SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
members’ handbook
Help us build the party

Now you’ve joined the SWP, why not ask others you know—friends and colleagues for instance—to join too? People can join by filling in a form (available from local branches of the party) or by going online www.swp.org.uk/forms/join-swp

01 The politics of the Socialist Workers Party Page 3
02 Find out more about the party Page 8
03 How we organise Page 12
04 Party democracy Page 16
05 A brief history of the SWP Page 22
How to contact us, and other campaigns we are involved in Page 25
Welcome to the Socialist Workers Party. Like most who join our organisation you probably share our anger at how the world works. That same anger is felt by millions of people across the planet.

It is not hard to see why. After all, the system heaps ever greater indignities on those who live and labour under it. Early in 2018, it was revealed that just 42 people now hold as much wealth as the 3.7 billion who form the poorest half of the world’s population. Some 22,000 children die each day simply due to poverty.

Not only are there enormous—and growing—disparities of wealth between the rich and poor, but war is endemic in large areas of the globe, and, accompanying it, flows of refugees who are barred entry to countries such as Britain. Alongside these horrors, ecological catastrophe threatens, as the world’s leaders demonstrate their refusal to shift the economy from its dependence on carbon.

The failures of capitalism are today more evident than ever. In 2008-9 the system plunged into a deep recession. The consensus by every government since then is that ordinary people must pay the price for this crisis—through austerity, privatisation of public services and wages cuts.

A minority enjoy the profits of the system, while the majority suffer the pain. Even in Britain, still one of the richest countries on earth, the attacks have left a million people dependent on food banks. In order to prop up their authority, our rulers turn, as they have always done, to divide and rule. Migrants, Muslims, and eastern Europeans have all been scapegoated in an attempt to undermine any resistance to austerity.

These failures of the system are widely acknowledged. But nobody joins a socialist organisation simply because the world is run in a barbaric way. They join because they hope and believe that things can be different.

Here the SWP adds three important arguments. First, we hold that the problems described above are a consequence of capitalism. The system we live under is divided between the minority who control the means of production and those who do not. A small minority run the corporations and banks that dominate the British economy. They draw around them other figures in the ruling class—pro-establishment politicians, the senior police, judges and top civil servants, the owners of the print and broadcast media, and so on. The great majority of those that remain are compelled to work for the minority, and in doing so are ruthlessly exploited. This exploitation is carried on in an entirely undemocratic manner. While we might have some limited democratic control over who sits in government, we have no control over the decisions about how our economy or our workplaces will be run, of what gets produced, or how, or for whom. The overwhelming bulk of the wealth of society is directed by unelected figures whose prime interest is in enhancing their wealth still further.

Not only is the system exploitative, it is also anarchic. The capitalist class have a shared interest in exploiting workers, but they are also divided among ACROSS THE world there is massive opposition to Donald Trump
While Britain today is a long way from such a revolutionary transformation, we believe that such a change is both possible and necessary. The level of class struggle, of course, goes through ebbs and flows. The working class today has changed from the dock workers in the East End of London were seen as too “affluent” and too “privileged” to fight, and a time (in the 1980s) when the dock workers in the East End of London were seen as too “downtrodden” and “precarious” to resist. Both groups ultimately proved the cynics wrong—and new groups of workers in our day will do the same.

The first and final argument the SWP makes is that the second argument the SWP makes is that there is the outer limit of what is possible, has a strong hold on the 2011 Arab Spring played a crucial role in Revolutionary women played a crucial role in the 2011 Arab Spring.
Our Publications
The SWP produces three regular publications. Socialist Worker is a weekly paper, which our members buy either from their local branch or on subscription.

However, the paper is not just for internal consumption—we try to sell the paper to colleagues in workplaces, fellow students in the colleges and universities, or on public sales organised by the branches. For us, this is about building a wider network of people who are familiar with our politics and share at least some of our analysis of the world. In other words, the paper is an organisational tool as well as a source of ideas.

Socialist Worker also has a substantial website (www.socialistworker.co.uk) which supplements the print edition and has daily updates. Sign up for the daily “Breakfast in Red” email at www.socialistworker.co.uk/subscribe.

We have a monthly magazine, Socialist Review, which contains longer articles that can go into greater detail on topical political questions, culture and the history and theory of the movement. To find out more, go to www.socialistreview.org.uk.

Finally, our theoretical journal, International Socialism, comes out four times a year and offers longer and more challenging articles that can help to develop a deeper understanding of socialist theory. The journal’s website is www.isj.org.uk.

Books
Along with these regular publications, a range of socialist books are available from Bookmarks, the Socialist Bookshop (www.bookmarksbookshop.co.uk). There are several publications that are particularly relevant to new members. Contact Bookmarks or ask your local SWP branch if you would like to obtain copies:

- **The ABCs…**

- **Rebel’s Guides**, various authors. A series of brief introductions to radical figures, currently covering Karl Marx, Lenin, Leon Trotsky, Rosa Luxemburg, Antonio Gramsci, James Connolly, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.


- **Marxism at the Millennium** by Tony Cliff. A handy collection of essays covering much of the SWP’s basic theory.

Some longer reads...
- **Revolutionary Ideas of Karl Marx** by Alex Callinicos. This is by far the best book-length introduction to Marxist theory and is highly recommended for new members.

- **Trotskyism After Trotsky** by Tony Cliff. An introduction to the theories that shaped the SWP.
and its forerunners, allowing it to come to terms with the post-war world.

- *Lenin: Building the Party* by Tony Cliff. This classic work by the founder of the SWP is not simply a biography on Lenin, but also offers insights into building revolutionary organisations today.

- *Marxism and Women’s Liberation* by Judith Orr. A useful example of the Marxist approach to oppression.

- *Say it Loud* by various authors. A collection of Marxist accounts of racism and the struggle against it.

- *The Comintern* by Duncan Hallas. An informative account of the revolutionary upsurge that followed the First World War and the Russian Revolution with lessons for today.

- *The Fire Last Time* by Chris Harman. An analysis of the revolutionary year 1968 and the surge of struggles that came after.


- *Zombie Capitalism* by Chris Harman. An impressive work of Marxist political economy, looking at capitalism past and present.

- *A People’s History of the World* by Chris Harman. An ambitious attempt to explore world history from a Marxist perspective.


- *Bookmarks socialist bookshop* Bookmarks bookshop is the place to buy all your books including a full range of socialist publications. Go to bookmarksbookshop.co.uk or phone 020 7637 1848 or visit the shop at 1 Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1B 3QE.

- *Theory online* As well as print publications, there is a huge range of material available online. The best starting point is the SWP’s theory webpage: www.swp.org.uk/theory. Here you will find categorised reading material covering a large number of topics. If there is something missing, you can always email education@swp.org.uk.

---

**Educational events**

Many branches of the SWP run educational meetings. They typically involve members doing a little reading in preparation for the educational and will be led off by an experienced speaker on the subject. To find out more about branch educational work or to download resources, go to [www.swp.org.uk/education](http://www.swp.org.uk/education). In addition to these locally organized events, we hold regular national events. These are either party schools open only to members or events open to the public, either on our general politics or around a particular theme.
The way we organise is informed by our politics and the needs of the struggle at a given point in history. That means that the party’s precise organisational form might change from time to time, particularly if the situation in the outside world alters.

The description below applies to the party at this point in time. Of course, it won’t make much sense if you’re in an area of the country where the party is only just getting established. In that situation, you may wish to call the national office to get some advice on how to start a new branch.

Branches and districts

The SWP is organised into branches and districts. A district of the SWP might encompass a city (e.g. Manchester), an area of London (e.g. South London) or a region (e.g. Kent). Generally the work across the district is overseen by a district committee, elected by members in that area. Often large public meetings or rallies will be organised across a district.

Within districts are branches, the basic unit of the party. Branches meet weekly, usually on a Wednesday or Thursday evening, and the various meetings are listed in Socialist Worker. The first half will be presented by a member, either from the local branch or a speaker from elsewhere, who will speak for 20-30 minutes about a topical issue, or sometimes an area of our theory, followed by discussion. The second half discusses the activity the branch is involved in or any important political questions that need to be resolved. Shorter items can cover brief announcements about forthcoming events.

Most of our meetings are open to the public, and where possible we put up posters, hand out leaflets and use social media to build them. Sometimes a branch will hold a special “public meeting”, where it makes an extra effort to attract attendees, and which will probably feature a speaker sent by the national office. We want our meetings to be as open to debate as possible, which is why we have a chair or facilitator at most of our meetings. Their job is to ensure that people get called to speak, one at a time, that the meeting is inclusive, that the business on the agenda is covered in a reasonable time, and that no one person can monopolise the discussion.

We are aware that for those with caring responsibilities, and particularly single parents, it can be hard to make branch meetings. Where appropriate branches should discuss ways of facilitating people in this position getting to meetings.

Branches should organise at least one weekly public sale of Socialist Worker—perhaps on Saturday in the local high street—and at least one sale at a major workplace in the area. Stronger branches will do more than this. These sales are an important way of raising the party’s profile and meeting new people. The Socialist Worker circulation department can give advice on how best to organise sales.

A well-functioning branch should have a branch committee. This consists of people elected at a local level who can run the branch on a day-to-day basis.
The branch committee should meet each week. Generally branch committee meetings are open to all members, but there should be a core of people who are regular attendees.

To work effectively there should be a division of labour among the branch members. For instance, each branch should have a branch secretary, who is the main point of contact for the branch and who makes sure that the national priorities of the party are carried out at local level. There should certainly be a Socialist Worker organiser who encourages members to sell the paper, organises public and workplace sales, and ensures that the money for sales of the paper goes sent to the national office. The branch treasurer should keep a local bank account and oversee fundraising and expenditure. There may be a meetings organiser who books speakers and ensures meetings are built and a bookstall organiser who encourages reading and orders books. A national office sends out a weekly email to members who request it entitled Party Notes. This is a key place for political discussions and debates. It features over a hundred meetings along with film showings and cultural events.

It is therefore entirely possible that students can be won to socialist ideas, including the idea of identification with working class struggle. Not only will this be an important part of the working class activist in society at large, but in today's world greater political potential is to be found in the branches than in the SWP offices where protesting Parisian students helped to spark masses of workers to halt capitalist production. However, historically, students have played an important role as detonators of struggle—most notably in 1968, when protesting Parisian students helped set up a fraction of SWP members before a campaign meeting.

In many ways, the main function of branches and Caucuses on campus, not just SWP members, but is generally led by students in the SWP.

Student members of the SWP organise in the colleges and universities through the Socialist Worker Student Society (SWSS). SWSS is open to all socialists on campus, not just SWP members, and it is generally led by students in the SWP.

SWSS groups, like branches, organise weekly meetings during term time and sales of Socialist Worker once a week on campus. Students from a particular university will also be linked with a local branch and we strongly encourage students to go to their local branch meeting as well as organising campus meetings. We have found that bringing student members together with more experienced workplace activists offers benefits to both groups—raising the level of discussion and debate in the branches and keeping student activism linked to the working class movement.

For more information, you can contact the Socialist Worker Student Society office (swss@swp.org.uk).

Marxism Festival
Our main event is the Marxism Festival (www.marxismfestival.org.uk). This takes place annually in London and is attended by thousands of people—both members and non-members, and including many attendees from overseas. It is a key place for political discussions and debates. It features over a hundred meetings along with film showings and cultural events.

Party Notes
The national office sends out a weekly email to members who request it entitled Party Notes. This sets out the main priorities that week and informs members of work—for instance, work over climate change or anti-racism. You can contact the national office to find out more about this.

Students
Historically, students have played an important role as detonators of struggle—most notably in 1968, when protesting Parisian students helped to spark mass struggle. However, whereas workers’ activity often relies on winning a majority, students often have more freedom to launch struggles as a militant minority. Furthermore, universities can be hubs of political discussion and debate.

By engaging with wider networks of activists we can make our politics relevant. That means being attentive to local and national campaigns
The SWP organises through what is often called “democratic centralism”. At its most basic this means there is collective democratic discussion of the problems faced, followed by collective implementation of the decisions reached.

In that sense, democratic centralism is practised by a great many workers’ organisations—and probably quite a few horticultural societies or chess clubs.

However, there is a little bit more to it than that. For one thing, democracy is an absolute necessity in developing our theory and practice. Often capitalism throws up situations in which non-revolutionaries are driven to fight in militant ways, while revolutionaries can find themselves in workplaces where workers are not fighting. Parties such as the SWP act as the memory of the working class—learning and imparting the lessons of history—but we also want to draw on the experiences of new struggles taking place in the here and now.

If we want to grasp the most important lessons and generalise them among workers, understand the improvisations thrown up, and develop our theory in light of these changes, our activity and ideas must be debated across the party, drawing on the richest possible range of experiences.

Duncan Hallas, in his book Trotsky’s Marxism, puts it well: “A mass party, unlike a sect, is necessarily buffeted by immensely powerful forces... These forces inevitably find expression inside the party also. To keep the party on course (in practice, to continually correct its course in a changing situation) the complex relationship between the leadership, the various layers of the cadre and the workers they influence and are influenced by, expresses itself and must express itself in political struggle inside the party. If that is artificially smothered by administrative means, the party will lose its way.”

But the party is not a discussion circle, in which members endlessly debate in the hope that eventually everyone reaches a consensus. Debates often conclude with members voting so that decisions can be tested in practice. After all, without members working together to try to implement the decisions it is impossible to know whether the course of action is right.

DECISIONS WE MAKE MUST BE TESTED IN PRACTICE

Illustration: Tim Sanders
was right or wrong—and that is where the "central-ism" part of democratic centralism comes in. It's this understanding of democratic centralism that informs how the party operates and how it makes decisions.

The Central Committee and National Committee

The day to day leadership of the party is known as the Central Committee (CC). It has varied in size but has recently consisted of about a dozen members, most of whom work full-time for the party. It meets at least once a week. The CC is elected by the party's annual conference (see below). The idea is that the CC should consist of a group of people with a shared perspective on how to build the party who are trusted by the wider membership.

Between conferences the CC has a great deal of responsibility for steering the party, as its local representative to help local members to implement the perspective. It is the main decision-making gathering of the party. As well as electing the CC and NC, it discusses the party's policy and its campaigning priorities for the year, deciding on a perspective for the party. It is the main decision-making gathering of the party.

Annual conference and other national meetings

The party's annual conference currently takes place in January in London. Every branch sends delegates. It is the main decision-making gathering of the party. As well as electing the CC and NC, it discusses the party's policy and its campaigning priorities for the year, deciding on a perspective for the party. There is a three-month pre-conference discussion period, in which three bulletins are produced, and in which members are able to submit documents on any relevant issue. In the run-up to conference each district will hold what is called an “aggregate”. This is a special meeting of party members, led off by someone from the outgoing CC, which eventually became the Stop the War Coalition. In moments such as these the CC often has to take bold initiatives. However, the CC is held to account at the annual conference where it stands for election and at a range of other national meetings during the course of the year. If the CC had got the response to 9/11 seriously wrong, it is unlikely that it would have been re-elected.

Along with the CC, the other leading body in the SWP nationally is the National Committee (NC), which is also elected at the annual conference. This currently consists of 50 members from different areas of the country and with different backgrounds. It meets with the CC several times a year and can offer direction and advice, drawing on its experience of trying to implement the party's perspective on the ground.

Democratic Centralism at a local level

In practice, branches and districts often have to make decisions at a local level—indeed we want members to take initiatives and to interpret our perspective in a particular way. They are elected on the basis of their general understanding that they will participate in any debates and make up their mind at the conference.

Generally the discussions at conference result in "commissions", documents drawn up by conference participants that explain the main conclusions reached and which are voted on by delegates. If there are particularly contentious issues, there may also be motions that can be debated and voted upon. The procedure for branches submitting motions is sent out to members at the beginning of the pre-conference period along with details of how articles can be submitted to the pre-conference bulletin. If a group of members has a disagreement over a specific issue, they are entitled to form a "faction" during the pre-conference period in order to put their case. Again, details for how to do this are circulated to members at the start of the pre-conference period. Once the issue is decided, the faction has to dissolve itself. This is because we believe that "permanent factions" or "secret factions" simply entrench divisions within the party and hamper democratic discussions in which people can change their mind and take different positions on different issues. If a very serious issue arises between conferences, the CC or NC may decide to call a special conference to discuss it.

In addition to conferences, the SWP holds at least one Party Council a year, the timing of which is decided by the CC. This is a national gathering of delegates from branches which can review the work of the SWP between annual conferences.

Statement on Expected Behaviour

The clarification of ideas, through political debate and discussion that is sometimes robust, is encouraged throughout the party. It is all members' responsibility to ensure this happens in a safe and stimulating environment. Members should feel supported to ask questions, develop politically, gain experience and contribute fully, without feeling put down if they make mistakes.

Comrades should avoid any language that reinforces negative stereotypes of oppressed groups. The language we use toward each other should be respectful and not abusive. Bullying behaviour and threats of physical violence are not acceptable within the SWP.

Below are outlined some examples of oppressive behaviours we regard as unacceptable.

More detailed definitions can be found on our website at swp.org.uk/expected-behaviour.
an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for them.

- Something can still be considered sexual harassment even if the alleged harasser didn't mean it to be, nor does it have to be intentionally directed at a specific person.

- Domestic abuse refers to abuse that takes place within private and intimate relationships that is one or more of the following: physical, sexual, financial, emotional or psychological (including coercive control).

- Consent has to be at the heart of all sexual relations, and should always be freely given. If someone is incapacitated due to alcohol or drugs, or feels under pressure from someone, then they are not able to consent. Consent on one occasion does not imply consent in the future.

- We oppose all forms of racism including discrimination against a person or group of people based on their ethnicity, religion, skin colour or place of birth. This includes xenophobia and antisemitism.

- Disability discrimination: The term disabled people includes people with physical impairment, sensory impairment, learning difficulties, disabilities, life limiting chronic illness, people who are neurodivergent and people living with mental distress. Disruptive behaviour towards disabled people can mean, but is not limited to, using offensive language or behaving in such a way that excludes disabled comrades from activity. Every effort should be made to make our events fully accessible. We should seek ways to support comrades experiencing mental distress.

- What can comrades do if they experience or witness unacceptable behaviour? Every member needs to feel both entitled and able to witness unacceptable behaviour. It also reports back to party conference each year. Generally cases are referred to the disputes committee by the CC—except, of course, if there is a complaint about a member of the CC or a full time party worker, in which case they may be referred directly to the disputes committee. You can contact the Disputes Committee in confidence at dc@swp.org.uk

- Party Finances

Unfortunately, we live in a capitalist society. That means that organising, at any level, is an expensive business. The SWP does not accept corporate sponsorship or advertising—and it’s unlikely any would be offered. For that reason, we expect members to pay regular “subs” to the party. Usually members do this by direct debit. But if this isn’t possible, you can make an arrangement with the local branch treasurer to pay by cash each month.

- The subs our members pay are higher than in most organisations, reflecting the level of commitment our members have, and the sheer amount of material we produce along with the events we hold. University students and unemployed members typically pay £5-10 a month, while someone on an income of £25,000 a year would be expected to pay about £35-55 a month, depending on their personal circumstances. The SWP website suggests recommended subs levels—see swp.org.uk/forms/subs.

- These national subs go towards producing Socialist Worker, organising national events such as Marxism or party conference, printing material such as placards and posters for demonstrations, and supporting those who work for the party. In addition, members are asked to contribute a smaller amount to local subs, organised by branch treasurers to fund local meetings and activity. Your branch treasurer should discuss this with you when you join.

- Membership and by expelling them. Fortunately this is a rare occurrence.

If this happens, the member has the right to appeal to the party’s annual conference, which exists to help to deal with any issues of discipline or unacceptable behaviour. It also reports back to party conference each year. Generally cases are referred to the disputes committee by the CC—except, of course, if there is a complaint about a member of the CC or a full time party worker, in which case they may be referred directly to the disputes committee. You can contact the Disputes Committee in confidence at dc@swp.org.uk

- Party Disciplines and Disputes

If a member behaves in a manner deemed unacceptable, brings the party into disrepute or breaches party discipline in a very serious manner, the CC might be able to refer directly to the disputes committee. This is a body elected at the party’s annual conference, which exists to help to deal with any issues of discipline or unacceptable behaviour. It also reports back to party conference each year. Generally cases are referred to the disputes committee by the CC—except, of course, if there is a complaint about a member of the CC or a full time party worker, in which case they may be referred directly to the disputes committee. You can contact the Disputes Committee in confidence at dc@swp.org.uk

- Racism

We oppose all forms of racism including discrimination against a person or group of people based on their ethnicity, religion, skin colour or place of birth. This includes xenophobia and antisemitism.
This tradition, which emphasised the idea that the self-emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself, was later developed by figures such as Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Rosa Luxemburg in the early 20th century.

By the 1930s this tradition was largely eclipsed by Stalinism. The isolation of the Russian revolution and the decimation of the working class in the civil war that followed, allowed Stalin, standing at the head of the Soviet bureaucracy, to impose himself as the new ruler of Russia. He carried through a counterrevolution that destroyed the flowering of democracy and liberation that 1917 had represented. Stalin’s main opponent, Leon Trotsky, who sought to defend the tradition of 1917, was killed on Stalin’s orders in 1940.

By the end of the Second World War, there were, in many countries, small groups of Trotskyists. However, these groups tended to hold to the idea that the Soviet Union was a “degenerated workers’ state” and that a change in political leadership would be sufficient to set it back on the course of building a genuine socialist society.

Tony Cliff (whose real name was Ygal Gluckstein) was a Palestinian Jewish Trotskyist who arrived in Britain in 1946. He realised that the ideas of mainstream Trotskyism faced a major dilemma. After the Second World War, societies were created in Eastern Europe almost identical to the Soviet Union, but they were created not by workers’ revolution but by Russian tanks. If no workers’ revolution was required to create a workers’ state, Marx’s concept of workers’ self-emancipation no longer had any real meaning.

Cliff had a quite different understanding of the Soviet Union and the similar regimes that were now springing up. He argued that they were “bureaucratic state capitalist” societies in which the ruling bureaucracy presided over the economy as if it were one giant capitalist factory. Furthermore, these “state capitalism” had to compete with the Western powers, particular through military competition, and, as they did so, they developed many of the features of capitalism in its traditional form.

So, workers were deprived of all control of the workplace, consumption was subordinated to the need to accumulate capital and a minority, who directed the process, began to enjoy enormous wealth and prestige. It was on this basis that the SWP and its forerunners adopted the slogan during the Cold War: “Neither Washington nor Moscow but international socialism!”

Based on these ideas, Cliff would found the Socialist Review Group in 1950, drawing round him some talented collaborators such as Duncan Hallas and Mike Kidron and publishing a monthly paper. In the early 1960s the group was able to grow, in particular picking up student members through its involvement in movements such as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and by entering the Young Socialists—a newly formed Labour Party youth group. The new recruits included Paul Foot and Chris Harman, who would both play an important role in the history of the organisation. By 1962 the Socialist Review Group became the International Socialists, based on the name of its theoretical journal for which the group was now best known. The group also launched a newspaper, Labour Worker, aimed at trade union activists.

The SWP stands in a tradition of socialism from below, which stretches back to Karl Marx and Frederich Engels.
During the Cold War, the SWP and its forerunners adopted the slogan: “Neither Washington nor Moscow but international socialism.”

years, as class struggle grew explosively in the early 1970s, the International Socialists were able to win over groups of union activists, reaching a membership of a few thousand. Much of the focus in this period was on creating rank and file networks in the unions—based on workers on the shop floor who could organise independently of union officials—rather than creating factory branches of the organisation. This reflected a shift from a loose grouping spreading socialist propaganda to an interventionist party that could hope to influence real struggles. By the end of the year, the group had expanded to around 1,000 members.

The priority in the years that followed was for the largely student-based organisation to recruit working class militants to the party. Over the next few years, the SWP combined efforts to avoid the generalised demoralisation that set in during the late 1970s, the International Socialists were able to win agreement of the union leaders, the movement continued after the election of Margaret Thatcher's first government in 1979. In this period, the SWP, along with its sister organisations in the Labour Party (BNP), which was again relaunched in 1992 as racist attacks began to rise, due in no small part to the growth in support for the British National Party (BNP), which won a council seat in London in 1993. After the black teenager Stephen Lawrence, was murdered by racists in London, the ANL organised a demonstration at the BNP headquarters, Wellling, attended by 60,000 protesters.

By the late 1990s, the space for radical ideas and the new political movement was again opening up. The SWP, along with its sister organisations in the Labour Party—participating in both the Scottish Socialist Party (SSP) and as the Scottish Socialist Party (SSP) and, later, the Respect Coalition. As the threat from fascist movements was pushed back, a broader Socialist Alliance and, later, the Respect Coalition. The SWP remains strongly associated with anti-racist work. It played an important role in Unite Against Fascism, which was formed by a merger of the Anti Nazi League with the National Assembly Against Racism. It mounted a number of important campaigns against the BNP, which was again experiencing an electoral breakthrough, and later the street movements known as the London Defence League (and its Scottish and Welsh counterparts). As the threat from fascist movements was pushed back, a broader Socialist Alliance and, later, the Respect Coalition. The SWP was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised racism against Muslims, migrants and refugees—back, a broader organisation, Stand Up To Racism, was formed, aimed at tackling the more generalised raci
Who to contact

Websites
- SWP: www.swp.org.uk
- Socialist Worker: www.socialistworker.co.uk
- Socialist Review: www.socialistreview.org.uk
- International Socialism: www.isj.org.uk

Phone/email
- National office: 020 7840 5600
- Membership department: 020 7840 5602
- Workplace organising department: 020 7840 5605
- Socialist Worker Student Society: 020 7840 5610
- Socialist Worker circulation: 020 7840 5601
- Socialist Worker editorial: 020 7840 5656
- Socialist Review: 020 7840 5630
- International Socialism: 020 7840 5640

Social Media
- Facebook: Socialist Worker (Britain)
- Twitter: @socialistworker @SWP_Britain @SWSSNews

Sign up for our ‘Breakfast in Red’ morning email with updates and analysis of the latest developments. Go to www.socialistworker.co.uk/subscribe

Post
Socialist Workers Party, PO Box 74955, London E16 9EJ

The International Socialist Tendency

The SWP is part of an international current of revolutionary socialist organisations known as the International Socialist Tendency. We share a broad political outlook and seek to help each other by exchanging experience and practical support.

For more information and to find out where we have groups, go to www.internationalsocialists.org

Campaign groups

The SWP works in action alongside others in a wide range of campaigns. These include:

Stand Up To Racism
- Web: standuptoracism.org.uk
- Facebook: @StandUTr
- Twitter: @AntiRacismDay
- Email: info@standuptoracism.org.uk

Stop the War Coalition
- Web: stopwar.org.uk
- Facebook: @stopthewarcoalition
- Twitter: @STWuk

Unite Against Fascism
- Web: uaf.org.uk
- Facebook: @UAFpage
- Twitter: @uaf

Unite the Resistance
- Web: uniteresist.org
- Facebook: @uniteresist
- Twitter: @UniteResist