

ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof by such association or organization.

1935, ch. 574, sec. 69.

69. In the interpretation and application of Sections 70-73, inclusive, of this Article, the public policy of this State is declared as follows:

Equity procedure that permits a complaining party to obtain sweeping injunctive relief that is not preceded by or conditioned upon notice to and hearing of the responding party or parties, or that issues after hearing based upon written affidavits alone and not wholly or in part upon examination, confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses in open Court, is peculiarly subject to abuse in labor litigation for the reason that

(1) The status quo cannot be maintained but is necessarily altered by the injunction,

(2) Determination of issues of veracity and of probability of fact from affidavits of the opposing parties that are contradictory and, under the circumstances, untrustworthy rather than from oral examination in open court is subject to grave error.

(3) Error in issuing the injunctive relief is usually irreparable to the opposing party, and

(4) Delay incident to the normal course of appellate practice frequently makes ultimate correction of error in law or in fact unavailing in the particular case.

1935, ch. 574, sec. 70.

70. No court nor any judge or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as herein defined, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court, (with opportunity for cross-examination) in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of all the following facts by the court or judge or judges thereof;

(a) That unlawful acts have been threatened or committed and will be executed or continued unless restrained;

(b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow unless the relief requested is granted;

(c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial thereof than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting thereof;

(d) That no item of relief granted is relief that a court or judge thereof has no jurisdiction to restrain or enjoin under Section 67 of this Article;

(e) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law; and

(f) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property have failed or are unable to furnish adequate protection.

Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof has been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all known persons against whom relief is sought, and also to those public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property.