



IN TEAMSTERS
JOINT COUNCIL 43

LABOR DAY

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD Peter McGuire sold papers on the street in New York City. He shined shoes and cleaned stores, and later ran errands. It was 1863 and his father, a poor Irish immigrant, had just enlisted to fight in the Civil War. Peter had to help support his mother and six brothers and sisters.

In the nineteenth century, many immigrants from Europe and elsewhere settled in New York City, Chicago, and other major areas of the United States. They found that living conditions were not as wonderful as they had dreamed. Many immigrants lived in the poorest ghettos of the city in run-down housing. Often there were six families crowded into a house made for one family.

Working conditions were even worse. Immigrant men, women, and even very young children worked in factories, cloth and steel mills, coalmines, and in construction. They worked under dismal conditions, for twelve to fourteen hours a day, often seven days a week. They were allowed to stop only for a short time to eat, and received no vacations or benefits. They came to work even if they were sick, because if they didn't, they could be fired. Thousands of people were waiting to take their places. In those days, there was no concept of workers' rights, and factory owners could treat workers as they wished. Immigrant workers were especially vulnerable.

When Peter McGuire was seventeen, he began an apprenticeship in a piano shop. This job was better than his previous jobs, for he was learning a trade, but he still worked long hours with low pay. At night he went to meetings and classes in economics and social issues of the day. One of the main issues of concern pertained to labor conditions. Workers were tired of long hours, low pay, unsafe working environments and uncertain jobs. They spoke of organizing themselves into a union of laborers to improve their working conditions. In the spring of 1872, Peter McGuire and 100,000 workers went on strike and marched through the streets, demanding a decrease in the long working day.

This event convinced Peter that an organized labor movement was important for the future of workers' rights. He spent the next year speaking to crowds of workers and unemployed people, and lobbying the city government for jobs and relief money. It was not an easy road for Peter McGuire. He became known as a "disturber of the public peace." The city government ignored his demands. Peter developed a reputation among business owners as a troublemaker, and he could not find a job in his trade. He began to travel up and down the East Coast to speak to laborers about unionizing. In 1881, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and began to organize carpenters there. He organized a convention



PREVIOUS PAGE: A member of a labor union marches with the flag at a Labor Day parade.
ABOVE: Garment workers were a major force in the movement for union representation.

I Hear America Singing

Walt Whitman

The American poet, Walt Whitman, conveys a romanticized picture of labor as he celebrates the spirit and contributions of the American worker in this famous poem.

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear:

Those of mechanics—each one singing his, as it should be, blithe and strong;

The carpenter singing his, as he measures his plank or beam,

The mason singing his, as he makes ready for work, or leaves for work;

The boatman singing what belongs to him in his boat—the deckhand singing on the steamboat deck;

The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench—the hatter singing as he stands;

The woodcutter's song—the plowboy's on his way in the morning, or at noon intermission, or at sundown;

The delicious singing of the mother—or of the young wife at work—or of the girl sewing or washing

Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else;

The day what belongs to the day—at night the party of young fellows, robust, friendly,

Singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs.

of carpenters in Chicago, and it was at this event that a national union of carpenters was founded. He became General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The idea of organizing workers according to their trades spread around the country. Factory workers, dockworkers, and toolmakers all began to demand and get their rights to an eight-hour workday, a secure job, and a future in their trades. Peter McGuire and laborers in other cities decided to plan a holiday for workers, both as a tribute to their contributions to the nation, and as a means of bringing more public awareness to their struggles. They chose the first Monday in September, a date midway between Independence Day and Thanksgiving.

On September 5, 1882 the first Labor Day parade was held in New York City. Twenty thousand workers marched in the parade up Broadway. They carried banners that read “LABOR CREATES ALL WEALTH,” and “EIGHT HOURS FOR WORK; EIGHT HOURS FOR REST; EIGHT HOURS FOR RECREATION!” After the parade, there were picnics all around the city. Workers and celebrants ate Irish stew, homemade bread, and apple pie. At night, fire-

works were set off. Within the next few years, the idea of a day to honor workers spread from coast to coast, and all states celebrated Labor Day. In 1894, Congress voted it a national holiday.

Today we celebrate Labor Day with less **fanfare** on the first Monday of September. Some cities have parades and community picnics. Many politicians “kick off” their political campaigns by holding **rallies** on the holiday. Most Americans consider Labor Day the end of the summer, and the beaches and other popular resort areas are **packed** with people enjoying one last three-day weekend. For many students, the new school year begins right after Labor Day.

Glossary

immigrant: *n.* person who moves permanently to another country

condition(s): *n.* circumstance; life situation

ghetto(s): *n.* defined area of a town or city where a certain ethnic or cultural group lives

run-down: *adj.* needing much repair; in bad condition because of neglect

dismal: *adj.* miserable and depressing

fire(d): *v.* to dismiss from a job

concept: *n.* idea; notion
vulnerable: *adj.* unprotected; easily harmed or taken advantage of
apprenticeship: *n.* on-the-job training for someone new to the field
pertain(ed): *v.* relate to
organize(ing): *v.* to form an association for a goal or purpose
union: *n.* an organization of workers
on strike: *idiom.* not working as a protest against management
labor movement: *n. phrase.* political activities to improve the conditions of laborers
lobby(ing): *v.* to urge officials or members of Congress to vote a certain way on an issue
ignore(d): *v.* pay no attention to; disregard
reputation: *n.* public opinion about the quality of someone's character
unionize(ing): *v.* to form a legal union or group
convention: *n.* large meeting generally to learn about and discuss issues
joiner(s): *n.* carpenter who makes desks, chairs, and other furniture that is put together from pieces
fanfare: *n.* large, noisy celebration or show
kick off: *v.* to begin, launch, commence
rally(ies): *n.* meeting held to arouse public interest and support
pack(ed): *v.* to fill as fully as possible