



Bad Kitty 真相 @pepesgrandma

24 Aug · 8 tweets · [pepesgrandma/status/1297867296451497985](#)

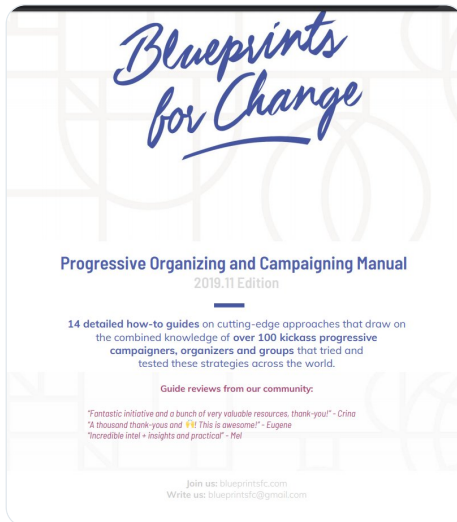


Thread:

If the GLOBAL riots seem organized to you, they were. I have found the actual blueprint for the Democrat organizing. FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD!

Humanity does not deserve this. Hopefully, I will end it with light.

I call this the Blueprint to the destruction of civility.



**Project intent:**

The goal of this project is to co-create useful resources that help organizers and campaigners around the world "up their game" quickly. With more agile strategies and execution, we'll be better equipped to make progressive social change happen at a time when we really need more of it. We want to compile knowledge and direct experience to make shared best practices freely accessible for as many progressive campaigners as possible. We also want everyone who contributes to feel respected and empowered in the process.

Driving us is a desire to share best practices, build a community of practitioners, enable open collaboration and to help progressive campaigners and organizers innovate so that we can achieve more wins on all fronts.

All of the how-to's created by this project will be made freely available to any person or group who could use them for sharing, editing and remixing under a [Creative Commons license](#).

**Values & how we live them:**

Blueprints for Change is a values-driven project. We are all trying to go beyond our comfort zones and usual networks of peers to create something inclusive and empowering for all involved. Through our guides and networked model, we are attempting to revise current dominant narratives and archetypes around campaigning and organizing, prioritizing people-powered change led by those who are most marginalized.

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What I have here is a 181 page guide to global democrat organizing. I will hit upon my main takeaways. You can read the rest.

The Democrats have 2 main forms of organizing. Both have a communications grid.

Networked Coalitions  
Distributed Organizing

<https://commonslibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/BFC-Manual-V2.2.pdf#page7>

# Welcome: Please read

This manual was put together thanks to the volunteer efforts of over 100 progressive campaigners, organizers and groups. Each guide contained within compiles the experiences and perspectives of several thinkers and doers and has been revised and edited by our helpers and invited contributors.

These guides are never considered "finished" and they are constantly being updated in google doc form on our website: [blueprintsfc.org](http://blueprintsfc.org). This manual will also be updated at least once a year to reflect guide updates and also to include new topics.

If you would like to participate in this project or see something that should be corrected or added in any guide, please contact us at [blueprintsfc@gmail.com](mailto:blueprintsfc@gmail.com).

I will begin with Networked Coalitions.

- Powerful Global collaborate campaigns
- Distributed leadership and decision-making
- Decentralized autonomous, and distributed structure
- Leaders responsible for driving and coordinating activities
- Moments of convergence
- Social ties
- etc

Blueprints for Change Progressive Organizing and Campaigning Manual [Back to main Table of Contents](#)

### Summary of: Building Networked Coalitions

When multiple groups and organizations come together to work on a campaign, they often opt to collaborate together in a coalition. Coalitions, however, have garnered a reputation for causing campaigners headaches due to their frequently slow, bureaucratic and top-down decision-making processes. In this guide, we look at an alternative way of building **powerful collaborative campaigns**. Networked coalitions, also called "networked campaigns," harness the power of networks to develop more agile, dynamic and distributed campaigning coalitions that have proven themselves to be remarkably effective at building and channeling collective power.

### Why do we need to do coalitions differently?

Traditional coalitions are heavily focused on building consensus among members, most often on very specific policy goals. Getting a set of diverse groups, who may align around a broader shared purpose, to align on specific asks and plans leads to slow and often exasperating decision-making processes. Focusing on narrowly defined issues also means that traditional coalitions have a tendency to fizzle out once the issue is out of the media or policy cycle.

Traditional coalitions are often characterized by top-down, centralized planning processes, in which a core group of coalition partners develop a joint strategy that members are then expected to adhere to. This means that coalitions can be slow to adapt to the dynamic contexts in which they operate and their plans can quickly become obsolete when these contexts change. Focusing on rigid operational plans also limits the abilities of coalition members to innovate on the ground.

### Who's doing networked coalitions well?

[Be.Amp](#) brings together over 130 nonprofits and foundations working on climate change and energy policy across eight Midwestern states in the U.S. with the goal of reducing global-warming pollution. [Hate the Islam](#) has built a network of 1,300 group leaders and 14,000 members across the U.S. to halt the harms of fracking in their communities. The [Lower Shill Network](#) is a national community of organizations who work with young leaders to campaign for climate justice.

In Australia, the [Lock the Gate Alliance](#) brings together people from across the country to protect the land, water and communities from risky coal mining, coal seam gas and fracking. The [Gateway from Northern Rivers](#) movement brings people together to protect the biodiversity, water resources, agricultural lands and sustainable industries of the Northern Rivers from the impacts of coal seam gas and other forms of unconventional gas mining.

Several campaigns focused on privacy, censorship and surveillance in the tech world have been operating in networked coalitions including [Team Internet](#), which brings

together nonprofits, companies and individuals to lead the [Battle for the Net](#) campaign for net neutrality, and [SaveThe.US](#), which campaigns against link censorship. Similarly, the Canadian-led [Stop Stingray Surveillance](#) campaign brings together NGOs and companies from multiple countries to put a stop to invasive Stingray cellphone surveillance.

[Change the Terms](#), a U.S. based coalition that spans human rights, civil rights, consumer protection, and technology organizations, is fighting to reduce hateful activities online.

At the city level, three inspiring networked coalitions are [The Sydney Alliance](#), which brings together over 40 religious, union and community organizations to use community organizing to make Sydney a better place to live. Its global network - the Industrial Areas Foundation - does similar work in over 80 cities around the world. [Economic Justice](#) is a loose network of leaders and partner organizations dedicated to desegregating inner city Cape Town through radical strategies like occupations, in order to campaign for affordable housing. Finally, the [Moscow City Alliance](#) and associated city based networks in Moscow, have campaigned in defence of green space and against demolitions, relying on the support of formal NGOs and informal local groups scattered across the city.

### What do networked coalitions look like and how can they benefit a campaign?

Many coalitions come together to achieve a specific policy goal and develop a shared plan to achieve it. On the other hand, members of a networked coalition unite around a broader cause or purpose. For example, the [Hate the Islam](#) network brings together groups across the United States under the banner of "halting the harms of fracking" in their communities. The [Environmental Law Reform Coalition](#) is another example. This coalition built a lot of power by coming together behind a "Let's Get it Right" frame. The frame is clear and succinct and is broad enough to include a bunch of environmental issues. On the other hand, networked coalitions can come together around a shared commitment to social change. We see this in Sydney Alliance's commitment to community organizing, or Lock the Gate's commitment to literally "locking the gate" - a form of civil disobedience that prevents mining companies from accessing the land.

Focusing on broader missions like this make networked coalitions more suited to working on longer-term, systemic change, while also making it easier for **larger diversity of members** to get behind the cause (sometimes leading to unlikely alliances).

Networked coalitions start from the premise that within every coalition there is a network of people (staff, members of groups, activists, supporters, etc.), and this network can either be functional or dysfunctional. How functional this network is in practice is not necessarily dependent on the strength or degree of organizational alignment - coalitions

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177

## The roles in the global Democrat Networked Coalition:

- Principle (Lead organizers)
- Drivers (Coordinators)
- Supporters (Participants)
- Bridge Builder (Weavers)
- Operators (Guardians)

- **Staffing** - as a network grows, staffing is required to coordinate and support the campaigning activities of members. These staff model the new culture that the coalition is seeking to cultivate across the partner organisations. Coalitions are stronger if the staff are organisers, rather than simply logistics people.

### Roles

Finally, an effective network coalition requires certain **roles** to be fulfilled by its leaders and members. In smaller or nascent coalitions, a single member can fulfil multiple functions roles but it is still important to keep all of these roles in mind in order to ensure they are all covered by at least one member:

- **Principals (or lead organisers):** these are the coalition's lead organisers who serve as the driving force for shaping the network and provide the initial magnetism that drives people to connect with each other. A key role of principals is to provide the network with a powerful unifying narrative.
- **Drivers (or coordinators):** these are the lead campaigners within the network's member organisations - the people who the network serves and who are responsible for championing individual campaigning actions on the ground to further the network's cause.
- **Supporters (or participants):** represent the larger pool of network members who self-organize to participate in and implement the campaigning actions led by the network drivers, thereby determining if they succeed and setting lessons for future actions. Supporters should also be promoters of the network by sharing their experiences with others outside of the network and bringing in those who show interest in participating.
- **Weavers (or bridge-builders):** are the matchmakers of a network, working to build synergies by connecting members and forging mutually beneficial relationships between them, for example by looping relevant parties into conversations or by brokering introductions between members who are working in similar areas and who could benefit from each other's skills or expertise.



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15

Blueprints for Change Progressive Organizing and Campaigning Manual

[Back to main Table of Contents](#)

These people actively translate organizational cultures - speaking to (say) both unions and NGOs - allowing different cultural practices to be better understood.

A key role of weavers is also identifying undeveloped areas within the network and working, often with operators, to strengthen them.

- **Operators (or guardians):** are the people responsible for establishing and administering a healthy network infrastructure, in particular the communications grid and feedback mechanisms. Operators focus largely on solving problems for others - identifying where the energy and needs are. They therefore need a "birds-eye" view of the network so that they can see what the whole network (or certain parts of it) needs to function more effectively and use this information to constantly tune-up the network systems accordingly. Operators ensure adequate processes for clear and effective communication amongst coalition members (for example, by setting up a process for coalition members to report on campaign outcomes).

### Setup steps/ stages: Networked Coalitions

[Connecting to Change the World](#) identifies a flexible "pathway to success" for building any kind of social impact network, known as the Connect-Align-Produce sequence. This is a useful framework for building networked coalitions because each phase builds on and strengthens the connections forged between the members in the previous stage. Having said this, it shouldn't be seen as a completely linear sequence; for example, whilst some members are moving onto the produce phase, others may only be just beginning to connect to the network.

#### 1. Connect

The first stage involves bringing together key organizations, groups and people with a stake or interest in the cause you want to work on. In this phase, the "weaver" role is key and requires identifying which organizations need to be brought together and what connections need to be forged in order to do so.

Here, when we say "cause" we are both referring to the social cause we are wanting to achieve, and the democratic cause or social capital that we need to build in the process. Thus, the Sydney Alliance campaigns for affordable housing by building local district teams across the city - it has a dual set of goals.

A good way to think about this task is to start from your end point: Imagine you have just achieved a huge campaign win and you want to throw a celebration - who would you be celebrating with? This cues up an image of the people that need to be collaborating in order to achieve the change you seek (even if you're not 100% clear on exactly what that change will look like yet). This is essentially the vision of what you want your network to look like.

Democrat networked coalitions can operate across multiple scales from the local to the global level. The most powerful are multi-scaled, capable of simultaneous activity in multiple sites. These members have higher degrees of autonomy.

together nonprofits, companies and individuals to lead the [Battle for the Net](#) campaign for net neutrality, and [Save The Link](#) which campaigns against link censorship. Similarly, the Canadian-led [Stop Stingray Surveillance](#) campaign brings together NGOs and companies from multiple countries to put a stop to invasive Stingray cellphone surveillance.

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### What do networked coalitions look like and how can they benefit a campaign?

Many coalitions come together to achieve a specific policy goal and develop a shared plan to achieve it. On the other hand, members of a networked coalition unite around a broader cause or purpose. For example, the [Anti-Link Harms](#) network brings together groups across the United States under the banner of "halting the harms of fracking" in their communities. The [Environmental Law Reform Coalition](#) is another example. This coalition built a lot of power by coming together behind a "Law's Got a Right" frame. The frame is clear and succinct and it broad enough to include a bunch of environmental laws. On the other hand, networked coalitions can come together around a shared commitment to social change. We see this in Sydney Alliance's commitment to community organizing, or Lock the Gate's commitment to literally "locking the gate" - a form of civil disobedience that prevents mining companies from accessing the land.

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9

Blueprints for Change Progressive Organizing and Campaigning Manual

[Back to main Table of Contents](#)

can achieve high degrees of alignment at the organizational level but fail to foster connections and synergies among their members at the individual level. Networked coalitions therefore **focus on building and strengthening the relationships between the people** that belong to them. This is why, for instance, the [Local District Foundation network](#) focuses on the practice of relational meetings: when coalitions are not building trusted 1-1 connections, then those networks are dying.

Networked coalitions can **operate at a variety of scales** - but importantly they include the local neighborhood scale. There is a recognition that power comes from the ownership, meaningful activity and participation of people - and that the most accessible space for this is locally. That said, networked coalitions can operate across multiple scales from the local to the global. The most powerful are multi-scaled, capable of simultaneous activity in **multiple sites**. This is why the Sydney Alliance has both a local structure of districts in neighborhoods alongside a citywide structure. Similarly the Ontario Health Coalition has dozens of local health chapters alongside a provincial structure.

Members of networked coalitions (at both the individual and organizational / group level) have **higher degrees of autonomy** to implement their own campaign tactics - there does not have to be **consensus** among all of the coalition's members for one to pursue a particular strategy to advance the coalition's cause. **Distributed leadership and decision-making** is thus a key feature of networked coalitions, leading to local actions that are initiated and implemented by members and new grassroots leaders (Check out our [guide on distributed organizing](#).)

However, another crucial feature is that members' self-initiated actions are supported and amplified by the network, allowing them to achieve greater impact than they otherwise could have accomplished. The stronger the network becomes, the more iterations of self-initiated actions appear, and the more powerful these individual actions become as they are supported and amplified by the network. Localised actions are also complemented by larger **moments of convergence**, during which all network members coordinate their actions over a set period of time (for example, through [distributed events](#), big days of action or through coordinated tactical campaigning on a single target or to achieve a more tightly focused objective) in order to focus community power and scale impact. In these ways, the coalition **provides tangible value and concrete services** to its members.

The Gasfield Free Northern Rivers (GFNR) provides a good illustration of this kind of distributed structure in which members also receive support from across the network. The alliance functions as a system of distributed leadership, comprised of around 20 location-based action groups. While these groups have autonomy, they collaborate by sending a representative to regular GFNR meetings, where a high degree of cooperation ensures that vulnerable districts are supported by the whole region (for more on this listen to [ChangeMakers Series 1, Ep 2](#).)

Similarly, Re-App focused on designing a network with **decentralized structures**; many

Distributed organizing - is the second method and it activates a network of self-starting supporters/campaigners in multiple locations, which can spread across

geographical boundaries, interests and cultural groups. This group is essentially activated on whim.

Blueprints for Change Progressive Organizing and Campaigning Manual [↑ Back to main Table of Contents](#)

## Summary: Distributed Organizing

Distributed organizing activates a network of self-starting supporters/campaigners in multiple locations, which can spread across geographical boundaries, interests and cultural groups. It draws on the initiative and energy of volunteer organizers to start groups and lead teams with varying degrees of autonomy.

In comparison, traditional NGO-led campaigning and party-led political organizing tends to rely on more command-and-control leadership and paid staff and organizers to mobilize others to take action and raise awareness.

Though more horizontal when compared to traditional command and control leadership, distributed organizing often relies on a central coordination group to launch the network and to drive it towards common goals and milestones. When done properly, it can help a movement or campaign scale rapidly and channel huge amounts of collective power.

And you might also be familiar with recent Climate Strikes, Black Lives Matter, Women's Marches, and Hong Kong #AntiELAB protest organizing. We think of these as falling more into the decentralized organizing category. Typically decentralized organizing doesn't have a central body planning strategy. They're usually self arising and trickier to plan ahead of time. Decentralized organizing is often sparked by a crisis or sense of urgency.

## Who's doing distributed organizing well?

Climate campaigners [350.org](#) and the [Sunrise Movement](#), [Hollaback!](#) - a global, people-powered movement to end harassment in all its forms, the Bernie Sanders 2016 and 2020 presidential campaigns, undocumented immigrant rights campaigners [Movimiento Cosecha](#), [Support. Don't Punish](#) - IDPC campaign for more humane drug policies, [Indivisible](#) chapters organizing U.S. citizens to oppose the Trump agenda, the Australian [Stop Adani](#) campaign (blocking a massive coal project). And many more....

## Why do we need to do distributed organizing well?

Leadership roles in Distributed Organizing. Central organizers still need to have time to chat with distributed network leaders. And they can still have shared leadership, and multiple platforms for connecting and communicating.

This still requires a considerable planning.

Blueprints for Change Progressive Organizing and Campaigning Manual [↑ Back to main Table of Contents](#)

### When distributed organizing might not work for you

Make no mistake, distributed organizing requires a serious amount of planning, time, and supervision to run properly. Most organizations are more set up to mobilize (message in text with light calls to action) rather than organize (work with teams of supporters and skill them up) so distributed organizing requires a commitment to build a support structure and to try out some new approaches. If this is already an impossibly hard sell, then it's a good time to reconsider.

The first major barrier to deploying a distributed organizing approach would be the internal culture of the organizing group. If your organization has a lot of trouble letting go of messaging and branding (not to mention some strategy and agenda-setting) and tends to micromanage supporters and their actions, then this way of organizing and mobilizing people will lead to a lot of headaches.

It also requires a truly genuine belief in empowering others and a great deal of trust and respect. It works best when the centralized team treats their distributed networks as real peers, with a vested interest in social change, rather than an obedient army of volunteers to command.

There are also some campaigns with conditions where distributed organizing will work better than in others. The best conditions for a distributed organizing approach are when the campaign issue has momentum and is already a shared and urgent concern for many people, when people power is an important lever for making change happen and where the campaign outcome is relatively straightforward (win an election, stop a project, flip a position on a policy etc.).

Distributed organizing is harder to run with when campaign goals are complex, not necessarily helped by grassroots pressure and when issues behind the campaign are less visible and understood by the average person.

### What distributed organizing requires

#### Internal alignment

Since distributed organizing requires a good amount of energy and involves the tensions of trying on new campaigning practices (at first), alignment throughout the campaigning group and if possible with top decision-makers is important.

using this, you may be better off organising where they are, for example through Facebook groups or even direct messaging via Facebook or Twitter

#### Self-starter types among your base

The extent to which you will find motivated and disciplined people driven by your cause will largely depend on the cause you are campaigning on.

A distributed movement runs on the energy and initiative of its self-starting leaders. Their motivation is half the battle and their digital communications savvy and self-management capacity is the other. If you can't find autonomous "do it yourself" supporters willing to get things started, you can't go very far with the distributed model.

#### Time and spaces for real or virtual check-ins and team convenings

A distributed network of supporters and local leaders is a living community that needs to be maintained and nourished over time or relationships, group cohesion and morale will suffer. Those with experience managing these networks stress the important of time spent on relationship-building activities that help self-starters achieve their goals. At the very least, central organizers need to have time to chat with distributed network leaders and to field questions, troubleshoot and give group pep talks to keep the whole thing moving forward.

If distances are too vast and resources too thin, make sure that time is left for larger online group check-ins with the network so that the scattered leaders of the campaign feel like they are part of a larger whole from time to time.

Kunoor Ojha has this to share on [Indivisible's](#) video conferencing practices:

*Video conferences are my love ever. It's great to see facial expressions in real time, as well as people's living rooms, offices, and pets. There's also always a party in the chat box - j creating space for joy is so important, so I'm always clowning around misbehaving on these.*

If regular physical gatherings every few months or once a year are possible, make sure that room and resources for this is baked into the plan.

Regular organized trainings are also a good way to bring people together while building supporter capacity at the same time.

The contributors and content partners for this global democrat organizing guide includes:


- The Obama organizing for action (OFA)
- Indivisible, the Obama associated Org

I'm not saying this was all Obama, because it wasn't. But what kind of president does this to their successor?

**Content contributors:**

Contributors are people or groups that we have reached out to for guide content or are authors of the guide content we have taken from public sources, such as published articles or books. We are grateful for their contributed knowledge and experiences, without which we could not have created our how-to guides.

[Anna Ridout](#), [Annie Kia](#), [Ari Sahagun](#), [Augustus Franklin](#), [B Loewe](#), [Becky Bond](#), [Blue Pine Strategies](#), [Celine Trojand](#), [Clodagh Schofield](#), [Cristina Calvillo-Rivera](#), [Daniel Souweine](#), [Darren Barefoot](#), [Dave Meslin](#), [David Karpf](#), [Deepak Puri](#), [Dia Kayyali](#), [Digital Security Exchange](#), [Doug Hattaway](#), [Emily May](#), [Enrica Duncan](#), [Esther](#)



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175

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Blueprints for Change Progressive Organizing and Campaigning Manual [↑ Back to main Table of Contents](#)

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