

# Cotton Textile Workers and the Mexican Labor Regime, 1910-1923: A Comparative Analysis of Labor Relations in Mexico and the United States



The Mexican Revolution (1910-1920) brought about significant changes to the country's labor regime. One of the most important changes was the rise of labor unions, which played a key role in improving the working conditions of Mexican workers. The cotton textile industry was one of the first industries in Mexico to be unionized. By 1923, there were over 50,000

textile workers in Mexico, and the vast majority of them were members of unions.



## Revolution within the Revolution: Cotton Textile Workers and the Mexican Labor Regime, 1910-1923

by Baby Professor

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The unionization of the cotton textile industry in Mexico was a direct result of the widespread exploitation of workers by factory owners. In the early 1900s, textile workers in Mexico worked long hours for low wages and were often subjected to harsh working conditions. They were also denied basic rights such as the right to form unions and the right to strike.

In 1906, a group of textile workers in Puebla, Mexico founded the first textile workers' union in Mexico. The union was called the Sindicato de Obreros Textiles de la Republica Mexicana (SOTRM). The SOTRM quickly spread to other textile centers in Mexico, and it soon became the largest and most powerful labor union in the country.

The SOTRM played a key role in improving the working conditions of Mexican textile workers. The union negotiated with factory owners for

higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. The union also fought for the right of workers to form unions and the right to strike. The SOTRM's efforts led to significant improvements in the lives of Mexican textile workers. By 1923, textile workers in Mexico had achieved some of the best working conditions in Latin America.

The Mexican Revolution had a profound impact on the lives of Mexican textile workers. The rise of labor unions led to significant improvements in the working conditions of Mexican workers. The SOTRM's efforts helped to improve the working conditions of Mexican textile workers, and it also paved the way for the rise of other labor unions in Mexico.

## **A Comparative Analysis of Labor Relations in Mexico and the United States**

The labor regime in Mexico in the early 20th century was very different from the labor regime in the United States. In the United States, unions were already well established and had achieved significant gains for workers. In Mexico, on the other hand, unions were still in their infancy and faced significant challenges from factory owners and the government.

One of the most important differences between the labor regimes in Mexico and the United States was the role of the government. In the United States, the government was generally supportive of unions. In Mexico, on the other hand, the government was often hostile to unions. This was especially true during the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1911), who suppressed labor unions and violated the rights of workers.

Another important difference between the labor regimes in Mexico and the United States was the level of worker militancy. In the United States,

workers were often willing to engage in strikes and other forms of protest to achieve their goals. In Mexico, on the other hand, workers were often hesitant to engage in such activities because they feared reprisals from factory owners and the government.

Despite these challenges, labor unions in Mexico made significant progress in the early 20th century. The SOTRM and other unions played a key role in improving the working conditions of Mexican workers. By 1923, Mexican textile workers had achieved some of the best working conditions in Latin America.

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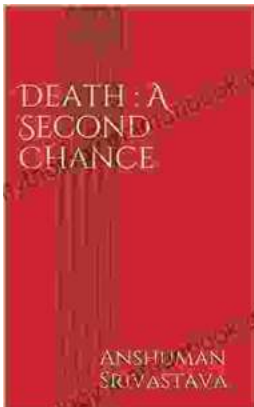


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