2015 ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 8

April 14, 2015 – Introduced by Representatives SINICKI, BROSTOFF, OHNSTAD, MASON and KESSLER. Referred to Committee on Assembly Organization.

Relating to: commemorating the date of the Bay View labor strike and tragedy and the removal of the portrait of Jeremiah Rusk from public display in the Assembly parlor during that week of commemoration.

Whereas, Wisconsin workers and reformers have long made important contributions in the history of labor in the United States, having helped enact new state laws early in the 20th Century such as Worker’s Compensation and Unemployment Insurance, that, in turn, were adopted by other states and the federal government; and

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

Whereas, in the 1880s, workers in Milwaukee began, like others in Chicago and across the country, to advocate for the eight-hour work day, an early cornerstone of the basic bill of rights of all people in the workplace; and
Whereas, facing no apparent efforts toward this reform on the part of employers, eventually workers’ organizations across the nation called upon all workers to cease their labor if employers had not adopted a standard eight-hour work day by May 1, 1886; and

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas, despite the law-abiding nature of their procession, this group of walking laborers was fired upon by the state militia upon direct orders from
Governor Jeremiah Rusk to do so, killing seven people and wounding four, including innocent bystanders; and

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

Whereas, the infamous events of May 5, 1886, will remain a part of Wisconsin’s cultural and economic legacy forever, and should remind us in the present to honor the sacrifices our forebears made, including laying down their lives, so that all those who labor might lead safer and more productive work lives; and

Whereas, the citizens of Bay View and Milwaukee commemorate this pivotal series of events annually on the first Sunday of May at the site of the Bay View Rolling Mill Historic Marker at S. Superior Street and E. Russell Avenue in Milwaukee; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly, That on May 5 of each year and during the ensuing week, to commemorate the Bay View strike and tragedy and the sad fact of deadly opposition used by then-Governor Jeremiah Rusk, the assembly chief clerk shall remove the portrait of Jeremiah Rusk that hangs in the Assembly parlor from all public display and shall hang in its place on those days the historic photographic portrait of the iron puddlers at the Bay View Rolling Mill that regularly hangs in the offices of the 20th Assembly District.

(END)