

Part 9

Syndicalism and Sabotage

76-8-901 "Criminal syndicalism" and "sabotage" defined.

For the purpose of this part:

- (1) "Criminal syndicalism" is the doctrine which advocates crime, violence, force, arson, destruction of property, sabotage, or other unlawful acts or methods, as a means of accomplishing or effecting industrial or political ends, or as a means of effecting industrial or political revolution.
- (2) "Sabotage" means the unlawful and intentional damage or injury to, or destruction of, real or personal property, in any form whatsoever, of any employer or owner by his employees, or by any employer, or by any person at the instance of any employer, or at the instance, request, or instigation of employees, or any other person.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-8-902 Advocating criminal syndicalism or sabotage.

Any person who by word of mouth or writing advocates, suggests, or teaches the duty, necessity, propriety, or expediency of crime, criminal syndicalism or sabotage, or who advocates, suggests or teaches the duty, necessity, propriety, or expediency or doing any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the bodily injury to any person, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political ends, change or revolution, or who prints, publishes, edits, or issues, or knowingly circulates, sells, or distributes, or publicly displays, any books, pamphlets, paper, handbill, poster, document, or written or printed matter in any form whatsoever, containing, advocating, advising, suggesting, or teaching crime, criminal syndicalism, sabotage, the doing of any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the injury to any person, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act, as a means of accomplishing, effecting, or bringing about any industrial or political ends or change, or as a means of accomplishing, effecting, or bringing about any industrial or political revolution, or who openly or at all attempts to justify by word of mouth or writing the commission or the attempt to commit sabotage, any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the injury of any person, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act, with the intent to exemplify, spread, or teach or suggest criminal syndicalism, or organizes, or helps to organize, or becomes a member of, or voluntarily assembles with, any society or assemblage of persons formed to teach or advocate, or which teaches, advocates, or suggests the doctrine of criminal syndicalism or sabotage, or the necessity, propriety, or expediency of doing any act of violence or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political ends, change or revolution, is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-8-903 Assembly for advocating criminal syndicalism or sabotage.

The assembly or consorting of two or more persons for the purpose of advocating, teaching, or suggesting the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, or to advocate, teach, suggest or encourage sabotage, or the duty, necessity, propriety or expediency of doing any act of violence, the destruction of or damage to any property, the bodily injury to any person, or the commission of any crime or unlawful act as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political

ends, change or revolution, is hereby declared unlawful, and every person voluntarily participating therein, or by his presence aiding and instigating the same is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session

76-8-904 Permitting use of property for assembly advocating criminal syndicalism or sabotage.

The owner, lessee, agent, superintendent, or person in charge or occupation of any place, building, room, or structure, who knowingly permits therein any assembly or consorting of persons prohibited by the provisions of Section 76-8-903, or who after notification that the place or premises, or any part thereof, is so used, permits such use to be continued, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Enacted by Chapter 196, 1973 General Session