

*concurrent* jurisdiction, power and authority of a circuit court in all actions *arising in Marathon county* relating to annulment of marriage and divorce, and the statutes and rules of practice governing circuit courts in such actions shall apply to govern the practice and procedure in said county court in all said actions except that the jury in actions for divorce on the ground of adultery shall be drawn and summoned in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this act. \* \* \* Appeals in such action shall be directed to the supreme court and shall be governed by the laws relating to appeals from circuit courts. The clerk of the circuit court of Marathon county shall be *ex officio* clerk of said county court and keep all records in said actions. The county judge shall join with the circuit judge in the appointment of divorce counsel for Marathon county. In case the county of Marathon is not the proper county in which any such action brought in said county court should be tried, a change of venue thereof to the circuit court of the proper county may be obtained in the same manner now provided for changes of place of trial in circuit courts. In case of disqualification of said county judge to try any such action by reason of interest or other disability or the filing of an affidavit of prejudice, the venue of such action shall be changed to the circuit court of said county.

Approved July 7, 1943.

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#### CHAPTER 465.

AN ACT to amend 111.06 (1) (c) and (2) (e) of the statutes, relating to employment relations and collective bargaining.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

111.06 (1) (c) and (2) (e) of the statutes are amended to read:

111.06 (1) (c) To encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization, employe agency, committee, association or representation plan by discrimination in regard to hiring, tenure or other terms or conditions of employment; provided, that an employer shall not be prohibited from entering into an all-union

agreement with the representatives of his employes in a collective bargaining unit, where *at least three-quarters \* \* \* of such employes voting (provided such three-quarters of the employes also constitute at least a majority of the employes in such collective bargaining unit)* shall have voted affirmatively by secret ballot in favor of such all-union agreement in a referendum conducted by the board. *Such authorization of an all-union agreement shall be deemed to continue thereafter, subject to the right of either party to the all-union agreement to request the board in writing to conduct a new referendum on the subject. Upon receipt of such request by either party to the agreement, the board shall determine whether there is reasonable ground to believe that there exists a change in the attitude of the employes concerned toward the all-union agreement since the prior referendum and upon so finding the board shall conduct a new referendum. If the continuance of the all-union agreement is supported on any such referendum by a vote at least equal to that hereinabove provided for its initial authorization, it may be continued in force and effect thereafter, subject to the right to request a further vote by the procedure hereinabove set forth. If the continuance of the all-union agreement is not thus supported on any such referendum, it shall be deemed terminated at the termination of the contract of which it is then a part or at the end of one year from the date of the announcement by the board of the result of the referendum, whichever proves to be the earlier date.* The board shall declare any such all-union agreement terminated whenever it finds that the labor organization involved has unreasonably refused to receive as a member any employe of such employer, and each such all-union agreement shall be made subject to this duty of the board. Any person interested may come before the board as provided in section 111.07 and ask the performance of this duty.

(2) (e) To cooperate in engaging in, promoting or inducing picketing (*not constituting an exercise of constitutionally guaranteed free speech*), boycotting or any other overt concomitant of a strike unless a majority in a collective bargaining unit of the employes of an employer against whom such acts are primarily directed have voted by secret ballot to call a strike.

Approved July 7, 1943.