



State of Wisconsin  
2017 - 2018 LEGISLATURE

LRB-2598/1  
RAC:wlj

## 2017 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 28

March 29, 2017 - Introduced by Senators C. LARSON, RINGHAND, L. TAYLOR, CARPENTER, JOHNSON, RISSER and WIRCH, cosponsored by Representatives SINICKI, BROSTOFF, OHNSTAD, BOWEN, ANDERSON, BERCEAU, FIELDS, GENRICH, GOYKE, KESSLER, MASON, MILROY, POPE, RIEMER, SARGENT, SPREITZER, SUBECK, C. TAYLOR and WACHS. Referred to Committee on Senate Organization.

1 **Relating to:** commemorating the Bay View labor strike and tragedy.

2       Whereas, Wisconsin workers and reformers have long made important  
3 contributions in the history of labor in the United States, having helped enact new  
4 state laws early in the twentieth century, such as Worker's Compensation and  
5 Unemployment Insurance, that, in turn, were adopted by other states and the  
6 federal government; and

7       Whereas, decades earlier, in the late 1800s, workers were still struggling to  
8 attain basic rights in the workplace, and still generally labored at physically  
9 punishing jobs for 10 to 12 hours a day, six days a week; and

10       Whereas, in the 1880s, workers in Milwaukee, like others in Chicago and across  
11 the country, began to advocate for the eight-hour workday, an early cornerstone of  
12 the basic bill of rights of all people in the workplace; and

13       Whereas, employers made no efforts toward reform, and eventually workers'  
14 organizations across the nation called upon all workers to cease their labor if  
15 employers had not adopted a standard eight-hour workday by May 1, 1886; and

1           Whereas, in Milwaukee, civil parades and demonstrations developed over the  
2 first five days of May 1886, as workers peaceably and without violence joined the  
3 national work stoppage to protest and abolish inhumane work hours; and

4           Whereas, on May 2, 1886, there was the huge Eight-Hour Day Parade that  
5 many German and Polish workers and their families walked in to the picnic grounds,  
6 and on May 3 thousands of workers from the breweries and the building trades went  
7 on strikes and marched from factory to factory; and

8           Whereas, by May 5, 1886, unrest among Milwaukee's laborers over the struggle  
9 for better work hours had led to more than a dozen strikes in the city, involving  
10 carpenters, coal heavers, sewer diggers, iron moulders, teamsters, common laborers,  
11 and other workers asking for humane work hours; and

12           Whereas, the last grand factory in Milwaukee still in operation that day was  
13 the North Chicago Rolling Mill, in Bay View, which manufactured rails for the  
14 nation's railroads; and

15           Whereas, on May 5, 1886, despite the threat of violence from the state militia,  
16 a crowd of striking workers started to walk, peaceably and unarmed, to the Rolling  
17 Mill to enjoin workers there to participate in the general strike; and

18           Whereas, despite the law-abiding nature of their procession, this group of  
19 walking laborers was fired upon by the state militia, on direct orders from Governor  
20 Jeremiah Rusk—seven people were killed and four, including innocent bystanders,  
21 wounded; and

22           Whereas, some 50 of the workers who marched that day and were fired upon  
23 were indicted on charges of rioting and conspiracy for merely exercising their right  
24 of freedom to assemble, and three of them eventually served six to nine months in  
25 prison; and

