

CHAPTER 732
LABOR BOYCOTTS AND STRIKES

Referred to in §331.307, 364.22

732.1	Contracting to boycott or strike in sympathy.	732.4	Penalty.
732.2	Carrying out boycott or strike.	732.5	Injunction.
732.3	Jurisdictional strike or slowdown.	732.6	Hiring professional strikebreakers prohibited.

732.1 Contracting to boycott or strike in sympathy.

It shall be unlawful for any labor union, association or organization, or the officers, representatives, agents or members thereof, to enter into any contract, agreement, arrangement, combination or conspiracy for the purpose of, by strikes or threats of strikes, by violence or threats of violence, by coercion, or by concerted refusal to make, manufacture, assemble, or use, handle, transport, deliver or otherwise deal with any articles, products or materials:

1. To force or require any person, firm or corporation to cease using, selling, handling, transporting or dealing in the goods or products of any other person, firm or corporation, or
2. To force or require any person, firm or corporation to cease selling, transporting or delivering goods or products to any other person, firm or corporation, or
3. To force or require any employer other than their own employer to recognize, deal with, comply with the demands of, or employ members of any labor union, association or organization, or
4. To force or require any employer to break an existing collective bargaining agreement which such employer may have with any labor union, association or organization.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §736B.1; C79, 81, §732.1]

Referred to in §20.10, 732.2

732.2 Carrying out boycott or strike.

It shall be unlawful for any labor union, association or organization, or the officers, representatives, agents, or a member or members thereof to carry out or attempt to carry out in this state any contract, agreement, arrangement, combination or conspiracy declared unlawful in [section 732.1](#).

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §736B.2; C79, 81, §732.2]

Referred to in §20.10

732.3 Jurisdictional strike or slowdown.

It shall be unlawful for any labor union, group, association or organization, or the officers, representatives, agents or members thereof, to cause a stoppage or slowdown of the work or a part of the work of an employer because of a dispute between labor unions, groups, associations or organizations, or the officers, representatives, agents or members thereof, with respect to jurisdiction over, or the right to do the work or a part of the work of such employer.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §736B.3; C79, 81, §732.3]

Referred to in §20.10

732.4 Penalty.

Any person, or any labor union, labor association or labor organization or any officer, representative, agent or member thereof who shall violate any of the provisions of [this chapter](#) shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §736B.4; C79, 81, §732.4]

732.5 Injunction.

Additionally to the penal provisions of [this chapter](#), any person, or any labor union, labor association or labor organization or any officer, representative, agent or member thereof may be restrained by injunction from doing or continuing to do any of the matters and things

prohibited by [this chapter](#), and all of the provisions of the law relating to the granting of restraining orders and injunctions, either temporary or permanent, shall be applicable.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §736B.5; C79, 81, §732.5]

732.6 Hiring professional strikebreakers prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, partnership, agency, firm, or corporation, or agent thereof:

1. Unless directly involved in a labor dispute, to knowingly recruit, procure, supply or refer for employment in the place of employees involved in such labor dispute any person or persons who customarily or repeatedly offer themselves as replacements for employees involved in labor disputes.

2. If directly involved in a labor dispute, to knowingly employ in place of employees involved in such dispute persons who customarily or repeatedly offer themselves as replacements for employees involved in labor disputes.

3. To solicit or advertise for employees to replace employees involved in a labor dispute without notice in such solicitation or advertisement that the employment offered is in place of employees engaged in a labor dispute.

4. To enter into an agreement, contract or arrangement with other persons, partnerships, agencies, firms or corporations, or agents thereof, to commit acts prohibited by [subsection 1, 2 or 3 of this section](#).

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §736B.6; C79, 81, §732.6]