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# What is Anarcho-syndicalism?

**An introduction to revolutionary working class  
organizing**

Solidarity Federation

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An introduction to revolutionary working class organizing  
March 2013

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bosses or leaders and making sure we can't be sold out or demobilised from above.

## **what do anarcho-syndicalists do?**

Anarcho-syndicalists are engaged in a wide range of work-place and community struggles, some very immediate and others more long term. These include:

- **Workplace organising** – on issues from pay to working hours to working practices and conditions.
- **Community organising** – from public services to housing to the environment.
- **Strike and occupation solidarity** – staffing picket lines, raising funds and bringing in supplies.
- **Worker support** – organising demonstrations, pickets and direct action in support of individual victimised workers.
- **Networking with other militant workers** – for example through the National Shop Stewards Network and the Education Workers' Network.
- **Organising public meetings** – on the economy, war, climate change and other issues that affect the working class.
- **Producing and distributing propaganda** – from regular free-sheets and magazines to one-off leaflets, spreading the ideas of solidarity, direct action and self-organisation.

vanguards. This calls into question the way society is organised and prefiguring the world we want to create, without bosses or rulers: libertarian communism.

The history of political parties and trade union bureaucracy is a history of sell-outs and betrayal.

## anarcho-syndicalist aims and principles

Anarcho-syndicalists aim to promote solidarity in our workplaces and outside them, encouraging workers to organise independently of government, bosses and bureaucrats to fight for our own interests as a class. Our ultimate goal is a stateless, classless society based on the principle of *'from each according to ability, to each according to need'* – a system of free councils made up of recallable delegates from workplaces and communities. This is libertarian communism.

We see such a society based on our needs being created out of working class struggles to assert our needs in the here and now. Our activity is therefore aimed at promoting, assisting and developing such class struggles locally and internationally, which both benefits us now and brings us closer to the society we want to create. We do this according to the following three principles:

- **Solidarity.** As individuals we are relatively powerless in the face of bosses, bureaucrats and the state, but when we act collectively the tables are turned.
- **Direct action.** We do not make appeals to politicians or representatives to act on our behalf, but organise to get the things we want for ourselves.
- **Self-organisation.** We should control their own struggles through mass meetings, learning how to act without

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**Anarchism** is a revolutionary political tradition that declares “*freedom without socialism is privilege and injustice and socialism without freedom is slavery and brutality.*”

**Syndicalism** is the workers’ movement. Deriving from the French word for trade unionism (syndicalisme), it seeks to unite workers to fight for their interests at work.

**Anarcho-syndicalism** is anarchism applied to the workers’ movement. From small educational groups to mass revolutionary unions, libertarian organisation grows and is controlled from the bottom up.

Anarcho-syndicalism unites the political and the economic and opposes representation in favour of self-organisation.

Anarcho-syndicalists seek to organise with other militant workers who agree with their revolutionary aims and principles. Initially, this takes the form of local groups and industrial networks, but as these grow in size and influence they can begin to take on union functions such as advising fellow workers and initiating direct action like work-to-rules, strikes and occupations.

The role of anarcho-syndicalist networks and unions is not to try and recruit every worker, but to advocate and organise mass meetings of all workers involved in each struggle so that the workers involved retain control. Within these mass meetings anarcho-syndicalists argue for the principles of solidarity, direct action and self-organisation.

In this way anarcho-syndicalism is completely different to trade unionism, which seeks to represent our economic interests, and the so-called ‘workers parties’ which seek to represent our political interests. Instead, anarcho-syndicalism unites the political and the economic and opposes representation in favour of *self-organisation*.

By organising this way, we learn to act for ourselves, exercising our power without being led by union officials or political