

The board shall make reports, which shall be in such form and contain such information as may be required by the United States children's bureau or the United States public health service, as the case may be; and comply with all the provisions, rules, and regulations which may be prescribed by these federal authorities in order to secure the correction and verification of such reports.

Approved April 23, 1947.

CHAPTER 486—S. F. No. 321

[Coded as Sections 179.40 to 179.48]

An act defining secondary boycotts and other coercive practices, declaring the public policy of the state thereon, providing relief from violations thereof, and authorizing injunctive relief.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

[179.40] **Secondary boycott; declaration of policy.** Section 1. As a guide to the interpretation and application of this Act, the public policy of this state is declared to be:

To protect and promote the interests of the public, employees and employers alike, with due regard to the situation and to the rights of the others;

To promote industrial peace, regular and adequate income for employees, and uninterrupted production of goods and services; and

To reduce the serious menace to the health, morals and welfare of the people of this state arising from economic insecurity due to stoppages and interruptions of business and employment.

It is recognized that whatever may be the rights of disputants with respect to each other in any controversy, they should not be permitted, in their controversy, to intrude directly into the primary rights of third parties to earn a livelihood, transact business, and engage in the ordinary affairs of life by lawful means and free from molestation, interference, restraint or coercion. The legislature, therefore, declares that, in its considered judgment, the public good and

the general welfare of the citizens of this state will be promoted by prohibiting secondary boycotts and other coercive practices in this state.

[179.41] **"Secondary boycott" defined.** Sec. 2. As used in this act, the term "secondary boycott" means any combination, agreement, or concerted action:

(a) to refuse to handle goods or to perform services for an employer because of a labor dispute, agreement, or failure of agreement between some other employer and his employees or a bona fide labor organization, or

(b) to cease performing or to cause any employees to cease performing any services for any employer, or to cause loss or injury to such employer or to his employees, for the purpose of inducing or compelling such employer to refrain from doing business with, or handling the products of, any other employer because of a dispute, agreement, or failure of agreement between the latter and his employees or a labor organization, or

(c) to cease performing or to cause any employer to cease performing any services for another employer, or to cause any loss or injury to such other employer, or to his employees, for the purpose of inducing or compelling such other employer to refrain from doing business with, or handling the products of, any other employer because of an agreement, dispute, or failure of agreement between the latter and his employees or a labor organization.

[179.42] **Unlawful act and unfair labor practice.** Sec. 3. It is an unlawful act and an unfair labor practice for any person or organization to combine with another, to cause loss or injury to an employer, to refuse to handle or work on particular goods or equipment or perform services for an employer, or to withhold patronage, or to induce, or to attempt to induce, another to withhold patronage or other business intercourse, for the purpose of inducing or coercing such employer to persuade or otherwise encourage or discourage his employees to join or to refrain from joining any labor union or organization or for the purpose of coercing such employer's employees to join or refrain from joining any labor union organization.

[179.43] **Illegal combination; violation of public policy.** Sec. 4. A secondary boycott as hereinbefore defined is hereby declared to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade and in violation of the public policy of this state.

[179.44] **Unfair labor practice.** Sec. 5. The violation of any provision of Sec. 2 of this act is hereby declared to be an unfair labor practice and an unlawful act.

[179.45] **Rights and remedies.** Sec. 6. Any person who shall be affected by, or subjected to, or threatened with a secondary boycott, or any of the acts declared to be unlawful by this act, shall have all the rights and remedies provided for in Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 179, but shall not be restricted to such remedies.

[179.46] **Limitations; federal act.** Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring any person to work or perform services against his will for any other person, nor to prohibit a strike, picketing or bannering which is otherwise lawful under the statutes and laws of this state; nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the refusal by an employee to enter upon the premises of an employer other than his own employer when the employees of such other employer are engaged in a strike which is not an unfair labor practice, but does not include any person subject to the Federal Railway Labor Act as amended from time to time.

[179.47] **Severable.** Sec. 8. The provisions of this Act are severable, and if any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be adjudged to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the provisions or applications of this Act which can be given effect without the provision or application held invalid.

[179.48] **Construction.** Sec. 9. Nothing herein contained is intended or shall be construed to repeal Minnesota Statutes 1945, Chapter 179, or any part or parts thereof.

Approved April 23, 1947.

CHAPTER 487—S. F. No. 1050

[Coded as Sections 462.411 to 462.711]

An act relating to the replanning, rehabilitation, and rebuilding of substandard, slum, blighted, and other areas in this state and to the furnishing of decent, safe, and sanitary housing for veterans, servicemen, and persons of low income, and their families; creating local housing and redevelopment authorities and defining their powers and duties; providing for