Pantelis Pouliopoulos (1934) forming the Organosi Komounistion Diethniston Elladas (OKDE) [Organisation of Communist Internationalists of Greece]. During the 1930s in Greece, Pablo was deeply involved in the factional struggles, splits and re-unifications of the Greek followers of Leon Trotsky. When a reactionary military dictatorship under General Ioannis Metaxas was established in Greece, Pablo, together with his wife and many other Greek Trotskyists, was arrested and sent to a prison island. At the end of 1937, Pablo was released but ex patatriated and forced to leave the country. He went to Switzerland in 1937 and then to Paris in 1938 where he continued both his studies and his political activities in the ranks of the Trotskyist movement. In September 1938 – under the party name Speros and not formally mandated by the Greek Trotskyists – Pablo, together with another delegate of the strong Greek section, Iorgis Vitsoris, took part in the founding conference of the Fourth International which took place clandestinely in Périgny near Paris.

Pablo remained in France when World War II began; for a longer time he was hospitalized in a sanatorium before he could return to Paris, where he organized Trotskyist illegal propaganda and was involved in the re-construction and re-unification of the French Trotskyist movement which under the German fascist occupation had lost many of their militants and cadres. Together with a tiny group of other surviving Trotskyists, Pablo was able to consolidate the (underground) Provisional European Secretariat of the Fourth International in 1943/44 after the violent death of its main leader and inspirer, Marcel Hic. Pablo was successfully involved in the fusion of three French Trotskyist underground parties into one single party some months before the War in France came to an end.

As European secretary, he soon could enjoy the endorsement by the American SWP, then the wealthiest and most influential section of the FI, and of other sections of the FI immediately after the War. Pablo began to play an eminent role in the FI, the headquarters of which was shifted back from New York to Europe after the War. Participant in the first post-war international conference of the FI and its Second World Congress in 1948, Pablo, from 1948 to 1960, functioned as Secretary of the Fourth International (International Secretariat), which he energetically helped to re-create, to give it a structure and a solid leadership during the very difficult years following the War. Pablo very early stressed the importance of: the rupture between Tito and Stalin (1948), the meaning of the Korean War (1950/53), and a solid leadership during the very difficult years following the War. Pablo very early stressed the possible implications of Stalin's death (1953) with regard to Eastern Europe and the international communist movement, and last not least the new rise of the anti-colonial revolution since 1954. However, the rigid 'democratic-centralist' regime and the highly factional organizational methods (including, e.g., the expel lation of the majority faction of the then French section and other direct interventions into the internal, organizational and ideological matters of single sections of the FI) practised by the International Secretariat of the Fourth International (ISFI) under his leadership also provoked some irritation and the loss of some qualified cadres.

This, combined with the growing opposition to some of the theoretical and programmatic theses developed by Pablo at the beginning of the 1950s, made him a key figure in the 1953 split of the Fourth International, the most far-reaching and tragic split of the international Trotskyist movement:

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3) An outstanding Greek Marxist and Trotskyist who was shot by the Italian fascists during World War II.

4) He spent several decades abroad - in France, the Netherlands, Algeria, Chile and elsewhere. In 1946 he secretly visited Greece participating in the re-unification of the Greek section of the FI. His next stay in Greece was in 1967, just a few days before the military junta under Papadopoulos gained power. During the years of the military dictatorship, Pablo assisted Greek underground resistance groups in many ways. He only returned more or less definitively to Greece after the fall of the junta in 1974.

5) This is not the place to deal with the whole body of ideas developed by Pablo between 1948 and 1953. To sum up only some of the issues at stake in the so-called Pabloite split of 1953:

- Pablo's theory of 'deformed workers' states' with regard to the Eastern European countries under the Soviet Union's influence,
- his pessimistic outlook, assuming that bureaucratically deformed workers' states would be a very long-lasting phenomenon,
- his contention that the Stalinist bureaucracies have a 'dual nature' - in part reactionary and in part progressive,
- his assumption that Stalinist CPRs could be pressurised by a mass movement into revolutionary action and/or detach themselves from the Kremlin yoke,
- his new tactic of 'deep entryism', or 'entryism sui generis' (long-term entryism),
- his assumption of an imminent Third World War being a war between two camps,
- his factually new evaluation of the role of the proletariat in the industrialised Western countries.
under the banner of the struggle for Trotskyist "orthodoxy" and against "Pabloite revisionism", the influential American Trotskyist party, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), under its leader James P. Cannon, the majorities of British and French sections under Gerry Healy, Pierre Lambert and Marcel Bleibtreu as well as a number of Latin American sections and some tiny groups in Europe left the International Secretariat of the Fourth International (ISFI), setting up a rival Fourth International called International Committee of the Fourth International (ICFI) of which Healy became secretary and from which the Americans should soon partially retreat, looking for possibilities of reconciliation with the ISFI. A partial re-unification in which, however, the followers of Healy and Lambert did not participate, could be achieved only in 1963.

In the wake of the 1953 split, Pablo became 'demonized', a red rag and a sort of scapegoat for almost all negative developments and defeats of world Trotskyism. Pablo was considered by many Trotskyists outside the ISFI as a gravedigger of the FI aiming at its liquidation. "Pabloism" became an invective absolute among Trotskyists; "Pabloism" and "Anti-Pabloism" since then have been constantly used catchphrases in most of the controversies and splits occurring anywhere in the world of Trotskyism. As a matter of fact, neither the adherents and supporters of Pablo – who, by the way, never used the labels "Pabloism" or "Pabloist" (or, "Pabloite") – nor his adversaries could (with a few exceptions only) gain considerable numbers of new recruits or win substantial political influence during the years of the Cold War, regardless whether they practised entryist politics à la Pablo or whether they tried to build up independent parties. On the contrary, a considerable number of Trotskyist groups and parties – both in the "Pabloite" and in the "Anti-Pabloite" camp – became more and more marginalized, some of them degenerating to tiny sects with a strong proneness to split again and again. It was only in the 1960s, particularly around 1968, that Trotskyists in various countries could gain (or, re-gain) some influence on the left in various countries of the world.

After the 1953 split, Pablo remained the central leader and chief theoretician – sided among others by Ernest Mandel, Pierre Frank, Livio Maitan – of the ISFI. He continued his organizational work from the Paris or Amsterdam headquarters and contributed innumerable articles, amongst them about the history of the FI and about women's liberation, to internal bulletins as well as to Trotskyist journals which – despite "deep entryism" – not at all "vanished".

In the second half of the 1950s and at the beginning of the 1960s, Pablo was convinced that the revolutionary movement could rather make gains in what later was called the Third World than in the economically advanced countries, i.e. his thought and activities focused on the anti-colonial revolutions and anti-imperialist national liberation struggles unfolding in various parts of Africa and Asia (e.g. Algeria and Vietnam) as well as in Cuba. Pablo's involvement was not only a theoretical one, but he was enthusiastically engaged in solidarity work and eventually got deeply involved in the support of the Algerian liberation struggle against France, for example by smuggling counterfeit money and weapons and preparing false papers. In 1960, he was arrested in the Netherlands and given a 15 months sentence there together with a Dutch member of the ISFI, Sal Santen. Released from prison in 1961, Pablo soon went to Morocco continuing his support for the Algerian revolution, e.g. by organizing illegal print houses and gun factories near the borderline. After the victory of the Algerian FNL (Front National de Libération, National Liberation Front) under its leader Ahmed Ben-Bella, Pablo from 1962 to 1965 (when Ben-Bella's regime was overthrown by Houari Boumediènne's military coup) served in Ben-Bella's government as an adviser in the economic reconstruction of the new independent state and became a personal friend of him.

Within the ISFI, however, Pablo's power and influence had diminished since the late 1950s and particularly during the time of his arrest in the Netherlands. Thus, he was factually substituted as an

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6) See below.
7) Just as Stalin's "cult of personality", as created by N.S. Krushchev in 1956, was used by the Moscow oriented communists of the 1950s to 'explain' almost all problems and shortcomings of "real existing socialism".
8) Even during the past two decades there was a considerable number of pamphlets and articles about "Pabloism" issued by some of the Trotskyist groups and sects. To list all "anti-Pabloite" tracts, bulletins and articles published since 1953, would make necessary a bibliography of its own.
ideological leader by Ernest Mandel, Livio Maitan and Pierre Frank. The majority of the ISFI did no longer share some of his views, e.g. his evaluation of the Sino-Soviet schism of 1960/62. Pablo on the other hand did not endorse the politics aiming at a re-unification of the world Trotskyist movement as strongly advocated by Ernest Mandel and other leaders of the ISFI on the one hand and by Joseph Hansen and other leading figures of the American SWP on the other hand. Pablo was factually regarded by them as a barrier for re-unification. When it eventually came to the re-unification in 1963, Pablo was almost marginalized and did no longer play any decisive role within the newly formed United Secretariat of the Fourth International (USFI).

In 1964, it came to the final break between Pablo and the USFI majority after he had begun publishing his factional views in his own paper Sous le drapeau du socialisme (Under the Banner of Socialism), issued in the name of a fictitious Commission Africaine de la IVe Internationale (African Commission of the Fourth International). Excluded from the USFI, Pablo, with some supporters, launched a small international organization called the Tendance Marxiste-Révolutionnaire de la IVe Internationale (TMR) [Revolutionary Marxist Tendency of the Fourth International, RMT] which later was renamed Tendance Marxiste-Révolutionnaire Internationale (TMRI) [International Revolutionary Marxist Tendency, IRMT], later once again renamed Association Marxiste Révolutionnaire Internationale (AMRI) [International Revolutionary Marxist Association, IRMA] which was chiefly based in France and existed to the 1990s. After his exclusion from the ranks of the USFI, articles from Pablo's pen were only sporadically published in some Trotskyist papers.

Pablo never again gained considerable organizational influence but rather continued to publish pamphlets and launched papers chiefly focusing on the cause of "autogestion" [(workers') self-management] as for example Autogestion (Paris) which he founded together with Lucien Goldmann and Daniel Guérin. In the 1960s and 1970s, Pablo travelled several countries in Europe and in the Third World, sporadically giving advice to various political leaders, as for example to Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Otelo de Carvalho; he held personal relationships with Salvador Allende, Josip Broz Tito, Moamer al-Khaddhafi, Ayatollah Khomenei (when living in French exile), with some PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) leaders, and sometimes Pablo was successful in organizing the escape of political prisoners.

After his return to Greece, Pablo played a certain role in the founding of PASOK (the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Party) being close to its charismatic leader, the later Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. In 1977, Pablo founded the political association Protagoras, and despite his age he continued to participate in many solidarity movements and committees, to comment on world politics in Greek papers and to enjoy a certain impact on the Greek left.

In the 1990s, however, Pablo endorsed the strong nationalist course of the PASOK and backed the Serb nationalists as 'friends of Greece'; it was said that he even undertook to bring together Pan-Serb nationalist leader Karadzic with PASOK-leader Papandreou.

Some five years before his death, Pablo became target of a slander campaign conducted by a former PASOK deputy who had meanwhile become a rightist. He published a book in which Pablo was presented as the conductor of a "secret orchestra of November 17", a Greek terrorist organization responsible for the assassination of politicians, judges and military personnel.

Some months before his death, in Autumn 1995, Pablo delivered a speech at the funeral of Ernest 

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9) Although no longer associated with the USFI, Pablo always retained some contacts with leading Trotskyists in various parts of the world. It seems, that in the first half of the 1990s, short before both men's death (in 1995 and 1996, respectively), there was a re-approachement between Pablo and the long-time leader of the USFI, Ernest Mandel. "A few years ago, he wanted to rejoin the International, the historical importance of which he never disputed [...]. We came to an agreement but, for various reasons, including the situation of the revolutionary movement in Greece, and important differences of opinion on the approach one should take to the war in former Yugoslavia, the agreement was not applied in his personal case." [Maitan, Livio: Mihalis Raptis (Pablo), 1911-1996, in: International Viewpoint, 1996 (275), p.28.] This statement is in contrast to others, according to which Pablo and his followers were readmitted by the USFI despite protests from the Greek section, see for example: N. Loukidis in: Workers Press, 1996 (493), p.7; Anon. [Pierre Broué?] in: Cahiers Léon Trotsky, 1996 (57), p.121; Al Richardson in: Revolutionary History, 6.1996 (2/3), p. 256.

10) A. Papandreou as a very young man was - like Pablo - a member of the Greek far left.

Mandel, once his colleague in the leadership of the Fourth International. Aged 84, Pablo died of cerebral apoplexy in Athens on February 17, 1996. Although having been a lifelong revolutionary, he was given a state funeral, perhaps because of his personal alliance and friendship with Papandreou and his flirtation with 'Pan-Hellenic' thought during the last years of his life. Greek socialists and nationalists, spokesmen of Serb nationalism, but also Trotskyist veterans and ex-comrades from Greece and from the Fourth International were present at his funeral.

We would like to conclude this biographical sketch by some quotations which may give an idea of what controversial a figure Pablo was:

"Estimating Pablo's real political significance has always been difficult in English-speaking countries, where a whole mythology was erected around his name by those who had been happy to share his politics until they were directed against themselves. Although he was supposed to be the arch-theorist of 'deep entry', some of his critics, such as Healy, were a good deal more liquidationist in that direction as he was, and he constantly tried, without much success, to get Mandel and the others to publish a theoretical journal openly defending Trotskyism whilst undertaking such activity. Some of his positions, for example over Algeria, the Sino-Soviet split, or Angola, were certainly no worse than those of his opponents, and he pointed to the importance of women's oppression under capitalism long before it became fashionable to do so. There was always a warmth of spirit about him, and he certainly had a more attractive personality and wider horizons than either Healy or Frank."  

"[...] the myth of 'Pabloite liquidationism' was born. The demonisation of Pablo was largely the work of the American SWP after its leaders decided to split the International in 1953. Subsequently taken up by the French (Lambertist) and British (Healyite) sections of the 'International Committee', 'anti-Pabloism' came to be the hall-mark of a particularly sectarian and one-sided reading of history. Its purpose was to cover up the centrism that had effected the whole of the International and, in particular, the support that Pablo had received for many years from all the leaders of the 'anti-Pabloite' groups. [...] Despite over four decades as a key figure in centrisim, Pablo should also be remembered for the sterling and courageous work he carried out between 1943 and 1948. Without his determination, the Fourth International would not have been reconstructed and important lessons would have been lost. We salute this invaluable work, despite the major and decisive errors which he made in subsequent years." 

"You ask: Did Raptis [Pablo] advocate the liquidating [of] the ISFI in favor of entry into Stalinist, social democratic, and anti-colonial national movements? Answer: No, absolutely not, not at any time. It was absolutely clear from the beginning, in continental Europe at least, that so-called "entryism" was a specific tactic, that the FI would retain its identity all the time, and that it would retain a public face through its own press. In real history, which is diametrically opposed to the lies of the sects, (1) it wasn't however actually possible to operationalise the entryist tactic anyway to any great extent in various countries, for a sustained time, and the tactic was sooner or later abandoned, (2) the Trotskyists who argued for building independent Trotskyist parties did not gain any more influence or members than the people who argued that an entryist tactic was preferable, (3) none of the various Trotskyist groups and tendencies in the 1950s was very sure about the way the world political situation and world capitalism would develop, and none of them could solve the problem of party organisation in a way that resulted in viable political parties with mass support. This was admitted by Ernest Mandel, Duncan Hallas, Ted Grant and all the other Trotskyist leaders at that time. (4) The imminent threat of nuclear war referred to by Michel Raptis [Pablo] in the 1950s was not a Trotskyist fantasy, but something which was for some years a real possibility, that was recognised by a lot of people, many of them started "ban the bomb" movements. [...] (5) Perspectives and theses mooted in internal bulletins of the Fourth International for the purpose of discussion were elevated by the..."
sects to final positions of world-historical importance which the sectarians gave to them."\textsuperscript{14}

"His intellectual and militant stature and his strong character made him an imposing man. A man who never ceased struggling for the emancipation of all of the oppressed, and against all forms of injustice. He was a major figure in our international movement; he made a decisive contribution above all in the dark years of the Nazi occupation of Europe and in the immediate post-war period."\textsuperscript{15}

"In the hands of sectarians like Britain's Gerry Healy and France's Pierre Lambert, the term "Pabloism" became a little more than buzz-word to justify the permanent split in the FI, while they in turn implemented policies towards social democracy and bourgeois nationalism which were equally - if not more - crass and opportunistic than Pablo himself. In practice Pablo gave political expression to the opportunist pressures which constantly bear down on the Trotskyist movement - pressures to downplay the programme and politics of the FI in the hopes of making a quick breakthrough into growing mass movements. He may have gone but the hostile pressures have not."\textsuperscript{16}

"In his everyday life he was polite and generous - as his ex-followers have told me - and he always defended those who were persecuted by the state. Throughout his long years of adventurism and opportunism he was never concerned with a search for privilege or wealth, but was motivated by the sincere belief that with these methods he was struggling against capitalist barbarism."\textsuperscript{17}


"Comprenant que la IVe Internationale ne deviendra pas le "nouveau parti mondial de la révolution" tant espéré par Trotski, il réoriente, non sans mal, l'activité des ses camarades en direction du "mouvement réel". Pour lui, en ce début des années 50, il s'agit de la "révolution coloniale", au service de laquelle il faut se mettre, et des "masses communistes", vers lesquelles il faut se tourner. Ce sera l""entrisme", et le soutien à la révolution algérienne, la grande affaire de sa vie. Ses amis porteront beaucoup de valises, mais aussi construiront au Maroc une usine d'armement, et lui-même fera dix-huit mois de prison aux Pays-Bas, accusé d'avoir fait imprimer de la fausse monnaie."\textsuperscript{19}

\section*{Selective bibliography}

\textbf{Some introductory remarks}

We should like to emphasize that we do not at all claim 'completeness' with regard to our following \textit{Selective Bibliography}; thus for example there is no complete listing of Pablo's publications in Greek and other non-Western European languages, and it goes without saying that he contributed articles to a considerably greater number of bulletins, magazines and pamphlets than those listed in the respective paragraph below. Furthermore we like to say that the paragraph \textit{Selective bibliography: Books and articles about Pablo} doesn't list the innumer-

\footnotesize
14 Jurriaan Bendien: \textit{Reply to Ilyenkova on Michel Pablo} [contribution to \textit{Marxism mailing list}].
able polemical and controversial writings about 'Pabloism' as contributed by various tendencies and leading figures of the international Trotskyist movement(s) during the last 50 years [see also our biographical sketch above].

Here some short notes for a better understanding of certain paragraphs of our Selective Bibliography:

1. In the paragraph Books/pamphlets (co-)authored by Pablo we have – as a rule – omitted author's name from the author statement area of the title records whenever Pablo is the single author of a book, regardless whether his name is spelled "Michel Pablo", "M. Pablo", or "Pablo" on the title page or cover. In cases, however, where Pablo is one of two or three authors of a work or where his name on title page or cover is given as "Raptis", "Michel Raptis" etc., this is mentioned in the author statement area.

2. TSB item numbers, e.g. "<TSB 0716>" , mentioned in the paragraphs Books/pamphlets and journals (co-) edited by Pablo and Books, collections, journals, bulletins to which Pablo contributed, refer to our Trotskyist Serials Bibliography (München [etc.] : Saur, 1993), which is out of print but which is available as PDF file within the framework of our Lubitz' TrotskyanaNet website. In TSB you can find detailed descriptions of Trotskyist journals, newsletters, bulletins and the like.

3. In the paragraph Books, collections, journals, bulletins to which Pablo contributed, there is no listing of distinctive titles proper of single contributions, but by source title only (i.e. by title proper of the journal, collection or the like in which the contributions appeared). In the paragraph Selective bibliography: Writings by Pablo on Trotsky and Trotskyism, however, titles of single contributions are mentioned.

- **Selective bibliography: Books/pamphlets (co-)authored by Pablo**

Le programme de Tripoli : impressions et problèmes de la révolution algérienne. - Paris : Parti Communiste Internationaliste, Section Française de la IVe Internationale, 1962. - 56 pp. - (L'Internationale ; no. 129, suppl.) (Quatrième Internationale ; 1962,suppl.)
Lubitz' TrotskyanaNet

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

Autogestion : études, débats, documents (Paris)
Fourth International / International Executive Committee of the Fourth International (Paris) [ISSN 0429-2790] <TSB 0535>
Selbstverwaltung (Paris; later: Frankfurt a.M.) <TSB 1465>
Sous le drapeau du socialisme (Clamart, later: Paris) <TSB 1581> [ISSN 0560-9038]
Under the Banner of Socialism (Clamart) <TSB 1752>
Utopie critique (Paris) [ISSN 1247-8989]

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

IV [Cuarta] Internacional / Comité Ejecutivo de la IV Internacional (Santiago, Chile; later: México, D.F.) <TSB 0413>
Arbeiterkontrolle, Arbeiterräte, Arbeiter selbstverwaltung : eine Anthologie / zusammengestellt und eingel. von
Gewerkschaften)
Assassinio di Trotsky / Michel Raptis [et al.] [A cura di Paolo Casciola. Trad. ital. da Paolo Casciola]. - Foligno :
archivi del bolscevismo ; 6)
Autogestion : études, débats, documents (Paris)
Autogestion et socialisme : études, débats, documents (Paris) [ISSN 0338-7259]
Bandiera rossa (Roma, later: Milano) [ISSN 1122-519X] <TSB 0080>
pp. - (Cahiers d'étude et de recherche / Institut International de Recherche et de Formation ; 9)
Bensaïd, Daniel: The formative years of the Fourth International (1933-1938) / Daniel Bensaïd. - Montreuil,
1988. - 47 pp. - (Notebooks for study and research / International Institute for Research and Education ; 9)
Bulletin du Comité International de la IVe Internationale (Paris) <TSB 0208>
Bulletin du Secrétariat Européen de la IVe Internationale (Paris?) <TSB 0210>
Bulletin intérieur / Secrétariat International de la IVe Internationale (Paris) <TSB 0542>
Contrôle ouvrier, conseils ouvriers, autogestion : anthologie / [éd. et prés. par] Ernest Mandel. - Paris : Maspero,
1970. - 431 pp. - (Livres Rouge) [& later ed.]
Détente and socialist democracy : a discussion with Roy Medwedev ; essays from East and West / Yvan Craipeau
[et al.] Ed. for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation by Ken Coates. - Nottingham : Spokesman
Books, 1975. - 163 pp. - (European socialist thought series ; 6) [& other ed., publ. by Monad Pr., New York,
NY]
Discussion Bulletin / Socialist Workers Party (New York, NY) <TSB 1547>
Hena enallaktiko epasnastatiko kinema / Raptis ; Karampelas ; Chryosogelos [et al.] - Athēna : Kommuna,
1985. - 122 pp. - (Koinonika kinemata ; 7)
Ergebnisse & Perspektiven (Essen, later: Frankfurt a.M.) <TSB 0472>
Ergebnisse & Perspektiven / Sonderausgabe (Essen) <TSB 0474>
Fjärde Internationalen (Uppsala, later: Stockholm, later: Göteborg) [ISSN 0345-3375] <TSB 0518>
Fourth International (New York, NY, 1940-56) <TSB 0532>
The Fourth International : for the regroupment of the British Section of the Fourth International (Paris, later:
London) <TSB 0534>
Geschiedenis van de Vierde Internationale / Michel Pablo ; Fritjof Tichelman. - [Amsterdam] : Internationale
Guevara, Ernesto Che: Create two, three ... many Vietnam, that is the slogan / [foreword by Michel Pablo]. -


Intercontinental Press (New York, NY) [ISSN 0020-5303 ; ISSN 0162-5594] <TSB 0657>

International Marxist Review (London) <TSB 0701>


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

Die Internationale (Various places) [ISSN 0535-4005] <TSB 0731>

Internationales sozialistisches Forum (Köln) <TSB 0760>


Materiales por la autogestión (Paris) <TSB 1019>

The Militant (New York, NY) [ISSN 0026-3885] <TSB 1026>

Pour l'autogestion (Paris) [ISSN 0247-9923] <TSB 1224>

Praxis : percorsi di ricerca per la repubblica autogestica (Messina) <TSB 1230>


Quaderni di 4a Internazionale (S.I.) <TSB 1273>

Quatrième Internationale (Paris) [ISSN 0771-0569 - ISSN 0765-1740] <TSB 1282>

Selbstverwaltung (Paris; later: Frankfurt a.M.) <TSB 1465>


Sous le drapeau du socialisme (Clamart, later: Paris) <TSB 1581> <ISSN 0560-9038>


Torotsuki-kenkyu = Trotsky Studies (Tokyo) <TSB 1707>


Under the Banner of Socialism (Clamart) <TSB 1752>

Utopie critique (Paris) [ISSN 1247-8989]

Voz proletaria (Buenos Aires)

World Outlook = Perspective mondiale (Paris ; later: New York, NY) <TSB 1886>
**Selective bibliography: Books and articles about Pablo**


[Anon.]: Michel Pablo. [Biographical sketch, Wikipedia article]

[Anon.]: Pablo gestorben, in: *Neue Arbeiterpresse* <TSB 1082>, 1996 (830) : p. 4. [Obituary]


Marquis, Gilbert: Michel Pablo - un marxiste critique, un révolutionnaire, in: Utopie critique, 1996 (8), pp. 35-40. (Obituary)


Wiering, Theo: Wie was ... Michel Pablo?, in: De Internationale : neder landstalig theoreti sch organ van de Vierde Internationale <TSB 0735>, 40.1996 (58), pp. 28, 27.

Note: More information about Pablo is likely to be found in some of the books, pamphlets, university works, and articles listed in the relevant chapters of the Lubitz' Leon Trotsky Bibliography [ISSN 2190-0183], e.g. in chapters 7.2.01, 7.2.02, 7.2.04, 7.5.06.

Some further information about Pablo is also to be found in some other sketches featured within the framework of our Lubitz' TrotskyanaNet website, e.g. the bio-bibliographical sketch about Sal Santen.

A compilation of books, pamphlets and articles by Pablo together with a small photo gallery has been published
in the WWW as a section of the Marxist Writers' Internet Archive.

- **Selective bibliography: Writings of Pablo about Trotsky and Trotskyism**


Michel Pablo

Bio-Bibliographical Sketch


Notes:
- The photograph on p. 1 was taken from The Michel Pablo Internet Archive.
- We found a feedback on our bio-bibliographical sketch (titled "A serious biographical sketch of Michel Raptis") in the blog "Tendance Coatesy".

Wolfgang and Petra Lubitz, 2006

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