

chapter 36 of title 38 in the State where the program is located.  
(Pub. L. 116-134, § 2, Mar. 26, 2020, 134 Stat. 276.)

### Editorial Notes

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 116-134, Mar. 26, 2020, 134 Stat. 276, known as the Support for Veterans in Effective Apprenticeships Act of 2019, which enacted this section and provisions set out as a note under section 50 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 2020 Amendment note set out under section 50 of this title and Tables.

The Act of August 16, 1937, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is act Aug. 16, 1937, ch. 663, 50 Stat. 664, popularly known as the National Apprenticeship Act, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 50 of this title and Tables.

#### CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Support for Veterans in Effective Apprenticeships Act of 2019, and not as part of the National Apprenticeship Act which comprises this chapter.

## CHAPTER 5—LABOR DISPUTES; MEDIATION AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Sec.

51. Repealed.  
52. Statutory restriction of injunctive relief.  
53. “Person” or “persons” defined.

### § 51. Repealed. Pub. L. 89-554, § 8(a), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 642

Section, act Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 141, § 8, 37 Stat. 738, related to mediation in labor disputes and the appointment of commissioners of conciliation. See section 172 of this title.

### § 52. Statutory restriction of injunctive relief

No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recom-

mending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.

(Oct. 15, 1914, ch. 323, § 20, 38 Stat. 738.)

### § 53. “Person” or “persons” defined

The word “person” or “persons” wherever used in section 52 of this title shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

(Oct. 15, 1914, ch. 323, § 1, 38 Stat. 730.)

### Editorial Notes

#### CODIFICATION

Section is based on the 3d par. of section 1(a) of the Clayton Act (Oct. 15, 1914, ch. 323, as amended by section 305(b) of Pub. L. 94-435, Sept. 30, 1976). Section 1 of the Clayton Act is classified in its entirety to section 12 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

## CHAPTER 6—JURISDICTION OF COURTS IN MATTERS AFFECTING EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

Sec.

101. Issuance of restraining orders and injunctions; limitation; public policy.  
102. Public policy in labor matters declared.  
103. Nonenforceability of undertakings in conflict with public policy; “yellow dog” contracts.  
104. Enumeration of specific acts not subject to restraining orders or injunctions.  
105. Doing in concert of certain acts as constituting unlawful combination or conspiracy subjecting person to injunctive remedies.  
106. Responsibility of officers and members of associations or their organizations for unlawful acts of individual officers, members, and agents.  
107. Issuance of injunctions in labor disputes; hearing; findings of court; notice to affected persons; temporary restraining order; undertakings.  
108. Noncompliance with obligations involved in labor disputes or failure to settle by negotiation or arbitration as preventing injunctive relief.  
109. Granting of restraining order or injunction as dependent on previous findings of fact; limitation on prohibitions included in restraining orders and injunctions.  
110. Review by court of appeals of issuance or denial of temporary injunctions; record.  
111, 112. Repealed.  
113. Definitions of terms and words used in chapter.  
114. Separability.  
115. Repeal of conflicting acts.

### § 101. Issuance of restraining orders and injunctions; limitation; public policy

No court of the United States, as defined in this chapter, shall have jurisdiction to issue any